

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

RWE AG

RWE is a leading international energy company headquartered in Essen, Germany, with a focus on power generation. Energy sources such as wind and solar are an increasingly important part of our business. Our core activities also include the storage of electricity and natural gas, the hydrogen business, trading of energy-related commodities and innovative energy solutions for industrial customers. By 2030, we will have expanded our sustainable generation capacity to 50 gigawatts and we are investing a total of 50 billion euros gross for this. RWE is targeting a high pace of growth in renewable energy, particularly wind power and photovoltaics, along with battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolyzers. Our target: being carbon neutral by 2040. Moreover, we are entering the promising hydrogen technology and bring it to market at full speed. We will put all our energy into making a sustainable life possible. Therefore, we have defined the purpose of the new RWE as: "Our energy for a sustainable life".

RWE Renewables

RWE Renewables, a subsidiary of the RWE Group, is one of the world leaders in renewables. This past year, we restructured our renewables activities. RWE Renewables will no longer be solely responsible for these operations. Instead, they have been distributed across three organisational units.

The segments continue to be divided as follows:

RWE Offshore Wind: This is the segment in which we pool our offshore wind business. We are a world leader in offshore wind. At the end of 2022, we had a total pro-rata capacity of 3.3 GW in this field. We currently operate wind farms in the coastal waters of the UK, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. Europe is our most important growth region, as exemplified by the British projects Sofia (1.4 GW) and Dogger Bank South (§ GW) as well as Thor (1 GW) located off the coast of Denmark. However, we are also looking to markets outside Europe: together with local partner companies, we are working on projects in the USA, Japan, South Korea, and India.

Onshore Wind / Solar: This is the segment in which we pool our onshore wind and solar business as well as parts of our battery storage activities. Depending on the continent, it is managed by RWE Renewables (Europe / Australia) or RWE Renewables Americas, the latter

having been renamed RWE Clean Energy following the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses on 1 March 2023.

These units have offshore wind as well as onshore wind and photovoltaic plants with a capacity of more than 13 gigawatts, further driving the expansion of renewables in over 15 countries on four continents. With the extensive investment and growth strategy “Growing Green” the company will expand its powerful, green generation capacity to 50 gigawatts internationally by 2030. RWE is investing €50 billion gross for this purpose in this decade. The Americas, our European core markets and new markets in the Asia Pacific region are the main focus.

RWE Generation

With its highly efficient power plants in Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, RWE Generation produces power from gas, biomass and hard coal as well as hydro. On the path of decarbonising electricity generation, storage facilities and backup capacities ensure that the balance between electricity demand and electricity generation is dependably covered. RWE Generation is also responsible for formulating and implementing RWE’s hydrogen strategy. In the Netherlands in particular, the company is focusing on biomass by converting two hard-coal power plants to this carbon-neutral energy source. RWE is also represented in many core markets with hydropower plants.

RWE Power

RWE Power AG, Essen/Cologne, is responsible within the Group for power production from lignite and nuclear energy. In the Rhineland region, it operates open-cast lignite mines, with production there dedicated primarily to electricity generation from its own power plants. In addition, the company is responsible for post-operational and dismantling work on the RWE nuclear plants. Power plants in this business segment currently contribute a total of around 9.7 gigawatts to the grid.

RWE Supply & Trading

RWE Supply & Trading is the interface between RWE and energy markets around the world. This subsidiary is engaged in the trade of electricity, gas, commodities and carbon emission certificates. With precise market analysis and a strong customer focus, they create innovative energy-supply solutions and risk-management concepts for industrial companies. The trading house also ensures commercial optimisation of RWE power plants and marketing renewable electricity. In addition, the separate legal entities of RWE gas storage companies also come under the umbrella of RWE Supply & Trading.

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

2 years

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

2 years

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

2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
Belgium
Canada
Chile
China
Czechia
Denmark
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-EU0.7

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

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

Electricity generation

Other divisions

Gas storage, transmission and distribution

Battery storage

Coal mining

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	DE0007037129

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
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Board-level committee	<p>The selection “Board-level committee” refers to RWE's Executive Board. We have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Responsibility for climate topics is anchored at the highest management level of RWE Group. As of 31 December 2022 the Executive Board consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer and (CHO) / Labour Director.</p> <p>Explanation of how the individual's responsibility is related to climate issues: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for climate-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over climate-related topics. The connection of both topics highlights the priority RWE is giving to sustainability issues in the strategic development of the Group. The Board is responsible for capital allocation, investment decisions, mergers and acquisitions and divestments amongst others. Climate Change is crucial for the development of RWE. Considerations such as emission reductions are part of major strategic decisions.</p> <p>Example of a climate-related decision made by the individual/committee: Along with discussions in the public domain, many political developments have taken place with the objective of addressing the problems associated with climate change. RWE is pursuing a long-term growth and investment strategy that we have presented under the title of “Growing Green”. We are making major investments in the expansion of renewable energy, in storage technologies and in flexible backup capacities, as well as in hydrogen production so as to cover the rising demand for electricity associated with digitalisation and electrification, while simultaneously continuing to drive forward our business model in a climate-conscious approach. In 2021, RWE decided additionally a clearly-defined goal of ensuring that the emissions from all scopes are climate neutral by 2040. Furthermore, the company continued on its strategic ambition to grow its renewables business: For example, RWE completed several large-scale wind farms in Europe and the USA in FY2022, increasing our pro-rata capacity in this technology to 11.2 GW. With the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, we are accelerating our growth in renewable energies by approx. 3.1 GW of power generation capacity.</p>
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C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets	The Board refers to the Executive Board of RWE AG. The Executive Board manages the Company's business in accordance with the provisions of the law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules of Procedure. The

	<p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<p>members share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole and collectively decide on all issues of fundamental or significant importance. This includes crucial climate-related topics. As such the Executive Board lays down the company's strategy and makes decisions on major investments and divestments, the capital base, key policies, controls and audit matters, risk management and crucial operational matters. If of importance climate-related issues are taken into account and are items for discussions. As climate change and climate-related topics are paramount for RWE, these issues are part of all discussions in the Board.</p> <p>Explanation of how climate-related issues are governed: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for climate-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over climate-related topics . Considerations are also include major action plans and setting performance objectives with regard to strategic decisions. Our business model and accordingly budgets are aligned with the business strategy. All Heads of departments report regularly to the corresponding Executive Board Member, mostly in a bi-monthly frequency.</p> <p>Monitoring of our business performance is – beside absolute CO2 emissions – also in terms of CO2 intensity per installed capacity. By increasing the share of renewable energies, this CO2 intensity is decreasing and therefore an indicator on our performance.</p> <p>Example of a climate-related decision made by the individual/committee:</p> <p>In order to limit the impact of climate change, RWE has re-evaluated our emission reduction target. In 2021, RWE decided a clearly-defined goal of ensuring that the emissions from all scopes are climate neutral by 2040. Furthermore the company continued on its strategic ambition to grow its renewables business: For example, RWE completed several large-scale wind farms in Europe and the USA in FY2022, increasing our pro-rata capacity in this technology to 11.2 GW. The Board oversees mergers and divestments - since the energy sector is important to reach ambitious climate targets by decarbonisation and transition in renewable energy these strategic decisions are often related to climate consideration. As one example: With the acquisition of</p>
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		<p>Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, we are accelerating our growth in renewable energies by approx. 3.1 GW of power generation capacity. With the addition of the Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses portfolio, RWE has now become the fourth-largest renewables player in the USA and the second-largest in the field of photovoltaics. The purchase price was based on a valuation of US\$6.8 billion.</p>
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C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	<p>The Supervisory Board has adopted a requirements profile for Members of the Executive Board. This is intended to secure the long-term succession planning for making appointments to the Executive Board. Apart from statutory regulations, particular attention is paid to the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC). This profile also includes the requirements for diversity relating to this Executive Board of RWE AG. Requirements profiles were also drawn up for making appointments to the positions of the Chairman of the Executive Board (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer (CHO). The Members of the Executive Board meet the conditions of these requirements profiles.</p>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

- Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
- Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Developing a climate transition plan

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

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

The CEO is also responsible for our Group-wide Environmental Management System. As part of integrated compliance reporting, the Chief Compliance Officer also reports on environmental protection topics, and on serious incidents relevant for the environment to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of RWE AG. The responsible specialist departments also report directly to the Executive Board on a case-by-case basis. Also, our interdisciplinary working group for TCFD (includes all relevant functions at Group level) reports climate-related risks and opportunities to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board in a quarterly frequency in course of our integrated reporting.

The Board members share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole and collectively decide on all issues of fundamental or significant importance. To manage the Group’s activities, RWE AG deploys a Group-wide planning and controlling system to ensure efficient use of resources and provides timely, detailed insight into the current and prospective development of the company’s assets, its financial position and net worth. Based on the business targets set by the Executive Board, a medium-term plan is formulated in which they forecast the development of financial KPIs. This plan contains the budget figures for the following fiscal year and planned figures for the years thereafter. Not only financial KPIs, but also numerous environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into its core functions. This is also achieved by the fact that the degree to which ESG targets are met - such as the CO2 intensity of the

generation portfolio - has a direct effect on the remuneration . The Board is advised by and submit the plan to the Supervisory Board, which reviews and approves it.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The structure and level of the Executive Board's remuneration are determined by the Supervisory Board of RWE AG and reviewed on a regular basis to determine whether they are appropriate and in line with the market. In our former and current remuneration system RWE has included incentives for the successful management of climate-related issues. This is linked to specific targets that are set by the Supervisory Board. In short, climate-related issues are integrated in both the yearly bonus system and the Long-Term Incentive Plan.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Board/Executive board

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The structure and level of the Executive Board's remuneration are determined by the Supervisory Board of RWE AG and reviewed on a regular basis to determine whether they are appropriate and in line with the market.

Executive Board members receive a bonus which is based on the economic performance of the company and the degree to which they achieve their individual goals

and the collective goals of the Executive Board on an annual basis. The individual performance factor depends on the achievement of: (1) individual goals, (2) general collective goals, and (3) collective goals in relation to corporate responsibility and employee motivation.

These three components each have a weighting of 25%. The remaining 25% weighting is distributed among the components at the Supervisory Board's discretion at the beginning of the fiscal year. For fiscal 2022, the Supervisory Board assigned weightings of 30% to the individual goals, 30% to the Executive Board's collective goals, and 40% to the collective CSR/ESG and employee motivation goals.

In 2022, goals associated with employee motivation, which is measured via regular in-company surveys, were exceeded. Other ESG goals in the target achievement relate to the carbon footprint of the generation portfolio, occupational safety as well as conformity with compliance, environmental and social standards. These objectives are factored into the short-term variable remuneration of the Executive Board. Mainly, all targets were reached for FY2022.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive is linked to our net-zero commitment by 2040. We are committed to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, which seek to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Decarbonisation of the electricity sector is a major factor.

We want to be carbon neutral in all three scopes of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol by 2040. To this end, we are reducing our direct and indirect emissions. Our strategy is also oriented to hitting this target. By rapidly expanding renewable energy, we are making our contribution to decarbonising the electricity system. We will retrofit or close existing fossil-fuelled and conventional generation assets. Our plans envisage making a full exit from lignite-fired power production by 2030. We develop deployment schedules for our existing gas-fired power stations that enable them to generate electricity in a climate-friendly manner. Research in conversion to hydrogen plays a major role in this context, as does carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology in some countries. We are converting our Dutch power plants, which run on hard coal and biomass, to constantly increase the share of biomass firing, so that we can stop generating electricity from hard coal by 2030 in the Netherlands. Our milestones in 2025 and 2030 provide important guiderails on our road to carbon neutrality. By 2025, we want to scale back our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions per unit of electricity generated by 27 %. With regard to upstream and downstream emissions (Scope 3), we are aiming for a reduction of 15 % relative to the reference year, 2019. Our climate goals for 2030 have been confirmed by the Science Based Targets initiative: a 50 % drop in Scope 1 and 2 emissions per unit of electricity generated and a 30 % decline in Scope 3 emissions. Executive Board members' long-term remuneration contains a key figure which is the average carbon intensity of our power plant fleet expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide per megawatt of installed capacity for every full-load hour. This key figure enables measurement of carbon dioxide emissions independent of load fluctuations caused by the weather and the market. Carbon intensity, i. e. Scope 1 and 2 emissions per unit of electricity generated, grew to

0.57 owing to the rise in power plant emissions. The significant decline in generation volume from nuclear energy also came to bear here.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Our risk analysis normally covers the three-year horizon of our medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. Risks and opportunities are defined as negative or positive deviations from expected figures. Their management is an integral and continuous part of operating processes. We assess risks every six months, using a bottom-up analysis. We also monitor risk exposure between the regular survey dates. The Executive Board of RWE AG is immediately notified of any material changes. Our executive and supervisory bodies are updated on the Group's risks once a quarter.
Medium-term	3	10	Risks and opportunities are defined as negative or positive deviations from expected figures. Their management is an integral and continuous part of operating processes. We assess risks every six months, using a bottom-up analysis. We also monitor risk exposure between the regular survey dates. The Executive Board of RWE AG is immediately notified of any material changes. Our executive and supervisory bodies are updated on the Group's risks once a quarter.
Long-term	10	30	Electricity production is a long-term business with most of our assets having a lifetime of 20 years and longer. Therefore impacts on that long-term horizon are important for us to take into account. All investment decisions encompass a comprehensive risk assessment that takes into account risks arising business risks and possible risks from climate change if important. The assessment includes projections on the development of the energy market and possible technology innovations amongst others. Long-term impacts are mainly covered in the analysis and assessment by our Strategy Department. In some cases the horizon can exceed 30 years.

