PART I
Management Report

Platform | Renewable Generation Assets

5G Living Lab | Portugal

PART I
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Region | North America

Scarlet Battery Energy Storage System | USA

01
The Company

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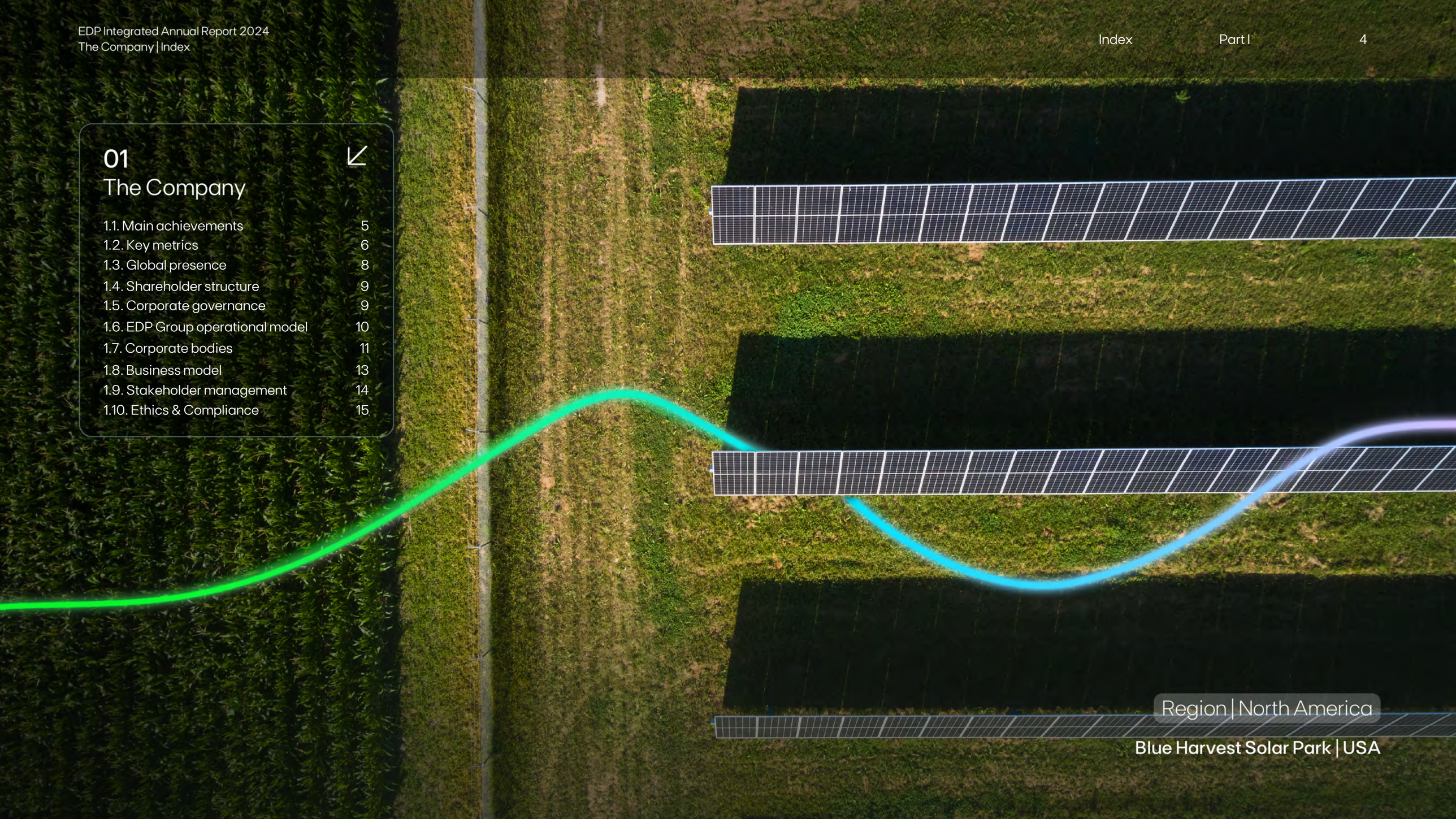


Region | North America

Blue Harvest Solar Park | USA

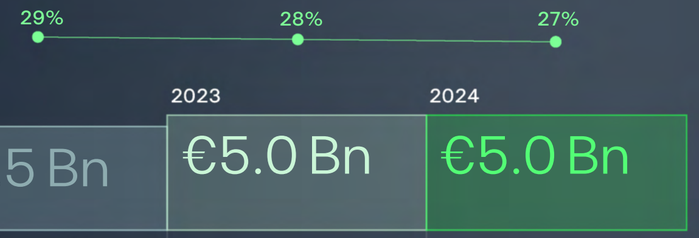
1.1. Main achievements

	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24
	3 PPAs EDP signs 3 PPAs for 252 MWac (305 MWdc), featuring its first PPA in Germany.	**5 PPAs** EDP secures 5 PPAs for 300 MWac (343 MWdc), including a first group of PPAs that is simultaneously signed for EDP in several European markets.	**8 PPAs** EDP formalizes 8 PPAs for 801 MWac (937 MWdc), showcasing the largest EDP´s BESS project installation so far in North America.	**2 long-term contracts** EDP is awarded with long-term contracts for two BESS projects of 160 MW in Europe.
	2 Assets Rotation | NA & Brazil EDP completes 2 Asset Rotation deals, one for an 80% stake in a 340 MW renewable portfolio in North America and one for a transmission line in Brazil.	**1 Asset Rotation | North America** EDP concludes an Asset Rotation agreement of an 80% stake in a 297 MW renewable project in North America.	**1 Asset Rotation | Europe** EDP completes an Asset Rotation deal for a 191 MW renewables portfolio in Europe.	**2 Assets Rotation | Europe & Brazil** EDP completes 2 Asset Rotation agreements, one for a renewable portfolio in Europe, totalizing 240 MW, and one for a transmission line in Brazil.
	EDP x Decathlon EDP and DECATHLON partner to install up to 80 solar projects across six European countries.	**EDP in the storage sector** EDP signs a new partnership in the storage sector in France, as the newly acquired BESS project showcases EDP's commitment to invest in new technologies that support its decarbonization path.	**EDP x Microsoft** Microsoft and EDP collaborates through a 20-year agreement on the Largest Solar Energy Portfolio in Singapore.	**EDP x ALDI** ALDI Portugal chooses EDP to install and operate more than 650 fast-charging points in its shops, the largest partnership closed by EDP in the Iberian Peninsula.
	Top Employer EDP is distinguished as one of the best companies to work for by Top Employer in 11 countries, among them Chile and Singapore for the first time.	**3 transmission lots awarded** EDP is awarded with 3 lots in Electricity Transmission Auction in Brazil, with 1,388 km of total extension.	**Net Zero Progression of the Year** EDP wins 'Net Zero Progression of the Year' at Environmental Finance's Sustainable Company Awards.	**Two green loan agreements** EDP signs two green loan agreements with the European Investment Bank ("EIB"), with a maturity of up to 15 years, in the total amount of €700 million.

1.2. Key metrics

1.2.1. Financial data

EBITDA



	2022	2023	2024
Recurring[3]	€4.5 Bn	€5.0 Bn	€5.0 Bn
Reported	€4.5 Bn	€5.0 Bn	€4.8 Bn

Opex/Gross profit (%)

Net Profit[1]

	2022	2023	2024
Recurring[4]	€0.9 Bn	€1.3 Bn	€1.4 Bn
Reported	€0.7 Bn	€1.0 Bn	€0.8 Bn

Recurring EPS (€)

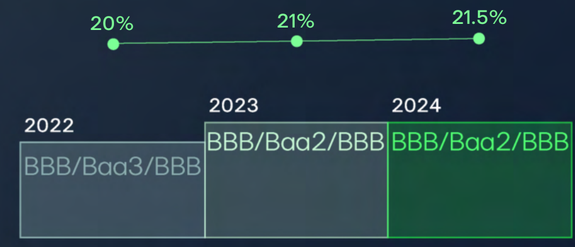
Net Investments[2]

	2022	2023	2024
Gross investments in renewables (€Bn)	€4.7 Bn	€4.1 Bn	€3.8 Bn

Net Debt

	2022	2023	2024
Adjusted net debt/EBITDA (x)	€13.2 Bn	€15.3 Bn	€15.6 Bn

Rating EDP



(S&P/ Moodys/Fitch)	2022	2023	2024
FFO/ND (%)	BBB/Baa3/BBB	BBB/Baa2/BBB	BBB/Baa2/BBB

1. Net profit attributable equity shareholders.2. Considers CAPEX of EDP Group, financial investment €704m (31 Dec 2023 €288m) and asset rotation -€1,616m (31 Dec 2023 -€2,020m).3.Non-recurring adjustments: In 2024: -€153m, related to impairment from Ocean Winds (-€147m), HR reestructuring (-€5m) and gain from the Completion of CEM Macau disposal (-€0.6m). In 2023: -€3m, including at Hydro+Clients & EM Brazil the one-off related to loss on Pecém disposal (-€84m); including at Hydro+Clients & EM Iberia a gain at Aboño disposal (+€104m); at Wind & Solar the cancellation of Southcoast PPA, at Ocean Winds (-€10m) and others (-€13m). 4. Adjustments and non-recurring items impact at net profit level: In 2024 -€592m, associated with the following one-offs: Colombia impairment (-€420m), OW impairment (-€105m), other impairments at EDPR level (-€7m), HR restructuring costs (-€20m), liability management (-€13m), other impairments at EDP level (-€6m), CEM gain (+€1m) and others(-€22m). In 2023 -€337m, including: i) Iberian conventional generation impairments and gains (-€32m), ii) EDPR impairments (-€130m), iii) Pecém impairment and loss (-€132m) and other impairments (-€24m); iv) other one-offs at EDPR (-€16m) and other at financial results level (-€4m).

1.2. Key metrics

1.2.2. Operational and ESG data

Operational

27 GW
Renewable installed capacity Equity + EBITDA
+12% vs 2023

57 TWh
Generation output
+2% vs 2023

89.6 TWh
Distributed energy
+4% vs 2023

389,052 km
Distribution and transmission operating network
+1% vs 2023

8,880 k
Electricity and gas customers
-3% vs 2023

ESG

29 gCO_2/kWh
SBTi: CO_2e emissions intensity (scope 1 and 2)
-64% vs 2023

87%
Total recovered waste
-9 p.p. vs 2023

€28m
Global investment in communities
-17% vs 2023

29%
Women employees
+0.1 p.p. vs 2023

66%
Suppliers compliant with ESG Due Diligence
+4 p.p. vs 2023

1.3. Global presence

Our Presence is structured around 4 regional hubs

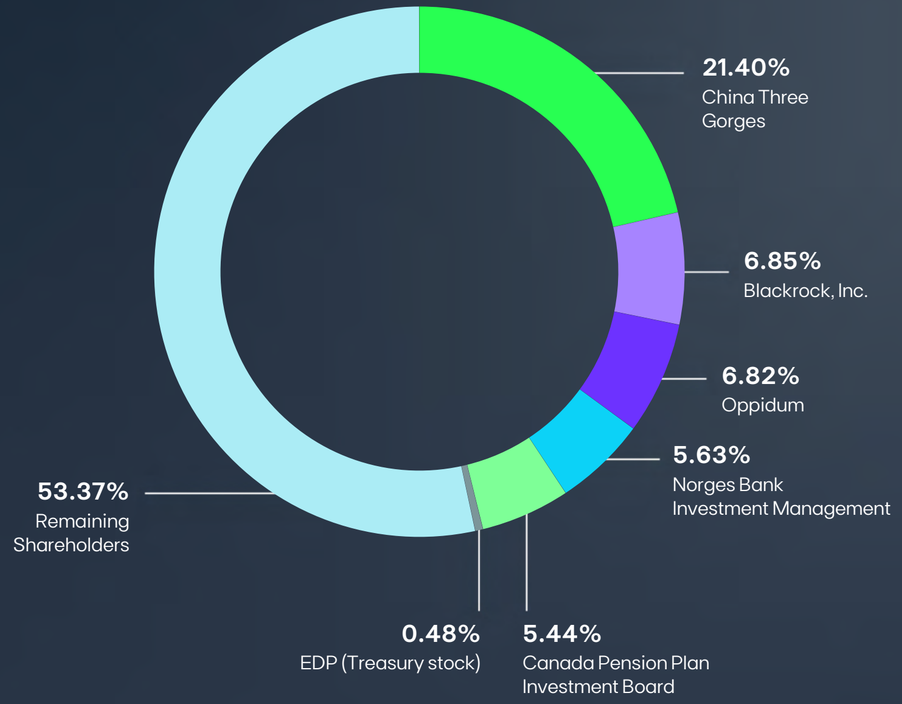
95% renewable energy generation

57 TWh energy produced

12,596 employees

1.4. Shareholder structure

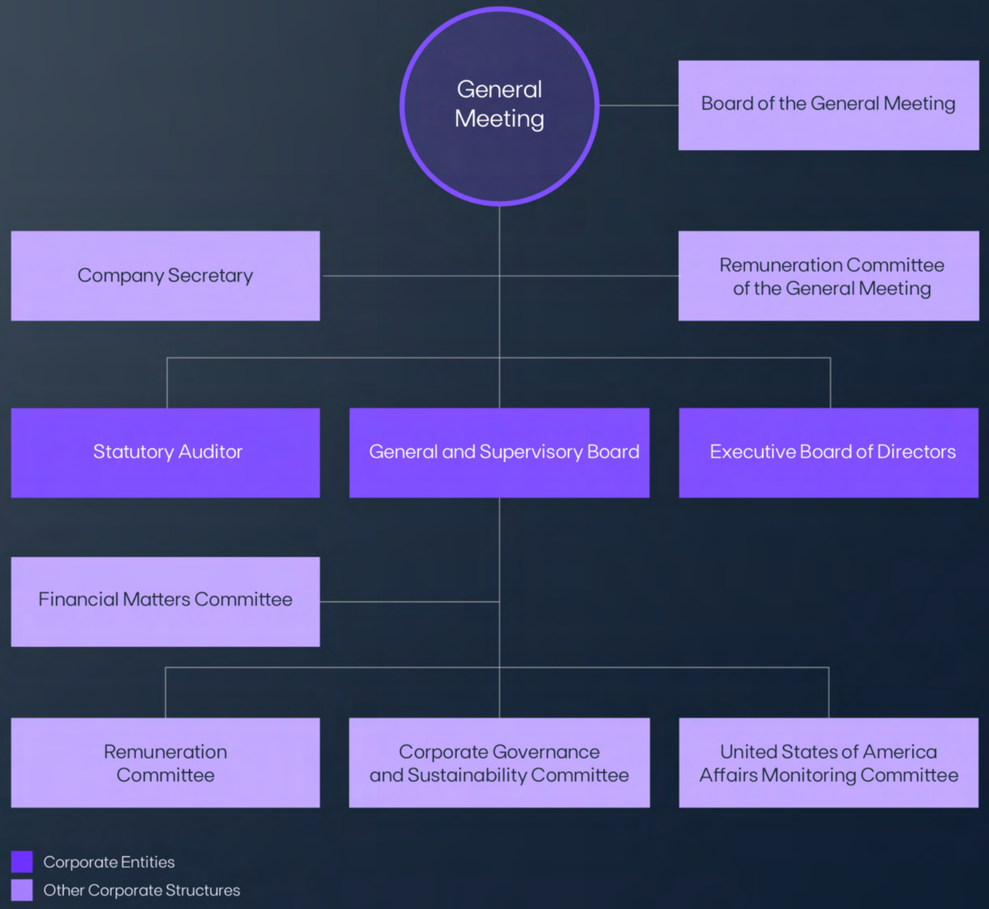
The share capital of EDP, S.A. is 4,184,021,624 euros and is fully paid up, as provided for in article 4 of the Company Statutes, being represented by 4,184,021,624 shares with a nominal value of 1 euro each.



Within EDP's share capital, 82% are institutional investors, 11% are retail investors and 7% are other type of investors. Among the institutional investors, the volume of the Socially Responsible Investors (SRI) represent 52% of EDP's share capital. In terms of geographical breakdown, 50% are located in Europe being the rest located in United States (19%), Canada (12%), Asia Pacific (8%) and Rest of the World (11%).

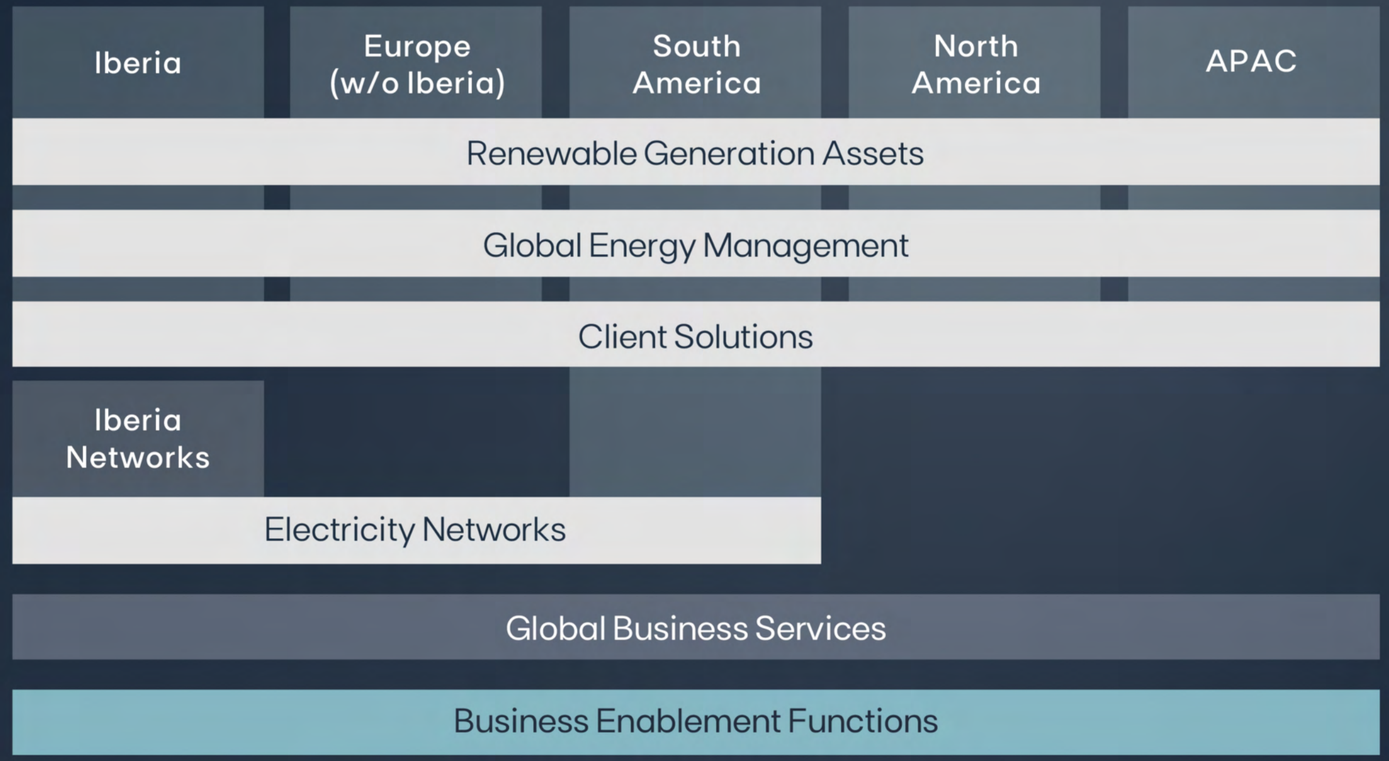
1.5. Corporate governance

EDP has a dual model governance structure, as the separation of management and supervision roles is embodied in an Executive Board of Directors, responsible for the management of the Company's business, and in a General and Supervisory Board, the highest supervisory body.



1.6. EDP Group operational model

Four business platforms and a set of global business enablement functions, organised in five global regions.



- Simplified corporate structure aligned with the business model
- Integrated EDP presence with single go-to-market approach for our customers, clients, and stakeholders overall
- Efficient functional support to improve and accelerate business development
- Reinforced intra-group synergies, enabling value creation while becoming more efficient and agile
- Simplified governance model with clear decision guidelines and accountabilities

1.7. Corporate bodies

1.7.1. Executive Board of Directors

2024-2026 Mandate

Miguel Stilwell d'Andrade

EDP CEO
EDPR CEO

Business Platforms & Regions
Networks
North and South America, Europe

Business Enablement Functions
Strategy & M&A, Legal & Governance, Internal Audit, Ethics & Compliance, People & Organization, Communication

Rui Teixeira

EDP CFO
EDPR CFO

Business Platforms & Regions
Global Business Services

Business Enablement Functions
Accounting, Consolidation & Tax, Investor Relations & ESG, Finance, Planning & Control, Risk, Procurement

Vera Pinto Pereira

EDP Executive Board Member
EDPR Management Team Member

Business Platforms & Regions
Client Solutions

Business Enablement Functions
Brand, Innovation, Social & Foundations

Ana Paula Marques

EDP Executive Board Member
EDPR Management Team Member

Business Platforms & Regions
Renewable Generation Assets

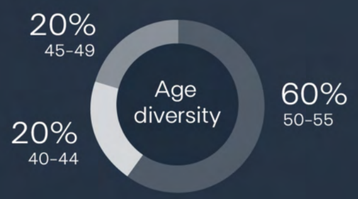
Business Enablement Functions
Digital & Tech, Safety, Security & Business Continuity

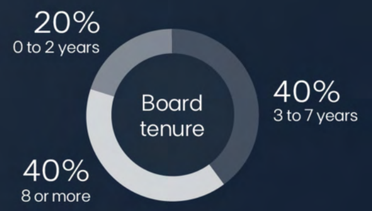
Pedro Vasconcelos

EDP Executive Board Member
EDPR Management Team Member

Business Platforms & Regions
Global Energy Management
Iberia, Asia-Pacific

Business Enablement Functions
Regulation, Markets & Stakeholders





1.7.2. General and Supervisory Board

2024-2026 Mandate

António Lobo Xavier
Chair and Independent Member

Shengliang Wu
China Three Gorges Corporation

Guobin Qin
China Three Gorges International Limited

Ignacio Herrero Ruiz
China Three Gorges (Europe), S.A.

Zhang Hui
China Three Gorges Brasil Energia, S.A.

Miguel Pereira Leite
China Three Gorges (Portugal), Sociedade Unipessoal, Lda.

Victor Roza Fresno
DRAURSA, S.A.