C2.1b

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

The Responsibility for Group risk management lies within the RWE AG, whereof the Executive Board monitors and manages the overall risk of the Group and at the level below, the Controlling & Risk Management Department has the task to identify, assess and manage risks at the earliest possible stage. The Controlling & Risk Management Department provides the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board of RWE AG with regular reports on the company's risk exposure. The Group's risk management system that is in line with the requirements of the German Corporate Control and Transparency Act (KonTraG) derives detailed limits for the individual business fields and operating units from the risk caps. Its tasks also include checking the identified risks for completeness and plausibility and aggregating them. From here on we equate risks with risks identified as substantive financial for the business and that substantive risks have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence. Normally risks are assessed every six months, using a bottom-up analysis, nevertheless the risk exposure is also monitored between the regular survey dates. The risk analysis covers the three-year horizon of RWE's medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. Each individual risk rating is based on the level of impact and the probability of impact that is depicted in the RWE AG risk matrix within the RWE Annual Report 2022. The level of impact is defined as the level of potential damage the risk can create (in € million) and is divided into five categories. Each category depends a.) on the potential impact on net income (= earning risks) and b.) on the potential impact on liquidity, net debt and/or equity. To clearly assign them, thresholds for net income (<300 € million until >= 8,000 € million) and liquidity, net debt and equity (<1,000 € million until >= 8,000 € million) that implicit the Group's ability to bear risks have been established. Hedging measures are considered. The probability of impact is defined as the probability of the occurrence (P) that is also divided into four risk event probabilities starting at the most unlikely to occur (1% <= P <= 10%) and ending at the very likely to occur (P >50%) probability. Depending on that evaluation, risks are rated and depicted in the risk matrix in three levels: low, medium and high. One example: a high level risk is characterised by following approach: The higher the potential damage (e.g. > 8,000 € million) and the more likely the probability of impact (e.g. P > 50%), the higher the strategic impact on RWE's business and the higher the need for action and initiate measures to mitigate the risks. Regardless of the individual risk level rating and survey date, risks are classified into seven groups depending on their causes: Market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. The risk level rating per each risk can/might change during the three-year horizon but their causes likely not. Several risk categories contain risks linked to or influenced by climate related issues since the power sector is crucial to global efforts to combat climate change. For instance most countries in which we are active have set their sights on ambitious climate protection goals. A number of them, including Germany, have recently introduced more stringent objectives. For example, in October 2022, we reached an agreement with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia on the framework conditions for bringing the lignite phaseout forward to 2030. This gives us more planning certainty for our activities in the Rhenish region. Nevertheless, we continue to classify our regulatory and political risks as 'high'. This assessment was triggered by recent state

intervention in the energy market, above all the introduction of an electricity revenue cap in the EU and UK. Other climate-related but also all non-climate related substantive business risks and opportunities with taken countermeasures are listed in the RWE Annual Report. With the provided risk report the Executive Board of RWE AG and the main operating units meet regularly to analyse the interim and annual financial statements and update the forecasts. In the event that the updated forecast figures deviate significantly from the budget figures, the underlying reasons are analysed and countermeasures are taken if necessary.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Identification of risks:

Electricity production is a long-term business with most of our assets having a lifetime of 20 years and longer. Therefore, impacts on all time scales up to the long-term horizon are important for us to take into account. This includes the development of the energy market and possible technology innovations amongst others. We have established processes on Group-level to identify, assess and respond to risks and opportunities. The Group's risk management system is not limited to climate-related risks, but also included due to the fact that several risk categories contain risks linked to or influenced by climate related issues since the power sector is crucial for global efforts to combat climate change. Briefly summarised, climate-related risks are identified, assessed and responded in the same way as our substantive financial risks.

Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence (threshold figures for all risks applicable at Group-level).

Assessment of risks:

The Group's risk management system derives potential risks from the individual

business fields and operating units. Its tasks also include checking the identified risks for completeness and plausibility. In doing so, it receives support from the Risk Management Committee. A number of additional organisational units and committees have been entrusted with risk management tasks, e.g. financial risks and credit risks are managed by the Finance & Credit Risk Department, which reports directly to the CFO of RWE AG. Normally risks are assessed every six months, using a bottom-up analysis. The risk analysis normally covers the three-year horizon of RWE's medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. From here on we equate risks with risks identified as substantive financial for the business. Each risk rating is based on the level of impact and the probability of impact that is depicted in the RWE AG risk matrix whereas the level of impact is defined as the level of potential damage the risk can create (in € million) and is divided into five categories. Each category depends on the potential impact on net income (= earning risks) and on the potential impact on liquidity, net debt and/or equity (= indebtedness/equity risk). Depending on the evaluation, risks are rated and depicted in three levels: low, medium and high.

Responding to of risks:

In case of potential risks, we could either 1. avoid these or 2. accept these and mitigate as far as possible. An example for avoidance of risks would be e.g. in case of a potential site with high probability of climate hazards, to avoid this site and choose another one with better perspectives. In case we accept a risk, this is taken into consideration by including potential risks in our risk management, as described above.

Example: RWE could be affected by more stringent national emissions limits to combat climate change. In October 2022, we reached an agreement with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia on the framework conditions for bringing the lignite phaseout forward to 2030. This gives us more planning certainty for our activities in the Rhenish region. Nevertheless, we continue to classify our regulatory and political risks as 'high'. This assessment was triggered by recent state intervention in the energy market, above all the introduction of an electricity revenue cap in the EU and UK. It cannot be ruled out that the revenue cap will be prolonged and / or lowered. In the long run, we also see the risk of a fundamental change in the electricity market's design, leaning towards increased price regulation by the state.

Description of process for opportunities: Climate change is fundamental to RWE's strategy. As close to 75% of global emissions are energy-related utilities have a special role in transitioning out of a carbon-intensive world and transitioning in a world of sustainable and climate-friendly energy - important conditions to reach international climate targets and limit the worst consequences of climate change. In the past years we have transformed RWE to this changing environment: RWE is now an all-rounder in electricity generation at the forefront of creating a sustainable energy system. RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. To this end, we will invest billions in e.g. wind energy, photovoltaics and storage technologies. We are playing our part in achieving the Paris climate goals, as officially confirmed by the independent Science Based Targets Initiative at the end of 2020. The Executive Board of RWE AG and the Boards of our operating companies are responsible for executing this strategy. They are advised by our internal strategic units that assess and identify climate-related opportunities.

Case study on transitional risks and/or opportunities: Situation - Today energy consumption is the cause of approx. of 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Decarbonizing the economy and reaching the climate goals of the Paris Agreement need efforts for lowering emissions in the power sector.

Task - RWE is committed to the process of exiting from coal, codified by both houses of the German parliament in the Coal-fired Power Generation Termination Act (Kohleerstromungsbeendigungsgesetz).

Action - Further emission-intense assets have ceased operation in 2020 and 2021 as part of our commitment to reach international climate goals. RWE is committed to the Paris Agreement and intends to be net zero by 2040. In early October 2022, we reached an agreement with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia to stop generating electricity using lignite in the Rhenish region in 2030. That is eight years earlier than originally planned. Compared to the former agreement, approximately 280 million metric tons of coal will remain buried in

the ground and will not be used for power generation. This makes an important contribution to meeting both German and international climate protection targets.

Result - The completion of electricity generation in coal-fired power plants will result in carbon savings of over 2m tons of CO2 on an annual basis.

Case study on physical risks and/or opportunities: Situation - Power production assets have lifespans of 20 years and more. Increasing the frequency and severity of extreme events could disrupt production. In addition operational costs, e.g. for incident management and maintenance could increase due to acute and chronic impacts of climate change.

Task - RWE is investing billions in renewable energy growth in the next years. For example, RWE purchased Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses in 2021. The company boasts 3.1 GW of power generation capacity, around 90 % of which is from solar systems. The portfolio is complemented by a development pipeline of more than 7 GW.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Relevant for the utilities sector and for RWE since our performance and successful strategy execution relies heavily on existing and future regulation. Our activities are subject to legal frameworks and official market designs related to climate change and energy. Regulations has therefore implications for our assets, both on the side of renewables and fossil-fuelled power generation. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence. One of the 7 risk classes in our risk management is called "regulatory and political risks".

		<p>Example of risk due to current regulation: Ambitious emission reduction targets have caused the governments in our core markets to intervene in the energy sector repeatedly. In December 2022, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers agreed on a reform of the European Emissions Trading System (ETS), which is due to become effective on 1 January 2024. According to the plans, the sectors covered by the ETS will have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 62 % by 2030 compared to 2005. The previous target had been set at 43 %. The ambitious guideline is a result of the EU's 2021 decision to raise its climate targets. To drive decarbonisation, the EU will cut the number of certificates in 2024 and 2026 by 90 million and 27 million, respectively.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Relevant for the utilities sector and for RWE since our performance and successful strategy execution relies heavily on existing and future regulation. Our activities are subject to legal frameworks and official market designs related to climate change and energy. Regulation has therefore implications for our assets, both on the side of renewables and fossil-fuelled power generation.</p> <p>Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence. One of the 7 risk classes in our risk management is called “regulatory and political risks”.</p> <p>Example of risk due to emerging regulation: Despite the new legislation on a coal phase-out until 2038 and RWE's target to phase out by 2030, it cannot be ruled out that policymakers continue to increase pressure on the lignite sector, for instance by introducing CO2 price floors or establishing extremely restrictive emission limits. In addition, more ambitious climate targets for 2030 could make the next federal government accelerate the coal phaseout.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Our risk management systems cover all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence. One of the 7 risk classes in our risk management is called “operational risks”.</p> <p>For us this risk is relevant because it is through technology that we can interconnect and monitor the electricity generated and thus be able to deliver it in a timely and reliable manner to our customers.</p> <p>Example of technology risk: RWE operates technologically complex,</p>

		<p>interconnected production facilities such as conventional power stations and wind farms. Damage and outages can weigh heavily on earnings. When production facilities are built and modernised, delays and cost increases can occur, for example due to logistical bottlenecks or inadequate services provided by suppliers. In such cases, there is a danger that the plants become more expensive and they contribute to earnings later than planned. Furthermore, delays of renewable energy projects can be disadvantageous to the level of subsidies they receive. We counter the described risks through diligent plant and project management as well as high safety standards. We also regularly maintain our facilities and take out insurance policies if economically viable. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to expose us to risks, albeit to a manageable extent. As before, deliveries can be delayed. Theoretically, it is also conceivable that the reliable operation of our plants may be jeopardised if a large number of employees goes on sick leave. Thanks to comprehensive preventive measures and forward-looking emergency plans, so far we have been able to keep all major operational processes up and running, and we are confident that we can continue doing so.</p>
<p>Legal</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence. One of the 7 risk classes in our risk management is called “legal risks”.</p> <p>For us this risk is relevant because legal uncertainty like litigation or arbitration can lead to disturbance and unpredictable generation operations, which could hinder a timely and reliable delivery of electricity.</p> <p>Example of legal risk: Individual RWE Group companies are involved in litigation and arbitration proceedings due to their operations or M & A transactions. Out-of-court claims have been filed against some of them. Furthermore, Group companies are directly involved in various procedures with public authorities or are at least affected by their outcomes. To the extent necessary, we have accrued provisions for possible losses resulting from pending proceedings before ordinary courts and arbitration courts. Risks may also result from exemptions and warranties that we granted in connection with the sale of assets. Exemptions ensure that the seller covers the risks that are identified within the scope of due diligence, the probability of occurrence of which is, however, uncertain. In contrast, warranties cover risks that</p>

		<p>are unknown at the time of sale. These hedging instruments are standard procedure in sales of companies and equity holdings. We currently have low exposure to legal risks. This assessment did not change compared to the previous year.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence. One of the 7 risk classes in our risk management is called “market risks”.</p> <p>For us this risk is relevant because predictability of market conditions are crucial for our plannings.</p> <p>Example of market risk: In most of the countries in which we are active the energy sector is characterised by the free formation of prices. Prices quoted on our key European electricity forward markets reached new heights in 2022 and are still inflated. The situation is likely to remain tense for some time, particularly due to the continued absence of Russian fuel imports. We have therefore upped our planning estimates related to future electricity quotations. The risk of suffering a setback should prices drop has thus become greater. We therefore classify our market risks as ‘high’.</p> <p>Should power prices decline, we may be forced to recognise impairments on plants and mines. In fiscal 2022, €1.9 billion in write-backs were applied to these activities, due to improved market conditions. If price developments are unfavourable, we will revise the book value downward.</p> <p>We assess the price risks to which we are exposed on the procurement and supply markets taking account of current forward prices and expected volatility. For our power plants and parts of our renewable energy portfolio, we limit the earnings risks by selling a significant portion of the electricity forward. We secure the prices of fuel and CO2 emission allowances needed to produce power when we sell the electricity. This makes it easier for us to plan future margins.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-</p>

		<p>term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence. One of the 7 risk classes in our risk management is called “other risks”. In case, RWE sees a substantive reputational risk, this would fall in this category.</p> <p>For us this risk is relevant because reputational excellence is key when being dependant on many business relationships.</p> <p>Example of reputational risk: Despite a clear roadmap for phasing out coal in Germany, we continue to operate opencast lignite mines and power plants to ensure security of supply. We have therefore already been the target of protests and countermeasures in the past. These high-profile measures are a potential risk to our reputation and could therefore lead to a loss of business share (if business partners decide not to proceed or start a business relationship with RWE due to negative reputation).</p>
<p>Acute physical</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. We included a new risk of “Extreme natural events” in our list of risks at the beginning of 2021, which mainly addresses “operational risks” (in case of extreme weather events disrupts operations). This is intended to encompass all extreme weather events, including rarer weather events that are otherwise not shown.</p> <p>Example of acute physical risk: Power production assets have lifespans of 20 years and more. Increasing the frequency and severity of extreme events, according to climate scenarios by IPCC and others, could disrupt production now and in the future. In addition operational costs, e.g. for incident management and maintenance could increase due to acute and chronic impacts of climate change. One acute physical risk, which occurred in 2021, affected RWE. In FY 2022, RWE was not affected by an acute physical risk, RWE is investing billions in renewable energy growth in the next years. With this we enable customers to procure carbon-free electricity. Last year, we successfully completed a series of wind power projects, thereby increasing our pro-rata capacity from this technology from 9.4 GW to 11.2 GW. In March 2022, El Algodon Alto in Texas entered commercial operation. In April, we completed our Triton Knoll offshore wind farm. It is located off the eastern coast of England and has 90 turbines with a total capacity of 857 MW, making it one of the largest wind farms in the world. In June, the Swedish onshore wind farm Nysäter was inaugurated. The 114 turbines boast a combined capacity of 474 MW.</p> <p>Action - As part of our development process we assess each location for risks that might occur, that includes wind levels and other</p>

		parameters. For our assets we have a business continuity plan, thereby minimizing possible future impacts to business and third parties.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. We included a new risk of “Extreme natural events” in our list of risks at the beginning of 2021, which mainly addresses “operational risks” (in case of extreme weather events disrupts operations). This is intended to encompass all extreme weather events, including rarer weather events that are otherwise not shown.</p> <p>Example of chronic physical risk: Power production assets have lifespans of 20 years and more. Increasing the frequency and severity of extreme events, could disrupt production now and in the future. In addition operational costs, e.g. for incident management and maintenance could increase due to acute and chronic impacts of climate change.</p> <p>One example which might indicate a chronic physical risk: At the beginning of the year 2021, extreme weather conditions in Texas resulted in outages at RWE wind turbines. RWE had to buy in shortfalls for electricity at increased electricity prices in order to fulfil our supply obligations. This resulted in burdens amounting to € 400 million. In FY2022, RWE was not directly affected by a chronic physical risk.</p> <p>RWE is investing billions in renewable energy growth in the next years. With this we enable customers to procure carbon-free electricity. Last year, we successfully completed a series of wind power projects, thereby increasing our pro-rata capacity from this technology from 9.4 GW to 11.2 GW. In March 2022, El Algodon Alto in Texas entered commercial operation. In April, we completed our Triton Knoll offshore wind farm. It is located off the eastern coast of England and has 90 turbines with a total capacity of 857 MW, making it one of the largest wind farms in the world. In June, the Swedish onshore wind farm Nysäter was inaugurated. The 114 turbines boast a combined capacity of 474 MW.</p> <p>Action - As part of our development process we assess each location for risks that might occur, that includes wind levels and other parameters. For our assets we have a business continuity plan, thereby minimizing possible future impacts to business and third parties.</p>

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Risk 1 - Risks associated with planned coal phaseout in Germany:

RWE has operated lignite mines and conventional power plants in Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey. As of 31 December 2022 we have 8.25 GW and 1.5 GW of installed capacity from Lignite and Hard Coal. We are conscious that these assets emit greenhouse gases to a large extent although we continuously invest in improvements and opportunities for efficiency. Along with discussions in the public domain, many political developments have taken place to address problems associated with climate change. New European climate targets were adopted in the European Climate Protection Act in June 2021. The planned initiatives are intended to ensure that the climate-damaging emissions will decrease. Climate neutrality up to the middle of the century has also been enshrined in law.

In order to keep climate warming limited countries have to transition out of carbon-intensive assets. Ambitious emission reduction targets have caused the governments in our core markets to intervene in the energy sector repeatedly. A recent example of this is the Germany's Coal Phaseout Act. It envisages gradually reducing coal-fired electricity generation to zero by 2038. This has been enforced by the Act on Coal Phaseout (Gesetz zur Reduzierung und Beendigung der Kohlenverstromung, KVBG) in 2020. The law provides for a reduction in and ending of hard coal-fired electricity generation within the scope of a tender process. We successfully participated in the first nationwide shutdown auction with our two remaining hard coal-fired units and were awarded commissions for the 800 MW Unit E at the Westfalen power plant in Hamm

and the 800 MW Unit B at the Ibbenburen plant. Both units were finally closed for good in 2021. This measure contributed to decrease emissions from this fossil-fuelled assets since 2021.

Bringing forward the phaseout mainly affects our three most modern lignite-fired plants with a combined capacity of 3.1 GW, that were expected to remain operational until 2038. They are now due to be decommissioned on 31 March 2030. However, the German government can also request that the plants then be put on standby and not decommissioned until late 2033. In October 2022, RWE agreed to an advanced coal phase-out by 2030.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

11,242,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

For the potential impact figure, we estimate on the basis of 2022 revenue figures: In 2022, 20% or approx. 7,543 EUR million of our Group revenue (38,366 million €) came from coal-fired generation and other coal products (38,366 million € * 0.22). This sums up to 7,543,000,000 Euros. We add to this figure our long-term provisions for lignite open cast mining and the corresponding recultivation measures of about 6,299,000,000 Euros. RWE receives a compensation for early closing of fossil-fuelled power plants in Germany, which needs to be subtracted in our calculation (compensation is 2.6 billion EUR. This would lead to $7,543,000,000 + 6,299,000,000 - 2,600,000,000 = 11,242,000,000$ Euro.

The risks of an accelerated phase-out from lignite or hard-coal would impact the revenue from this (non-core) business segment. Moreover accelerated phase-out plans might expose us to higher costs for recultivation and earlier closure of both power plants and mines. RWE already agreed on an advanced coal phase-out by 2030. In accordance with the law, we will therefore receive compensation in the amount of €2.6 billion, to be paid out in equal instalments over a 15-year period. However, the damage we will actually incur will clearly exceed this figure.

Cost of response to risk

6,300,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response to risks refers to provisions that are linked to lignite: RWE will phaseout coal generation by 2030. Due to the early phaseout of coal and closure of our lignite mines we have increased provisions to about EUR 6.3 billion in total. On the one hand, this is due to the lignite exit, which has been brought forward significantly compared with previous planning, leading to different payout profiles. On the other hand, the preservation of the Hambach forest and the associated, more complex new open-cast mine planning will have an impact here.

Provisions for mining damage consist almost entirely of non-current provisions and fully covered the volume of obligations as of the balance-sheet date. They are reported at their settlement amount discounted to the balance-sheet date. The cost estimates are based on internal planning and estimates and are largely backed by external expert opinions.

CASE STUDY: In order to mitigate the risks associated with conventional power production, RWE has published its investment and growth strategy "Growing green". This strategy foresees a massive expansion of renewable energy deployment in parallel to reducing conventional power capacities.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description

Opportunity 1 - Renewable Energy (wind onshore, wind offshore, solar)

RWE has transformed into a leading renewable energy company. By the end of 2022, we already had renewable energy assets with a total capacity of 13 GW, attributable to wind and to photovoltaics. These figures reflect the generation capacity allocable to us on an accounting basis. In addition to existing assets, we have a wide portfolio of growth projects in various stages of development with a focus on wind, followed by solar PV. On top of being environmentally friendly, renewable energy also enables stable and attractive returns. Electricity production from renewables is clearly already our strongest income generator. In the past fiscal year, it already accounted for about half of our adjusted EBITDA.

An ambitious growth programme in our green core business forms the centrepiece of our strategy, which is entitled 'Growing Green'. In the 10-year period from 2021 to the end of 2030, we intend to invest approximately €50 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolyzers. This capital expenditure will be divided up roughly four ways between Germany, the United Kingdom, the USA and our other markets. In net terms, i. e. taking into account cash flows from divestments, we expect that our investments will total around €30 billion. We will use these funds to massively expand our climate-friendly generation capabilities. Including battery storage and electrolyzers, we intend to have a generation capacity of around 50 GW by 2030. This target is a pro-rata figure. In order to reach 50 GW, we will have to build approx. 25 GW. At 21 GW, the majority of this capacity will come from wind farms, solar assets and battery storage. It will be supplemented by flexible gas-fired power stations and electrolyzers with a total installed capacity of 2 GW each. Our adjusted EBITDA will also rise sharply in conjunction with our generation capacities. For 2030, we project a level of €5 billion generated from our green core business. By comparison, in fiscal 2021 we posted adjusted EBITDA of €2.8 billion from our core activities.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

3,600,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

4,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We anticipate adjusted EBITDA of €3.6 to €4.0 billion per year, which reflects above given range. Our core business exceeded in FY its expectations at €6.3 billion, broken down by segment as follows:

- Offshore Wind: At €1,412 million, adjusted EBITDA was within the forecast range of €1,350 million to €1,600 million. It recorded a 27 % gain compared to 2021 (€1,110 million), driven by new generation capacity being commissioned. Wind levels were below average at our offshore sites, but higher than in the prior year. Another contributing factor was that we took a majority stake in the Rampion wind farm in the UK as of 1 April 2021, which has been fully consolidated since then.
- Onshore Wind / Solar: In this segment, adjusted EBITDA totalled €827 million. On the back of improved margins, we were slightly above the range of €650 million to €800 million which we had forecast in February 2022. The commissioning of new generation assets, more favourable wind conditions and margin improvements contributed to the positive development. A counteracting effect was felt from the fact that the year-earlier result contained book gains on the sale of majority interests in the Stella, Cranell, as well as East and West Raymond wind farms in Texas.
- Hydro / Biomass / Gas: Here, we registered adjusted EBITDA of €2,369 million, clearly exceeding the projected range of €700 million to €900 million. Due to the volatility of the market, we realised unusually high gains from the short-term optimisation of our power plant dispatch in the year under review. Generation margins also exceeded expectations. The aforementioned factors were the main reason why adjusted EBITDA more than tripled compared to 2021 (€731 million). Earnings shortfalls stemmed from the outage at the Dutch Claus C gas-fired power plant caused by steam turbine damage. Moreover, we received lower payments from the British capacity market.
- Supply & Trading: RWE Supply & Trading posted another very good performance in international energy trading. Adjusted EBITDA recorded by this segment totalled €1,161 million, easily surpassing the forecast range of €150 million to €350 million.
- Coal / Nuclear: At €751 million, adjusted EBITDA was at the upper end of our forecast, which was attributable to unexpectedly good power plant utilisation. In spite of this, we closed the year down on the previous one (€889 million). This was largely due to the power station closures in line with Germany's coal and nuclear phaseouts

Cost to realize opportunity

50,000,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

RWE has transformed into a leading renewable energy company. By the end of 2022, we already had renewable energy assets with a total capacity of 13 GW attributable to wind and to photovoltaics. These figures reflect the generation capacity allocable to us on an accounting basis. In addition to existing assets, we have a wide portfolio of growth projects in various stages of development. Here, the focus is on wind, followed by solar PV. On top of being environmentally friendly, renewable energy also enables stable and attractive returns. Electricity production from renewables is clearly already our strongest income generator. In the past fiscal year, it already accounted for about half of our

adjusted EBITDA. An ambitious growth programme in our green core business forms the centrepiece of our strategy, which is entitled 'Growing Green'. In the 10-year period from 2021 to the end of 2030, we intend to invest approximately €50 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolyzers. This capital expenditure will be divided up roughly four ways between Germany, the United Kingdom, the USA and our other markets. In net terms, i. e. taking into account cash flows from divestments, we expect that our investments will total around €30 billion. We will use these funds to massively expand our climate-friendly generation capabilities. Including battery storage and electrolyzers, we intend to have a generation capacity of around 50 GW by 2030. This target is a pro-rata figure, meaning we state our capacity according to our shareholding ratios. In order to reach 50 GW, we will have to build approx. 25 GW. At 21 GW, the majority of this capacity will come from wind farms, solar assets and battery storage. It will be supplemented by flexible gas-fired power stations and electrolyzers with a total installed capacity of 2 GW each. Our adjusted EBITDA will also rise sharply in conjunction with our generation capacities. For 2030, we project a level of €5 billion, generated solely from our green core business. By comparison, in fiscal 2021 we posted adjusted EBITDA of €2.8 billion from our core activities. Case study: Last year, we successfully completed a series of wind power projects, thereby increasing our pro-rata capacity from this technology from 9.4 GW to 11.2 GW. One example: We completed our Triton Knoll offshore wind farm in England, adding a total capacity of 857 MW.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan


Yes

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

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

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

Growing Green is our new strategy that defines corporate targets align with to the 1.5°C climate goal and the action plan to achieve them. This is also highlighted in our Sustainability Strategy Report .