Fernando María Masaveu Herrero

Sofia Salgado Pinto
Independent

Zili Shao
Independent

Alicia Reyes Revuelta
Independent

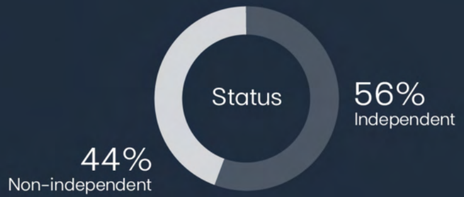
Gonçalo Moura Martins
Independent

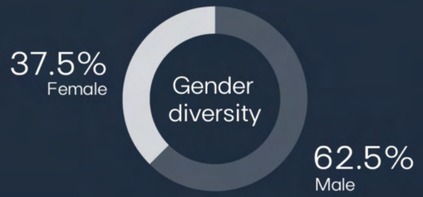
María José García Beato
Independent

Sandra Maria Santos
Independent

Stephen Vaughan
Independent

Lisa Frantzis
Independent





Statutory Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima

Carlos José Figueiredo Rodrigues
Alternate Statutory Auditor

Resources

Financial
- €15.6 Bn financial net debt
- €16.2 Bn equity

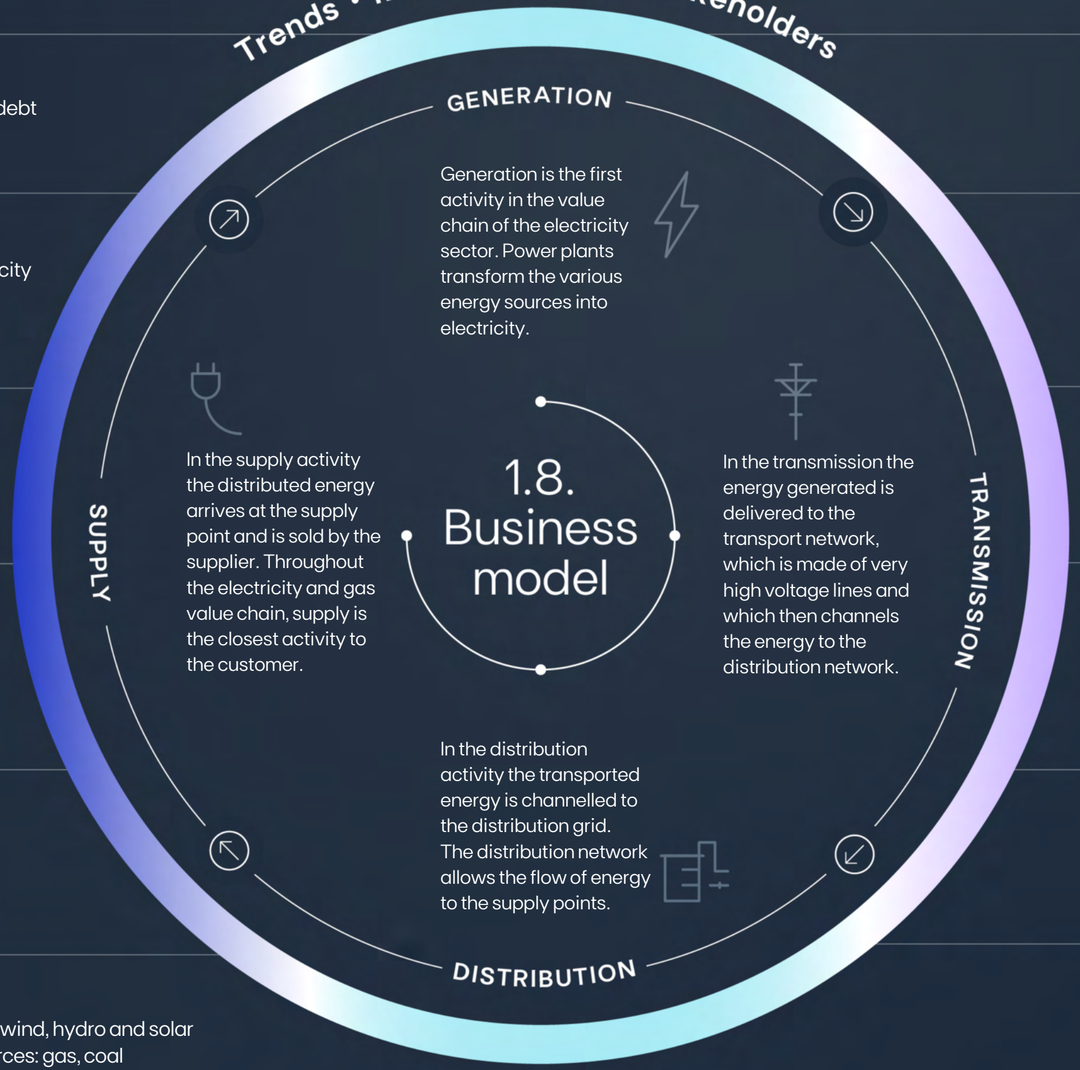
Physical
- 29 GW installed capacity (25 GW renewable)
- Shop network

Intellectual
- €150m investment in innovation/R&D
- Brand

Human
- 12,596 employees
- Contractors

Social
- €18m donations
- Business partners

Natural
- Renewable resources: wind, hydro and solar
- Non-renewable resources: gas, coal



Outputs

- €1.4 Bn recurring net profit
- Debt management

- Quality and efficiency of energy supply
- 89.6 TWh distributed

- Innovative products and services
- Knowledge generated

- 29% female employees
- 28 hours of training/employee
- 1.72 frequency rate (EDP + contractors)

- €28m social investment
- 20,419 hours of EDP volunteering time
- 77% customer satisfaction

- 29 tCO_2/GWh emissions
- 46.63 thousand TJ energy consumption
- Waste and water management

Impacts

- Minimizing financial risks
- Debt reduction

- Ensuring the quality and efficiency of energy supply
- Promotion of safety of facilities and equipment

- Promotion of innovation and research
- Leveraging generated knowledge

- Promotion of diversity and equal opportunity
- Promotion of employee skills development
- Promotion of occupation health and safety
- Employee satisfaction

- Reputation and recognition
- Promotion of social investment
- Promotion of customer satisfaction
- Promotion of an ethical culture with suppliers

- -81% specific emissions reduction S1+S2 (vs 2020)
- 7 TWh saved energy by customers (since 2015)
- Preservation of biodiversity

1.9. Stakeholder management

Stakeholder Management has the absolute purpose of transparency and openness towards society, particularly all those affected by EDP's activities.

The baseline to EDP Group' s policies is listening, understanding and working alongside with the stakeholders following a dynamic process that creates shared value, which allows to anticipate challenges, minimise business risks and create new opportunities.

To ensure the balance between company objectives and stakeholder interests, it is important to define and create strong stakeholder management plans, beginning with identifying stakeholders, their roles, and the impact they have. At EDP, stakeholders are organised into four categories, as shown on the right side of the page, according to their characteristics and interests.

Engaging with stakeholders is an extremely demanding exercise for companies, that involves sharing information and being transparent in their relationship with society and, in particular, with all who are affected by their activities. EDP seeks to achieve this through its Stakeholder Management Policy and Methodology and its Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy and Local Stakeholder Engagement Procedures, all based **in four major Guiding Commitments:**

- **UNDERSTAND** (include, identify, prioritise)
- **COMMUNICATE** (inform, listen, respond)
- **TRUST** (transparency, integrity, respect, ethics)
- **COLLABORATE** (integrate, share, cooperate, report)

Stakeholders

Market

Competitors
Investors & Analysts
Financial Entities & Tax equity investors
Shareholders
Assets Owners
Market Agents

Democracy

Governments
Public Powers & Regulation
Parliament & Political Parties
Municipalities
International Institutions & Associations

Social and local communities

NGOs
Landowners
General Public
Educational Institutions
Media & Opinion Leaders

Value chain

Employees & Unions
Suppliers
Partners
Universities & Scientific Community
Offtakers
Business Associations
Start-ups
Clients

1.10. Ethics & Compliance

The EDP Group is committed to acting in accordance with the highest ethical and integrity standards, carrying out its activity in accordance with these standards and in strict compliance with current legislation and regulations, with a **zero-tolerance policy** regarding any non-compliance with applicable legal and regulatory rules, namely regarding practices associated with bribery, corruption or money laundering.

This commitment is reflected in the **Code of Ethics**, which applies to all employees and members of the governing bodies across all group companies. It is supported by a robust governance structure, where the **Ethics Commission**–composed of independent members— ensure the continuous appropriateness of the Code of Ethics and analyses the processes of infringement of the Code submitted through the **whistleblowing channels**. Furthermore, the Executive Board of Directors and the General Supervisory Board, through the Financial Matters Committee, ensure the "tone at the top" and oversee compliance management matters.

To ensure the group acts in accordance with these high standards, a Compliance Management System has been implemented. This system is based on eight key elements and aims to **prevent, detect, and respond** to instances of non-compliance, mitigating the risk of regulatory or ethical violations.

The Compliance Management System is anchored in the **Global Ethics & Compliance Program** and several **Specific Compliance Programs** (SCPs). The Global Ethics & Compliance Program is implemented at the corporate level and encompasses all activities, platforms, and regions. It defines the organizational and operational model for Ethics & Compliance and identifies key regulatory areas of relevance, for which the development of Specific Compliance Programs is planned.

The Compliance Management System, as well as its associated SCPs, is continuously monitored by the E&C and subjected to periodic internal audits, conducted in line with the annual Internal Audit activity plan or outsourced to third-party entities.

External audits are also performed, which may identify opportunities for improvement that are incorporated into the ongoing enhancement of compliance management.

Recognitions and Certifications

2024 WORLD'S MOST ETHICAL COMPANIES® ETHISPHERE

Recognised for the 13th time as one of the world's most ethical companies

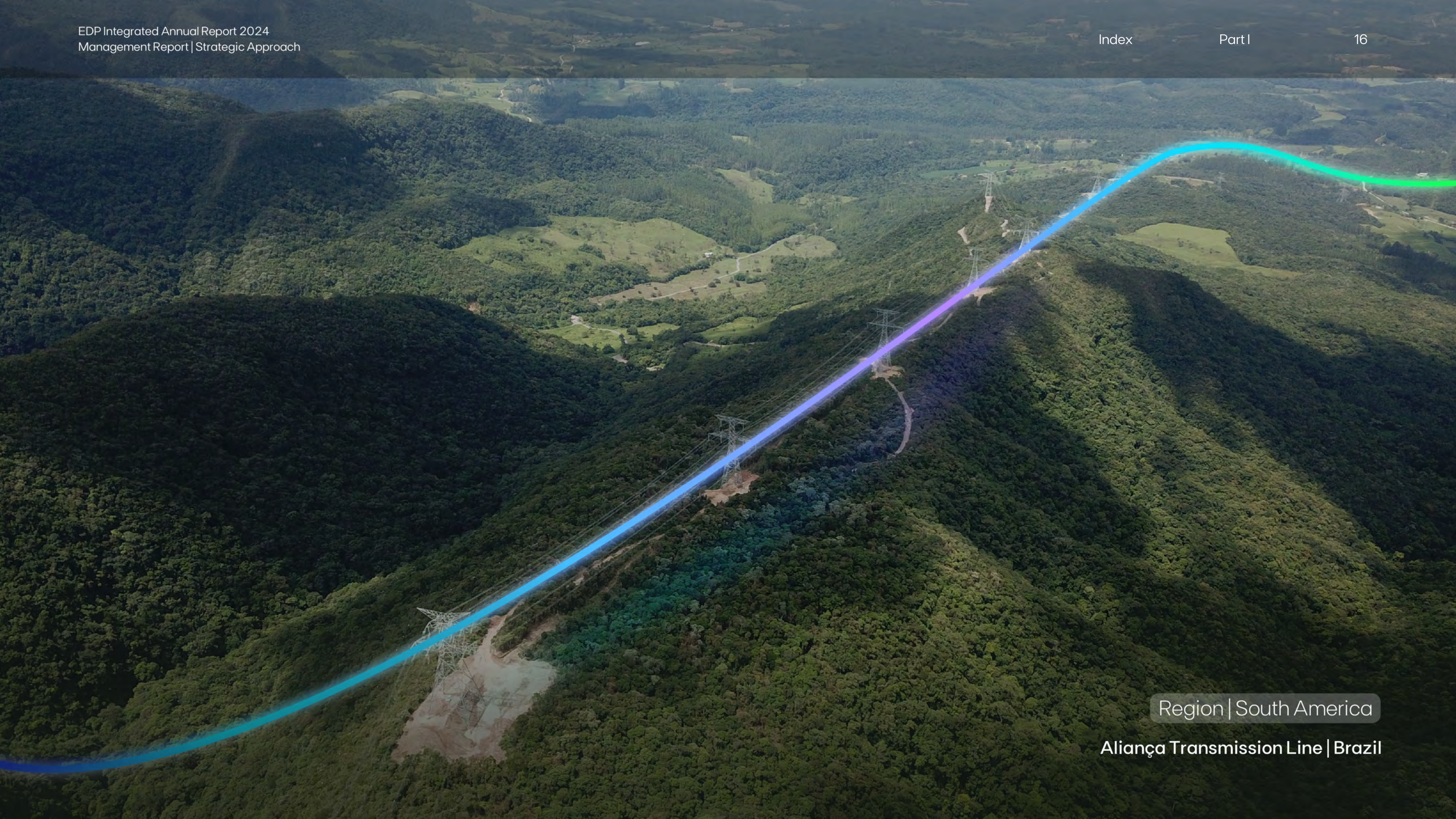
AENOR GESTIÓN DE COMPLIANCE UNE-ISO 37301

AENOR ANTI-BRIBERY ISO 37001

pwc

The report on the reliability of the SCIRF system is certified by PWC

Compliance Management System



Region | South America

Aliança Transmission Line | Brazil

02
Strategic Approach

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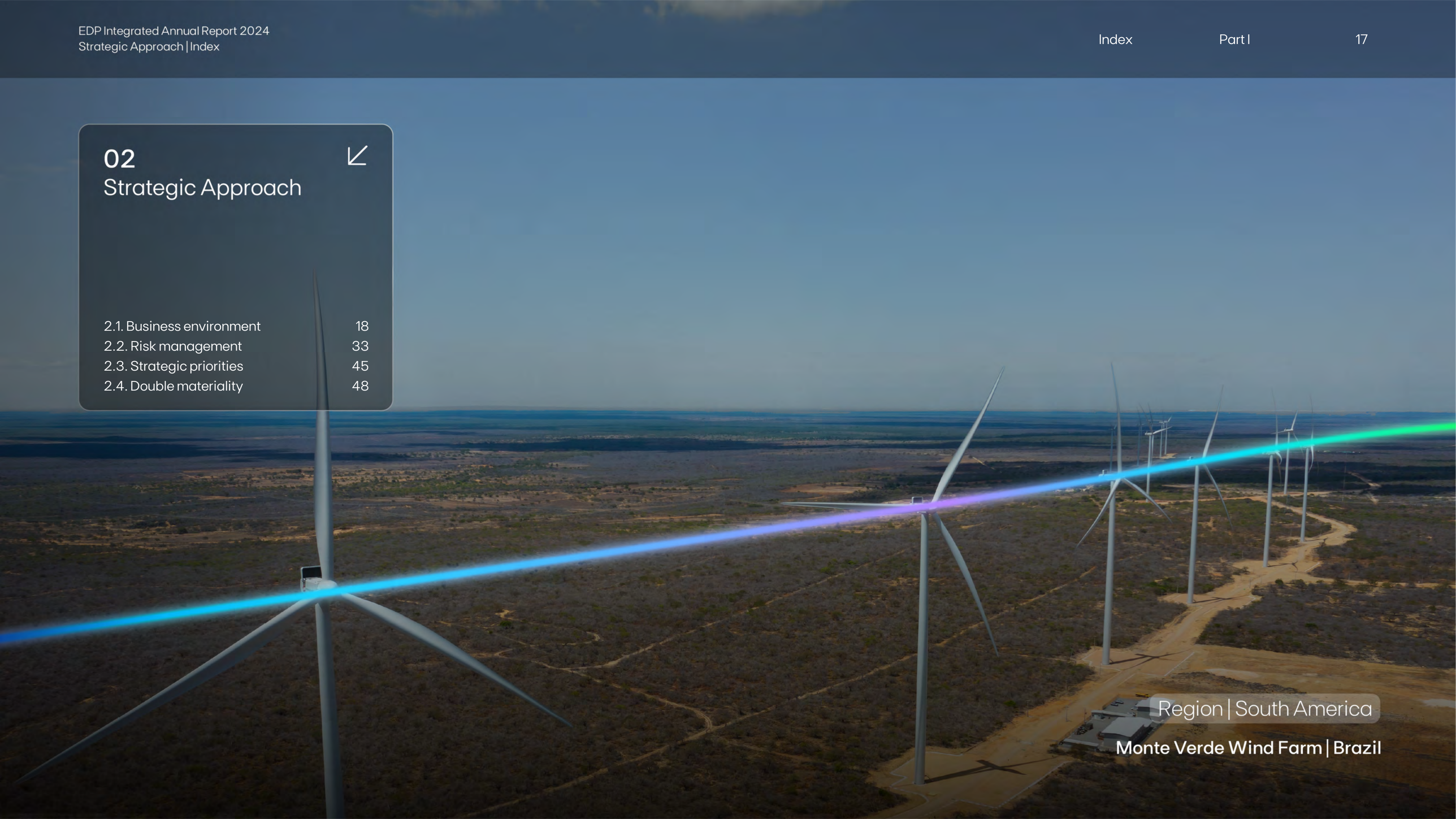


Region | South America

Monte Verde Wind Farm | Brazil

2.1. Business environment

2.1.1. 2024 overview

Geopolitical tensions and regional conflicts continued throughout 2024, significantly impacting global stability and energy systems. The ongoing war in Ukraine remained a focal point, with continued international sanctions against Russia and military support for Ukraine defining geopolitical alliances. In the Middle East, heightened tensions raised fears of a broader regional conflict. These conflicts contributed to energy price volatility, as disruptions in supply chains and production capacities led to fluctuating prices.

In 2024, **inflation** kept on following the downward trend already felt in 2023. In the Eurozone inflation was 2.4% by 2024, a drop from 5.4% in 2023, while in the United States, it stood at 2.9% against 4.1% in 2023 (source: Focus Economics). There was a decreasing trend across markets for commodity prices, when considering average annual prices.

The **Brent price** was around 80 dollars per barrel ($/bbl) at the beginning of the year and started to increase to reach the maximum of €90/bbl by April, following the geopolitical tensions in Russia and the Middle East, and the concerns over the potential supply disruptions. Prices decreased towards the end of the year with an average price of $75/bbl in the last trimester. The year ended with an average price of $81/bbl, very close to the 2023 price of $83/bbl.

In 2024, **average gas prices** decreased both in the US and in Europe. This was especially driven by the lower prices in the first half of the year, with a milder winter on average in the northern hemisphere, good gas storage levels in Europe, and new Liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects coming online and reinforcing supply. Henry Hub – reference index in the US - reached an average price of 2.1 dollars per million British thermal units ($/MMBtu) in 2024, compared to $2.5/MMBtu in 2023. The European reference gas index (Title Transfer Facility or TTF) price had an average price of €33/MWh in 2024, a ≈18% decrease compared to the average price of €41/MWh in 2023.

In Europe, the reference **carbon price** of the European Emissions Trading System (ETS) was on average €65/ton in 2024, decreasing from the €84/ton average price in 2023, following additional supply and lower emissions.

2024 was a year with multiple **political changes and elections** taking place in several countries worldwide. Of all, at least three should be highlighted, as they may bring significant changes to the energy sector. In June, a new European Parliament was elected, with centrist parties ensuring the majority and right-wing parties gaining seats, which could weaken net-zero target ambitions. Secondly, the UK election brought to power the Labour Party bringing forward strong ambition on renewables and nuclear deployment. And thirdly, the elections in the US with a victory for the Republican party potentially threatening the climate transition pathway the country has been pursuing in the past years.

Electricity demand keeps growing worldwide with special attention on artificial intelligence and data centres, a source of additional demand with big growth potential in the coming years. The electrification of other end-uses such as road transport is a key trend for the energy sector with the unprecedented growth of electric vehicles, which reached 7 million in global sales in the first half of 2024 (25% more than in 1H2023), mainly led by China with over 4 million (source: IEA WEO 2024).

Global warming in 2024

2024 has become the warmest year on record, according to the European Earth Observation Programme, “Copernicus”. Unprecedented global temperatures led 2024 to become the hottest year ever registered, overtaking 2023. From January to September, global mean surface air temperature was 1.54°C warmer than the 1850-1900 pre-industrial level, boosted by the warming event El Niño. 2024 is the year in which the threshold of the 1.5°C agreed under the Paris Climate Agreement is surpassed.

Global warming has already caused devastating disruptions in ecosystems, populations, and economies all around the globe, and impacts seem to be increasingly catastrophic. The year 2024 was no exception and important climate-related events caused widespread damage all around the world. Italy and South America were hit by severe droughts, while there were extreme floods in Nepal, Sudan, and Europe. Heatwaves in Mexico, Mali, and Saudi Arabia killed thousands and the US, and the Philippines experienced devastating cyclones (source: Reuters).

Climate negotiations: 29th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 29)

The 2024 United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP) took place in Baku, Azerbaijan from November 11th to 22nd.

A new climate finance goal was agreed upon, targeting investment for the developing nations and their climate efforts. Developed countries committed to mobilize at least $300 Bn annually for developing countries by 2035 (previous commitment was $100 Bn set in 2009 for the 2020-2025 period), with a long-term goal to scale up to $1.3 trillion per year by 2035, from all public and private sources.

After many years of negotiations, the rules and guidelines on international carbon trading were finalised and formally adopted (Article 6 of the Paris Agreement). With this program, it will be possible for countries to trade carbon credits from greenhouse gas reductions or removals, and in this way help other countries meet their climate goals, allowing as well the private sector to participate.

European Energy Policy

In 2024, European energy policy saw several significant developments aimed at enhancing energy security, sustainability, and the transition to a net-zero future. In February, the European Commission presented a climate assessment setting targets for 2040, including a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, a 45% share of renewable energy in the EU's energy mix, and a 40% improvement in energy efficiency. Moreover, there was relevant progress on legislative pieces.

The revision of the **Regulation and Directive on the Internal Electricity Market** came into force in July 2024, aiming to stabilise electricity prices while ensuring a resilient electricity system fit to meet the ambitious decarbonization targets. The revision promotes price predictability through enhancing the uptake of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and 2-ways contracts for differences (CfDs). Resiliency is ensured by identifying capacity mechanisms as structural elements of the market design, complemented by non-fossil flexibility support schemes. Anticipatory investments in grids are recognized to support the energy transition, while customers benefit from additional protection mechanisms.

The **Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT)** was strengthened to prevent market manipulation and increase transparency. The revised REMIT came into force in May 2024. The amendments included enhanced monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, better alignment with financial market regulations, and increased penalties for non-compliance.

The **Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA)** came into force in July 2024 to strengthen European manufacturing capacity and promote measures to overcome barriers to the scaling up of such capacity, facilitating market access for net-zero products. The Regulation also includes provisions for financial support, innovation incentives, and the development of a skilled workforce in the net-zero technology sector.

To secure the supply of critical and strategic raw materials, the **Critical Raw Materials Act** entered into force in May 2024. The Regulation identifies lists of raw materials needed for key technologies for the EU's green ambitions and goals. It sets benchmarks to be achieved by 2030: the EU should mine 10% of its annual needs, process 40% of its needs, and cover 25% of its needs through recycling. It also promotes international partnerships and sustainable sourcing practices.

The **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** was revised and entered into force in May 2024. The revision aimed to increase the rate of building renovations and support decarbonisation. An implementation guide was launched in November 2024 to help stakeholders enhance energy efficiency in buildings. The Directive also includes measures to promote smart technologies and protect vulnerable consumers.

Additionally, the **Hydrogen and Gas Decarbonisation Package** came into force in July 2024, introducing a new regulatory framework for hydrogen infrastructure, promoting the development of a competitive hydrogen market, and an update on EU natural gas market rules. The hydrogen regulatory framework includes provisions for the certification of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen, the repurposing of existing natural gas infrastructure for hydrogen transport, and the establishment of hydrogen networks. It aims to facilitate the integration of hydrogen into the energy system and support the EU's hydrogen strategy.

Finally, to strengthen EU competitiveness, Mario Draghi was tasked by the European Commission to prepare a report on his vision for the future of European competitiveness. **The Draghi Report**, published in September 2024, looks at the challenges faced by the industry and companies in the single market and offers recommendations for sectoral policies, including on energy, clean technologies, and energy-intensive industries. The findings of the report will contribute to the development of the new Clean Industrial Deal, which will be presented in the first 100 days of the new Commission mandate.

US Energy Policy

2024 regulatory framework in the United States has been impacted by **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC)** long-term transmission planning rule and the result of Presidential elections.

FERC's Order No. 1920, published on May 13, 2024, mandates comprehensive long-term transmission planning to enhance grid reliability, requiring transmission providers to develop 20-year regional plans every five years, considering various scenarios and benefits, including options for enhancing existing facilities ("right-sizing"), and deploying grid enhancing technologies. An amended version, Order 1920A, issued in December, clarifies the state's role in planning, allowing states to request additional scenarios and incremental cost considerations. Transmission providers must detail costs and benefits of potential Long-Term Regional Transmission (LTRT) facilities on a zonal basis, and if states agree on a cost allocation approach, it must be filed with FERC. Costs can be assigned based on specific benefits, and states can request an additional six months for cost allocation negotiations, extending the compliance period and planning cycles.

In the November **federal elections**, Republicans gained control of the presidency, Senate, and the House. Immediately following President Trump's inauguration on January 20th, he signed a litany of Executive Orders, three of which directly impact the renewables sector. A positive implication of these orders is a streamlining to the permitting processes and regulations surrounding energy. Negatively, the orders ban federal leases for offshore wind projects, attempt to pause onshore wind by restricting federal permitting, and temporarily pause on regulation that has not yet take full effect. These orders will not directly affect the ITC and PTC within the IRA. These orders did not include details on the timelines and scopes of their reach; however, in the coming weeks and months as Trump appointees assume their respective offices across federal agencies and budget reconciliation discussions continue, specifics on how these Executive Orders will affect the renewables sector will become more clear. This shift will certainly bring change to clean energy policy, but Republicans remain split on IRA repeal. A full repeal of the IRA remains unlikely, but it will face political and fiscal pressures.