 2021-11-15-presentation-growing-green.pdf

 sustainability-strategy-report-2022.pdf

C3.2

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

Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	<p>We have used our science-based targets to define our goals for all direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. RWE is also pursuing a “Net Zero” strategy by aligning our business model on climate neutrality.</p> <p>Our goals envisage reducing the direct greenhouse gas emissions from Scope 1 and the indirect emissions from Scope 2 by 50% by 2030 compared with 2019. The emissions in Scope 3 are projected to come down by 30% by 2030 compared with 2019. This goal has also been confirmed by the Net Zero Science Based Targets initiative as being in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.</p> <p>Additionally, RWE uses the TCFD recommendations to align our internal processes and our external reporting. In 2021 we started with a scenario analysis.</p> <p>In 2022, we took a further systematic approach on climate scenario analysis at the Group level, which applies to all activities. We conducted the first cross-portfolio climate risk assessment for our taxonomy-aligned business activities. The assessment focused on climate projection scenarios that are the best possible fit for the lifetimes of our newest assets. In so doing, we also considered long-term scenarios. All the</p>

		<p>predefined and evaluable climate hazards listed in annex 2 to the delegated legal act (Taxonomy) were considered. The climate models do not contain any projection data relating to climate hazards caused by solid matter or certain serious events such as hailstorms. Projected changes to climate variables were identified using a group of global climate models. Various sources of uncertainty are mitigated by taking account of various driver scenarios, amongst other things. The first result of the assessment reveals a higher relevance for assets that are planned, under construction, or have recently been commissioned. In addition, as a rule, technology-dependent climate data were also analysed for material identified risks and adaptation solutions were implemented, some of which were extensive. Examples are flood protection for run-of-river power stations and retaining basins for plants with water-based cooling systems.</p>
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C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

Climate change and the associated greenhouse gas emissions are currently one of the key global challenges. The strategic focus of RWE on renewable energy and the time-limited use of coal means that our direct CO2 emissions from electricity generation will continue to fall for the foreseeable future. Additional emissions of the upstream and downstream activities will be a more important element of our overall emissions in future so that we already proactively account for these emissions in more detail. Alongside direct emissions, indirect emissions that also contribute to greenhouse gases are becoming increasingly important for companies and stakeholders. RWE as a company has a clearly defined goal of ensuring that the emissions from all scopes are climate neutral by 2040.

We took a systematic approach at the Group level to goal 2 (climate change adaptation), which applies to all activities, and conducted the first cross-portfolio climate risk assessment for our taxonomy-aligned business activities in this reporting year. The assessment focused on climate projection scenarios that are the best possible fit for the lifetimes of our newest assets. In so doing, we also considered long-term scenarios. All the predefined and evaluable climate hazards listed in annex 2 to the delegated legal act were considered. The climate models do not contain any projection data relating to climate hazards caused by solid matter or certain serious events such as hailstorms.

Projected changes to climate variables were identified using a group of global climate models. Various sources of uncertainty are mitigated by taking account of various driver scenarios, amongst other things

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

The Science Based Targets initiative has confirmed that our plans to reduce GHG emissions being in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.

For our internal scenario analysis, we used planning of conventional power plant capacities from existing internal systems, which were already aligned with our strategic business model, as a database.

In addition, commercial and regulatory aspects and transition effects have already been taken into account, to the extent that these are realistically quantifiable. Long-term planning extends to 2040, which is the year RWE is targeting for climate neutrality. Our scenario analysis showed, that RWE's business model is aligned with our target to be carbon-neutral by 2040, although we consider that some uncertainties still need to be evaluated regularly (e.g. technology development).

According to our climate-related analysis, which we implemented in reporting year 2022, the following results were seen: The first step of the vulnerability assessment revealed, among other things, changes in wind, sunshine, precipitation and drought duration as being technology-specific climate hazards. The next step will involve looking at further specific data such as the age and service life of individual assets to concretise vulnerability.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Risks related to the coal phase out and the opportunities related to the growing demand from renewable energy, (as reported in C2.3a and C2.4a) have influenced our product-related strategy and product portfolio. The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change and for this it is necessary to decarbonise its production by 2040. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation at the forefront of creating a sustainable energy system. In addition, we will ensure security of supply with our flexible power plants. RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. To this end, we will invest billions in wind energy, photovoltaics and storage technologies, enter the green hydrogen production

		<p>business, and phase out electricity generation from coal.</p> <p>As we see more and more industries on the road to decarbonization electricity is a main pillar of their strategy. We see this as an opportunity for our growth business in renewable energy. As one of the world’s leading energy companies, we shoulder special responsibility for the implementation of the emission reduction targets in the energy sector. . As of December 31, 2022, we had renewable energy assets with a total capacity of 13.0 GW. Compared with 2021, our generation capacity increased by 2.3 GW, with 10.9 GW attributable to wind and to photovoltaics. We plan to make over €1.5 billion in net investments to this end every year. Reinvesting proceeds from sales of investments will actually cause the gross expenditure to be much higher. We offer this electricity to large customers as a green product called Green Power Purchase Agreement: In 2021 we have announced several successful contracts. Example: The company has completed the construction of its new onshore wind farm Alcamo II in Sicily. The green electricity produced by this wind farm has already been contracted to the Italian Sofidel Group on a long-term basis as part of a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Sofidel is one of the largest producers of paper for hygienic and domestic uses in the world. The contract enabled RWE to build this wind farm without having to rely on state subsidies. For its part, thanks to the agreement, Sofidel will come a great deal closer to meeting its ambitious climate protection goals and strengthens its commitment to a sustainable future for people and planet.</p>
<p>Supply chain and/or value chain</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Due to mitigation efforts we see power generation from wind and solar growing in the future. However, wind and solar power generation also presents some challenges for the downstream value chain. These intermittent and volatile energy generation requires grid balancing and storage provisions. This is important for our downstream value chain including industrial customers that depend on reliable energy. Therefore one of our focus in our new strategy are the topics storage (battery systems) and flexible generation system which have a broad applications from frequency stabilisation to load shifting. We plan to increase our flexible generation capacity to 0,2 GW by 2030.</p> <p>We already operate some storage systems in the USA and as part of a pilot project in Germany. In Belgium, RWE is now utilising the site in in Dilsen-Stokkem to take a big step</p>

		<p>towards a more sustainable energy supply in Belgium. An Innovative Energy Transition Hub is being built on the site, starting with a large battery storage system with a power capacity of no less than 200 megawatts (MW) and a storage capacity of 800 megawatt hours (MWh). This means that the battery facility, once fully charged, will be able to provide 200 MW of power for a period of four hours, without emitting any carbon dioxide or nitrogen oxides. The Dils site borders the route of the 380kV high-voltage power line belonging to Elia (the Belgian grid operator). To provide a grid connection, Elia is building a new 380kV substation, which forms part of the project planning. The Dils site is big enough to further expand the battery storage facility or to introduce another sustainable energy technology in the future.</p> <p>In the meantime, the project team has applied for a permit. Once it has been received, the team will consider whether the project can participate in one of the upcoming capacity auctions in Belgium. If the outcome is positive, the facility must be in operation by the end of November 2026 at the latest.</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have not yet influenced our supply chain strategy, because there were no shortage or belated delivery due to climate-related factors of any goods/services we were ordering for our projects.</p>
<p>Investment in R&D</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Risks related to the coal phase out place the need of create innovative solution to guarantee the reliable generation of electricity. Innovation and technology developments play a vital role to achieve a sustainable energy system. Our innovation strategy is oriented to developing solutions that help us advance the utilisation of renewable energy, expand electricity storage and become involved in large-scale hydrogen production. In our Growing Green strategy, we will invest more than 50 billion euros (gross) in renewable energies by 2030, with innovation as one of nine priority themes. In this respect, our R&D strategy is long-term and reviewed regularly to consider recent demands.</p> <p>In several research and development projects, we are dedicating ourselves to Power-to-Gas technologies, which convert green electricity to hydrogen and then use this gas as a carbon-neutral commodity. In addition to Power-to-Gas and thermal or mechanical storage concepts, batteries can also help to mitigate fluctuations in renewable energy. RWE is already involved in the development and construction of battery storage facilities, which is a business we are</p>

		<p>expanding.</p> <p>The FUREC project plans to transform residual waste into raw material pellets, which are then converted into hydrogen at industrial park Chemelot. This process will reduce the use of natural gas at Chemelot by more than 200 million m3 per year. This is comparable to the annual gas demand of approximately 140,000 households and results in a CO2 reduction of 380,000 tonnes per year. The CO2 released during the production of hydrogen can be either captured and stored or used as a raw material in the future.</p> <p>Our 1,184 patents and patent applications, based on 233 inventions, are testimony to RWE's capability for innovation, as are our range of activities in the field of research and development (R & D). Last year, we drove forward 188 R & D projects, with around 340 RWE employees working full or part time on these endeavours. Such ventures often entail working with other companies or research institutions, allowing us to benefit from their valuable insights. This approach is also financially advantageous, as the costs are then shouldered by many stakeholders. Last year, our R & D spending amounted to €20 million (previous year: €22 million).</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. For years RWE has reduced emission with making our current power plants more efficient. Besides that changing market environment and political regulation have influenced our decision and strategy regarding the use of our coal-fired power plant.</p> <p>With our early exit from hard coal-fired electricity generation in Germany, we have taken a major step towards improving our carbon footprint. We successfully participated in the first nationwide shutdown auction with our two remaining hard coalfired units and were awarded commissions for the 800 megawatt Unit E at the Westfalen power plant in Hamm and the 800 megawatt Unit B at the Ibbenbüren plant. Both units were no longer positioned in the market from 31 December 2020 and they were finally closed for good in 2021. This means that RWE no longer operates any power plants that are fuelled solely</p>

		<p>with hard coal.</p> <p>The arrangements for the phaseout of lignite were also laid down in a public-private contract between the Federal Government and the energy producers, with a contract signed in February 2021. As set out in the legislation, RWE will subsequently shut down its lignite-fired power plants gradually by 2038. On the basis of these arrangements, around 1.2 GW of lignite-fired power plant capacity were finally shut down in two stages by 31 December 2021. Other plants with total capacity of some 1.6 GW followed by 31 December 2022. By expediting our phaseout of lignite-fired power generation to 2030, we are laying the foundations to reduce emissions even further.</p> <p>The Dutch Government has decided to end electricity generation from coal by 2030. In the Netherlands, we are planning to gradually convert coal-fired power plants operated by RWE there to biomass plants. Currently, the two relevant power plants – Amer and Emshaven – are already being operated on 80% and 15% biomass respectively.</p> <p>The United Kingdom has defined a phaseout of electricity generation from coal by 2025. We already shut down our last hard coal-fired power plant Aberthaw B (1,560 megawatts capacity) in Wales in March 2020. The existing obligations of the power plant arising from the British capacity market were transferred to third parties by September 2021.</p>
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C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital	<p>Climate change requires steep decarbonization of the power sector over the next decade. RWE is committed to the Paris Agreement's Climate targets and our carbon dioxide emissions from power production have more than halved since 2012. RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. To this end, RWE defined its Growing Green Strategy to invest €50 billion to expand our capacity to 50 gigawatts by 2030. That means an average of €5 billion gross each year for offshore and onshore wind, solar, batteries, flexible generation and hydrogen.</p> <p>The influence that the identified risks and opportunities have on our financial planning is presented below:</p>

		<p>Revenues: With the growth in our renewables business, revenues from these segments will increase. We see clear indications that seizing this opportunity has impacts on our revenue figures. As a consequence, adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation) in the core business will increase substantially, to a planned €5 billion by 2030, likely more than twice the figure for the current fiscal year. In 2022 our revenue from customers outside of the Group totaled €38,366 million (excluding natural gas tax and electricity tax), 56 % compared to 2021. Our electricity revenue recorded €30,826 million, clearly exceeding sales growth.</p> <p>Capital expenditures and capital allocation: With our strategy we intend to grow our capacity from renewable sources. Therefore we plan to invest a net EUR 5 billion in the continued expansion, with this sum having the potential to rise significantly through the contributions from partners. With this money we want to build solar and wind assets and contribute in the mitigation of climate change by providing low-carbon electricity.</p> <p>Acquisitions and divestments: RWE has ambitious growth targets in renewable energy generation and to be net zero by 2040, so RWE has significantly increased its investment budgets in acquisitions that contribute to these goals. In 2022 and in addressing current challenges, we have driven our green transformation in remarkable ways. To name just a few achievements: We expanded our green portfolio through strategic acquisitions. In this respect, the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses stood out and catapults us into the top league of renewable energy players in the US. At the end of August 2022, RWE completed the purchase of 100 % of the shares in the Alpha Solar Group, a Polish photovoltaics developer with 163 companies. With this acquisition, RWE added a solar project pipeline with a total capacity of 3 GW. Alpha Solar's projects are spread around Poland, in various stages of development. With this acquisition, RWE continues to build up its presence and local competence in Poland and to diversify its global presence in the solar market.</p> <p>Access to capital: We are recognising the recent developments on building a sustainable financial system in the European Union with the taxonomy as key element. The proportion of our taxonomy-eligible investments in 2022 were 83%. We are also facing increased interest from investors and banks regarding our performance on environmental, social and governance aspects.</p>
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C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At the company level only

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Climate change mitigation

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

3,501,000,000

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

83

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

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

90

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

We have assessed the alignment of our renewable energy and fossil fuel activities with the EU Taxonomy. The 83 % reflects our substantial investments in renewable energy as part of our Growing Green investment and growth strategy, which we published in 2021. Our strategy aims to significantly expand our green generation portfolio and to make the Group carbon-neutral by 2040. Total CapEx is comprised, among other things, of additions in the schedule of fixed assets presented on pages 147 et seq. and 151 et

seq. of the Annual Report (Independently verified and audited) plus the additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from changes of control on page 204 of the Annual Report. We have also invested in renewable energy projects, predominantly wind and solar farms and hydrogen, which will be commissioned in the coming years. All assets under construction or in operation meet the criteria for taxonomy alignment at the beginning of the construction phase. Therefore, we state these activities as CapEx in accordance with Item 1.2.2.2. a) of the Taxonomy Regulation. Our fossil fuel power generation activities did not meet the technical screening criteria prescribed under the EU Taxonomy Complementary Delegated Act. As part of our net-zero commitment and Growing green strategy, we plan to increase our taxonomy-aligned CapEx to 90% in 2025 and 100% in 2030. In calculating the figure as a total across both climate-related objectives, we followed the EU Commission's guidance to avoid double counting by separately counting CAPEX associated with activities contributing to climate mitigation and climate adaptation at the activity level.

C3.5c

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

The taxonomy-aligned proportion of CapEx of 83 % reflects our substantial investments in renewable energy as part of our Growing Green investment and growth strategy, which we published in 2021. Our strategy aims to significantly expand our green generation portfolio and to make the Group carbon-neutral by 2040. Total CapEx is comprised, among other things, of additions in the schedule of fixed assets presented on pages 147 et seq. and 151 et seq. of the Annual Report (Independently verified and audited) plus the additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from changes of control on page 204 of the Annual Report. We have also invested in renewable energy projects, predominantly wind and solar farms and hydrogen, which will be commissioned in the coming years. All assets under construction or in operation meet the criteria for taxonomy alignment at the beginning of the construction phase. Therefore, we state these activities as CapEx in accordance with Item 1.2.2.2. a) of the Taxonomy Regulation.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Base year

2019

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

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

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

1,025,167

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

429,362

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)

5,434,452

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

697,183

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

64,387

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

10,375

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

18,633

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

14,313

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

6,368

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

199,754

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

14,412,558

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

1,237,987

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

21,441,086

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

21,441,086

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

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

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

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

100

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

0

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

91

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

91

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

15,008,760.2

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

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

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

1,531,072

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

1,178,569

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)

5,880,950

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

0

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

204,589

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

8,074

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

20,553

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

0

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

5,256

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

0

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

12,788,496

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

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

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

0

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target
(metric tons CO₂e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target
(metric tons CO₂e)**

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

21,617,559

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

21,617,559

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

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

-2.7435332955

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our 2030 science-based emission reduction target we have introduced a new Scope 3 target that is absolute. We want to reduce these emissions - mainly from our hard coal supply chain and our downstream refinement and trading business - by 30% until 2030. Our baseline are our updated 2019 GHG emission figures that we reevaluated as part of the transaction with E.ON and the deconsolidation of retail and grid business.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our strategy and goals for our business activities are embedded in an ambitious growth programme in our green core business, which is entitled 'Growing Green'. In the 10-year period from 2021 to the end of 2030, we intend to invest approximately €50 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolyzers. With the extensive investment and growth strategy "Growing Green" the company will expand its powerful, green generation capacity to 50 gigawatts internationally by 2030.

Last year, our power stations emitted 83 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, 2.1 million more than in the preceding year. This was due to higher capacity utilisation of our lignite-fired power plants caused by gas shortages. As a result of the increased emissions, our direct Scope 1 emissions also rose, advancing to 89.6 million metric tons of CO₂e. Conversely, our indirect Scope 2 and 3 emissions remained essentially unchanged in 2022. The rise in Category 1 Scope 3 emissions is in part a result of a change in calculation methodology. Furthermore, this also reflects a higher purchasing volume.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO₂e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year

2019

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

0.612

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.004

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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

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

0.616

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

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

0.308

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

50

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

30

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

0.551

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.017

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

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

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

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

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

0.568

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

15.5844155844

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our 2030 science-based emission reduction target we have introduced a 2030 Scope 1 and 2 intensity target and a new Scope 3 target that is absolute. The Scope 1 and 2 target is covering all operations.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our strategy and goals for our business activities are embedded in an ambitious growth programme in our green core business, which is entitled 'Growing Green'. In the 10-year period from 2021 to the end of 2030, we intend to invest approximately €50 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolyzers. With the extensive investment and growth strategy "Growing Green" the company will expand its powerful, green generation capacity to 50 gigawatts internationally by 2030.

Last year, our power stations emitted 83 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, 2.1 million more than in the preceding year. This was due to higher capacity utilisation of our

lignite-fired power plants caused by gas shortages. As a result of the increased emissions, our direct Scope 1 emissions also rose, advancing to 89.6 million metric tons of CO₂e. Conversely, our indirect Scope 2 and 3 emissions remained essentially unchanged in 2022. Carbon intensity, i. e. Scope 1 and 2 emissions per unit of electricity generated, grew to 0.57 owing to the rise in power plant emissions. The significant decline in generation volume from nuclear energy also came to bear here.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As a leading global renewables player, we want to strengthen this position, investing five billion euros net in renewables by 2022. Our target: being climate neutral by 2040. Our Net Zero Target for 2040 covers all business operations (operational control approach) and all direct and indirect emission scopes.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We will not do any offsetting for our 2030 goals. For our net zero target we will not use offsetting for scope 1+2. We expect that Scope 3 emissions will be technologically unavoidable. We will compensate for this or cover it with offsets.

By 2040 we want to reach Net Zero – across all three scopes. The main factor will be actual reductions, e.g. through the phaseout of carbon intense assets or the switch to green hydrogen from natural gas. To a much lesser extent we expect to deploy high-quality offsets to neutralise any remaining and non-abatable emissions.

By rapidly expanding renewable energy, we are making our contribution to decarbonising the electricity system. We will retrofit or close existing fossil-fuelled and conventional generation assets. Our plans envisage making a full exit from lignite-fired power production by 2030. We develop deployment schedules for our existing gas-fired power stations that enable them to generate electricity in a climatefriendly manner. Research in conversion to hydrogen plays a major role in this context, as does carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology in some countries. We are converting our Dutch power plants, which run on hard coal and biomass, to constantly increase the share of biomass firing, so that we can stop generating electricity from hard coal by 2030 in the Netherlands,

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

We want to be carbon neutral in all three scopes of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol by 2040. To this end, we are reducing our direct and indirect emissions. Our strategy is also oriented to hitting this target. By rapidly expanding renewable energy, we are making our contribution to decarbonising the electricity system. We will retrofit or close existing fossil-fuelled and conventional generation assets. Our plans envisage making a full exit from lignite-fired power production by 2030. We develop deployment schedules for our existing gas-fired power stations that enable them to generate electricity in a climatefriendly manner. Research in conversion to hydrogen plays a major role in this context, as does carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology in some countries. We are converting our Dutch power plants, which run on hard coal and biomass, to constantly increase the share of biomass firing, so that we can stop generating electricity from hard coal by 2030 in the Netherlands. Our milestones in 2025 and 2030 provide important guiderails on our road to carbon neutrality. By 2025, we want to scale back our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions per unit of electricity generated by 27 %. With regard to upstream and downstream emissions (Scope 3), we are aiming for a reduction of 15 % relative to the reference year, 2019. Our climate goals for 2030 have been confirmed by the Science Based Targets initiative: a 50 % drop in Scope 1 and 2 emissions per unit of electricity generated and a 30 % decline in Scope 3 emissions. Executive Board members' long-term remuneration contains a key figure which is the average carbon intensity of our power plant fleet expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide per megawatt of installed capacity for every full-load hour. This key figure enables measurement of carbon dioxide emissions independent of load fluctuations caused by the weather and the market.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	600,000,000
To be implemented*	1	83,000,000
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	400,000
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solid biofuels

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

400,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

More and more biomass is being used in our Dutch power plants - and the trend continues to rise. In the country's national energy agreement, corresponding agreements have already been made. The Amer power plant in Geertruidenberg has already been converted into a biomass power plant. Over 50% of the hard coal is being replaced by biomass on a daily basis. This percentage will be increased to 80% or more. One of two units of the hard coal-fired power plant in Eemshaven is also technically capable of using woody biomass. Up to 15% of its current electricity production is already sustainable by using biomass. With its efficiency level of 46 %, and modern cleaning techniques the power plant is one of the cleanest of its kind.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Agreements with national governments on shut down and stand-by of power stations
Internal price on carbon	We perform CO2 price estimates in scenarios, reflecting price projections for EU emissions allowances and apply this price for project calculation and investment decisions. Financial risks resulting from fluctuating market prices for electricity and combustion fuel, and which are associated with CO2 emissions from our power plants, are presented in our risk management. Today, the marketing of electricity generated from renewable energy is still largely based on regulated revenue components, but market-based remuneration components are increasingly becoming part of the mix. We reduce the associated market risks by concluding appropriate hedging contracts. Furthermore, we sell most of the electricity from our power plants in forward transactions and hedge the prices for the combustion fuels and emission allowances required.
Employee engagement	With our new purpose "Our energy for a sustainable life" and activities in our countries we want to encourage our employees to be more sustainable - including savings of emissions. Activities in our countries include e.g. action days (e.g. our themed month "Sustainable September", where employees engage in a broad range of sustainability-related topics with relevance for climate action. Examples are consumption awareness activities on (E-)mobility or nutrition, but also seminars on climate-friendly technology development or market mechanisms like carbon pricing).

Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	We have a department for Research and Development that is driving low-carbon innovation and efficiency projects.
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C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Renewable energies and low-carbon energies (Wind On- and Offshore, PV, battery storage, green hydrogen)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

RWE AG is a leading international company in the area of climate-friendly electricity generation headquartered in Essen, Germany. The robust commitment to wind, solar and hydropower, along with the areas of hydrogen, battery storage, biomass and biogas mean that we have significantly expanded our portfolio as a power generator producing electricity from renewable energy. Our role is that of an all-rounder in electricity generation. We are a driving force at the leading edge of creating a sustainable energy system. Our flexible power plants and our trading company empower us to contribute to safeguarding the energy supply.

Our strategy and goals for our business activities are embedded in an ambitious growth programme in our green core business, which is entitled 'Growing Green'. In the 10-year period from 2021 to the end of 2030, we intend to invest approximately €50 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolyzers.

The taxonomy-aligned proportion of CapEx of 83 % reflects our substantial investments in renewable energy as part of our Growing Green investment and growth strategy, which we published in 2021. Our strategy aims to significantly expand our green generation portfolio and to make the Group carbon-neutral by 2040.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

83

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

In the past we did not consider our methane emissions as relevant due to its insignificance in comparison to other GHG emissions in RWE's GHG emissions inventory. In 2019 we started a project with the target to reassess our Corporate Carbon Footprint. In that process we have also evaluated methane emissions as one of the seven greenhouse gases we cover in our GHG emissions accounting in accordance with the principles of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Although there have been adaptations to the accounting process for methane, we still come to the conclusion that this GHG is of minor importance within our carbon footprint, even with regard to its global warming potential. At RWE, methane sources are within the owned mines and occur in our fossil-fuel power plants; as we operate lignite mines there is a small amount of outgassing methane that we account for and that are therefore included in our Scope 1 emissions. With the agreed exit from coal as source of electricity in Germany and other European markets we assume lowering levels of methane from these sources. Within our gas plants and gas storage facilities we recognise that there might be leakages from the piping system. Emissions mainly occur during major investments actions because of planned

depressurization or surface equipment. However these actions and investments in the infrastructure help us to reduce methane emissions over the medium term. As a concrete example RWE Gas Storage CZ has been replacing gas-driven pneumatic armatures with new electrically-driven ones since 2018, a work that continued in 2022. By design, the former gas-driven pneumatic armatures release some volume of natural gas into the atmosphere when they open and close. The replacement of these armatures leads to a reduction of methane emissions that cannot be specified.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, other structural change, please specify

As a huge international company, RWE regularly merges, acquires or deinvest from subsidiaries or shares of these. See below for details (extracted from Annual Report 2022).

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

Con Edison (US), Alpha Solar (Poland), JBM Solar (UK), Magnum power plant (from Vattenfall)

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

RWE purchases Con Edison's renewable energy business. With the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, we are accelerating our growth in renewables. The transaction was agreed in October 2022 and became effective on 1 March 2023, once all regulatory approvals had been received. The acquired company had been part of US group Con Edison and is a leading operator and developer of renewable energy plants in the United States. The company boasts 3.1 GW of power generation capacity, around 90 % of which is from solar systems. The portfolio is complemented by a development pipeline of more than 7 GW. With the addition of the Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses portfolio, RWE has now become the fourth-largest renewables player in the USA and the second largest in the field of photovoltaics. The purchase price was based on a valuation of US\$6.8 billion. RWE acquires solar developers in Poland and the UK. First, we acquired Poland-based Alpha Solar, adding an approximately 3 GW solar project pipeline to our portfolio. The price totalled an equivalent of €123 million. The

projects are located throughout Poland and are in various stages of development. In addition, we can welcome a team of around 60 that will help drive our ambitious expansion plans in Poland. This was followed in early March 2023 by the acquisition of JBM Solar, a UK developer of solar and battery storage projects. The company owns a mature 6.1 GW development pipeline, with solar and battery storage accounting for 3.8 GW and 2.3 GW, respectively. The transaction puts us among the top three PV developers in the United Kingdom. We also gained a 30-strong team of experts. Most of JBM Solar’s projects are being implemented in central and southern England. The first assets from the pipeline are scheduled to be commissioned by the end of 2024. We expect to build an average of some 450 MW per year thereafter.