Tariffs under the new administration are expected to be more targeted despite Trump's broad campaign promises. Policies will emphasize domestic manufacturing but may also face opposition from key industries. The Manchin-Barrasso Energy Permitting Reform Act is expected to stall; focus may shift towards oil and gas-friendly policies and limited federal land use for clean energy projects. FERC's Democratic majority will persist until 2026 but could shift under new leadership. State-level policies could become more influential in response to federal changes.

[1] "Renewables 2024" released in October 2024
[2] Forecasts made by experts including IEA, BNEF and S&P

2.1.2. The evolution of renewables around the world in 2024

The International Energy Agency (IEA)[1] reports that global renewable energy capacity grew by approximately 18% in 2024 compared to the previous year. Capacity additions reached an estimated 666 GW, surpassing the 600 GW threshold for the first time, with solar photovoltaic (PV) contributing around three-quarters of the total. This substantial growth underscores the potential for even faster expansion over the next five years, improving the likelihood of tripling global renewable capacity by 2030—a goal set during the COP 28 Climate Change Conference. The IEA projects annual additions will climb from 666 GW in 2024 to nearly 935 GW by 2030, with renewables expected to account for almost half of the world's electricity generation by the decade's end.

The remarkable growth in renewables is driven more by economic factors than climate policies. In many countries, renewables—particularly solar power—have become the most cost-effective option for new power generation. China is poised to solidify its position as the leader in renewable energy, increasing wind and solar PV capacity of 18% and 45% respectively. Meanwhile, the European Union and the United States are projected to double their renewable growth rates between 2024 and 2030, and India is anticipated to achieve the fastest growth rate among major economies.

Wind power in 2024: record additions but uneven expansion

Onshore

According to IEA estimations, global wind additions could have reached 126 GW in 2024. This would represent the highest figure ever seen, mainly due to a strong performance of the offshore wind sector, with around 20 GW commissioned. Long-term fundaments remain strong for the coming years, and supportive policies in China, the US and Europe, are expected to boost wind additions in the coming years. However, short and medium-term challenges in project execution remain.

New installations in **China** could have hit a record and grow around 80 GW, with data from the National Energy Administration pointing to a total wind installed capacity of 521 GW at the end of November 2024.

In the **US**, new installations have grown at a moderate pace, with around 6-7.5 GW built in 2024[2]. The Inflation Reduction Act, approved in 2022, has played a key role in fuelling wind energy

investments and strengthening the domestic supply chain. However, following Trump's re-election, there are concerns that the US's climate ambitions could be rolled back. Despite these concerns, an outright repeal of the IRA is unlikely according to experts, given the popularity of its tax credits and the economic benefits they bring to many Republican-leaning states.

According to preliminary figures from Wind Europe, approximately 15 GW of wind capacity may have been commissioned in **Europe** in 2024, a decrease from 18.3 GW in 2023. The EU only added 13 GW of wind capacity in 2024, significantly below the 30 GW per year required to meet its 2030 energy targets. However, there are reasons for optimism. Onshore wind permitting reached record levels in the first half of 2024, driven largely by new EU permitting rules and progress in implementing the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III). Additionally, Europe awarded 37 GW of wind in 2024, more than ever before, and turbine orders also saw improvements during the same period. Germany was the largest market, installing 3.2 GW of onshore wind, of which, around a third, came from repowering projects. In addition, 14 GW of wind were permitted in 2024 and 11 GW were awarded in auctions[1]. Other major onshore markets in 2024 include Finland, France, Spain and Sweden.

In the UK, the National Energy System Independent Operator (NESO) reported that in 2024, wind was the largest source of electricity generation in the country for the first time in its history, representing 30% of total generation.

In **South America**, Brazil remains the largest wind market, with record additions of 4.3 GW[2]. This growth could bring Brazil's total installed capacity to more than 34 GW, making it the country's second-largest generating technology, after large-scale hydro.

Offshore

According to experts[3], between 14 and 21 GW of new offshore wind projects could have been commissioned across the world. Developers still struggle with higher costs, supply chain constraints and regulatory uncertainty.

China is expected to be the largest contributor after the government prioritized offshore wind in its 14th Five-year Plan. Experts forecast that around 9-14 GW could have been added in the country.

According to Wind Europe preliminary data, **Europe** commissioned 2.3 GW of offshore wind capacity, less than the 3.8 GW witnessed in 2023. Most of this capacity was installed in Germany, France and the UK.

2024: a record-breaking year for solar PV global installations

2024 is on course to become another record-breaking year for solar PV, with the IEA forecasting around 505 GW of new installed capacity, a 18.5% increase compared to 2023. Solar PV accounted for nearly three-quarters of all renewable energy additions globally, highlighting its pivotal role in the transition to clean energy. According to preliminary forecasts, around 60% of new solar PV capacity would be utility-scale projects and the remaining ones small-scale (mainly residential and commercial systems).

China is expected to have significantly expanded its solar PV capacity in 2024, installing approximately 277 GW according to data released by China's National Energy Administration (NEA). With these results, China consolidates its position as the largest player in the global solar PV industry, both in terms of manufacturing and installed capacity. Its dominance is a result of comprehensive policy initiatives, massive investments and economies of scale. India also saw a great surge in solar installations in 2024. Only in the first six months of 2024, India had already installed more solar capacity than it did in the whole 2023, (15 GW vs 10 GW in 2023) reaching 24,5 GW at the end of 2024.

In the **US**, approximately 38-43 GW of solar PV capacity could have been added in 2024, according to analysts consulted[4]. Solar PV is the fastest-growing source of electricity in the US, making up almost half of all new power capacity in the first three quarters of 2024. As reported by the American Clean Power Association, 19.5 GW of utility-scale solar capacity was commissioned during the first three quarters of 2024, more than twice the amount installed by the same time in 2023.

In 2024, the **EU** achieved a record-breaking installation of 65.5 GW of solar capacity, marking a 4% increase compared to 2023, as reported by Solar Power Europe. Solar PV has surpassed in 2024 all other technologies in terms of new capacity added, bringing the EU's total operational solar power capacity to 338 GW. After several years of remarkable growth, with a 41-53% increase observed between 2021 and 2023, the sector has experienced a significant slowdown in deployment. According to Solar Power Europe, this deceleration is attributed to the stabilization of energy bills for

[1] Data released by the German Wind Energy Association (BWE) and engineering federation VDMA Power Systems.
[2] Data released by the National Electricity Energy Agency (ANEEL)
[3] Experts consulted include IEA, S&P and BNEF
[4] Experts consulted include IEA, SEIA (Solar Energy Industries Association), American Clean Power Association, S&P and Bloomberg New Energy Finance

consumers, along with other challenges such as permitting issues, grid bottlenecks, limited energy system flexibility, and low power prices, particularly during solar PV hours, which impact profitability. At the national level, Solar Power Europe reported that five of the top ten EU solar markets—Spain, Poland, the Netherlands, Austria, and Hungary—installed less solar capacity in 2024 compared to 2023. In contrast, Germany, Italy, France, Greece and Portugal achieved modest increases, with most adding approximately 1 GW more than the previous year. Germany continues to lead the European solar PV market, adding 16.2 GW of new capacity in 2024, according to the German Federal Network Agency (BNetzA). These additions bring the country's total installed capacity to nearly 100 GW, accounting for approximately 14% of its electricity consumption.

In **South America**, Brazil remains a leader in solar energy, surpassing 50 GW of operational solar capacity in 2024. With this milestone, Brazil joins an elite group of six countries—China, the United States, Germany, India, and Japan—that have achieved over 50 GW of installed solar capacity.

Storage and flexibility: key drivers for a resilient and decarbonized energy future

The global energy system is undergoing a profound transformation, driven primarily by the increasing share of renewable energy, the deployment of distributed energy resources, and progress in digitalization. However, to successfully achieve the clean energy transition and ensure secure and resilient power systems, flexibility must be integrated throughout the entire system.

Energy system flexibility refers to the ability to adjust supply and demand to achieve an energy balance. It has become a critical priority because larger shares of variable renewables (in particular wind and solar PV) increase the potential for imbalances, curtailment and negative prices.

There are different tools and technologies to increase flexibility, including electricity storage, stronger grids, demand-side response and dispatchable lower-emissions sources of power.

The global energy **storage** market has been rapidly increasing since 2020 and is set for another record year, with experts forecasting around 64-69 GW of additions[1], of which around 50% would be in China.

Hydro pumped storage remains the dominant form of energy storage today, accounting for the majority of global storage capacity. As a mature and well-established technology, it plays a crucial role in balancing supply and demand, providing grid stability, and supporting the integration of renewable energy. By using surplus electricity to pump water to a higher elevation and then releasing it to generate power when needed, hydro pumped storage has been a reliable and efficient solution for decades. However, as the energy landscape evolves, new storage technologies, such as batteries, are emerging to complement hydro pumped storage.

Batteries—particularly lithium-ion batteries—are becoming an increasingly vital component of energy systems. Their widespread deployment could transform the global energy landscape by enabling sustainable technologies to meet demand, ultimately reducing global emissions and accelerating the transition to clean energy. Batteries are also versatile, serving both grid-scale applications and smaller, behind-the-meter uses in residential and commercial settings to optimize energy consumption.

As battery costs continue to fall due to lower raw material prices and expanded manufacturing capacity, they are becoming more cost-competitive, with further reductions anticipated as electric vehicle production scales up. However, challenges remain. Energy storage must be integrated into national energy plans, with dedicated support mechanisms established to ensure long-term revenue stability and predictability. A well-designed market, including effective capacity markets and flexible market mechanisms, is also essential to fully unlock the potential of storage. In the context of European market design, the development of such markets will be crucial to promote efficient integration of storage technologies and enhance grid stability. Furthermore, conducting comprehensive flexibility assessments will be key to optimizing the role of storage in balancing supply and demand. Additionally, diversifying and strengthening supply chains is crucial, as battery production is currently concentrated in specific regions, posing potential security of supply risks.

Grid infrastructure and interconnectors are vital for flexibility, as they enable electricity to flow across countries and within national borders, helping to balance geographic fluctuations in wind and solar power generation. While global investments in grids have significantly increased in recent years, delays in grid improvements and extensions remain a major obstacle to the wider deployment of renewable energy. However, these challenges can be addressed through: (i) long-term grid planning, (ii) anticipatory investments, (iii) faster permitting processes, (iv) implementation of smart grid technologies, and (v) new mechanisms to reduce connection backlogs, among other measures.

In 2024, at COP 29, countries acknowledged that energy storage and grid infrastructure are essential for building resilient and decarbonized energy systems. This was crystallized in their commitment to (i) achieving 1,500 GW of energy storage in the global power sector by 2030, more than six times the level in 2022, and (ii) enhancing grid capacity through a global goal of adding or refurbishing 25 million kilometres of grid infrastructure by 2030.

[1] Analysts consulted include S&P, BNEF and Wood MacKenzie

2.1.3. Regulatory framework

Renewables

Portugal

Remuneration scheme

- Wind farms commissioned before 2006 are subject to a Feed-in-tariff (FiT) whose value is correlated with production and indexed to CPI. Initial tenure was the soonest of 15 years (or until 2020) or 33 GWh/MW but it was increased 7 years (tariff extension) with a cap and floor scheme in exchange of annual payments between 2013 and 2020.
- Wind farms under the new regime (COD after 2006) are subject to a FiT for the soonest of 20 years from COD or 44 GWh/MW. Tariff value is also indexed to CPI.
- Since 2019, solar projects are awarded following a new auction system. There are currently no auctions schedule for the short term.
- Floating PV projects awarded in 2022 auction have a 15 years CfD contract with a negative strike price (the original project pays for injecting the energy in the grid in exchange of securing grid capacity that can be used by over equipment and hybrid).

2024 main regulatory developments

- In order to continue the path of the energy transition, focusing on the continuous decarbonization of various sectors, several measures were approved in Portugal, including:
  - The constitution of the Mission Structure for the Licensing of Renewable Energy Projects 2030 (EMER 2030), with the mission of ensuring the achievement with the objectives of the PNEC 2030 and accelerating the implementation of renewable energy projects (mandate until 31/12/2030).
  - The attribution of an Incentive to Companies called "Network and Storage Flexibility", included in the investment RP-C21-i08, of the Recovery and Resilience Plan, with a total allocation of €99.75m (maximum financing per beneficiary of €30m).
  - The approval of the update of the PNEC 2030.
  - The amendment of the national regulatory framework applicable to renewable energies, partially transposing the European Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) into national law, with an impact, among others, on over-equipment, re-equipment, hybridization, and storage.
  - The extension of the exceptional measures to simplifying the procedures for energy generation from renewable sources until 31 December 2026. These measures include, among others, the simplification of environmental impact assessment for projects outside sensitive areas, the adaptation of environmental regimes for hydrogen projects by electrolysis and the compensation to municipalities for the installation of generation and storage plants.
  - The suspension of the measures related to the constitution of a Hydro Strategic (“Reserva Estratégica Hídrica"), which, since October 1, 2022, determined the temporary suspension of the use of water resources of 15 hydropower plants (13 belonging to EDP), until the minimum levels of storage of their useful capacity are reached.

Spain

Remuneration scheme

- Under RD 413/2014, wind energy projects receive pool price and a premium per MW in order to achieve a target return defined by regulation.
- RDL 17/2019 has set the target return (TRF) @7.398% for WF’s prior to 2013 for the next two regulatory periods (until 2031) and @7.09% for new installations for the current regulatory period (until 2026).
- Premium calculation is based on standard assets (standard load factor, production and costs).
- Since 2016, all the new renewable capacity is allocated through competitive auctions.
- In 2020, RD 960/2020 defined the framework for a new auction mechanism.
- Since 2021 several auctions have taken place to grant the new scheme.

2024 main regulatory developments

- The Resolution of June 27, 2024, of the CNMC, approved the detailed specifications for determining the generation access capacity to the transmission and distribution networks.

- By Royal Decree 662/2024, of July 9, the legal regime for the authorizations and administrative concessions that enable the commissioning of floating photovoltaic solar installations located in reservoirs in the public hydraulic domain was developed.
- Royal Decree 962/2024, of September 24, established the regulation of the production of electricity from renewable sources in installations located at sea, regarding the competitive procedure necessary for its authorization and certain provisions related to innovative installations and those located in ports of General State Interest.
- By Resolution of November 9, of the Directorate General of Water, the withdrawal of the public tender procedure for the exploitation of the hydroelectric use of the La Riera Power Plant in the Somiedo River and the Morteras Stream, Somiedo municipality (Asturias), was agreed.

France

Remuneration scheme

- Old wind farms receive Feed-in tariffs for 15 years, with values depending on their COD and load factors achieved.
- A transitory Contract-for-difference scheme was released in December 2016 in which wind farms having requested a PPA in 2016 would receive a 15-year CfD, being the strike price very similar to the previous FiT. This scheme was closed in December 2019.

From 2017 onwards:

- Wind farms with 6 wind turbines (or less, and with 3MW/WTG maximum) can request a 20-year CfD which strike price ranges from €72/MWh to €74/MWh depending on turbine's diameter and may include a FiT reduction when a yearly generation cap is reached. Since April 2022, additional tip height restriction (below 132m) has been implemented
- Wind farms not eligible to CR17 need to participate in competitive tenders in order to obtain a 20-year CfD
- A new set of rules ("Cahier des Charges") that will govern auctions (both technology-specific and neutral) from H2 2021 until 2026 were published in August 2021

2024 main regulatory developments

- In April 2024, the government released the Decree 2024-318 on Agri-PV, developing the requirements and conditions that Agri-PV plants must fulfil.

Belgium

Remuneration scheme

- Green certificate scheme (GC).
- Wind farms receive market price plus GCs per MWh produced.
- Number of GC/MWh (kECO) for existing plants' contracts was revised in 2019, 2021, 2022 (exceptional update), 2023, and 2024.
- Last update (Dec-24, for 2025 onwards) the kECO increased from 0 to 0.215 GC/MWh due to lower electricity prices.
- The minimum price for GCs is set at €65/GC in Wallonia.

2024 main regulatory developments

- The Walloon decree, effective July 1, 2024, accelerates the deployment of renewable energy by creating "renewable acceleration zones", simplifying permitting processes, and enhancing infrastructure for integrating renewable projects into the grid.

Poland

Remuneration scheme

- Electricity price can be established through bilateral contracts.
- Wind farms commissioned before 2018 are supported through a Green Certificate scheme (GC). Wind receives 1 GC/MWh during a 15-year period. Electricity suppliers have a substitution fee for non-compliance with GC obligations.
- Since 2018, wind farms are supported by 15-year two-side Contracts-for difference awarded through auctions.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In August 2024, the government decided to increase the GC quota for 2025 to 8,5% (from previous 5%).
- The Real State Tax was amended in 2024, clarifying that taxation rules will remain unchanged for renewable projects.

Germany

Remuneration scheme

- Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG 23) defines a floating market premium (one-way CfD) on top of market revenues for renewable energy plants that is awarded via tender (pay-as-bid) for each technology with a tenure of 20 years.
- The market premium is reduced to €0/MWh if there are at least 4 consecutive hours with negative prices. Subsidies during negative hours will be phased out in 2025, with the latest reform in EEG.
- Generators are responsible for their balancing costs.
- GoO revenue is not compatible with the EEG scheme, i.e. GoOs cannot be sold for assets that have selected the market premium as form of sale.

2024 main regulatory developments

- A new package of measures to support Solar PV projects "Solar Package I" was adopted in April 2024
- New amendments on the German Federal Emission Control Act were adopted in July 2024, aimed at expediting wind permitting procedures

UK

Remuneration scheme

- Since 2013, renewables are supported through a 15-year two-way Contracts-for-difference, awarded through auctions, that have progressively replaced the former Green Certificate scheme.
- The "established technologies" which include onshore wind and solar PV, compete for budgets in each allocation round. Less mature technologies have a separate "pot" of allocated budget. Offshore has its own pot separated from other technologies.

2024 main regulatory developments

- The moratorium for onshore wind was lifted in July 2024.
- In November 2024, the government confirmed the introduction of the CfD Clean Industry Bonus to incentivize offshore wind developers to invest in sustainable supply chains, from AR7 onwards.
- The UK's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan was approved in December 2024, outlining the government's strategy to achieve a fully decarbonized electricity system by 2030.

Italy

Remuneration scheme

- Wind farms in operation prior to the end of 2012 are under the Green Certificates scheme, applicable during the first 15 years of operation (solar PV had access but preferred participating in the Conto Energia scheme).
- Solar PV in operation prior to the end of 2012 are under the Conto Energia I-IV support scheme: a feed-in-premium scheme applicable during the first 20 years of operation.
- Between 2012 and July 2013, Solar PV were supported by the Conto Energia V scheme, under which they could sign for a feed-in premium for the share of energy self-consumed or a CfD for energy fed into the grid for 20 years.
- Wind farms commissioned from 2013 to 2017 are supported by a 20-year floor CfD scheme, awarded through competitive auctions (DM/1012 and DM/2016).
- Since 2019, Solar PV and wind farms are supported by a 20-year two-sided CfD scheme (FER1 or DM/2019).

2024 main regulatory developments

- In May 2024 the Agriculture Decree-Law was approved banning new ground-mounted PV plants on agricultural land (some exceptions are included).

- In June 2024, the “Suitable Areas Decree” was approved, identifying the areas where renewables can be installed.
- In November 2024 Italy approved the “Testo Unico” regulation, which consolidates and streamlines the permitting process for renewable energy projects.
- In December, the “DL Ambiente” was approved, aimed to expedite the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for renewable energy projects.
- In January 2025, the Transitory FER X Decree, which will govern auctions in 2025, was approved.

Romania

Remuneration scheme

Green Certificates (GCs) scheme, granted for 15 years:

- GCs are traded in the market under a Cap & Floor system (cap €35, floor €29.4). However, prices have been on the floor for the last years.

Wind assets:

- Installed before 2013: Received 2 GC/MWh until 2017 and 1 GC/MWh after 2017. 1 out of the 2 GC earned until Mar-2017 is postponed and can only be recovered gradually from Jan-2018.
- Installed post-2013: Receive 1.5 GC/MWh until 2017 and 0.75 GC/MWh.

Solar PV assets:

- Installed before 2013: Received 6 GC/MWh. 2 out of the 6 GC earned until Dec-2020 are postponed and may only be recovered gradually from 2025.
- Installed post-2014: Receive 3 GC/MWh.
- The GCs issued after April 2017 and the GCs postponed to trading from July 2013 will remain valid and may be traded until March 2032.

CfD scheme:

- The auction awards a 15 year, two-side euro-denominated CfD financed by the EU Modernization Funds with €3Bn funds.
- Strike prices: Pay as bid, in €/MWh. Maximum prices are €82/MWh for onshore and €78/MWh for PV.
- Indexation only applies if the Euro Area HICP surpasses 10% cumulatively every 3 years. Payments will be made in lei.

Remuneration scheme:

- The Reference Price for the settlement of the CfD top up payments has been set as a technology-specific captured price by projects awarded in the auction.
- ANRE reserves the right to adjust the Reference Price or the methodology for the Reference Price in the case that it is no longer reflective of market prices, such that it over-compensates the generators or increasing costs to consumers.
- Besides standard termination events, OPCOM has the right to terminate the contract without reasons in exchange of a compensation. However, according to EDP price forecast termination amount would almost always be zero, owing to higher revenues in the first years.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In April 2024, the general framework for a new support scheme (introducing competitive auctions to grant 15-years CfDs) was adopted.
- In November, Romania’s Constitutional Court ruled that the clawback tax for electricity generation (revenues exceeding 400 RON/MWh) violated principles of fair taxation and was, therefore, unconstitutional. According to the ruling, energy producers which submitted court claims against the clawback tax regulation, are entitled to be reimbursed.

Greece

Remuneration scheme

- Renewable projects in Greece are supported by a 20-year feed-in premium (Contract-for-Difference) awarded through auctions.

- In 2022, Greece launched a new support system, based on two-way contract-for difference contracts, awarded through auctions:
  - For both onshore wind and solar installations, support will be awarded through a joint competitive tendering procedure, with minimum reserves per technology of 30%.

2024 main regulatory developments

In 2024, Greece has enacted two regulations to address developers' challenges to secure grid connection:

- Law 5095/2024 providing a faster pathway for securing connection conditions for renewable projects that have Power Purchase Agreements.
- Law 51/2024, introducing measures to enhance the capacity of the electrical grid to accommodate additional renewable projects. Under this law, renewable projects participating in RES auctions can choose between accepting power output limitations or installing Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to support grid integration.

Hungary

Remuneration scheme

- Renewable projects before 2016 benefited from a feed-in tariff scheme ("KÁT system").
- In 2016 the FiT was closed to new projects and replaced by a new support system ("MÉTAR system") consisting of 15- year Contracts-for-Difference granted through technology-neutral tenders.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In 2024 stricter rules for land reclassification and for local zoning plan modification have been approved, making more difficult to identify suitable land for wind and solar PV projects.
- Rules promoting hybridization have been adopted in 2024.

United States

Remuneration scheme

- Market-Based Compensation: In the U.S., energy producers are typically compensated through competitive wholesale electricity markets. Prices are determined by supply and demand dynamics, with regional transmission organizations (RTOs) and independent system operators (ISOs) facilitating these markets.
- Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs): Developers often enter into long-term PPAs with utilities or large consumers, securing a fixed price for the energy produced, which provides revenue certainty and facilitates project financing.
- Incentive Programs: Federal incentives, such as the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) and Production Tax Credit (PTC), offer financial benefits for renewable energy projects. State-level Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) mandate that a certain percentage of electricity comes from renewable sources.
- RECs Trading: Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) represent proof that one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity was generated from a renewable source. These certificates can be sold separately from the actual electricity.

2024 and 2025 main regulatory developments

- Beginning in 2025, the IRA replaced traditional ITC/PTC with the technology-neutral tax credits.
- Also in 2025, the Treasury released final rules for the Clean Hydrogen Production Tax Credit. This clarified eligibility and incentive structures.
- The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) provided updated guidance in 2024 expanding the availability of direct pay (refundability) for tax credits and the ability to transfer credits.

Canada

Remuneration scheme

- Provincial Programs: Energy policy in Canada is largely determined at the provincial level, leading to a variety of remuneration schemes. Provinces like Ontario and Alberta have utilized competitive procurement processes and PPAs to promote renewable energy development.