RWE acquires Dutch gas-fired power station, Magnum. In June 2022, we agreed to acquire the Magnum gas-fired power plant in the Netherlands from Vattenfall. The transaction became effective on 31 January 2023 following the EU Commission’s approval under competition law. Magnum is one of the most state-of-the-art power stations in the Netherlands. The facility has been in operation since 2013, and has a net capacity of 1.4 GW. The preliminary purchase price is €443 million. The transaction also includes a neighbouring 5.6 MW solar farm.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	
Row 1	No

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years’ recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	No re-calculation. Base year calculation was based on operational assets we owned/operated in base year. There were no errors detected afterwards which would require a re-calculation. Generally, our auditor's threshold for re-calculation would be appr. 5% deviation in case these deviations would occur in the following timeframe.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

89,836,098

Comment

CO₂ emissions Scope 1 according to GHG methodology: Direct emissions from electricity generated in own power plants and our direct activities

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

622,728

Comment

CO₂ emissions Scope 2 according to GHG methodology: Indirect emissions from generation of purchased and used electricity

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

We only report location-based data for Scope 2.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,025,167

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

429,362

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5,434,452

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

697,183

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

64,387

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

10,375

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

18,633

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14,313

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6,368

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

199,754

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14,412,558

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

For base year 2019, we did not report on Scope 3.12 emissions as these are not material.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

For base year 2019, we did not report on Scope 3.13 emissions as these are not material.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

For base year 2019, we did not report on Scope 3.14 emissions as these are not material.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,237,987

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

For base year 2019, we did not report on other Scope 3. emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

For base year 2019, we did not report on other Scope 3. emissions.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

89,600,000

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Scope 1 emissions according to our GHG accounting methodology.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86,900,000

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Scope 1 emissions according to our GHG accounting methodology.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70,200,000

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Scope 1 emissions according to our GHG accounting methodology.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

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

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

2,800,000

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Scope 2 emissions according to our GHG methodology.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

2,700,000

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Scope 2 emissions according to our GHG methodology.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

3,100,000

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Scope 2 emissions according to our GHG methodology.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,500,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from the production or execution of purchased goods and services: Emissions have been calculated on the basis of annual procurement spent data using a model of Carnegie Mellon University (2002). The Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO-LCA) method estimates the materials and energy resources required for, and the environmental emissions resulting from, activities in our economy. It is one technique for performing a life cycle assessment, an evaluation of the environmental impacts of a product or process over its entire life cycle. For emission factors, we have been making increasing use of public libraries such as DEFRA and the GHG Scope 3 Evaluator.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,200,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from the production of capital goods that the company procures: Similar to approach in Category 1 spent data have been used to calculate emissions based on the EIO-LCA Model. An internal assessment has been made to distinguish capital goods from further goods and services.

For emission factors, we have been making increasing use of public libraries such as DEFRA and the GHG Scope 3 Evaluator.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5,900,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from extraction, production, and (in part) transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired: Fuel data from internal systems and cradle to gate emission factors have been used. These factors include all relevant parts of the fuel supply chain, including pipeline grid losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

400,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Transportation and distribution of products purchased between a supplier and our own operations: We source hard coal from partners around the world. We calculate

emissions from transport by calculating the distances in kilometers per means of transport, e.g. by ship. These distances are based on the country of origin and are approximations. We also include emissions from the transport of some of our products where RWE is responsible for delivery and payment

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

200,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Disposal and treatment of waste generated in RWE operations: Waste volume separated in different categories as collected in our internal ESG data system. Each category is sub-divided into recycled material and different disposal routes. Emission factors from literature are then applied for the volumes of each channel. In the calculation, we only take into account the quantities of waste that are properly disposed of or further treated by third parties (downstream). Waste that remains within the organization is not taken into account. This applies, for example, to ash and gypsum. Emission factors used do not take account of radiative forcing.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8,074

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Travel activities of our workforce including train, air, rental car, hotel stays: We used internal data on the activities and used various emissions factors. Certain assumptions had to be made, e.g. on booking class for intercontinental flights. Due to lacking data

from our Renewables business these emissions have not been included yet. We aim to include them as soon as the different systems are integrated.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

20,553

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Employee commuting: To assess emissions we used global employee figures by country and average emission factors per country taking into account general distances and modes of transports per country.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Since most of our contracts for larger office locations are long-term and give us control over power purchase agreements, we have allocated consumption to Scope 2. Therefore, we no longer report category 8 "Upstream leased assets". This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5,256

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Shipped distances for delivery of refinement products in ship, train and lorry: Data have been taken from internal systems. For emission calculation we used Life cycle assessment emission factors of the GaBi database.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

58,476

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

12,800,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions at customers site using our products from the following activities:

- Lignite Refinement Products: In various plants in the Rhenish mining area, we produce so-called refinement products from the lignite mined there. These are briquettes, for example. We sell these to traders and intermediaries for further distribution. We classify the emissions from these products as indirect emissions, as they are produced by the end customer.
- Gas Trading to end-customers: Our trading company RWE Supply & Trading supplies gas to end customers of all kinds, especially large customers. RWE itself is not the

producer, but only a trader. We calculate the emissions from the combustion of the gas at end customers within our inventory. We refer here to the gas sales of a unit that is responsible for sales to end customers.

- Hard coal trading to end-customers: In small quantities, a unit within RWE Power trades hard coal to end customers alongside RWE Supply & Trading. We also report emissions from these trading volumes as indirect emissions in our inventory.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard in this category emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life have to be accounted. This category has been identified as not material to the Scope 3 inventory for our business and an emissions figure is not calculated. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

In this category emissions from investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year have to be accounted. During our inventory design

we have investigated reported emission from our equity investments. However due to the lack of reliable external data we have decided to exclude any emissions for the time being. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category has been assessed as not material.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category has been assessed as not material.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

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

900,000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

1,400,000

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

6,500,000

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

337,511

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e)

106,619

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e)

1,689

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e)

21,938

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

5,774

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

66,963

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

13,400,000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

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

700,000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

800,000

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

5,500,000

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

300,000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100,000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1,828

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100,000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100,000

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100,000

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

12,500,000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.57

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

92,400,000

Metric denominator

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total

162,612

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

6

Direction of change

Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in physical operating conditions

Please explain

We see a higher capacity utilisation of our lignite-fired power plants caused by gas shortages in 2022 in comparison to 2021, due to the European energy crisis caused by the continuing war in Ukraine. The conflict plunged Germany and various other European states into a deep energy crisis. The sharp decline in fuel imports from Russia caused elevated commodity prices to soar even further, fuelling fears about security of supply. We are working on ensuring security of supply. At the behest of the German government, we continue to operate two lignite units and our Emsland nuclear power station which had been scheduled to be decommissioned on 31 December 2022. We also temporarily put three lignite units which had been placed in reserve back online. However, the interim increase in coal-fired power generation does not change our long-term commitment to a fully decarbonised energy value chain.

This resulted in increased emissions, our direct Scope 1 emissions also rose, advancing to 89.6 million metric tons of CO₂e. Conversely, our indirect Scope 2 and 3 emissions remained essentially unchanged in 2022. The rise in Category 1 Scope 3 emissions is in

part a result of a change in calculation methodology. Furthermore, this also reflects a higher purchasing volume. Carbon intensity, i.e. Scope 1 and 2 emissions per unit of electricity generated, grew to 0.57 owing to the rise in power plant emissions. The significant decline in generation volume from nuclear energy.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Germany	67,954,813
Netherlands	7,655,187
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13,900,000
Turkey	90,000

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO ₂ e)
Hydro/Biomass/Gas	24,855,187
Coal/Nuclear	64,744,813
Renewables	0

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Electricity generation	83,000,000

Other Scope 1 GHG from activities related to our business	6,600,000
---	-----------

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	89,600,000	Figure based on our GHG accounting.

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	In 2022, we further accelerated our transformation and the growth of renewable energy in our portfolio. In 2022, we successfully completed a series of wind power projects, thereby increasing our pro-rata capacity from this technology from 9.4 GW to 11.2 GW. We commissioned the following wind farms: El Agodon Alto (Texas,

				200 MW), Triton Knoll (UK, 857 MW), and Nyatar (Sweden, 474 MW).
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	Up to now, direct emissions from conventional power plants have constituted the largest proportion of our emissions due to electricity generated using fossil combustion fuels in conventional power plants. The phaseout of coalfired electricity generation constitutes a key building block for emission reduction in the energy sector. RWE has already exited electricity generation from hard coal in Germany and the United Kingdom. In 2021 we closed five 300 MW power plant units in the Rhenish lignite mining region. To comply with the German Coal Phaseout Act, we took Neurath B (294 MW), Niederaussem C (295 MW) and Weisweiler E (321 MW) offline at the end of December. The Frimmersdorf lignite power plant was shut down three months earlier. The station's last two units P (284 MW) and Q (278 MW) had been placed on security stand-by on 1 October 2017. This meant that they were forbidden by law from participating in the market, but had to remain available as a safeguard to ensure security of supply when necessary. They were shut down for good on expiry of the security stand-by period. These measures resulted in an decreased emission value of 42,023,887 tonnes in 2021.
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	With the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, we are accelerating our growth in renewables. The company boasts 3.1 GW of power generation capacity, around 90 % of which is from solar systems. The portfolio is complemented by a

				development pipeline of more than 7 GW.
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	2,100,000	Increased	2.5	Last year, our power stations emitted 83 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, 2.1 million more than in the preceding year. This was due to higher capacity utilisation of our lignitefired power plants caused by gas shortages. As a result of the increased emissions, our direct Scope 1 emissions also rose, advancing to 89.6 million metric tons of CO2e.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	3,599	6,029,201	6,032,801
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		6,597,831	36,570,935	43,168,767
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0
Total energy consumption		6,601,430	42,600,136	49,201,568

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes

Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43,167,767

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4,644,534

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Figure for "Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization" is given by external procured volumes.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this category.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43,167,767

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

30,854,679

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Includes figures for Wind, Hydro, and Solar.

Figure for "Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization" is given by external procured volumes.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43,167,767

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

57,259,723

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Figure for "Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization" is given by external procured volumes.

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this category.

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43,167,767

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

51,693,211

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Figure for "Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization" is given by external procured volumes.

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43,167,767

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

12,341,409

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Includes figures for nuclear, pump storage/batteries, and waste.
 Figure for "Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization" is given by external procured volumes.

Total fuel**Heating value****Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

43,167,767

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

156,793,557

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Figure for "Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization" is given by external procured volumes.

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

1,469

Gross electricity generation (GWh)**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

7,241

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

13,897

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

2

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.
 Given absolute emissions are according to our EU ETS (European Emissions Trading)

Scheme) certificates. Scope 1 emissions intensity is calculated: Absolute Scope 1 emissions / Net electricity generation

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)

8,250

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

50,019

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

58,750,814

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

1,175

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Given absolute emissions are according to our EU ETS (European Emissions Trading Scheme) certificates. Scope 1 emissions intensity is calculated: Absolute Scope 1 emissions / Net electricity generation

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this source.

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)

14,269

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

51,693

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,093,346

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

40

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

As we report the segment Gas including biomass, we estimated a share of 10% of total emission due to biomass co-firing (the other 90% will be included in "Gas").

Given absolute emissions are according to our EU ETS (European Emissions Trading Scheme) certificates. Scope 1 emissions intensity is calculated: Absolute Scope 1 emissions / Net electricity generation

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

798

Gross electricity generation (GWh)**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

4,645

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

232,593

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

50

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

As we report the segment Gas including biomass, we estimated a share of 10% of total emission due to biomass co-firing (the other 90% will be included in "Gas").

Given absolute emissions are according to our EU ETS (European Emissions Trading Scheme) certificates. Scope 1 emissions intensity is calculated: Absolute Scope 1 emissions / Net electricity generation

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this source.

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this source.

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)

1,482

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

11,883

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this source.

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this source.

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)

426

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

52

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

10,972

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

27,820

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)

804

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

1,405

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not operate assets of this source.

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

465

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

1,629

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)

39,265

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

156,794

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

82,950,099

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

529

Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6,850,895

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5,933,244

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

12,784,139

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

747,871

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

747,871

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,272,285

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,272,285

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,021,590

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4,021,590

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,838,042

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

290,945

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

6,128,987

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

No

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

0

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

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2021. However, Capex spent and especially the Capex split into technologies is currently under review and an update on planned Capex will be published on upcoming Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. Nevertheless, the share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will of course stay with >90%.

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

360,000,000

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

9

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

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated

Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2021. However, Capex spent and especially the Capex split into technologies is currently under review and an update on planned Capex will be published on upcoming Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. Nevertheless, the share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will of course stay with >90%.

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

0

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

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2021. However, Capex spent and especially the Capex split into technologies is currently under review and an update on planned Capex will be published on upcoming Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. Nevertheless, the share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will of course stay with >90%.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

172,000,000

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

4

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

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

3,000,000

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

0

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

0

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will of course stay with >90%.

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Other biomass is not applicable.

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

0

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

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy

Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

0

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

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100).

Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

0

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

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

20,000,000

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

0

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

0

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will of course stay with >90%.

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2,470,000,000

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

59

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

65

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Planned CAPEX: Reported share of appr. 65% is likely to change due to shift in investments.

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

701,000,000

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

17

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

20

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Planned CAPEX: Reported share of appr. 65% is likely to change due to shift in investments.

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

0

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

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

4,000,000

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

0

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

0

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

346,000,000

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

8

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

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

158,000,000

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

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

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2022 4,2bn€) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98-100). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and re-evaluations.

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C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Distributed generation	In November 2022, we decided that our power plant sites in Hamm and Neurath should also host two large-scale battery storage facilities. The batteries will have a capacity of 140 MW (Hamm) and 80 MW (Neurath), and storage volumes of 151 MWh and 84 MWh, respectively. We are looking to start construction in 2023 and begin commercial operation in 2024. We have earmarked €140 million for the project.	140,000,000	1	2030

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	RWE is innovative in many ways. We are motivated both by a desire to remain competitive in an ever-changing environment as well as a passion to be a driving force of this change. Our innovation projects are dedicated to developing solutions that help us advance the utilisation of renewable energy, expand energy storage and become involved in large-scale hydrogen production. We also want to play a part in building a circular economy which puts carbon dioxide to the best ecological use. Example: German premiere for fully recyclable rotor blades. Wind energy is only truly renewable if the wind turbines themselves are also renewable. Nowadays, they are already up to 90 % recyclable. The main sticking point to becoming fully recyclable are the rotor blades. The significant dynamic forces they must withstand during operation make composite materials indispensable. However, these materials are difficult to dismantle and therefore cannot be recycled. This is due to the glass fibre-reinforced epoxy

	resin that becomes completely solid once hardened. We are the first company in Germany to introduce fully recyclable rotor blades – namely at the new Kaskasi wind farm off the coast of Heligoland, which we completed in late 2022. Three of the wind farm’s 38 wind turbines, supplied by Siemens Gamesa, feature rotor blades made from a new type of resin that allows for the different materials to be separated. Taking this approach largely preserves their properties, and allows for the individual materials to be reused once the rotor blade has reached the end of its life. We are now testing the new rotor blades under real-world conditions. If they prove effective, we also intend to use them in future wind farms.
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C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)	Applied research and development				In the transition to a decarbonized energy system, provision of firm flexible power, 365 days a year is important especially on days where there is a lack of sun and wind. RWE aims to be climate neutral by 2040 and is working towards decarbonization of its existing fleet as well as considering new builds while maintaining the high flexibility required for the versatile markets. RWE is supporting the current vision of carbon capture for biomass fired stations in the

				<p>Netherlands to produce negative emissions as well as for gas turbine applications in the UK to enable CO2 capture rates of at least 90%. RWE's carbon capture demonstrator in Niederaußem, which now exceeds 100,000 operating hours, provides valuable information and experience which can directly be fed into the development of future large scale projects. At Niederaußem Innovation Centre, RWE has been operating a variety of CO2-usage Pilots over the last 10 years, aiming at turning CO2 into valuable products, such as chemical feedstocks and efuels. Hydrogen is seen as an alternative fuel to realize carbon free energy generation. RWE is not only developing green hydrogen production plants with multiple large electrolysis projects but is also supporting the development of hydrogen combustion systems. New build as well as retrofitting existing gas turbines to maintain as much existing infrastructure as possible are being</p>
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					<p>developed to ensure a low emission energy supply. RWE aims to secure a reliable and efficient power sector by optimal combination of different technologies (e.g. hydrogen production, hydrogen combustion, carbon capture, batteries). However, European countries must still work together to develop the legal and regulatory framework for all technologies, necessary for offering security for investments and promoting acceptance of technology as well as infrastructure.</p>
Battery storage	Full/commercial-scale demonstration				<p>The energy transition leads to a rising demand for energy storage due to the physical need for energy shifting and increasing grid stability issues.</p> <p>RWE is active in the development, construction and operation of battery storage systems. For this decade we are targeting an installed capacity of 3 GW. We are well on the way to achieving this.</p> <p>Most recently, at two German power plant sites in Werne and Lingen, battery storage</p>

					<p>facilities with 72 MW and 45 MW were started operation. Another massive battery project with a total capacity of 220 MW is currently being built at the Westfalen and Hamm sites going into operation in 2024. All of our actual utility scale batteries are supposed to be used for energy shifting and provision of grid stability services.</p>
Wind energy generation	Full/commercial-scale demonstration				<p>We rank among the world's leading companies in offshore wind power and are continuously looking for ways to grow in new markets. Most offshore wind turbines have one thing in common: they are located in shallow coastal waters with turbines firmly anchored to the seabed. For a long time, regions with waters that exceeded 60 metres in depth were off-limits to offshore wind farms due to the limitations of fixed-bottom foundations. But the tide is turning – thanks to the development of floating turbines, which are mounted on buoyant platforms made of steel or concrete and secured to the seabed using</p>

				<p>mooring lines. These units unlock the possibility of generating power in deeper, hitherto untapped waters. RWE has taken a leading role in developing this new market. We are currently involved in demonstration projects, researching the pros and cons of the various floating foundations. One project is the TetraSpar Demonstrator, in which we work with Stiesdal Offshore Technologies (SOT), Shell and TEPCO on the development and construction of a floating platform. The demonstrator, located off the coast of Norway, went online in 2021. We are currently assessing whether its behaviour under real-world conditions aligns with our assumptions from prior calculations and tests.</p> <p>A second project called DemoSATH is being delivered in partnership with Saitec Offshore Technologies, reached an important milestone in 2022: the catamaran-like floating platform, which was been equipped with a 2-MW turbine, was launched into the water</p>
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					<p>in the port of Bilbao, northern Spain. In a next step scheduled for this year, it will be attached to a pre-installed single-point mooring system in the Bay of Biscay. This will allow the floating turbine to adjust its position depending on the direction of the wind, ocean currents and waves. The system has already been used to great success in oil and gas extraction. We will now be using it – on a much greater scale – for offshore wind, allowing us to lay the groundwork to scale up the technology even further.</p>
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C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 2023-03-21-rwe-annual-report-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Auditor's statement on pages 279-281. See explicitly on page 279 "...performed a limited assurance engagement on all information other than the disclosures in section "EU Taxonomy" and the Indicators in the Non-financial Group Statement"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 2023-03-21-rwe-annual-report-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Auditor's statement on pages 279-281. See explicitly on page 279 "...performed a limited assurance engagement on all information other than the disclosures in section "EU Taxonomy" and the Indicators in the Non-financial Group Statement"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Capital goods

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

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Processing of sold products

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 2023-03-21-rwe-annual-report-2022.pdf

Page/section reference

Auditor's statement on pages 279-281. See explicitly on page 279 "...performed a limited assurance engagement on all information other than the disclosures in section "EU Taxonomy" and the Indicators in the Non-financial Group Statement"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

92.6

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

700,000

Allowances purchased

81,300,000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

83,000,000

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Our gross global Scope 1 emissions in reporting year 2022 account to 89.6 million t CO₂e according to our GHG reporting.

Calculation of our emission inventory based on subsidiaries with „operational control“. 92.6% of our gross global Scope 1 emissions fall under the European Emission Trading scheme (EU ETS), which is also an emissions-reporting based regulation. Additionally, RWE operates conventional power plants in the United Kingdom and Turkey. In the United Kingdom, a national Trading scheme for CO₂ certificates were established beginning of 2021.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our European fossil-fuel power plants are subject to the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS). Reporting on CO₂ emissions from these power plants is made to the national emissions trading offices and these in turn report to the responsible EU authorities. Rights and obligations of the emitters are regulated in detail at the level of the member states so that additional corporate regulatory standards are rendered obsolete. RWE has to comply with the regulations set out by the ETS and by having implemented corresponding internal processes we ensure to comply.

The European Emissions Trading Directive is one of the regulations applicable for this area at European level. The relevant national regulations based on this directive are applicable in Germany and the Netherlands (where RWE operates conventional power plants). We are compliant with the regulations of the EU ETS and have internal processes in place to safeguard the accounting of all relevant emissions. Basis of our calculations are the used raw materials in our power plants that are measured with competent systems. The emission amounts are audited by an external partner.

We use CO₂ emissions from plants subject to the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) as an indicator for greenhouse gas emissions. We report emissions from our power plants in Turkey and in the United Kingdom together with the EU ETS emissions as the total CO₂ output for the RWE Group.

Alongside expansion of renewable energy, the phaseout from coal-fired electricity generation constitutes a key building block for emission reduction in the energy sector. The Coal Phaseout Act (Kohleverstromungsbeendigungsgesetz, KVBG) was ratified to this end in 2020. This provides for a plant-specific exit path for lignite-fired power plants in Germany and involves a tender process for the shutdown of hard coal-fired power plants by 2027.

RWE's first tender involved its two remaining hard coal-fired power plants in Germany at Westfalen and Ibbenbüren. In the meantime, these have been completely shut down. The lion's share of the initial shutdowns for lignite-fired power plants in Germany falls on RWE plants. In early October 2022, we agreed with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia to stop producing electricity from lignite in the Rhenish mining region by 2030 with a view to putting our company on an ambitious climate path. Bringing forward our lignite

phaseout by eight years compared to the previous legal requirement will reduce coal mining and firing by about 280 million metric tons. This will significantly reduce our Scope 1 emissions from 2030 onwards. Moreover, we have continued our efforts and focused on further emission sources within the scope of our sustainability strategy. For instance, we are switching to climate-friendly electricity at our office sites as current agreements expire. Examples are our campus in Essen and our office complex in Swindon, UK.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive low-carbon investment
 Navigate GHG regulations
 Stakeholder expectations

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect ETS certificate prices to increase over time. As the European Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is designed to decrease the amount of available certificates, demand shall be steered by pricing these certificates, thus being interlinked between amount of certificates and demand. In order to incentivise potential certificate buyers to decrease their emissions, the ETS system foresees increasing certificate prices.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

90

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

90

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

This price assumption only apply for those business activity, the certificates need to be purchased for (operational conventional power plants applicable for EU Emission Trading Scheme).

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

99

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

99

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

99

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The responsible approach to natural resources and promotion of the use of environmental technologies is one of the principles governing conduct at RWE and this principle is enshrined in the RWE Code of Conduct and in the RWE Human Rights Supplier Contract Appendix which also includes an environmental risks related part. The compliance rules and principles must be complied with for all procurement transactions alongside the RWE Code of Conduct. The supplier or service provider is obliged to adhere to these regulations. We analyse and review business relationships with business partners if it becomes known in the public domain that they have breached the principles of the UN Global Compact. We then take appropriate measures that we consider necessary and put them into action.

Our suppliers are requested to answer environmental questions as part of the supplier qualification processes. For this, we use the Supplier Monitoring tool IntegrityNext which provides an “Environmental Protection” self-assessment questionnaire. In this context, suppliers need to answer if they have an environmental strategy or management system in place. Additionally, we ask our suppliers with our own designed “RWE Corporate questionnaire” if any of their suppliers are on the EU/UN Sanctions Lists, World Bank Corporate Procurement Listing of Non-Responsible Vendors, World Bank List of Ineligible Firms & Individuals, etc.

As part of the onboarding process for suppliers (and all other business partners) are to be subjected to a mandatory check against sanction lists. A variety of different lists are used in this case (e.g. EU/US/other). This risk management enables the exclusion of unsuitable business partners, risk-based escalation processes and possibilities for verification.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In the area of supplier management, RWE distinguishes between supplier qualification and supplier relationship management including risk management.

New suppliers must successfully complete the supplier qualification process to be able to take part in tender processes. In the supplier qualification process, environmental questions are relevant for the evaluation of the overall supplier performance. As part of this digitalised process in the “Supplier Life Cycle” tool, suppliers must answer self-assessment questionnaires including the topic on environmental protection. Suppliers also have to confirm compliance with the Human Rights Supplier Contract Appendix including environmental related principles and the RWE Code of Conduct. Both documents are a standard element of our contracts. This process is done for all new suppliers with an expected spend volume above €50k. By this we approximately address 99% of the total spend.

Additional sustainability or decarbonisation requests and targets are more often

integrated in our procurement category specific tender documents. In this case, we ask for sustainable materials / components in tenders and may agree on these in the course of the tender procedure. One prominent example is that RWE will install CO₂-reduced towers at Thor offshore wind farm to drive wind power sustainability as first developer globally. Here the CO₂ emissions of tower steel plates are reduced by at least 63%. This clearly shows that we successfully implement sustainable measures. Additionally, RWE installs recyclable rotor blades for wind turbines at our wind farms Kaskasi, Sofia and Thor. Thereby, we contribute to decarbonisation and circularity.

A range of measures ensures transparency of supplier services and development of important supplier relationships within the framework of supplier relationship management, see further details below.

We have taken another significant step towards enhancing carbon accounting transparency in our supply chain. We have successfully implemented a Carbon Accounting solution (see further details on the tool below in Comments).