- Feed-In Tariffs (FITs): Some provinces have implemented FIT programs, offering fixed, long-term prices for renewable energy producers to encourage investment.
- Carbon Pricing: Canada's federal carbon pricing strategy incentivizes low-carbon energy projects by assigning a cost to greenhouse gas emissions.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In December 2024, Canada published the finalized Clean Electricity Regulations, aiming to achieve a net-zero electricity grid by 2035. The CER establishes stringent carbon dioxide (CO_2) emission limits for fossil fuel-based electricity generation units with a capacity of at least 25 MW.

Mexico

Remuneration scheme

- Long-Term Auctions: Mexico has implemented long-term energy auctions where renewable energy developers can secure 15- to 20-year contracts to sell electricity and Clean Energy Certificates (CELs) to the national grid, providing stable revenue streams.
- Private PPAs: Despite regulatory changes, private PPAs remain a viable option, allowing developers to sell energy directly to large industrial consumers, often at negotiated rates.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In October 2024, President Claudia Sheinbaum signed a constitutional reform altering the legal status of the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) and Pemex to "public companies." This reform ensures that CFE supplies at least 54% of electricity to the national grid, prioritizing state control over energy resources.
- The National Electrical System Development Program, released in May 2024, outlines plans to integrate an additional 94 GW of installed capacity over the next 15 years. The strategy includes significant investments in wind, battery, and storage.

Brazil

Remuneration scheme

- Old wind farms receive support under a feed-in program ("PROINFA").
- Since 2008, competitive auctions award 20-year PPAs to winning projects.
- Electricity may also be sold under private PPAs.

2024 main regulatory developments

- The exponential increase in the installed capacity of renewable power plants in recent years, combined with the locational preferences of these projects in regions with higher wind and solar energy potential in the country, in addition to the challenge of expanding the transmission system, has resulted in an increase in the curtailment, causing financial impacts for these agents.

Chile

Remuneration scheme

- Technology-neutral auctions, for renewable and non-renewable technologies award 20-year power purchase agreements (or 15, depending on the tender session specifications) with distribution companies.
- Large non-regulated customers can also enter into PPAs directly with generators or organize a public auction.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In June 2024, Chile implemented new regulations related to capacity market payments for energy storage systems. These regulations are designed to incentivize the deployment of energy storage technologies, which are crucial for integrating renewable energy sources and enhancing grid stability.
- In December 2024, the Chilean retail electricity market took a step forward toward liberalization, following the decision by the Ministry of Energy to lower the access threshold for the non-regulated segment. According to the decision, users with 300 kW or more will be able to migrate between the regulated and non-regulated spheres (previously, the threshold was set at 500 kW).

- Also in December 2024, Chile released its Energy Transition Law (Law No. 21,721), aiming to encourage infrastructure development, promote competition, and boost energy storage through increased facilities and efficiency within the electricity market.

Vietnam

Remuneration scheme

- Onshore wind projects were supported under two different Feed-in-tariff regimes:
  - Projects were granted a 20-year PPA with EVN, the state utility.
  - As the latest feed-in-tariff was closed for new projects, a new support scheme is expected to be released soon - most likely, competitive auctions will be introduced.
- Solar PV projects have also been remunerated under two different feed-in-tariff regimes and the government is also planning to introduce a pilot auction program.
- FiT schemes are no longer available; however a transitional scheme has been published for renewable projects that had a FiT signed but failed to COD on time. Transitional scheme would be subject to a price negotiation with EVN.
- Onsite PPAs available, direct PPA mechanism (physical and virtual) approved in July 2024.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In March 2024, a decision which regulates the mechanism for adjusting average retail electricity tariffs was signed. This new regulation allows Vietnam Electricity group (EVN) to adjust electricity prices every three months, shortening the previous six-month adjustment period.
- In April 2024, Vietnam's PDP8 was approved, outlining an energy transition roadmap to 2050. It includes onshore and offshore wind projects, 2,600 MW of rooftop solar by 2030, and increased electricity imports from Laos. The plan aims to reduce coal reliance to 5.3%, increase renewables to 67.5%-71.5%, and cut emissions.
- In July 2024, the DPPA Program Decree was approved, enabling off-takers to directly procure renewable energy through Physical or Virtual DPPAs. In December 2024, MOIT released a draft decree on DPPA, implementing the new Electricity Law effective February 1, 2025. The draft updated the current DPPA Decree, including guidelines for RE GENCOs' sale of excess power to EVN and removing qualification restrictions for more consumers and retailers to join the synthetic DPPA mechanism.
- In October 2024, decree for governing the mechanism and policy for incentivising the development of self-consumption RTS was introduced. Net metering available for self-consumption RTS with feed-in-rates of up to 20% (in the northern region) and 10% (rest of the country). Net metering tariff for surplus power will match the average electricity price from the previous year; confirmation awaited
- In November 2024, the National Assembly approved the amended Electricity Law, effective February 1, 2025, restructuring state-owned enterprises, mandating bidding for power projects, enabling foreign investor flexibility through English PPAs and PSLAs, and continuing recognition of both physical and virtual DPPA models, while also restarting nuclear power development in alignment with the electricity development master plan.

Singapore

Remuneration scheme

- No support is given to large-scale renewable energy.
- Solar PV development is mainly incentivized through public agencies tenders like the SolarNova programme or JTC tenders:
  - Solarnova was launched in 2014 by the Housing Development Board (HDB). It aggregates demand for solar PV across some government agencies buildings to achieve economies of scale. Since 2014, 8 SolarNova tenders have been launched.
  - JTC is a government agency under the Ministry of Trade and Industry that launched several Solar PV tenders under the Solarland and SolarRoof programme. There have been fewer and smaller auctions than in solarnova's program.
  - PPAs available with onsite PPA preferred as most generation is DG.
  - Net metering available.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In August 2024, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) introduced the Energy Transition Measures and Other Amendments Bill on August 6, proposing a $5 Bn Future Energy Fund for

low-carbon energy investments, establishing a Central Gas Entity (CGE) for centralized gas procurement, and granting the Energy Market Authority (EMA) authority to ensure access to critical energy infrastructure for energy security.

- In November 2024, Energy Market Authority (EMA) and the Singapore Exchange (SGX) discontinued the Electricity Futures Market (EFM) due to limited usage since 2022 and the availability of alternative hedging options for electricity retailers.

Taiwan

Remuneration scheme

- 20-year FiT: The government introduced a FiT system in 2009 to encourage operators to establish renewable power generation systems. Taipower, the integrated power utility and a monopoly in Taiwan, publishes two FiT rates for solar, one is H1 rate, the other is H2 rate.

2024 main regulatory developments

- In March 2024, Taipower revised its regulations, requiring renewable energy enterprises to submit detailed plans, power generation licenses, and compliance documents for grid connection and power transfer, along with adhering to standardized contracts, 15-minute interval billing, and grid upgrade fees.
- In May 2024, New Feed-in-tariffs were announced, revealing minor reduction in solar PV tariffs compared to the ones applying in 2023.

Clients & Energy Management

Portugal

Portugal approved other measures in the pursuit of the decarbonization targets, namely:

- The establishment of a Voluntary Carbon Market in Portugal, which will allow the involvement and participation of several agents, at an individual or organisational level, public or private, in the mitigation of GHG emissions in the national territory and the fulfilment of national commitments.
- The definition of the General Conditions of Access Agreements with Restrictions for generation or autonomous storage facilities, applicable to connection requests to the transport and distribution networks, with their approval being the responsibility of ERSE.

After the end of the suspension of the generation tax in Spain, the application of the clawback mechanism was resumed in Portugal. As the Spanish Government determined the phased reintroduction of that tax regime, for 2024 a similar phased payment was defined following the evolution in Spain.

Concerning the retail activity, the scope of application of the reduced VAT rate on electricity consumption has been expanded for contracted power up to 6.9 kVA for consumption up to 200 kWh, increased to 300 kWh for large families, effective from 1 January 2025.

In the electricity tariffs, the regulator (ERSE) carried out an exceptional tariff review for the period from June to December 2024, with an increase of €33/MWh in the network access tariffs (TAR) for low voltage normal (BTN), offset by a decrease, of the same magnitude, in the energy Tariff, resulting into a marginal reduction of the BTN tariff of 0.1%. Regarding the overall evolution of TAR, there was an average increase of €21/MWh. For 2025, an increase in the BTN tariff of 2.1% was approved, and an average price for the TAR of €95/MWh for BTN and €60/MWh for the average consumers was established.

The tariff debt of the electricity sector amounted to €1,995m at the end of 2024, as a result of the intertemporal transfer of €1,717m of the costs of general economic interest (CIEG) in the 2024 tariffs.

Regarding gas tariffs, for the gas year 2024-2025, ERSE approved an increase in the transitory tariff to the end users of 6.9% and an increase in the TAR across the various pressure levels of 12.9%, on average, to be in force between 1 October 2024 and 30 September 2025.

Spain

Resolution of January 15, 2024, of the Secretary of State for Industry, established the value for the year 2024 of the ratio between annual consumption and gross value added to qualify as an electro-intensive consumer.

Order TED/268/2024, of March 20, set the energy saving obligations for the year 2024.

Resolution of May 23, 2024, of the CNMC, approved the operating rules for the daily and intraday electricity markets.

By Royal Decree-law 4/2024, of June 26, certain existing measures were extended: (i) temporary extension of the discounts of the social electricity bonus, (ii) maintenance of the prohibition of interruption of water, electricity, and gas supplies until December 31, 2024, (iii) extension of the temporary flexibility of electricity supply contracts until December 31, 2024, (iv) extension of the support mechanism to ensure the competitiveness of the electro-intensive industry until December

31, 2024, (v) modification of the Corporate Tax regarding the freedom of amortization for certain vehicles and new recharging infrastructures, (vi) flexibility of the requirements for companies to access aid for the compensation of additional costs due to the exceptional increase in natural gas prices during 2022 regulated in Article 59 of Royal Decree-law 20/2022, and (vii) definitive increase of the discounts of the Social Bonus for vulnerable consumers to 35%, and for severely vulnerable consumers to 50%.

By Royal Decree 986/2024, of September 24, the update of the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan 2023-2030 was approved.

By Royal Decree-law 6/2024, of November 5, certain new measures were introduced in the field of contracting.

Royal Decree-law 7/2024, of November 11, introduced certain measures for the areas affected by the DANA, including flexibility of electricity contracts, temporary suspension of electricity contracts, guarantee of electricity supply, and investments for the reconstruction of electricity transmission and distribution networks, among others.

Resolution of November 7, 2024, of the CNMC, approved the reserve price for the allocation of the active demand response service for the 2025 season through auction.

The Resolution of November 29, 2024, of the CNMC, established the amount of 199,827,997 euros for the congestion rents with France, allocated to financing the electricity interconnection project between Spain and France through the Bay of Biscay, for the costs derived from the investments made by Red Eléctrica de España SAU.

Resolution of November 28, 2024, of the CNMC, established the value of the Global Index of Ratios for the year 2025 (IGR2025) for companies engaged in electricity transmission and distribution, as well as transportation, regasification, underground storage, and distribution of natural gas.

Finally, Order TED/1487/2024, of December 26, established various regulated costs and the following distribution percentages of the amounts to be financed related to the social bonus and the cost of electricity supply to consumers by activity, in addition to the charges applicable in 2025 as already mentioned: Production: 40.63%; Transmission: 1.74%; Distribution: 8.36%; Marketing: 48.45%; and Direct consumers in the market: 0.82%.

Brazil

Regarding the liberalization of the Brazilian power market, since January 2024 consumers with less than 500kW load and voltage levels equal to or greater than 2,3kV, represented by retailers, can choose their own energy suppliers. The Ministry of Mines and Energy launched a Public Consultation to discuss the market liberalization for low voltage consumers from 2026. To choose their energy supplier, low voltage consumers must also be represented by a retailer. The result of this Public Consultation has not yet been published.

The approval of Law 14.300/22 constituted the regulatory framework for mini and micro distributed generation in Brazil. The Law established a transition period after which distributed generation will have to start paying for the grid fees according to the amount of electricity injected into the grid. The enactment of this Law brings legal security and regulatory stability to foster these investments, incentivizing clean energy sources. The main topics addressed by the Law are:

- Existent distribution generation (grid fees exemption until 2045): mini and micro distributed generation already installed will only pay a partial grid fee if there is a positive difference between the total energy consumption and the energy production injected into the grid. Also, mini and micro distributed generation that have requested access to the grid until January 6th, 2023, can benefit from the exemption regime.

- New distributed generation (tariff transition): the Law created a transition period, varying from 6 to 8 years, for new distributed generation to gradually pay for grid fees until 2028. The subsidy is matched by resources from Conta de Desenvolvimento Energético – CDE.

Networks

Portugal

In the electricity distribution activity, a Commission was created with the aim of presenting to the member of the Government responsible for the energy sector, by 15 December 2024, a new proposal for the timetable and guidelines for the competitive procedure for the award of LV concessions (revoking the dates foreseen in the Resolution of the Council of Ministers 27/2024, of February 23).

Spain

By means of the Resolution of December 21, 2023, of the CNMC, a transitional remuneration regime was set for the year 2024, applying the remuneration approved by Order TED/749/2022, of July 27, to the settlements of that year. This regime was established without prejudice to the effects on the remuneration of said year derived from the contentious-administrative appeals filed against Order TED/490/2022, of May 31.

The Resolution of December 21, 2023, of the CNMC, regarding the activity of electricity distribution, established the value of the global index of ratios for 2024.

By the Resolution of January 18, 2024, the CNMC established the methodology for calculating the adjustment to the annual remuneration of electricity distribution companies for the use of optical fiber in activities other than electricity distribution.

By the Resolution of January 25, 2024, of the Secretary of State for Energy, it was agreed to hold a capacity contest under the terms established in Royal Decree 1183/2020, of December 29, at the Pesoz 400 kV (Asturias), Juia 220 kV (Catalonia), Jundiz 220 kV (Basque Country), and Vitoria 220 kV (Basque Country) nodes.

By means of Order TED/113/2024, of February 9, the prices applicable to the different tariff segments of the electrical system charges were established as of February 15, 2024.

Order TED/345/2024, of April 9, established the regulatory framework for the procedure and the guiding requirements for granting access capacity to evacuate electricity for synchronous electricity generation modules from renewable sources or synchronous storage installations at the just transition nodes Garoña 220 kV, Guardo 220 kV, Lada 400 kV, Mudéjar 400 kV, and Robla 400 kV.

Resolution of May 16, 2024, of the CNMC, approved the formats for the new information exchange files between electricity distributors and marketers.

By Resolution of June 19, 2024, of the Secretary of State for Energy, it was agreed to hold a capacity contest for a total of 49 nodes of the transmission network.

By Resolution of June 27, 2024, of the CNMC, the remuneration adjustment for the years 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 was established for electricity transmission and distribution companies for the use of regulated assets and resources in activities other than the transmission and distribution of electricity.

By means of the Resolution of July 31, 2024, of the CNMC, the new remuneration amount for the electricity distribution activity for the year 2020 was set.

Resolution of November 28, 2024, of the CNMC, established the value of the Global Index of Ratios for the year 2025 (IGR2025) for companies engaged in electricity transmission and distribution, as well as transportation, regasification, underground storage, and distribution of natural gas.

Orders TED/1471/2024, TED1469/2024 and TED/1470/2024, of December 19, approved, respectively, the bases of the tender at the Narcea 400 kV, Meirama 220 kV, and La Pereda 220 kV just transition nodes.

Brazil

In May 2024, ANEEL opened Public Consultation 08/2024, with the aim of obtaining contributions regarding the regulation of Decree 11.314/22. Additionally, in December 2024, ANEEL opened the second phase of the Public Consultation 08/2024, to obtain contributions on the compensation of expiring concessions.

On June 21, 2024, Decree 12.068/24 was published, containing the guidelines to be followed for the extension of electricity distribution concessions. Among the guidelines of the Decree, the possibility of extending the concession for another 30 years without cost stands out, provided that the concessionaires meet the minimum criteria for service quality and financial sustainability, and the possibility of anticipating the effects of the extension provided that it is requested within 30 days from the publication of the draft of the addendum to the concession contract. The rules are valid for contracts expiring between 2025 and 2031.

On October 15, 2024, ANEEL opened the Public Consultation 27/2024, with the aim of discussing the draft of the Addendum to the Concession Contract for electricity distributors. The agents submitted their contributions to the Public Consultation and are awaiting for the publication of the final draft contract Addendum.

With regard to transmission companies, Decree 11.314/22 determined that transmission concessions are to face new bidding processes at the end of their contractual term, being the concession renewal the exception (unfeasibility of bidding or in case of any prejudice for the public interest). This Decree was preceded by a Public Consultation opened by the MME in which EDP included some contributions.

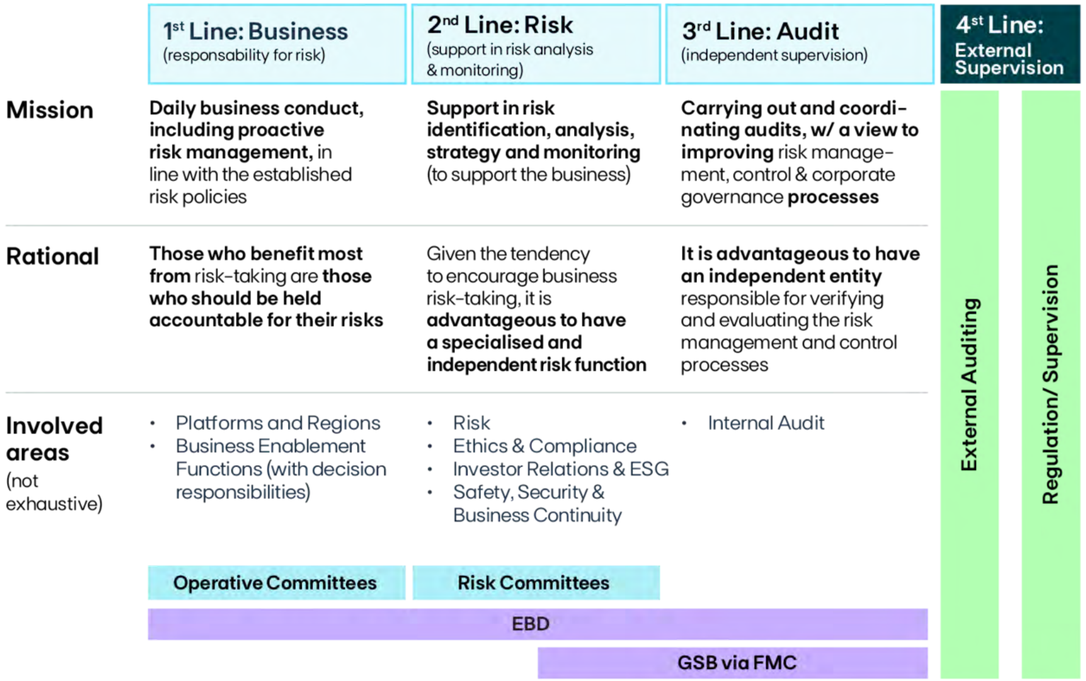
Between 2024 and 2032, 24 transmission concession agreements will expire. It is worth noting that EDP's first transmission contract expires in January 2043.

2.2. Risk management

2.2.1. Risk governance model

The EDP Group adopts a risk governance model, widely accepted in most relevant literature, that relies on the idea of three internal lines of defence for the organisation – which can be supplemented, in certain situations, by a fourth external line of defence, in the form of external auditing and regulation/ supervision[1].

The Three Lines of Defence Risk Governance Model



Each line of defence has designated entities and forums that are officially set up to implement each line of defence at Corporate, Platform and Region levels, preventing any overlap or omission and encouraging collaboration and coordination between the different areas.

Risk management is embodied by the Risk Business Enablement Function (RISK), encompassed by overarching Centres of Excellence (CoE) and Platform Business Partners (BP), ensuring fluid articulation and communication throughout EDP regarding the main sources of exposure and risk mitigation measures. Additionally, Regional focal points are also defined to ensure an overarching perspective of the risk of each region and serve as a link to the Region organization.

Moreover, the group has several Risk Committees, where top management and relevant specialists meet to examine, discuss, and advise on key risk exposures for the group, their limits and mitigation actions.

The Internal Audit Business Enablement Function, as the third line of defence, performs internal audits on the group's processes that manage, control, and monitor the different risks it faces. To do this, annually, it decides which audit activities should be part of the next year's activity plan, based on, among other things, the inputs and concerns of the first and second lines of defence. In this regard, for 2024, the Internal Audit Business Enablement Function did internal audits to the risk management process, giving continuity to the verification initiated in 2023 of the operationalization of the counterparty risk management policy in the main business units of the EDP Group, carrying out specific assignments regarding the EDP Group Risk Appetite Framework Policy and executing internal audits on other topics, such as security and cybersecurity or compliance with policies and procedures promoted by the second lines in the areas of Compliance and Internal Control. The Head of the Internal Audit Business Enablement Function is part of the Risk Committees, thus facilitating the monitoring of projects carried out by RISK.

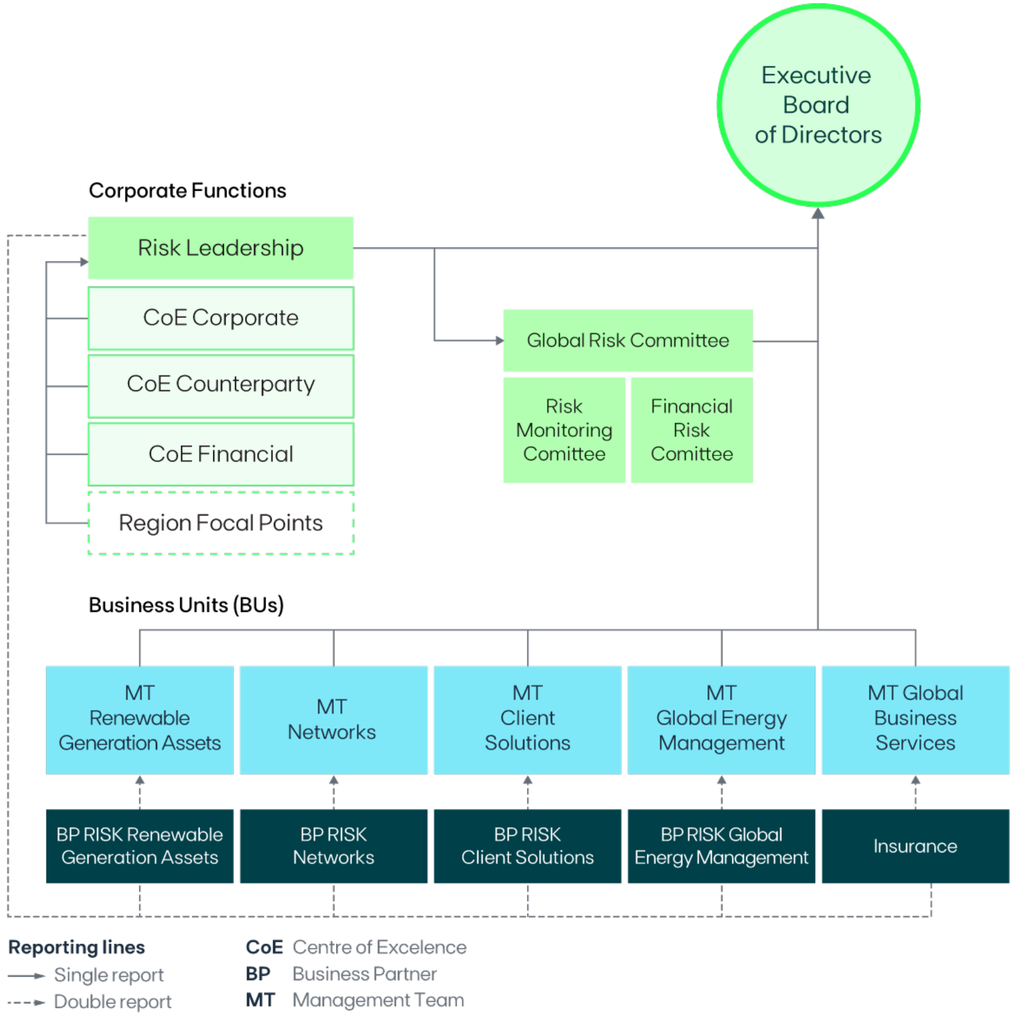
[1] IIA Institute of Internal Auditors, Position Paper, The IIA's Three Lines Model: An update of the Three Lines of Defense, July 2020

RISK regularly meets with the General and Supervisory Board (GSB) and the Financial Matters Committee (FMC) to monitor the effectiveness of the risk management system. The Financial Matters Committee defines in its annual planning sessions dedicated to monitoring the main exposures and risk management issues, addressing matters related to financial, strategic, ESG, business and operational risks. In 2024, RISK had three meetings with the General and Supervisory Board, three with the Financial Matters Committee and the yearly meeting of the Audit Committees, addressing several risk issues, namely the monitoring of EDP's main exposures and Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), an overview of the RISK execution plan (financial and non-financial risks, including ESG risks with detail on climate risks), risk reporting mechanisms, ESG investments criteria, long-term contracting strategy, foreign exchange risk management policy, risk appetite framework review and RISK strategic priorities for 2025. In June 2023, a presentation was also made to this Commission on the project that began in 2024 to prepare the company for the Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), regarding the Internal Control System for Sustainability Reporting (ICSSR), as well as climate risk analysis and the ESG risk framework.

EDP's external audits also contribute to assess the degree of internal compliance with the risk management system. The last external audit took place in 2022 and focused on assessing the level of maturity of the Enterprise Risk Management system at Group and Business Unit levels.

A description of those involved in the EDP Group's risk governance model, as well as their respective responsibilities, is available in the Corporate Governance Report and, in more detail, on the EDP website: EDP Group Risk Governance Model | edp.com.

Corporate Functions



2.2.2. Risk appetite

The EDP Group is exposed to several risks due to its size and diversity of businesses and geographies in which it operates. Therefore, it recognises risk-taking as an integral and unavoidable component of its activity, both in terms of threat and opportunity. In this context, the group explicitly and implicitly establishes its risk appetite with its stakeholders, at Corporate and Platform/ Region level, through a series of mechanisms:

- the development and periodic approval by the Executive Board of Directors of the group's Business Plan, which sets out and explains the main strategic guidelines over a three-to-five-year horizon
- rigorous assessment of the risk associated with investment and divestment opportunities carried out by the Regions and approved by the Executive Board of Directors, supported by the opinion of the Investment Committee
- the development of risk management policies, establishing guidelines, assessment methodologies and exposure limits for key risks[2]
- periodic risk maps based on objective, quantitative and comparable criteria, with the aim of analysing exposure to the most relevant risks and taking preventive action to deal with excessive exposure in relation to the established risk tolerance
- the development of periodic risk reports for the main risk categories, making it possible to regularly monitor the evolution of current and emerging risks and compare the various exposures against the established limits. Dissemination of said reports in line with the group's strategy and performance metrics to the Executive Board of Directors and General and Supervisory Board
- the definition of an internal Risk Appetite Framework, approved by the Executive Board of Directors.

The EDP Group's risk appetite framework is structured around four pillars:

- the governance model identifies the main players in the risk appetite process and their responsibilities
- the risk appetite statement formally defines a set of risk appetite statements complemented by risk indicators and thresholds. In terms of positioning, the group has established maintaining a controlled risk profile as a fundamental pillar of its strategy
- monitoring and follow-up, defining the key processes of monitoring, update and action plan
- and the reporting platform, embodied in a risk appetite dashboard, that allows the EDP Group's risk appetite to be monitored.

[2] These include, among others, the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, the Risk Appetite Framework Policy, the Energy Risk Management Policy, the Financial Management Policy, the Counterparty Risk Policy, the Insurable Risk Management Policy, the Occupational Health and Safety Policy, the Information Security Policy and the Business Continuity Policy.

2.2.3. Risk appetite statement

1st Level Declaration	2nd Level Declaration	KRI (Objective)
Balanced business Controlled risk utility, with a strong share of regulated/Long Term contracted activities, diversified both geographically and across the value chain, with a strong growth focus on renewables.	GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION Geographical diversification and focus on geographies/markets with reduced country risk.	Max EBITDA by Market/Country (<50% in Iberia) Max EBITDA in Emerging Countries (<20% in Brazil)
	BUSINESS SEGMENTS Diversified portfolio across the value chain with a strong growth focus in medium to long-term viable renewable generation and grids.	Max EBITDA by Technology
	REGULATED/Long Term CONTRACTED Activity focused mainly in regulated or long-term contracted operations.	Min Regulated EBITDA / LT Contracted Min Contracted Duration of Generation Assets
	Short Term ENERGY MARKET POSITION Controlled short-medium term energy market risk and limited proprietary trading exposure.	Max Portfolio Value at Risk Min Net Position in Iberia (coverage of ≈70-80% for hydro and ≈80-90% for wind and solar)
	REGULATORY MONITORING Foresight of possible high impacting regulatory/political changes in current portfolio and potential new geographies.	Max Expected Loss of Regulatory Risk
Solid financials Credible business plan with sound financials, aiming for a solid investment grade rating and sustainable dividend policy.	RATING Alignment between business and financial profiles to target a solid Investment Grade.	Min Long-Term Rating (BBB target) Min Funds from Operations/Net Debt (>20%)
	DIVIDENDS Predictability and sustainability of dividend policy as a fundamental element of the shareholders' value proposition.	Max Payout Ratio (recurring Net Income) (target payout of 60-70%) Max Net Income Recurring @Risk
	LIQUIDITY Maintenance of liquidity reserves enough to cover cash needs in short-medium term in times of stress.	Min Survival Period (coverage > 100%)
	FINANCIAL MARKET RISK Proactive management of the exposure to financial markets, namely FX and Interest Rate, controlling the impacts on the business activity. Investments are financed in local currency if possible.	Max P95% Net Investment Loss - Foreign Exchange Max % Variable Rate Debt in EUR and USD Min Duration of group Debt in EUR and USD
	CREDIT & COUNTERPARTY Controlled exposure to credit & counterparty risk, favouring higher rated counterparties.	Max Expected Portfolio Loss Max Exposure to non-Investment Grade Counterparties Max Concentration of counterparty exposure
	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INVESTMENT PLAN Investment in projects with an attractive risk adjusted profitability, limited market exposure and short time to cash.	Min IRR P90 / WACC (1x)
	SOCIAL LIABILITIES Full coverage of funded social liabilities, through a diversified asset portfolio of limited duration gap, with new pension plans as defined contribution.	Min Funded Pension Coverage Ratio Max V@R of the Assets-Liabilities Position

1st Level Declaration	2nd Level Declaration	KRI (Objective)
ESG Excellence Build a future-proof organization adherent to key ESG principles.	ENVIRONMENT Leading the energy transition to create superior value accounting for climate change resilience and limiting the environmental impact of the group activities.	Min Percentage of Renewable Generation (93% in 2026) Min Percentage of Revenues aligned with the EU taxonomy (70% in 2025)
	SOCIAL People-oriented way-of-working, with zero tolerance for non-compliance with safety measures, assuring Human and Labour Rights, attracting and retaining diverse top talent, and empowering communities.	Max Rate of Work Accidents Max Work-Related Fatalities (target of 0 fatal accidents)
	GOVERNANCE Maintain the highest standards of ethical behaviour, transparency and accountability, with zero tolerance to corruption and to any other illicit behaviour or non-compliance with laws and/or regulations, and continuously work towards the enhancement of our governance practices for the benefit of our stakeholders.	Max Outstanding Value of Passive Legal Contingency Max High Integrity Risk Counterparties Min RepRisk Score Leading Position in the DJSI Index
Operational excellence Prudent operational risk management, following best-practices and assuring business continuity.	DEVELOPMENT/CONSTRUCTION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS Excellence in project management, limiting risk of CAPEX deviation and COD delays, allowing the fulfilment of the Investment plan.	Max CAPEX Weighted Deviation Max COD Weighted Deviation
	AVAILABILITY AND INTEGRITY OF PHYSICAL ASSETS AND ENERGY LOSSES Prudent O&M and security of physical assets, complemented with insurance and contingency and recovery planning, guarantying limited operational losses, outstanding quality of service and assets availability. Control of technical and non-technical losses in electrical grid through adequate tech, maintenance, operation and fraud anticipation processes.	Max Losses after Insurance in Physical Assets
	SECURITY, CONFIDENTIALITY, INTEGRITY AND AVAILABILITY OF SYSTEMS Prudent management, targeted maintenance, security and availability of IT and OT systems and related services, ensuring resiliency capability under abnormal/disruptive situations.	Min Bitsight Security Performance Rating
	PROCESSES Pursue of increasingly efficient and adequately controlled processes, digitalization and, for business critical and intersecting processes, assurance of business continuity and recovery under abnormal/disruptive situations and minimization of procedural errors.	Min Digitised Processes
	SUPPLY CHAIN Reinforcement of the effectiveness, sustainability, resilience and continuity of the supply chain, providing service excellence to customers and partners in a secure manner, while ensuring supplier compliance.	Max Supply of High-Risk Regions Max Suppliers Concentration by Product

Monitoring Risk

EDP has a comprehensive risk monitoring framework to safeguard its operations and investments, reporting on a recurring basis to the Executive Board of Directors and Risk Committees.

At the forefront of this strategy is the annual mapping of risks, complemented by monthly interim updates, to identify, quantify and prioritise the risks of the different categories of the risk taxonomy.

The quarterly risk appetite dashboard is a vital tool that systematically assesses the company's risk exposure, comparing the value of the Key Risk Indicators with the limits defined in the Risk Appetite Statement. In the table above are some examples of these limits, within brackets.

In addition, RISK prepares a monthly report focused on monitoring the exposures for all the risk limits, which is presented and discussed in the Risk Monitoring Committee.

At a platform level, there are dedicated reports for monitoring risk, focused on more operational metrics, some of which updated daily.

To reinforce the risk monitoring infrastructure, EDP has a Global Risk Committee, which includes four annual meetings, as well as other dedicated risk committees (Risk Monitoring Committee & Financial Risk Committee). These committees play a key role in monitoring risk exposure and defining risk mitigation policies and measures, as well as discussing new analysis and policies.

2.2.4. Risk management for the year

The EDP Group's risk management endeavours to act in an integrated manner across five fundamental pillars:

Risk management activities overview

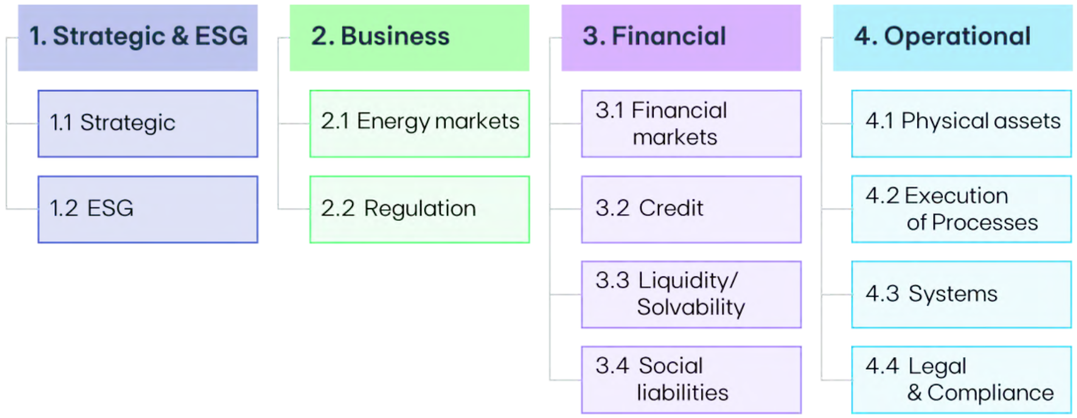
	Recurring activities	Developments in 2024	Priorities for 2025
In-depth knowledge about key main sources of risk exposure	• Development of the risk map with the main risks for the following year and the Business Plan horizon, with updates for the main risks during the year. • Quantitative analysis of exposures (based on expected loss and maximum loss). • Development of the climate risk assessment. • Presence at national and international forums on risk management.	• Finalization of a project to develop an Ethical Risk framework. • Update of the main strategic and emerging risks analysis for the EDP Group. • In-depth analysis of the main IT/ OT risks. • In-depth analysis of the main operational risks. • Deep-dive analysis of inflation and interest rate risk. • Detailed analysis on operational assets availability and curtailment.	• Strategic reflection on insurance coverage in the group. • Develop in-depth risk analysis of each region. • Revision of Climate Risk quantification leveraging an external tool.
Definition of risk management strategy	• Support for explaining and reflecting on risk-return trade-offs (and risk appetite) in key management decisions. • Periodic updating of the risk appetite statement, formalised and disclosed in the Annual Report and Accounts. • Periodic updating of specific risk management policies.	• Finalization of the Enterprise Risk Management Roadmap. • Extension of the Counterparty Risk Project to the other Platforms. • Fine-tuning of EDP Group's energy management risk policy and creation of a market risk policy for the retail business. • Creation of a framework for analysing and controlling inflation risk. • Definition of limits for off-shore business exposure.	• Creation of a Financial Risk Policy at group level. • Development of an analysis of the current and future contracted profile.
Active participation of risk in key management decisions and processes	• Risk advice on the Business Plan and Budget exercises. • Support for investment decisions (including participation in the Investment Committee). • Support in defining coverage strategies for key exposures. • Analyses and advice on topics with possible impact on the group's risk profile. • Follow-up and control of key exposures (through periodic reports at group level and for the most relevant Platforms). • Periodical Risk Committees (for debate of key sources of risk exposures and treatment measures).	• Standardization of risk investment inputs, namely contingencies for BOP/BOS and COD buffers.	• Standardization of contingencies for Main Equipment. • Introduction of an ESG framework analysis in new investments.
Formalisation of the risk governance model	• Updating the EDP Group's risk management policies and principles.	• Updating of EDP Group's Enterprise Risk Management Manual.	• Complete revision of EDP Group's Enterprise Risk Management under the new organization.
Promoting a solid risk culture throughout the organisation	Carrying out a wide range of awareness initiatives, adapted to the different target audiences: • Training on risk issues and new trends in risk management at the Annual Meeting of the Audit Committees, for members of the General and Supervisory Board. • Specialised courses for all employees (e.g., ethics, health and safety, cyber security). • Annual Risk Summit to promote a risk culture and train risk teams, as well as members of the Risk Committee (such as Internal Audit) and members of the General and Supervisory Board. • Programme to boost the EDP Group's network of risk teams: annual planning meeting, sharing of information in the Enterprise Risk Management Repository, quarterly masterclasses and participation in Risk Committees.	• Development of several sessions dedicated to risk for senior management (executives and non-executives): four Risk Committees dedicated to analysing the main risk issues with senior executive management; participation in three sessions of the Financial Matters Committee and three plenary sessions with the General and Supervisory Board. • Training workshop for the General and Supervisory Board on main ESG risks. • Definition of a development plan for all members of the risk teams, based on an exhaustive competences' diagnosis.	• Implementation of quarterly townhalls with all members of risk teams.

2.2.5. Main risks for 2025

EDP Group seeks to have a comprehensive view over the key risks it is exposed to, at strategic and ESG, business, financial and operational levels, establishing processes to ensure their monitoring and proactive management. The year 2024 was marked by a relevant decline in energy prices, after the significantly high prices from the European energy crisis. The financial markets also continued with high uncertainty regarding inflation, interest rates and exchange rate. Risk management reaffirmed its importance, playing an essential role in this disruptive context.

A detailed description of the various risks relevant to the EDP Group is available on the EDP website: Risk Taxonomy | Risk Management. The table below details the risks expected to have the greatest potential impact on the group's EBITDA in 2025, in an adverse scenario.

Macro Categories of EDP's Risk Taxonomy



Risks

		Risk Description	Evolution compared to 2024	Mitigation Measures (not exhaustive)
1	Capital Gains on Asset Rotation	Reduction of capital gains expected from asset rotation activity due to a decrease in the value of assets, because of lower market appetite, a generalised rise in interest rates, lower energy prices or exchange rate variations.	↗	• Diversification of asset rotation across different geographies (Europe, North America, South America, APAC, etc.) and currencies (EUR, USD, BRL, PLN, etc.). • Exchange rate risk hedging (Net Investment and transactional), within the framework of the group's financial risk management policy. • Financing structure in the different currencies (namely variable rate percentage and duration) aligned with the characteristics of the assets, offering risk mitigation to interest rate hikes.
2	Renewable Production Volumes	The EDP Group has a material degree of exposure to variations in renewable energy generation volumes, particularly regarding hydro volume, but also wind and solar. A dry year and/or a year with lower wind or solar resources can have a negative impact on the company's results.	↘	• Geographical and production portfolio diversification. • Long net position in the various markets, with continuous monitoring, protecting the company from the risk of becoming over hedged even in scenarios where there are low renewable resources. • For Iberia, compensating for lower hydro years with greater thermal production. • Appraisal of instruments to hedge the volume of renewable generation (hydro and wind).
3	Commodity Prices	Changes in commodity prices, essentially due to market exposure in Iberia to electricity, coal, gas and CO_2 prices, but also in EDPR's other markets (residual exposure not covered by PPA). These changes may be due to various factors, namely fluctuations arising from supply and demand dynamics or regulatory changes (national or international) and may impact the company's results.	↘	• EDP's business with a high percentage of forward contracts with PPAs, being very protected from price variations within these contracts. • Integration of generation with retail in several of the most important geographies. • Prudent management strategy for residual energy not covered by PPAs, by the Global Energy Management Unit, which negotiates and manages coal, gas and CO_2 licence contracts, and is also responsible for mitigating price risk via hedging (including exchange rate risk in US dollars, in coordination with the Corporate Finance).
4	Physical Assets under Construction	Risk associated with CAPEX deviations and/or COD delay beyond what was estimated in the investment decision, leading to potential impacts on the current year (less revenue and more costs) and on the profitability of investments. This risk is mostly concentrated in Renewables investments due to the proportion of new investments foreseen in the Business Plan.	↘	• Timely contacting of equipment and EPC, to reduce the risk of cost increases or unavailability of the supply chain after commitments to projects have been made. • Introduction of a buffer between the expected COD and the PPA start, to reduce the risk of incurring penalties and/ or the need to purchase energy to fulfil the contract. • Prudence in defining contingencies and assumptions of stress analysis (COD and CAPEX deviation) in the investment decision-making process.
5	Counterparty	Risk associated with the potential default (or increase in relation to the expected level of default) of contractual obligations from customers, energy counterparties, financial counterparties (essentially associated with deposits with financial institutions and financial derivatives) and / or suppliers.	↘	• Diversification of counterparties, with limits on the concentration and percentage of exposures below Investment Grade. • Careful analysis of counterparties, differentiating risk limits between counterparties, promoting contracts with those with the best credit quality. • Continuous monitoring of the evolution of the credit quality of the group's counterparties. • Use of counterparty risk mitigation instruments, such as financial guarantees, clearing and credit insurance. • Implementation of credit risk premiums in contracts where the EDP Group is a price-setter, differentiating between counterparties and compensating for Expected Losses.
6	Regulation	Risks related to legislative and regulatory changes that the group is obliged to comply with in the different geographies and markets in which it operates (namely sector packages, regulatory models, environmental legislation, taxes and other). Adverse regulatory changes could have a negative impact on the company's results.	↘	• High business diversification both geographically and in the energy value chain. • Proactive management through careful monitoring and preparation of the several dossiers, as well as the adoption of a constructive and cooperative stance when discussing them, making it possible to anticipate and minimise the materialisation of options that are unsuited to the reality of the various market contexts in which the group operates.

The quantification of EDP's risks is based on the potential loss in EBITDA, in a P95% scenario, estimated through the application of Monte Carlo simulations. Monte Carlo simulation, through the definition of probabilistic distributions for each risk factor/variable, allows to simulate possible future outcomes; for each simulation, different values are randomly generated for each of the probability distributions of the various risk variables (inputs). The result of a Monte Carlo simulation is a probability distribution, i.e., a representation of the different possible future outcomes and their probability of occurrence. In addition, EDP also makes a qualitative assessment of the potential financial impact and probability/ likelihood of each risk, and the impact matrix for the main risks identified above is presented in the next page (EDP Group Risk Heatmap).

EDP favours risk management based on quantitative analysis and continuous monitoring of the risks that may affect its business. For this purpose, the company regularly carries out sensitivity analyses of financial and non-financial risks, as well as analyses of stressed scenarios, using Monte Carlo analysis, or focusing on some specific stress scenarios.

As an example, every year, when analysing the risk of the budget for the following year, EDP carries out a sensitivity analysis of various risk factors, namely renewable volume (hydro, wind and solar), electricity price, gas price, electricity demand, inflation, exchange rate, inflation rate, among other

specific operational sensitivities for the different markets which impact EDP's business. The impact on EDP's EBITDA of the variation in some risk factors is presented below, namely:

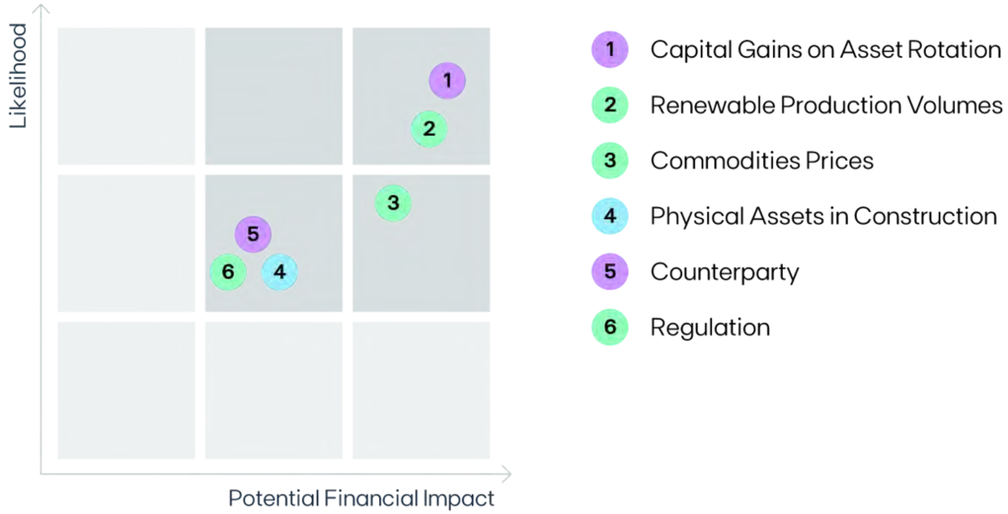
- **Hydro volume**: a significant risk factor for EDP given its portfolio and high volatility of the variable, impacting the company's generation capacity. Assuming a price of €80/MWh, a 20% reduction in the expected volume impacts EDP's EBITDA by ≈€100-140m. It should be noted that EDP's financial performance in 1Q2022 was strongly impacted by the extreme drought in Portugal in the winter of 2021/2022 (≈-30% compared to the historical average hydro production)
- **Unavailability of assets**: assuming an average 1% reduction in the availability of all EDP's generation assets (conventional and renewable), the impact on EDP would be ≈€30-40m.

Also, in the process of evaluating risk in the budget exercise, as a way of assessing execution risk, stress analyses are carried out using Monte Carlo analysis. This type of analysis is applied to EBITDA, EBT, NI, FFO/ND and all relevant output variables at group level and broken down by platform, technology, Business Unit, among others.

In addition, liquidity/solvency stress analysis are also carried out to assess the company's ability to continue operating in a highly stressful situation, i.e., to maintain sufficient liquidity/cash levels to continue operating. Two different scenarios are considered (generalised liquidity crisis scenario for 1 year and EDP-specific stress scenario for 2 years), for which the company's ability to survive is assessed. EDP must have available liquidity, in cash and available credit lines, to cover these stress scenarios.

A climate risk analysis exercise is also carried out every year using 3 different scenarios, which can be consulted in greater detail in EDP's Sustainability Statement.

EDP Group Risk Heatmap



2.2.6. Emerging risks

In addition to closely monitoring the main risks inherent to the group's activity, the main trends (at global and sectoral level) that may translate into threats and opportunities for the group are also comprehensively mapped, and appropriate mitigation strategies are proactively developed. In 2024, the mapping of emerging risks was updated, with an assessment by the EDP Group's top, executive and non-executive management.

In 2024, the following stand out: (1) economic wars and sanctions impacting EDP's geographies; (2) military conflicts causing business instability; (3) climate risks from extreme weather, reduced precipitation, and regulatory transitions; (4) weakening climate transition efforts; (5) rising cyberattacks threatening operations; (6) labour shortages in renewable energy; and (7) changes in the insurance landscape with higher costs and reduced coverage.

	Description	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Economic Wars and Tensions at Global Level leading to sanctions/ tariffs in EDP geographies	Increasing use of economic tools, policies, and sanctions as instruments of geopolitical competition. Instead of traditional warfare, nations leverage trade restrictions, tariffs, currency manipulation, and supply chain disruptions to achieve strategic objectives or assert dominance.	• The intensification of economic wars and geopolitical tensions presents a risk for EDP, especially in the context of the energy sector. These disputes, often manifesting as sanctions, tariffs, and other trade barriers, can disrupt supply chains, inflate costs, and limit market access.	• Geographical and business diversification. • Value chain diversification by contracting different equipment suppliers in different geographical areas (e.g., First Solar in the United States). • Geographical Risk Appetite: establishment of limits for investment in specific geographies. • Establishment of Frame Agreements with main equipment suppliers to secure future MWs volume (with fixed price). • Compliance Integrity Due Diligence screening of most relevant stakeholders. • Financial counterparty analysis for all relevant counterparties with exposure limits depending on the risk level. • Continuous monitoring of geopolitical events with external advisors (identifying and quantifying main potential risks). • Duty of Care in the process of being updated for travelling collaborators.
Military Conflict between World Powers leading to business environment instability	Significant risk to the global business environment by creating widespread instability. Escalations between major nations can disrupt trade routes, supply chains, and critical resource access, leading to market volatility and economic uncertainty.	• Trigger of widespread economic disruptions, including supply chain interruptions restricting access to key resources, increased commodity prices, heightened market volatility.	
Climate risks, Physical extreme events and precipitation reduction, regulatory transition risks	Adverse effects of climate change include extreme weather events, chronic changes in physical parameters, and the economic, regulatory, social, and technological shifts required for a low-carbon future.	• Continuous rise in the number and severity of extreme weather events worldwide (e.g., storms, wildfires, heavy precipitation and floods, and landslides events). Reliability of infrastructure to more frequent and severe extreme climate events and overall costs increase (inc. insurance) are major risks.	• Structured climate risks assessment (TCFD) and integration of climate criteria in investment analysis (project in development) with support tool (from Swiss Re). • Reduction of hydro share in EDP portfolio. • Prudent energy management through long positions to safeguard against extreme weather conditions. • Development of specific climate adaption plans, for example: ◦ Revision of the dam safety plan in Brazil. ◦ Greater involvement with suppliers to ensure the resilience of assets. • Replacement of conventional grids with compact grids.

	Description	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Weakening Climate Transition Efforts	The energy transition faces a growing risk from waning political support, which can adversely affect policy stability, funding, and long-term investment in renewable energy projects. Political shifts or a lack of consensus may result in delays or rollbacks of critical initiatives, creating uncertainty for stakeholders and undermining momentum. This challenge is further compounded by increasing social resistance to project approvals, as local communities increasingly oppose new developments due to perceived environmental, economic, or social impacts. Such opposition is often driven by misinformation or inadequate stakeholder engagement, further delaying the deployment of essential energy infrastructure. Together, these factors jeopardize the pace and success of the energy transition, hindering global efforts to combat climate change and achieve sustainable energy systems.	• Delayed EDP projects in countries where environmental requirements are increased. • Cancellation of EDP projects in pipeline that are not profitable with a reduction in incentives (e.g., tax credits). • Increase in curtailment for operational EDP assets in case there is a lower investment in preparing networks for a decentralized generation world. • Community resistance (Not In My Backyard) and misinformation slow infrastructure deployment and strain relationships, limiting projects' development and risking reputational damage. • Regulatory uncertainty complicates compliance and adds financial pressure. • Hindered progress toward sustainability goals, reduce access to green financing, and divert resources from innovation, affecting long-term competitiveness .	• Close monitoring of regulatory evolution and active participation in discussions at international & national levels. • Geographic diversification (top EBITDA per country: 40% Portugal, 18% Spain, 17%, United States, 19% Brazil) and Technological diversification (top EBITDA per technology: 32% wind, 29% grids, 24% hydro, 8% solar). • Introduction of contractual buffers or merchant nose periods between CODs and PPA start dates to mitigate the possible impact of COD delays due to environmental permits. • Exposure limits to offshore business. • Limits to investment in projects that still have not reached the Final Investment Decision.
Increase in Cyber-attacks	EDP, as an energy utility company, has become heavily reliant on its digital infrastructure for efficient operations and service delivery. However, this increased technological sophistication and integration also heightens its exposure to various types of cyber risks. EDP is actively pursuing a digital transformation to further enhance business performance, with cyber resilience as a key component. Despite all the efforts made by organizations, there is probable risk that cyber-attacks become more frequent and with higher magnitude.	• The economic and reputational impact of cybersecurity issues remains a concern, with the frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks expected to continue rising. The impact may affect both IT and OT levels (e.g., attacks on EDP's generation and distribution assets), particularly in the following areas: ◦ Losses resulting from the unavailability of critical EDP systems (e.g., dispatch/plants, billing, customer service). ◦ In extreme cases, damage or destruction to physical assets and potential harm to human lives. ◦ Data breaches or data loss (personal and other sensitive information). ◦ Fines incurred due to GDPR violations. ◦ Increased costs driven by higher investments in cybersecurity measures. ◦ Damage to EDP's reputation in the event of a cyberattack that affects power availability or compromises data privacy.	• Dedicated Global SOC (ISO 27001 certified) for continuous security monitoring, detection, and response for the group's IT and OT infrastructure. • Cyber Executive Committee with top management participation. • Online and in-person training sessions, phishing simulations, and cyber exercises. • Cyber risk insurance. • Ongoing compliance initiatives to adhere to various and dispersed regulations. • Implementation of a Zero Trust Cybersecurity roadmap based on five key pillars: Security by Design, Resilient Architecture, Integration and Automation, Uniform Governance, Risk and Compliance, and Human Behaviour Security. • Specific OT cybersecurity roadmaps to address cyber risks in mission-critical infrastructures (e.g., networks, generation, energy management). • IT/OT Risk Project for identifying and managing the most critical IT/OT assets. • Participation at strategic, tactical, and operational levels in local and global cyber groups (e.g., World Economic Forum).

	Description	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Social Risk Gap in labour market and risk of unavailability of talent for renewable energy companies	The renewable energy sector is currently in a phase of rapid expansion, fuelled by a growing demand for clean energy solutions and government initiatives aimed at facilitating the transition to low-carbon economies. This increase in the renewable energy industry is expected to create a substantial demand for qualified professionals in various fields, such as engineering, project management, installation, and maintenance. At the same time, demographic trends indicate a projected decline in the working-age population in Europe, along with a stabilization in the United States. This demographic shift, along with a projected increase in the need for workers in renewable assets (which is expected to increase 3-4 times by 2030 in the EU), is set to result in a global shortage of skilled labour in the green economy, reaching 7 million by the year 2030, predominantly in the solar and wind sectors. This shortage of skilled labour represents a notable risk to EDP's business plan. The company has ambitious targets for the years 2023-26, with the aim of deploying approximately 17 gigawatts of additional renewable capacity, with an expected overall increase in the workforce of around 6%. Specifically, in the wind and solar sectors, a percentage increase in the number of employees of around 30% is expected. In the digital and innovation sectors, the expected increase in headcount is around 20%.	• Increased competition in attracting and retaining talent, leading to more competitive and aggressive recruitment and retention strategies in the market. • Companies, such as EDP, will need to become more involved in strategic workforce planning to identify critical roles, assess skills gaps, and implement measures to mitigate the impact of workforce shortages. • Heavier investment in innovation and automation to reduce reliance on manual labour, streamline processes, and boost efficiency, as well as invest in research and development. • Delayed project deadlines and risk of execution of the Business Plan. • Increased global mobility of the workforce, attracting talent from regions where there is a surplus of qualified labour in the renewable energy sector, increasing global collaboration, and the diversity of the workforce. • Significant investment in training and development programs to improve the skills of current employees and prepare them for roles in the renewable energy sector.	• Implement a proactive and strategic global recruitment strategy to attract young, qualified professionals by creating internship and apprenticeship programs that offer first-hand experience to students interested in the renewable energy sector, fostering long-term. relationships and retention, and more specific opportunities for experienced profiles. • Develop and implement strategies to retain existing skilled workers, offering competitive compensation packages, providing career development opportunities, and cultivating a positive work environment to minimize turnover and enhance knowledge management. • Conduct regular workforce needs assessments to identify critical roles and develop strategic learning plans to address skills gaps. • Allocate resources to comprehensive training programs, focusing on upskilling and reskilling existing workers to prepare them for roles in the renewable energy sector through partnerships with educational institutions, companies in the sector, or other strategic partners. • Promote a flexible, diverse, and inclusive workplace that welcomes and leverages the strengths of a diverse workforce, ensuring talent retention regardless of demographic or professional characteristics. • EDP has been working on innovative projects within automation to overcome the labour shortage challenge and to increase efficiency. It also advocates for government and institutional support through policies, incentives, and funding to bolster workforce development efforts.
Change in insurance landscape	The insurance landscape is shifting as insurers reevaluate coverage in a fast-changing environment. On one hand, increasingly severe natural disasters driven by climate change are leading to higher premiums, stricter exclusions, and reduced availability of coverage for events like floods, wildfires, and hurricanes. At the same time, the escalating frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks are prompting insurers to tighten policy terms, lower limits, and introduce exclusions for specific cyber outcomes (e.g., impact on physical assets). Additionally, heightened regulatory scrutiny and litigation risks related to environmental legal claims (e.g., concentration of chemical components) are causing insurers to reevaluate liability coverage, raising premiums or limiting options for affected industries.	• The overall shift in insurance policies drives up expenses associated with securing adequate coverage or addressing existing risks, meaning that EDP will have a higher cost with insurance premiums and/or decrease the ability to mitigate risk through insurance. • Lack of protection for insurance also leads to additional costs with infrastructure fortification for EDP assets, advanced cybersecurity measures, and alternative risk transfer mechanisms to mitigate gaps in coverage and ensure business continuity.	• Enhance Infrastructure Resilience, through investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and fortification of assets against extreme weather events to reduce vulnerability and potential damages. • Insure assets in bundles both of geographies (globally) and types of assets (e.g., generation and network assets), offering a more attractive portfolio which enables an improved negotiating stance (easier to ensure assets/ risks are not excluded). • Work closely with insurers to enable an accurate assessment of the asset base risks, avoiding that risk premiums and exclusions are inappropriate. • Implement robust cybersecurity measures, including advanced threat detection systems, regular vulnerability assessments, and employee training to mitigate cyber risks. • Diversify Risk Transfer Strategies, exploring alternative risk transfer mechanisms, such as catastrophe bonds, captives, or risk-sharing partnerships, to offset gaps in traditional insurance coverage. • Improve Risk Assessment and Planning, conducting regular risk evaluations and integrating advanced analytics to anticipate and prepare for emerging threats, including climate, cyber, and liability risks. • Engage in Stakeholder Collaboration, partnering with insurers and industry peers to advocate for fair and sustainable insurance solutions and share best practices for risk management. • Increase Compliance and Safety Standards, by proactively adhere to evolving regulations and improve safety protocols to minimize liability risks associated with hazardous substances and chemical components. • Build Financial Reserves for Self-Insurance, allocating financial resources to self-insure against high-probability risks, reducing reliance on external coverage.

2.3. Strategic priorities

Today's world is changing very fast and is very volatile, and this environment requires businesses to adapt quickly. EDP has a resilient business plan focused on driving growth and making sure that EDP can navigate through world's volatile environment. With this business plan in place until 2026, EDP is promoting renewables as a source of energy, reinforcing its position in electricity networks, and supporting collaborators, clients, communities, shareholders, and partners in achieving a climate positive world.

Vision

EDP's vision is to be a leader in the energy transition, while creating superior value. To achieve this, EDP is strategically positioning itself with a low-risk, cross-diversified and resilient profile, which enables the company to create distinctive conditions for the execution of a value-creation strategy in the challenging context of low ecological footprint leveraged in sustainable growth.

By prioritizing sustainability and innovation, EDP is committed to being at the forefront of the energy industry and aims to create value for all stakeholders while minimizing its environmental impact. With its forward-thinking approach and strong focus on sustainability, EDP aims to drive the energy transition and contribute to a more sustainable future. As our business expands, our purpose and commitment to the planet grows stronger.

Strategic pillars

Based on its Vision, EDP has identified four strategic pillars:

- Accelerated and focused growth
- ESG excellence and future proof organization
- Distinctive and resilient portfolio
- Superior value creation for stakeholders.

EDP aims to achieve accelerated and focused growth by implementing its investment plan until 2026 that will reinforce EDP's position as a leader of the energy transition. Accordingly, EDP's capital allocation follows a clear investment framework via a selective and disciplined approach, while focusing on sustainable growth and low risk profile. With the goal to be net-zero by 2040, and on the path to be all green by 2030, EDP has clearly defined its strategy towards decarbonization. The deployment of renewables capacity will be combined with the intended sale of majority stakes in selected renewable assets, in line with EDP's asset rotation strategy, to enable growth through a less capital-intensive model.

The focus on building a future-proof organization will drive the EDP of the future. EDP is focused on accelerated and sustained growth, being a more global, agile and efficient organisation by improving its decision-making process and simplifying its organisational structure. By having digital at the core of its strategy and being fast adopters on innovation while continuously investing in talent, it will achieve its targets.

EDP has a distinctive and resilient portfolio with a low-risk profile and focused geographic presence, with a BBB credit rating, 21.5% FFO/Net Debt and 78% EBITDA in high-rated markets such as Europe and North America. EDP is leveraging a superior portfolio and infrastructure as a competitive advantage for increased renewables deployment such as hybridization, repowering, storage and hydrogen.

EDP is committed to delivering attractive returns through a sustainable dividend policy based on a target pay-out ratio of 60 to 70 per cent., with a dividend floor at €0.20 per share in 2024. EDP is focused on delivering value to shareholders through a sustainable business model for the long term.

Strategic Axis	Indicators	Target 2024	Status 2024
Accelerated and sustainable growth	Gross investment 2023-24 Gross additions	≈€12 Bn ≈4 GW	€11 Bn 4 GW
ESG excellence and futureproof organization	Revenues from coal Emissions intensity (Scope 1 & 2) Total emissions reduction (vs 2020)	- - -	0.3% 29 gCO_2e/kWh -42%
Distinctive and resilient portfolio	Credit rating FFO / Net Debt[2] EBITDA in high-rated markets (Europe and North America)	BBB 21% >80%	BBB 21.5% 78%
Superior value creation for all stakeholders	EBITDA[1] Net income[1] DPS floor	€5.0 Bn €1.2-1.3 Bn €0.195	€5.0 Bn €1.4 Bn €0.20

1. Recurring Values. 2. FFO/ND with a formula consistent with the methodology of rating agencies, considering EDP's definition of recurring EBITDA

Ambition	Contribution to the SDGs	Indicators	2024	YoY
Decarbonize	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 13 CLIMATE ACTION	SBTi: Scope 1 + Scope 2, gCO_2e/kWh (% vs. 2020) SBTi: Scope 3, $MtCO_2e$ (% vs. 2020) Renewables generation	29 (-81%) 9.5 (-1%) 95%	-64% +18% +8 p.p.
Communities	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES; 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Global investment in communities (€m)[1] Social impact investment beneficiaries (#m)[1] New hires (#)	28 2 950	-17% -37% -33%
Planet	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION; 15 LIFE ON LAND	Total recovered waste Projects with Net Gain Biodiversity tracking system	87% 30%	-9 p.p. +8p.p
Partners	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Suppliers compliant with ESG Due Diligence Purchases volume aligned with EDP ESG goals[2]	66% 59%	+4 p.p. +9 p.p.
ESG Culture	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 5 GENDER EQUALITY	Fatal accidents (#) Women employees Women employees in leadership Employees receiving training	6 29% 26% 100%	+1 +0.1 p.p. -3 p.p. -

Double materiality

Through the double materiality assessment, EDP identifies and prioritizes key topics for both financial and impact perspectives, integrating them into its strategic pillars. Based on these pillars, EDP sets objectives aligned with its long-term vision, ensuring effective resource management, market competitiveness.

Detailed in the next page

1. The reported values include contributions in time, cash donations and management costs. Following B4SI best practices, previous activities that were considered as social investment have been excluded from the reported values. 2. The volume of purchases associated with critical suppliers whose decarbonization, environmental (biodiversity and circular economy), and human rights goals are consistent with EDP's ESG objectives is considered aligned.

2.4. Double materiality

Methodological approach

01 Identification of potential material topics and sub-topics

Desk research and benchmark analysis to identify potential material topics and sub-topics for EDP.

02 Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO)

List and classification of impacts, risks and opportunities through desk research, benchmark analysis and consultations with internal stakeholders.

03 Definition of assessment criteria, scales and methodology

Assessment methodology to determine material IROs, based on EDP's risk analysis and ESRS guidance, covering all EDP Group activities.

04 Stakeholder consultation and information analysis

Definition of the scope and the respective analysis criteria for each stakeholder group. Assessment of topics and sub-topics by EDP's external stakeholders and employees through online surveys, internal studies and indirect sources. Assessment of IROs by EDP's Focal Points through online and in person meetings.

05 Preliminary results consolidation and determination of the material topics

Consolidation and analysis of results and identification of material topics for EDP.

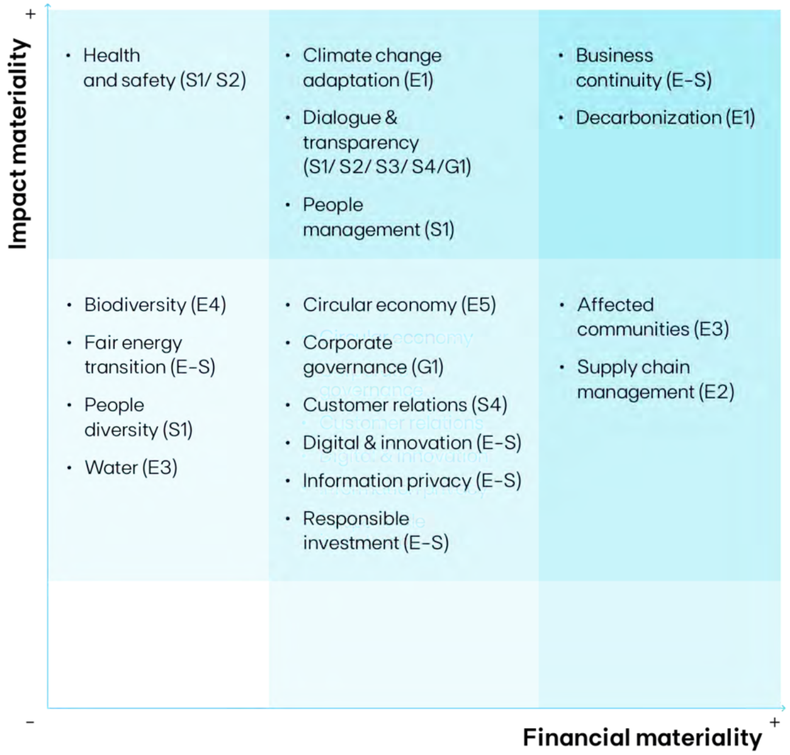
06 Results final calibration

Analysis and discussion of the results for final calibration by EDP's Financial Matters Committee and the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee.

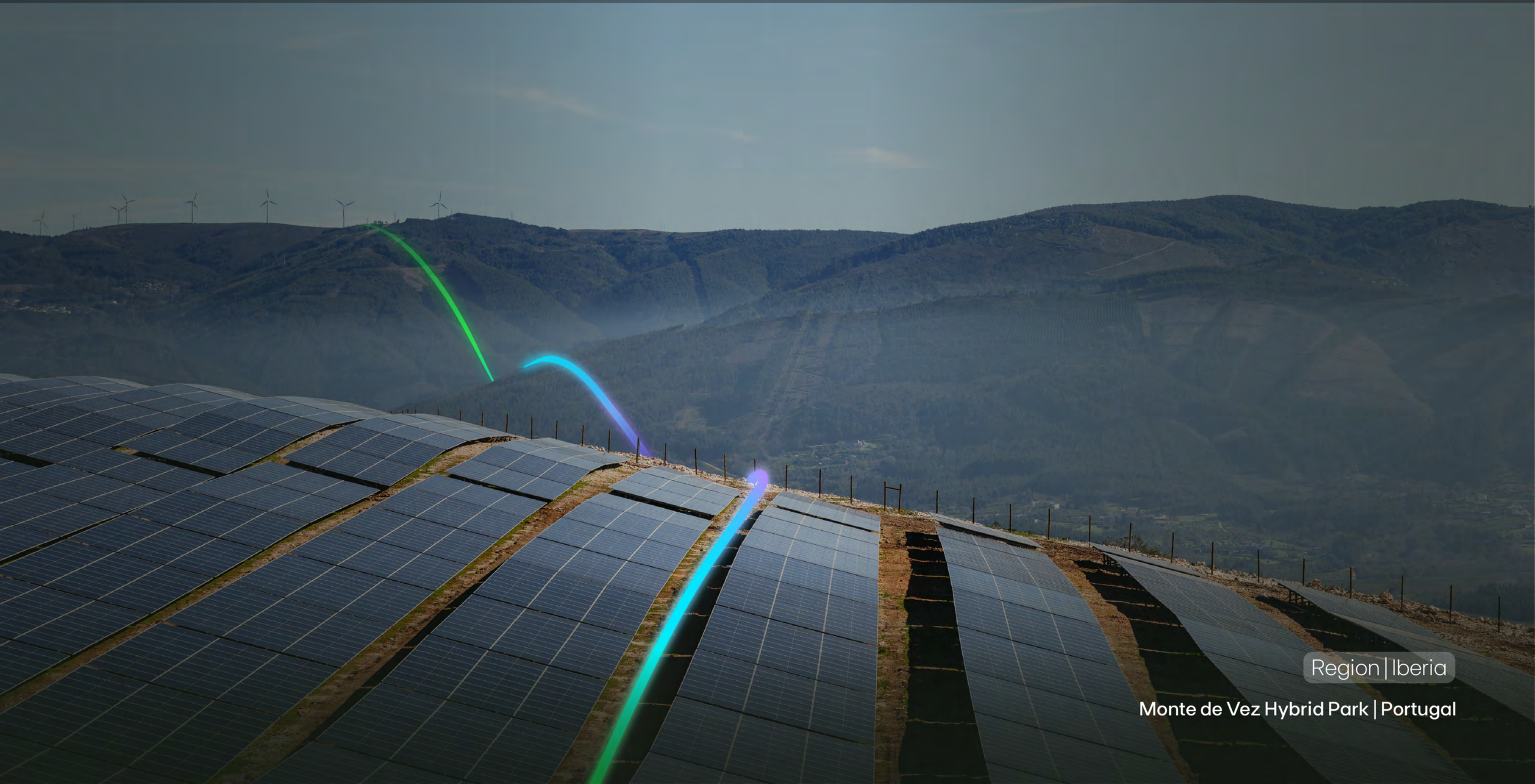
07 Approval by the EBD

Double materiality results signed off by the Executive Board of Directors

2024 double materiality matrix



E#, S#, G1- relation to topical ESRS
E-S- Entity-specific, in accordance with ESRS standards



Region | Iberia

Monte de Vez Hybrid Park | Portugal

03
Performance

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Region | Iberia

Cruz del Hierro Hybrid Park | Spain

3.1. Business area performance

3.1.1. Renewables, Clients and Energy Management

Financial analysis

EBITDA Renewables, Clients and Energy Management

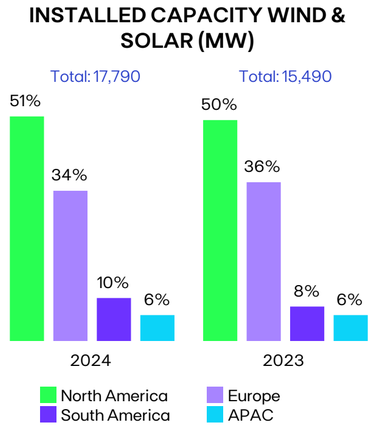
€3,329m

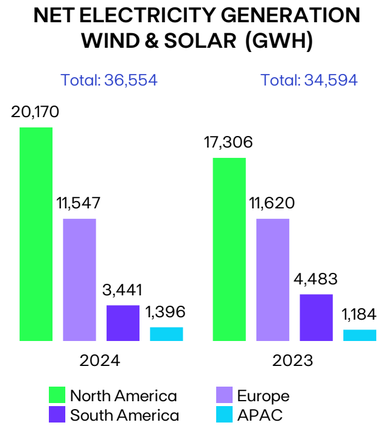
-5% vs. 2023

Renewables, Clients and Energy Management EBITDA (Wind & Solar generation plus Hydro, Client Solutions and Energy Management activity) decreased 5% vs. 2023 to 3,329 million euros, supported by:

- **Wind and Solar EBITDA decreased to €1,537m in December 2024** mostly driven by lower gains from asset rotations 2024 comparatively to 2023. Excluding asset rotation gains, wind and solar increased 9% YoY in recurrent figures driven mainly by higher production, efficient cost control strategy and lower clawback taxes in Europe slightly offset by lower average selling prices.
- **EBITDA from Hydro, Client Solutions and Energy Management** (hydro and thermal generation, supply and energy management), increased to €1,666m detailed by:
  - In Iberia: EBITDA increased to €1,482m in 2024, mainly reflecting: (i) strong hydro volumes (+20% YoY) offsetting decreased energy prices, with electricity spot price in Spain decreasing 28% YoY; and ii) lower gas sourcing costs, more than offsetting the impact from coal deconsolidation (€40m of Aboño coal plant in 2023).
  - In Brazil, EBITDA decreased €54m YoY to €184m, resulting from our strategy to be coal free with the conclusion of the sale of Pecém and its deconsolidation from the company's portfolio in the end of 2023.

Operational analysis





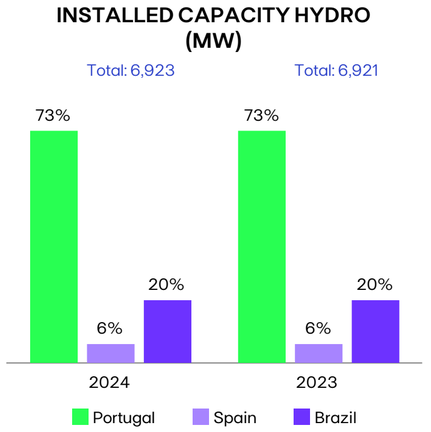
Wind and solar generation

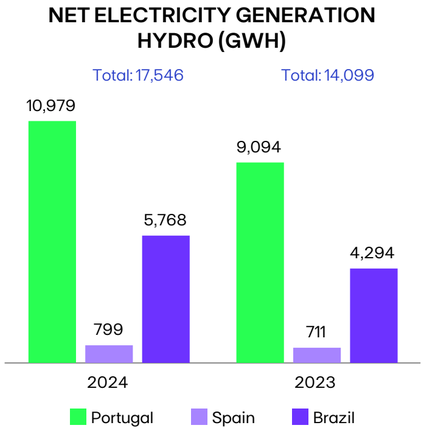
- The group's wind and solar generation portfolio corresponds to a total of 19.2 GW of installed capacity (EBITDA + Equity), an increase of 2.6 GW (+16%) explained by the growth of the portfolio of EDP Renováveis ("EDPR") net of deconsolidations resulting from the asset rotation strategy.
- In 2024, EDPR added a total of 3.8 GW, including the acquisition of an offshore wind technology in the United Kingdom (0.4 GW).
- Regarding the EBITDA portfolio, EDPR added: i) 362 MW of onshore wind technology: 162 MW in Europe (20 MW in Spain, 70 MW in Greece and 72 MW in Italy) and 201 MW in Brazil; ii) 2,693 MW of solar utility scale: 1,674 MW in the United States, 751 MW in Europe (65 MW in Poland, 273 MW in Spain, 40 MW in Netherlands, 35 MW in France, 74 MW in Hungary, 215 MW in Italy, 49

MW in Romania), 255 MW in Brazil and 14 in Singapore; iii) 137 MW of solar DG technology: 19 MW in the United States and 118 MW in APAC; iv) 191 MW of storage in the United States.

- Following the asset rotation strategy, EDPR concluded the following sales: 191 MW in Italy, 26 MW in Poland and 80% of 297 MW in Canada in onshore wind portfolios. EDPR also concluded the sale of 214 MW of a portfolio in Poland, and 80% of 340 MW in the USA of solar PV technology. Regarding the non-consolidated portfolio, OW sold 16.6% of 950 MW of an offshore wind technology project.
- Wind and solar generation increased 6% YoY, as a result of higher installed capacity (+16%), which was mitigated by: i) concentration of annual capacity additions in 4Q24, ii) wind resources below LT average iii) increase of solar capacity weight, with lower load factors vs wind, iv) impact of asset rotation transactions throughout the year 2024.
- At the end of 2024, EDPR had 2 GW of capacity under construction, of which 0.6 GW related to onshore wind, 0.8 GW solar, 0.3 GW offshore wind and 0.3 GW storage. Regarding onshore wind, 239 MW in Europe (88 MW in Spain, 29 MW in France, 63 MW in Italy and 58 MW in Greece), 124 MW in Brazil and 200 MW in the United States. Solar utility scale projects respect to 250 MW in Europe (63 MW in Portugal, 55 MW in Spain, 12 MW in France, 62 MW in Italy and 58 MW in Germany), 480 MW in the United States and 35 MW in Japan. On wind offshore, EDPR had 309 MW under construction in France. As for decentralized solar, 52 MW in the USA and 48 MW in APAC (of which 30 MW in Singapore). Storage with the following capacities were under construction: 202 MW in the USA, 50 MW in the United Kingdom, and 2 MW in APAC.

Hydro generation





Iberia

- EDP's hydro production portfolio in the Iberia includes a total of 5.5 GW of installed capacity, of which 43% includes pumping.
- Hydro generation in 2024 increased 20% year on year (+2 TWh), to 11.8 TWh, reflecting the above average hydro reservoir levels in Portugal, with hydro generation coefficient of 1.16 in Portugal, compared with a coefficient of 0.99 in 2023.

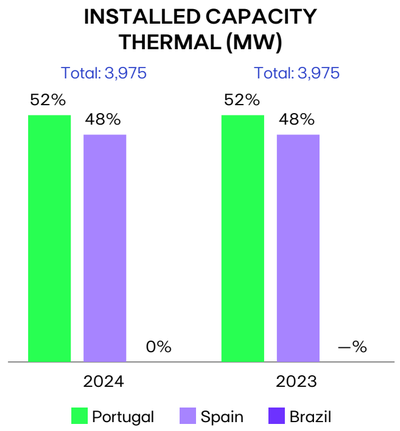
Brazil

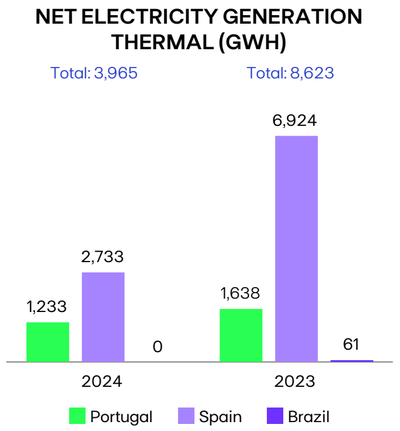
- The Hydro generation portfolio in Brazil includes a total of 1.4 GW of installed capacity. The portfolio also includes 0.6 GW of equity installed capacity (Jari, Cachoeira-Caldeirão and S. Manoel).
- In 2024, the average GSF reached 87%, registering a decrease of 3% vs 2023. Consequently, the volume of energy production, considering the consolidated companies, was 5.8 TWh, an increase of 34% year-on-year.

Risk outlook

- **Renewable generation volumes:** uncertainty regarding hydro generation levels, with high volatility, being 2022 an example of a year with very low production in the Iberian Peninsula; uncertainty regarding the remaining technologies with less annual volatility in a normal scenario, but which could be strongly affected by extreme meteorological scenarios (e.g., El Niño in 2023).
- **Prices for generation to market:** high volatility of market prices (albeit with lower base values), including electricity prices, green certificates, and RECs (Renewable Energy Credits).
- **Policy/regulatory support for renewables:** uncertainty regarding long-term regulatory frameworks (i.e., incentives, capacity, among others), as well as potential clawbacks to inframarginal technologies.
- **Political/social risk in EDP geographies:** risk of political uncertainty and instability in EDP geographies.
- **Counterparty:** possibility of counterparties defaulting on their obligations (i.e., energy sales contracts, equipment purchase contracts, among others).
- **Interest rates and capital gains:** increased volatility of reference interest rates, impacting the expected profitability of new investments and impacting the lower-than-expected selling price of parks for some projects, leading to lower capital gains.
- **Inflation:** uncertainty regarding the evolution of inflation in the different geographies, with an impact mainly on the costs (CAPEX and OPEX) of operational projects and new projects.
- **FX:** potential evolution of key currencies leading to lower results in EUR.
- **Construction and asset development**: delays in the allocation of construction permits and potential CAPEX deviations and delays in the commissioning date, due to supply chain related constraints and cost increases.
- **Asset operation and availability**: uncertainty regarding damage of assets and/ or loss of profit (including IT/OT failures), risk of delays in maintenance and construction due to logistical and supply chain constraints.
- **Legal & Compliance**: uncertainty regarding legal & compliance processes outcome.

Thermal generation





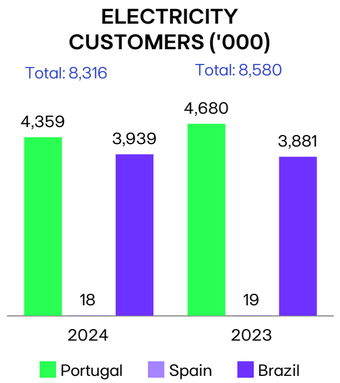
Iberia

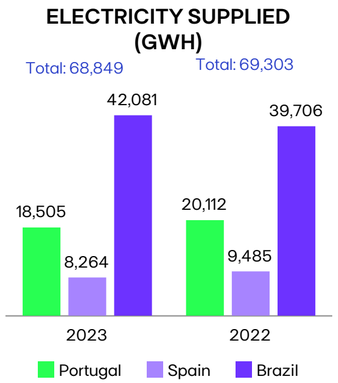
- The Iberian thermal generation portfolio has an installed capacity of 3.8 GW, with most of the capacity being CCGT (76% or 2.9 GW) and coal (24% or 0.9 GW), and, residually, cogeneration (17MW).
- Thermal generation decreased 62% compared to 2023 (-4.6 TWh), to 2.9TWh, reflecting the new 50%/50% partnership in Aboño Coal Plant in Spain (deconsolidated in December 2023), as well as the above-average performance of hydro production and EDP's trend towards producing energy from renewable sources.

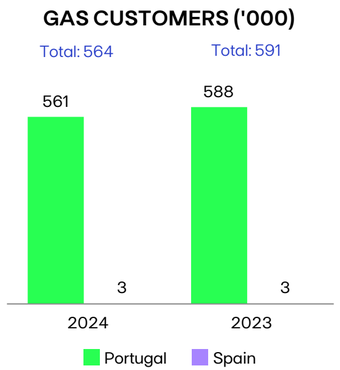
Brazil

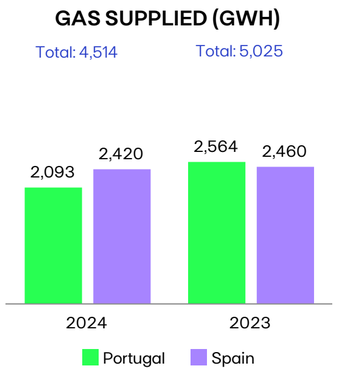
- In Brazil, 80% of Pecém plant was sold in 4Q23, therefore there is no thermal installed capacity in 2023 and 2024.

Supply









Europe

- 2024 was a year with a more stable context and normalization of prices to pre-crisis levels, but still challenging in terms of the commercialization of energy products and services. Over the past few years, the Energy Transition has gained even more prominence in all global forums, where countries and companies have come together to accelerate Net Zero environmental goals.
- A greater focus on green energy and energy independence has increased the demand for more sustainable solutions, and, consequently, the prices of solar panels and Electric Charges have been affected.
- In Portugal the regulated electricity business (operated by EDP under SU ELETRICIDADE) decreased 7% vs 2023 in number of clients to 860 thousand, consequently, the electricity sold decreased by 13%, to 2.6 TWh.
- In the liberalized electricity business in Portugal, EDP saw a 7% reduction in number of clients to 3.5 million, and a reduction of 7% in the volumes sold to 15.9 TWh, reflecting also a decrease in customer consumption.
- The liberalized gas business lost competitiveness, and therefore EDP portfolio of gas customers in Portugal reduced by 6% to 453 thousand, and volumes sold decreased by 23% to 1.7 TWh.
- In Spain, EDP also registered a decrease of 13% in electricity sold to 8.3 TWh and a decrease of 2% in gas volume sold to 2.4 TWh.
- In the services sector, among the main traditional services, emphasis should be placed on “Funciona” portfolio, which grew by 16% vs 2023 to 695 thousand customers and “EDP Saúde”, which registered a total number of 283 thousand customers in Portugal, 20% more than in 2023.
- The commitment and the focus on to new services more focused on efficiency and energy transition remain, EDP positions itself as a brand that looks for offering to all its clients (residential, small and medium-sized companies, large business groups, and government entities) solutions that allow energetic autonomy and independence. Hence, solar DG and Electric Mobility are the present bet thinking about the future. In Iberia, EDP is proud of having installed 180 MWac of solar DG and 2,2 thousand chargers both public and private.
- Regarding the ambition of geographical expansion, EDP has been investing in companies providing service related to solar DG, with the purchase of Enertel (Italy) in 2021, Soon Energy and Zielona (Poland) in 2022, and Enerdeal (Belgium and Luxembourg) in 2023. Therefore, during 2024 EDP installed 92 MWac in these countries.

Brazil

- The total volume of energy sold in 2024 increased by 73% to 5.2 TWh.
- The focus on solar DG is also a reality in EDP Brasil, with 87 MWac installed in 2024.

- The customer portfolio in the liberalized market increased by 89% to 672.

Risk outlook

- **Market price**: high volatility of market prices (albeit with lower base values), including electricity prices, as well as fuel prices with an impact on the Energy Management activity. Potential differences in electricity and gas hedges in indices other than the original exposure (both gas and electricity) with basis risk (especially relevant in cases of energy crisis).
- **Risk on thermal revenue**: possibility of a fall in thermal generation spreads.
- **Retail margin/market share**: uncertainty regarding the evolution of retail margin or loss of market share, marketing of new products and services and potential deviations in demand vs. energy previously contracted.
- **Political/social risk in EDP geographies**: risk of political uncertainty and instability in EDP geographies.
- **Counterparty:** possibility of counterparties defaulting on their obligations (i.e., energy sales contracts, energy purchase contracts, equipment purchase contracts, among others).
- **Operation and availability of assets:** uncertainty regarding damage to assets and/or loss of profits (including IT/OT failures), risk of delays in maintenance and construction due to logistical and supply chain constraints.
- **Legal & Compliance**: uncertainty regarding legal & compliance processes outcome.
- **Liquidity risk:** the risk of a sudden increase in liquidity needs (e.g., margin calls) that may exceed current sources of funding. Liquidity risk increased significantly with the energy crisis in Europe, however, in recent months it has shown a downward trend, associated with the reduction in market prices.

3.1.2. Networks

EBITDA Networks

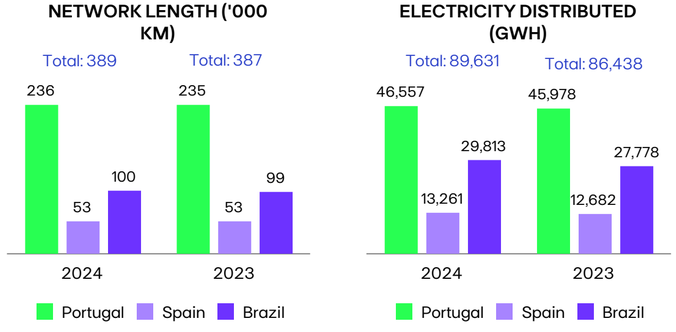
€1,590m

+4% vs. 2023

Financial analysis

- **EBITDA from networks at €1,590m, increasing 4% vs 2023**, mostly reflecting the strong performance in Brazil, which was positively impacted by (i) the asset rotation gain related to the disposal of the transmission lines in Brazil, (ii) the start of operation of Lot 1 (July) and Lot 2 (December), (iii) EDP Goiás periodic tariff revision, (iv) market growth, on the back of high temperatures, (v) lower overcontracting and (vi) strong operational performance.
- In Iberia, EBITDA stood relatively stable -2%YoY to €860m. Excluding asset rotation gains, EBITDA increased €35mYoY in recurrent figures.

Operational analysis



Distribution

Iberia

- The Distribution network in Iberia reached the length of 289,204 km in 2024, corresponding to a slight increase of 1% vs 2023.
- At the end of 2023, EDP reached 8.0 million smart meters installed in the entire distribution network in the Iberian Peninsula. Smart meters are aligned with the efficiency, digitalization and innovation strategies and are considered a strong bet in the group, especially in Portugal where there was an increase of 17% against 2023.
- In 2024 the volume of electricity distributed in Iberia registered an increase of around 2% compared to 2023, reaching 59.8 TWh.
- The Installed Capacity Equivalent Interruption Time (ICEIT) in Portugal registered a slight increase vs 2023, reaching the value of 51 minutes, which is still below the regulator's benchmark. In Spain, the registered ICEIT value was of 19 minutes, remaining the same as the value recorded in the previous year.
- Regarding energy losses in the network, Portugal registered a slight increase in the indicator (measured based on energy input into the grid) which reached 7.9% in 2024 (+0.1pp vs 2023), remaining below the upper regulatory limit of 9.00%. In Spain (measured based on energy input into the grid), losses stayed at 4.8%.

Brazil

- The Distribution network in Brazil reached the length of 99,848 km in 2024, corresponding to an increase of 1% vs 2023.
- In 2024, the volume of energy distributed increased 7.3%, (5.3% at EDP SP and 10.3% at EDP ES). This reflects the increase in the number of connected costumers and weather fluctuations.
- Regarding service quality indicators, both distribution companies show a slight improvement (vs 2023) of the Equivalent Duration of Interruption (DEC) with EDP SP at 363 minutes and EDP ES at 437 minutes. As for Equivalent Frequency of Interruption (FEC), there was a worsening vs the previous year, with the values reaching 3.1 in EDP SP and 3.2 in EDP ES.
- As for energy losses in the network, both distribution companies showed improvements with EDP SP reaching a value of 7.0% (-0.2p.p. vs 2023) and EDP ES reaching 11.4% (-0.4p.p. vs 2023).

Transmission Brazil

- In 2024, EDP Brazil concluded the sale of a transmission line (EDP Transmissão SP-MG, 743km).
- EDP Brasil acquired 3 transmission lots at auction, totalling 1,388 km in Bahia, Maranhão, Piauí, and Tocantins.
- At the end of 2024, EDP Brasil concluded the agreement to sell its 90% stake in a transmission line (Lote 21) in Santa Catarina, totalling 435 km.

Risk outlook

- **Low voltage network concessions (Portugal):** uncertainty as to the timing of the launch of the tender and its terms, with possible fragmentation of the activity and possible increased costs for the system.
- **Political/social risk**: risk of political uncertainty and instability in EDP geographies.
- **Counterparty:** possibility of default or failure of counterparties to meet their obligations, leading to possible delays, penalties or lost revenue.
- **Construction and asset development:** delays in the allocation of construction permits and potential CAPEX deviations and delays in the commissioning date due to supply chain related constraints and cost increases.
- **Asset operation and availability:** uncertainty regarding damage of assets (including IT/OT failures); risk of delays in maintenance and construction due to logistical and supply chain constraints.
- **Business continuity:** impact of extreme events with possible materialization in a prolonged interruption of operations.
- **Legal & Compliance**: uncertainty regarding legal & compliance processes outcome.

3.2. Group's financial performance

3.2.1. Income statement

EURO MILLION	2024	2023	Δ %	Δ ABS.
Gross Profit	6,873	6,997	-2%	-123
Operating Costs	1,949	1,995	-2%	-46
Other Revenues/(Costs)	-88	-59	-48%	+29
Joint Ventures and Associates	-35	78	-	-43
EBITDA	4,801	5,020	-4%	-219
EBIT	2,262	2,798	-19%	-536
Net Profit for the period	825	1,331	-38%	-506
Net Profit attributable to EDP shareholders	801	952	-16%	-151
Non-controlling interests	24	379	+94%	+355

EBITDA

€4,801m

-4% vs. 2023

- **Reported EBITDA in 2024 decreased 4% YoY to €4,801m**, driven by lower capital gains vs 2023 and coal divestments. Excluding one-off impacts (+€153m) related to Ocean Wind impairment, recurring EBITDA decreased 1% YoY. ForEx had an impact of -€72m YoY, mainly from devaluation of BRL. In 2024, 89% of EBITDA was derived from Energy Transition related activities of which 33% comes from Networks.

- **Renewables, Clients and Energy Management** EBITDA decreased 5% vs. 2023[1] to €3,329m. On **EDPR**, recurring EBITDA decreased to €1,668m in December 2024 with YoY evolution explained mainly by lower Asset rotation gains at €179m (vs. the outstanding €460m AR gains in 2023). **Hydro, Clients & Energy Management Iberia** increased to €1,482m in 2024 mainly reflecting: (i) strong hydro volumes (+20% YoY) offsetting decreased energy prices, with electricity spot price in Spain decreasing 28% YoY, and ii) lower gas sourcing costs, more than offsetting the impact from coal deconsolidation (€40m of Aboño coal plant in 2023). **Hydro, Clients & Energy Management Brazil** EBITDA in 2024 decreased €54m YoY to €184m resulting from the conclusion of the sale of Pecém and its deconsolidation from the company's portfolio in the end of 2023.

- **Electricity Networks** EBITDA increased by 4% vs. 2023[1] reaching €1,590m, mostly reflecting the strong performance in Brazil (+18% YoY), which was positively impacted by (i) the asset rotation gain related to the disposal of the transmission lines in Brazil, (ii) market growth, (iii) lower overcontracting, (iv) increase in electricity distribution on the back of high temperatures and (v) strong operational performance.

[1] Includes restatement originated by the reorganization of Centrais Elétricas de Santa Catarina, S.A. - Celesc to the Networks segment and reorganization of EDP Renováveis, S.A., EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.A., SU Eletricidade, S.A., Gás SU, S.A., EDPR Cross Solutions, S.A., OW Offshore, S.L. and EDPR International Investments, B.V. to Other Segments.

EBIT

€2,262m

-19% vs. 2023

- **OPEX costs decreased 2% vs. 2023** to €1,949m benefiting from thermal asset sales and headcount reduction.
- **Other net operating revenues/(costs)** decreased to -€88m, explained by the difference of the asset rotation gains vs 2023.
- **EBIT decreased 19% vs. 2023 to €2,262m**, reflecting higher provisions and depreciation & amortization mainly related to Colombian impact.
- **Net Financial results decreased 3% YoY to €882m in 2024,** including €17m impact of liability management costs. Excluding these one-offs financial results stood at €865m, mainly explained by the increase in capitalized financial costs resulting from interest payments related to asset under construction incorporated in expansion CAPEX.

Net profit

Attributable to EDP Shareholders

€801m

-16% vs. 2023

- **Income taxes amounted to €506m**, representing an effective tax rate of 37% in 2024, higher YoY due to lower asset rotation gains YoY with tax exemption and Colombia impact.
- **Non-controlling interests decreased 94% YoY to €24m impacted by Colombia impairment. Excluding one-offs, non-controlling interest stood at €248m in 2024**. In 2024, this amount includes: (i) -€32m related to EDPR (-€328m YoY and -€190m QoQ), mainly explained by impact of Colombia impairment (€169m non-recurring impact minorities in 4Q24 vs. €51m in 4Q23); (ii) €32m related to EDP Brasil (-€25m YoY), following the full acquisition of EDP Brazil's minority interests at holding level in 3Q23.
- **Net profit attributable to EDP reached €801m in 2024,** reflecting the negative impact of divestment decision of Colombia. Excluding non-recurring items, net profit increased +8% vs 2023 to €1,393m in 2024 supported by lower minority interests following EDP Brasil minorities buyout, regulated Networks performance including asset rotation gains from transmission lines in Brazil and integrated Iberian business performance.

3.2.2. Investment activity

Gross investment

€5,449m

-11% vs. 2023

Expansion Investments (including Expansion CAPEX and Financial Investments), €4,821m (-12% vs. 2023)

- **Expansion Investments** (expansion CAPEX + financial investments) in 2024 decreased 12% (-€670m) vs. 2023, amounting to €4.8Bn. Expansion investments were largely dedicated to renewables globally (≈83%).
- **€4.0Bn investment in new renewable capacity** was distributed between Europe (44%), North America (43%), South America (10%) and APAC (3%).
- **€0.5Bn investment in networks**, in line with the investment made in 2023. In local currency, CAPEX in distribution Brazil decreased by 9% YoY, as 2023 had the highest historical level of CAPEX in the distribution business, being now a cycle of work/ improvements. Additionally, it is also related to the timing of execution, with some investments skewed towards 2025.

Maintenance CAPEX, €628m (-3% vs. 2023)

Maintenance CAPEX amounted to €628m in 2024 and was mostly dedicated to our electricity networks business (73% of total), including the roll out of digitalization in Iberia and Brazil.

Asset rotation

€1,616m

The execution of our asset rotation strategy was lower than the outstanding performance in 2023:
In 2024 we announced and closed several asset rotation deals, of which it's worth highlighting: (i) a 191 MW wind portfolio in Italy (€0.3 Bn), (ii) a 297 MW wind project in Canada (€0.3 Bn), (iii) a 240 MW wind portfolio in Poland (€0.3 Bn), (iv) a 272 MW wind portfolio in US (€0.2 Bn); and transmission lines.

3.2.3. Net debt

Net debt

€15,565m

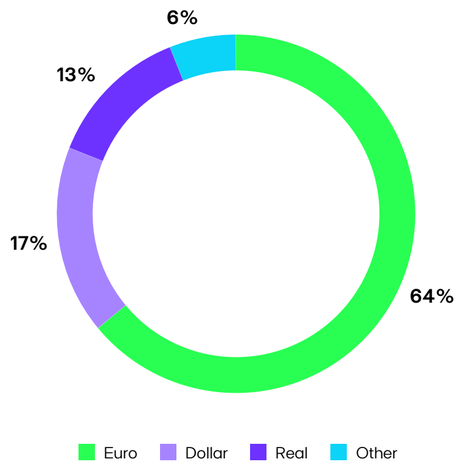
+2% vs. 2023

As of December 2024, net debt amounted to €15.6Bn, +2% vs. December 2023, reflecting the acceleration in the investments in renewables and networks.

3.2.4. Funding policy

- Centralized policy for financial debt at EDP, S.A., EDP Finance BV and EDP SFE (approximately 84% of gross debt), while the remainder is divided between EDP Brasil (ring fenced vs. the rest of the group), project finance at some EDP Renováveis subsidiaries.
- In 2024, the average cost of debt decreased to 4.5% (from 5.0% in 2023), mainly driven by Brazil due to currency depreciation offset by higher nominal average debt YoY, despite positive impact of the decrease in the amount of debt in USD vs. the increase weight of debt in EUR. Excluding Brazil, cost of debt remained flat YoY.
- Fixed interest rate debt represents 78% of overall gross financial debt.

Gross Debt by Currency in Dec-24 [1]



[1] After FX-derivatives

Bond issues

All EDP issuances in 2024 were green notes, detailed as follow:

ISIN CODE	CURRENCY	AMOUNT	COUPON	MATURITY
XS2747766090	EUR	750,000,000	3.5 %	16/07/2030
PTEDPZOM0011	EUR	750,000,000	4.75 %	29/05/2054
PTEDPSOM0002	EUR	1,000,000,000	4.625 %	16/09/2054
XS2934657037	EUR	200,000,000	3.125 %	06/05/2030

Rating

Regarding EDP's rating, in May 2023, Moody's upgraded EDP's rating from Baa3, with a positive outlook, to Baa2, with stable outlook. Throughout the second half of 2023 and 2024, EDP maintained its rating, namely S&P's rating of BBB with stable outlook, and Fitch's rating of BBB with stable outlook

	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	OUTLOOK
S&P	BBB	A-2	Stable
Moody's	Baa2	P2	Stable
Fitch	BBB	F2	Stable

3.3. Share performance

3.3.1. Share

EDP market price was €3.091 per share at the end of 2024, 32.1% below the €4.555 per share at the end of 2023. Based on the payment of dividends to shareholders released on April 10th, 2024 (€0.195 per share), which implied a dividend yield of 6.3% (considering 2024's year-end closing price), in 2024 EDP generated a total shareholder return (TSR) of -28.4%, assuming automatic reinvestment of the dividends received into new shares.

3.3.2. Market performance

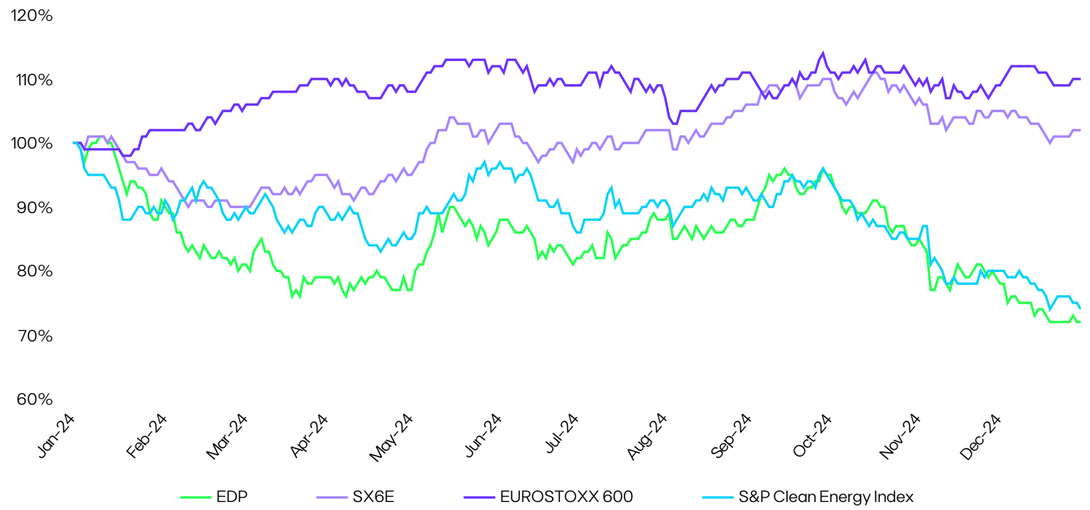
In 2024, European Equities benchmark index, Eurostoxx 600, yielded a positive TSR of +10.2% driven by strong corporate earnings, particularly in the luxury and banking sectors, optimism surrounding potential Russia-Ukraine peace talks, increased investor interest due to attractive stock valuations, and overall positive market sentiment that boosted capital inflows into European markets.

The Eurostoxx600 exhibited total return of +2.2% (vs. +18% in 2023), reflecting a more challenging environment compared to the strong performance in the previous year. During 2024, European utilities performance was impacted by a strong decline in prices in the beginning of the year recovered in the second half of the year, bond yields increase in the first and last quarter and Europe and US political uncertainty led investors to favour growth in regulated assets in UK, Germany and US as opposed to renewables.

In 2024, the global benchmark for clean energy-related businesses, **S&P Global Clean Energy Index** registered a TSR of -26%, mainly attributed to the underperformance of pure renewables companies compared to utilities, resulting mainly from volatility in energy prices, increase in bond yields, US presidential elections with uncertainty around the implications for the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act and political uncertainty in Europe which negatively affected the index.

EDP's TSR of -28.4% in 2024 **underperformed both European and Utilities benchmark Indexes**, impacted by the sharp decline in EDPR's stock price, which remains a key driver of the group's performance. The continued underperformance of EDPR, impacted by the adverse of macroeconomic conditions and specific issues, including downward revision of 2024 guidance, exit the Colombian projects and lower asset rotation gains, partially compensated by EDP outperforming in hydro and gas.

Total shareholder return

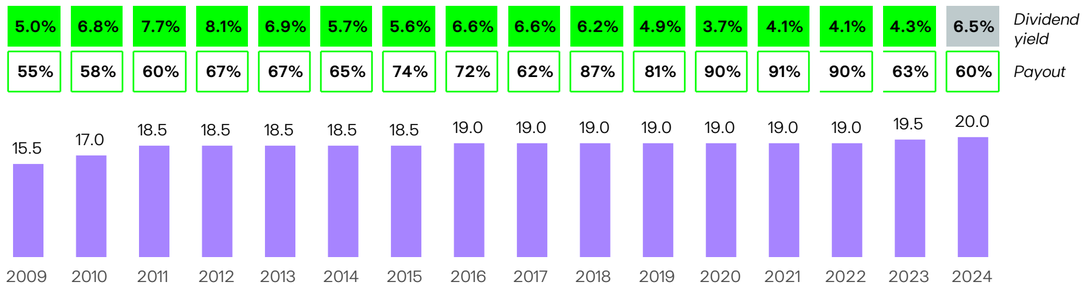


3.3.3. Dividend

In the Strategic Update held on March 3rd, 2023, EDP reiterated its dividend policy, comprising a dividend floor of €0.19 per share on the dividend going forward, which we delivered in 2023 and confirmed in the updated guidance in May 2024. The announced dividend policy dictates that the dividend should continue to evolve in tandem to earnings per share, within a payout ratio interval of 60% to 70% with a minimum DPS of €0.20 in 2026.

The Executive Board of Directors will propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting the distribution of a dividend for the year 2024 in the amount of €0.20 per share with a payout of 60%.

Dividend per share (€cent)



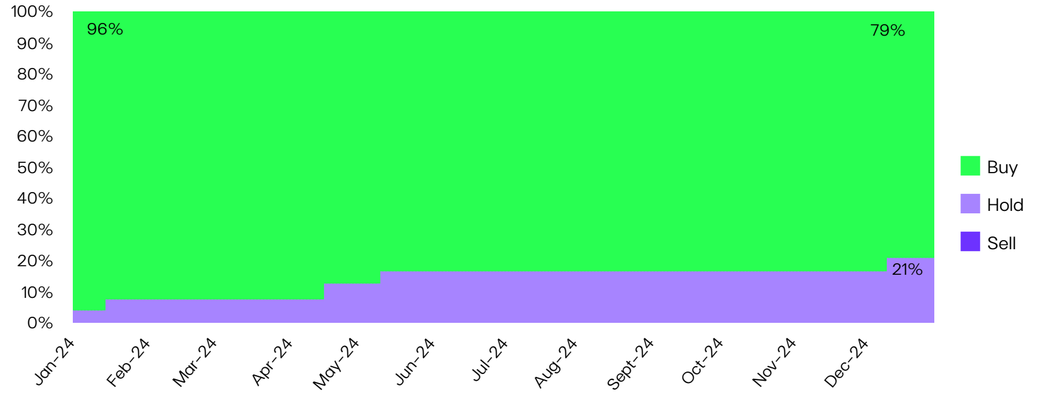
Source: Bloomberg

Accordingly, for the 2023 financial year the Executive Board of Directors of EDP submitted to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting of April 10th, 2024, a proposal for the allocation of 2023 profits, including €812m to be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends. The proposal was approved at the General Meeting and a gross dividend of €0.195 per share was paid on the May 8th, 2024.[1]

3.3.4. Analyst's recommendations

There are currently 24 Equity sell side analysts with active coverage of EDP. During 2024, the weight of Buy recommendations by equity sell side analysts deteriorated to 79%, representing 17 p.p. decrease, due the worsened in outlook for renewable players, high interest rates, regulatory uncertainty, weak power prices and the uncertainty in the US. Hold recommendations increased from 4% to 21%, whereas Sell recommendations remain 0%. The average Price Target as of December 31st, 2024, was €4.398 per share, according to Bloomberg, implying a 42% upside potential.

Analysts' recommendations



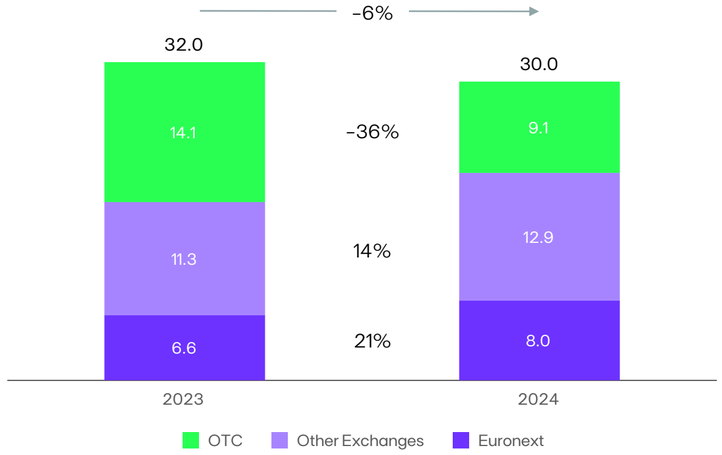
Source: Bloomberg

[1] (1) 2018 Payout based on Net Profit excluding regulatory impacts (-€208m), impairments at coal plants in Iberia (-€21m), restructuring costs (-€21m), net gain on disposals (+€64m), debt prepayment fees and others (-€26m) and the extraordinary contribution for the energy sector (-€65m).
(2) 2019 Payout based on Net Profit excluding impairments (-€224m), the provision for Fridão (-€59m), provision reversal at S. Manoel and the gain on the revaluation of Feedzai (+€28m), restructuring costs (-€8m), provision for the sharing of some gains with customers and gains following the change in medical plan of employees in Brazil (-€12m) and the extraordinary contribution for the energy sector (-€66m).
(3) 2020 Payout based on Net Profit excluding the net gain from disposals and investments (+€325m), impairments (-€252m, mainly thermal in Iberia), liability management costs (-€55m), regulation related items and other (-€18m) and HR restructuring costs (-€38m).
(4) 2021 Payout based on Net Profit excluding (i) impairments, mostly CCGTs in Iberia (-€164m), (ii) acquisition of debt in minority stake in Spain (+€36m); (iii) provision on competition authority penalty (-€33m), (iv) gain from CIDE disposal (+€21m), (v) debt buyback prepayment fees (-€19m), (vi) curtailment costs in (-€10m).
(5) 2022 Payout based on Net Profit excluding (i) impairments in thermal assets and other (-€154m) and EDPR (-€41m); and (ii) net gain related to portfolio optimization in South America (+€6m) and HR restructuring costs (-€3m).
(6) 2023 Payout based on Net Profit excluding (i) Iberian conventional generation impairments and gains (-€32m), ii) EDPR impairments (-€130m), iii) Pecém impairment and loss (-€132m) and other impairments (-€24m); iv) other one-offs at EDPR (-€16m) and other at financial results level (-€4m)

3.3.5. Volumes

EDP's ordinary shares are publicly traded not only in its main market (Euronext Lisbon), but also in other 23 stock exchanges (including Turquoise and Chi-X Europe) and 9 Over-the-Counter markets (including BATS Chi-X Europe and BOAT).

Average daily trading volume per type of market in 2024 (million shares)



Source: Bloomberg

3.4. ESG performance

3.4.1. Decarbonization

Decarbonize for a climate-positive world.

The fight against **climate change** demands an urgent acceleration in global decarbonization. The electricity sector plays a key role by leveraging renewables to electrify transport, buildings, and industry. Given its business nature, EDP is at the forefront of this collective effort, making it a core part of its global strategy.

As a pioneer in the power sector, EDP was among the first companies to align its strategy with the CO_2 reduction trajectory needed to meet global climate goals.

In 2005, renewable energy accounted for only 21% of EDP's generation portfolio. By 2024, this share has surpassed 95%, reflecting significant progress in decarbonization and strengthening EDP's alignment with sustainable investment criteria. On the path to be all green by 2030, EDP is reinforcing its position as a global leader in the energy transition, driving the shift toward a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.

At the heart of this strategy sits a Business Plan with global investments focused to boost sustainable growth over the longer term through scaling up renewables and reinforcing our position in electricity networks, all while supporting our employees, clients, communities, shareholders, and partners in achieving a climate positive world, in line with our ambition to be **Net Zero in 2040**.

Key data

95%
Renewables generation
+8p.p. vs 2023

0.3%
Revenues from coal
-4p.p. vs 2023

42%
Emission reduction
vs 2020

29 gCO_2e/kWh
Scope 1 + 2
-64% vs 2023

1. Re-baselining of 2020 emissions can be found in the Sustainability Statement chapter under E1 Climate Change section.
2. Through the sale of an 80% stake, closed in December 2023, in Pecém, and via the 50/50 partnership with Masaveu for Aboño, finalized in February 2024.

Lowest emissions in 2024

In 2024, EDP achieved its **lowest ever Scope 1+2 emissions intensity** at 29 gCO_2e/kWh, marking an 81% reduction compared to the baseline year 2020[1]. Additionally, the overall absolute emissions decreased more than 40% across all scopes compared to 2020 (equivalent to ≈8 $MtCO_2e$ reduction).

Scope 1: Emissions reduced 66% in the last 12 months, heavily influenced by a high hydro year, followed by the reduction in coal and CCGT generation (includes deconsolidation of Aboño and Pecém coal power plants[2]).

Scope 2: Emissions decreased 19% YoY, considering only the technical losses, which was driven by lower electricity market emission factors.

Scope 3: Although there were reductions on emissions from gas sold to clients and fuel and energy related activities, scope 3 emissions increased by 18%. While this was a year with higher renewables added (4.0 GW in 2024 vs 2.7 GW in 2023) and therefore higher emissions, EDP continued data quality improvement through more engagement with suppliers, in a sustained effort for a decarbonized supply chain. However, the main reason for the increase in Scope 3 emissions lies on the inclusion of emissions from EDP's stakes in Aboño's and Pecém's coal power plants, no longer accounted for in Scope 1 after their deconsolidation[2].

Net Zero Progression of the Year award

EDP emerged as the winner of this year's 'Net zero progression of the year' at Environmental Finance's Sustainable Company Awards, which highlights the company's global leadership in the energy transition. The basis of this recognition is the company's comprehensive and groundbreaking Climate Transition Plan, which is driving EDP toward its goal of net zero emissions by 2040. A panel of independent investors and industry experts praised EDP's detailed roadmap, which sets a strong example of how large-scale energy companies can align their business strategies with global climate goals.

3.4.2. Communities

Empowering our communities for an active role in the transition

The **Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy** is of particular importance to EDP, especially in relation to its local communities. It aims to foster a culture of transparency, strengthen relationships, encourage active and effective participation, and minimize impacts, ensuring appropriate interaction with those stakeholders.

Reflecting this commitment, EDP develops both a **preventive** and an **engaging approach** with communities. The preventive approach begins by assessing local communities, informing them about planned projects, and incorporating their input into action plans, which include supportive, developmental, energy transition-reinforcing measures. EDP has a set of pre-defined steps to follow during each project's phase to ensure a successful local stakeholder engagement:

01. Concept

- Present the project to key stakeholders
- When available, check previous information from other consultation processes/projects

02. Development

- Map and identify main stakeholders
- Consult and involve stakeholders in Impact Studies
- Develop a stakeholder engagement plan

03. Construction

- Monitor the project's evolution
- Keep main affected stakeholders informed
- Establish an open communication channel

04. Operation

- Keep an open channel of communication with key stakeholders
- Ensure that the social and environmental measures are being fully implemented

05. Decommission

- Review stakeholder mapping and involve them
- Identify main concerns and develop measures to minimize social and environmental impacts

Key data

100%	Communities' complaints solved
0	Human and labour rights incidents reported

Skills – Energy Professionals

In 2021, EDP and Vestas joined forces to create the former Keep It Local program, renamed to Skills - Energy Professionals, with the objective to **provide training within the energy sector** to boost employment opportunities for young people living in rural areas.

The program offers scholarships to subsidise enrolment on Wind Farm Technical Maintenance or Solar Technicians courses for free and aims to contribute to youth training and help **create employment** to fight local depopulation, leveraging the development of renewable projects in rural areas to improve employability. The program also allows to offer the young participants the opportunity to enter the labour market close to where they live, becoming drivers of the local economy.

In 2024, **EDP trained almost 100 professionals** in Brazil. This year, the training was made available both in person and online for the first time, which allowed a record participation comparing to the previous editions, including the ones that have taken place this year in Spain and Italy.

EDP is proud to support the development of the communities surrounding its sites, while increasing the visibility of wind energy as a potential career path and the opportunities provided for prospective wind workers.

Messias Nascimento, participant (Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)

"We know that wind turbines were some of the most important things that the world has developed in favour of renewable energy and better technology for the well-being of citizens. I believe that this course will enable many people to do extraordinary things, and I want to thank EDP, Vestas and SENAI (National Service for Industrial Learning) for providing this wonderful learning opportunity not only through the course, but also through the support in entering the labour market, as well as in life in general!"

The second approach when engaging with local stakeholders is materialized in contributions to local communities through **own initiatives, donations, and volunteering**. Volunteering is an integral part of EDP's culture, with employees given four hours per month to participate in social initiatives.

Given its importance, EDP has conducted a strategic review of its social investment and, in 2024, developed and approved a new Social Investment Policy and a Volunteering Policy. Accordingly, EDP's new strategic pillars for social impact are **Fair Energy Transition** (includes energy inclusion, access to energy, environmental and upskilling/reskilling projects), **Culture** (includes support to arts and culture, cultural heritage protection), and **other social needs** (includes support for other needs identified in local communities, encompassing emergency relief).

Within Fair Energy Transition, the overarching global theme, EDP is focused on the following areas:

↘ Solar energy

Bring the benefits of solar energy to schools, rural or disadvantaged communities, or even social organizations.

↘ Energy poverty

Energy-saving and efficient housing solutions to low-income families through thermal insulation and more efficient equipment

↘ Green impact investment & financial support

Impact investment funds and capital donations to support businesses that aim to promote a fair energy transition

↘ Professional skills

Promote entrepreneurship and job creation within renewables for former coal workers, people living in communities close to EDP's plants and other minorities

↘ Education

Educational Programs for new generations to understand the importance of clean energy sources

↘ Environmental sustainability

Projects addressing ocean, forest cleanup, species protection and development of circular economy

Key data

€28m Investment in social impact[1]
-17% vs 2023

24% Employees are volunteers[2]
-10p.p. vs 2023

1. The reported values include contributions in time, cash donations and management costs. Following B4SI best practices, previous activities that were considered as social investment have been excluded from the reported values. 2. The reported value no longer considers employees who contributed in cash, only in time.

Solidarity Solar

Impact
Since the creation of this project, more than 1,700 solar panels have been implemented, impacting more than 6,300 people, with savings on their energy invoice and the avoidance of 220 tons of CO_2 emissions.

Global reach
The countries where this has been developed include Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Greece, USA, with expansion for other countries in the future.

+1,700
Solar panels installed

+6,300
People impacted

Avoid **220**
Tons of CO_2 emissions

Carliene Ferreira, community leader and resident of Favela dos Sonhos (São Paulo, Brazil)

"With the arrival of EDP in the community, we gained more security because there was no public lighting in the alleys and narrow streets of the favela. I was able to finish my studies at night. Before EDP arrived, our electricity was irregular, and we were at great risk. Today, with solar energy and the regularization of installations, I can have a better quality of life.

With solar energy, I have saved on my energy bill. And with that, I can invest in my house and bring food to my family. Solar energy makes a difference in my life and may it make a difference in the lives of other people."

3.4.3. Planet

Protecting our planet, contributing to its regeneration

EDP has a defined approach to biodiversity protection and enhancement, integrating it into its broader environmental management strategy. EDP has made a first exercise following the LEAP approach (TNFD) to assess nature-related impacts and dependencies, ensuring a structured approach to identifying risks and opportunities. Moreover, in 2024, EDP became a **TNFD adopter**, planning to report TNFD-aligned disclosures in 2026. EDP's commitment to biodiversity is reflected in its **Environmental Policy**, which prioritizes the **mitigation hierarchy**, aiming for a net positive impact on biodiversity in the long term.

Furthermore, EDP upholds a strict commitment **to not developing new power generation facilities in UNESCO World Heritage Sites**, ensuring that those infrastructure do not interfere with areas of exceptional ecological and cultural value.

EDP has established a structured approach to **biodiversity risk management,** embedded within its corporate **Environmental Management System**. This process is based on a comprehensive assessment of both internal and external factors, enabling the identification of key biodiversity risks and opportunities. Risk screenings are conducted using internationally recognized datasets such as the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, ensuring informed decision-making.

Moreover, biodiversity action plans are being developed and implemented for all sites recognized as **posing significant risks to biodiversity**, ensuring that conservation measures are effectively integrated into operations. Through continuous monitoring, strategic partnerships, and local engagement, EDP reinforces its commitment to **enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience** within its areas of operation.

Joining efforts to support a nature positive impact