At RWE, we recognize that the personal relationship with our strategic partners is crucial. Through close consultation and regular meetings, we strive to establish and maintain long-term, strategic partnerships that drive mutual growth and deliver sustainable value.

Comment

The above mentioned tool for enhancing carbon accounting transparency in our supply chain greatly enhances RWE's scope 3 accounting and reduction efforts in the renewables sector. This tool offers several benefits, including:

1. Automated mapping of emission factors: Leveraging AI-based classification capabilities and an extensive emission factor library, this feature streamlines the process of determining emission factors.
2. Built-in tools for refining emission factors: For further accuracy, the tool allows us to refine emission factors by considering supplier location, materials used, and other relevant factors.
3. Smart automated updating: The tool ensures the usage of the most up-to-date and reliable emission factors available, maintaining accuracy in our accounting.
4. Real-time emission tracking: By linking procurement-related scope 3 emissions directly to RWE's spend in renewables, we can continuously track and monitor emissions.

Initially, we have focused on implementing this tool in the renewables area, as it holds the most relevance for RWE's long-term scope 3 emission reduction goals. However, our intention is to expand its usage to other areas as well. Specifically, we have utilized spend-based emission factors complemented by consumption-based factors for our major procurement categories. For example, we have incorporated a consumption-based emission factor for wind turbines per MW capacity produced in Europe. This approach allows us to identify key scope 3 categories and prioritize efforts to reduce emissions effectively. By deploying this Carbon Accounting solution, we are enhancing our ability to track, analyse, and address scope 3 emissions, demonstrating our commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.

A range of measures ensures transparency of supplier services and development of

important supplier relationships within the framework of supplier relationship management: For example, service quality and supply performance are monitored in the “Supplier Life Cycle” tool. Furthermore, our supplier monitoring tool, IntegrityNext continuously monitors timeliness of the supplier self-assessments including certificates and provides social media monitoring, in order to minimise risks and to ensure sustainable supply chains.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We provide our industrial and commercial customers with a secure and reliable supply of electricity, gas and heat. Our aim is to give all customers comprehensive and transparent information about the energy mix of the individual product and the associated environmental impacts

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Exploiting additional potential for efficiency and flexibility on the demand side in the energy market is one of the success factors in the energy transition. The existing flexibilities need to be intelligently networked and controlled. With this in mind, we identify consumers in the market who are prepared to adjust their consumption behaviour. This can be achieved, for example, by proactively switching off, throttling back or switching on their production systems. RWE Supply & Trading provides customers with technical support for this.

We take the appropriate demand for electricity out of the market in bottleneck situations or make it available to the electricity market in the form of an additional generation offering. When prices are high on the balancing energy market, it can be worthwhile for customers to market their flexibilities. We thereby help our customers to optimise their electricity costs and their capacity requirement. At the same time, we make a contribution to security of electricity supply. The market for flexibility is a key area of interest for RWE. There is potential growth here for industrial customers in particular. We are also in regular dialogue with our suppliers. We want our customers to remain loyal, to be interested in new products and to recommend our company to other people.

We work together with our customers as partners to create individual solutions. Our usual high level of product quality, fast and streamlined processes, competitive prices, and a clear customer-centric focus in particular continue to remain our key objectives in this relationship.

Alongside regular individual discussions and exhibitions, we generally hold customer events every year. The “Energy Dialogue” is held in Germany. The “Energy Talks” take place in the Netherlands / Belgium. The exchange with our customers extends from the strategy of RWE Supply & Trading, through topics relating to innovation such as “Green Power Purchase Agreements” to market analyses. The issues at the top of the agenda for this event were the production of hydrogen from renewable energy and the potential of hydrogen applications in various industry segments.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

New suppliers entering into a business relationship with RWE must successfully complete the supplier qualification process and comply with our high standards in order to be able to take part in tender processes. In the supplier qualification process, environmental questions are relevant for the evaluation of the overall supplier performance. As part of this digitalised process in the “Supplier Life Cycle” tool, suppliers must answer a RWE Corporate questionnaire and at least three IntegrityNext self-assessment questionnaires – one about environmental protection. To simplify and to ensure the application, RWE implemented an IntegrityNext interface to our own “Supplier Life Cycle” tool so that Procurement only has to work in one IT system. Suppliers also have to confirm compliance with the Human Rights Supplier Contract Appendix including environmental related principles and the RWE Code of Conduct. Both documents are a standard element of our contracts. Additional sustainability or decarbonisation requests and targets are more often integrated in our procurement category specific tender documents. In this case, we ask for more sustainable materials / components in tenders and may agree on these in the course of the tender procedure.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

99

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Exclude

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

RWE Industry Association Review

 industry-associations-climate-review-2022.pdf

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

As a member of associations, we exchange ideas on important topics with other companies and players. This means we also exert an impact on the positioning of the associations with varying intensity. When these positions are put forward in social and political discourse, they do not necessarily reflect our way of thinking. This may happen because a large number of other members are involved in decision-making. However, we expect that the associations will represent core positions of RWE, particularly on the topic of climate. We review this on a regular basis and publish the results. In the current report, we have assessed in total 63 associations in relation to six key points of our

conceptual thinking, including support for the Paris Climate Agreement. RWE is committed to the goals of the Paris Agreement and ambitious measures to achieve climate neutrality. Our review of the positions is intended to ensure that the selected associations are in harmony with our position.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

All elements of the "European Green Deal", in particular climate neutrality by 2050 and the European Climate Law, as well as climate and energy targets by 2030 and the reforms under "Fit for 55" and "REPowerEU", including reform of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and the Renewable Energy Directive, Regulation on gas market and climate neutral gases, in particular hydrogen, "Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age", reform of electricity market design, Sustainable Finance with in particular the Taxonomy Regulation and the Non-Financial Reporting Directive, application and reform of the Environmental and Energy Aid Guidelines.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify
Energy and climate policy

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

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

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

With offices in inter alia Berlin and Brussels and dedicated staff responsible for political affairs we engage directly and indirectly with our stakeholders, including policy makers.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

With the introduction of the European Green Deal, the European Commission seeks to make the economy modern, resource-efficient and competitive, to enable zero net greenhouse gas emissions and decouple economic growth from resource consumption by 2050. The EU Taxonomy is a key element of the European Green Deal. It forms a system for a uniform classification of environmentally sustainable company activities. Our investigation of the contribution made to achieving the aforementioned environmental goals revealed that our activities as an energy company, which predominantly consist of the production and storage of renewable energy, and thus reduce carbon dioxide emissions, make a major contribution to achieving the goal of climate change mitigation.

RWE explicitly supports the European Green Deal targets of at least 55% GHG reduction by 2030 and a climate-neutral European Union by 2050. We are doing our part. RWE will be climate neutral by 2040.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

BusinessEurope

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The position of our trade associations are aligned with the Paris Agreement (above mentioned association is one example for some others RWE as international energy utility is active in).

Our audit showed that associations RWE is active in comply with RWE's criteria. We will continue to engage with the association but do not seek changes in its positions. We support the association in positioning for ambitious climate protection and will continue to track alignment with our climate-related policy positions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization’s funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 2023-03-21-rwe-annual-report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

pages 21-26 (on our business strategy), pages 65-74 (on risks & opportunities), and pages 81-85 (on our GHG emissions and environmental management system)

Content elements

Governance
 Strategy
 Risks & opportunities
 Emissions figures
 Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

Environmental collaborative framework,	Describe your organization’s role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
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	initiative and/or commitment	
Row 1	Race to Zero Campaign Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact	<p>Race to Zero: In 2021, we allied ourselves with the global campaign “Race to Zero” sponsored by the United Nations. This global campaign brings together representatives of companies, towns and cities, regions and investors with the aim of creating a healthy, robust and climate-neutral world in the future. One of the aims is to create jobs and this approach is also intended to safeguard integrative, sustainable growth.</p> <p>SBTN: RWE joined Science Based Target Network’s Corporate Engagement Program and is actively engaged in supporting this network by contributing with our expertise.</p> <p>TCFD: RWE was registered officially as a “TCFD Supporter”, in a strong commitment to the TCFD recommendations. Our sustainability reporting is aligned with this framework.</p> <p>UN Global Compact: RWE is a member of the United Nations Global Compact. We report regularly our progress towards the ten UNGC principles. Additionally, we particularly expect our business partners to support and implement the principles on human rights, employment relationships, environmental protection and anti-corruption set out in the framework of the UNGC.</p>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>Protecting the diversity of species is one of the biggest environmental challenges to our planet. As an energy generator dependent on the use of the countryside and natural resources, we have a special responsibility for making a contribution to the protection of biodiversity and for integrating this into our corporate actions. We are therefore committed to the highest standards for recultivating land previously occupied by mines and disused sites.</p> <p>At RWE, we have anchored sustainability in our purpose. Furthermore, we have integrated sustainability aspects more</p>

		<p>robustly in our Group strategy and underpinned it with targets and measures.</p> <p>This has enabled RWE to define nine sustainability topics with particular priority for the year 2021 and beyond. One of these sustainability topics with priority is Biodiversity & Recultivation. We have set our ambition to: "Because we care about the biodiversity impact of our business, we commit to the highest standards in recultivation. For new assets, we aim for a net-positive impact on biodiversity by 2030."</p> <p>The importance of sustainability for RWE is evident from our ambitions and the goals we have defined, also in our strategy. The most important of them will be incorporated in the remuneration model for the Executive Board. The achievement of the ESG goals exerts a direct impact on the level of compensation for the Executive Board.</p> <p>Biodiversity issues are addressed at the board from two different perspectives;</p> <p>i) The resort Strategy & Sustainability lies in the responsibility of RWE's CEO. Biodiversity is one of three Environmental priority topics of RWE's Sustainability Strategy.. The responsibility to reach our biodiversity ambition lies with our CEO. Additionally, every Business Unit and employee is obliged to comply with RWE's Biodiversity Policy acknowledging our responsibility for biodiversity and setting a guiding framework and clear principles.</p> <p>ii) The resort HSE under the responsibility of RWE's CHO also hold operational responsibility towards the environment and biodiversity in particular.</p> <p>Additionally we have a group-wide center of expertise meeting where environmental experts from all companies come together quarterly to discuss developments, work on initiatives and exchange knowledge. This is facilitated by the Head of Sustainability and results are reported to the CEO</p>
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C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach	SDG

		Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas	
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C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Other, please specify - Prepared to initiate a group-wide nature impact assessment started in 2023. - Engaged in SBTN Corporate Engagement Program and tested their methods. - Signed the Business for Nature “Make it Mandatory” Campaign


C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	RWE published its biodiversity policy recently, see attachment.  1

 1rwe-biodiversity-policy.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Main interface to global commodities markets and our customers is RWE Supply & Trading - a Group company of RWE AG. RWE Supply & Trading is a leading European energy trading company. In addition to trading electricity, commodities and certificates, RWEST is responsible for the optimisation of RWE's European gas storage systems and power plants. The company thus functions as the link between commodities and the electricity generation markets.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	38,569,000,000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

BMW AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

We have two supply contracts with BMW. We continue to supply the plants with appr. 688 GWh and a CO₂ footprint of 0 g/kWh, BMW purchased certificates of origin for the entire amount. We have invalidated these for our electricity supply.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

To offset existing emissions from our electricity deliveries, we offer BMW so-called guarantees of origin. These can be obtained from RWE and cover the emissions for the electricity deliveries made to BMW.

Requesting member

Accenture

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

We had no deliveries of electricity in 2022.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Requesting member

Parker-Hannifin Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

13,581

Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

Major sources of emissions

We supplied Parker Hannifin Manufacturing Germany GmbH at several locations with a total of 51,642 MWh. There are no special regulations here, so our published CO₂ standard value of 263 g/kWh (basis 2021) applies. This means CO₂ emissions of 13,581 t/CO₂.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Requesting member

SSE

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

We had no deliveries of electricity in 2022.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Requesting member

The Dow Chemical Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method**Scope 3 category(ies)****Allocation level**

Company wide

Allocation level detail**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**

1,871,780

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

We supply this customer by 3 different contracts, totalling 3892 GWh. One contract (485.7 GWh) is based on supply of renewable energy electricity (no CO₂ emissions). For the second contract, which includes electricity supply of 778.8 GWh, appr. 30% share are covered by certificates of origin. This leads to a numerical CO₂ value of 372 g/kWh (basis 2021). This means CO₂ emissions of 289.724 t/CO₂. For the third contract, our CO₂ standard value of 602 g/kWh (basis 2021, without renewable-energy-law share as this is executed by Dow) applies. This means CO₂ emissions of 1,582,056 t/CO₂.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Used data for calculations are taken from internal systems. We report emissions from our operations in our Annual Report .

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
We face no challenges	Carbon emissions from electricity is well defined in our markets. The allocation of power plant emissions to individual customers is not a problem by identifying specific emissions in g / kWh and distribution on the basis of consumed amounts of electricity. Difficult for industrial companies is the timing, because the applicable labelling will be published with a time lag of 10 months of the reporting year.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

The difficulties in timing are due to legal requirements in the Energy Act and EEG. RWE placed this within the usual lobbying activities and at the relevant associations. For other topics, methods working sufficiently well and are in line with applicable regulation.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

BMW AG

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers products / services operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

To offset existing emissions from our electricity deliveries, we offer BMW so-called guarantees of origin. These can be obtained from RWE and cover the emissions for the electricity deliveries made to BMW.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms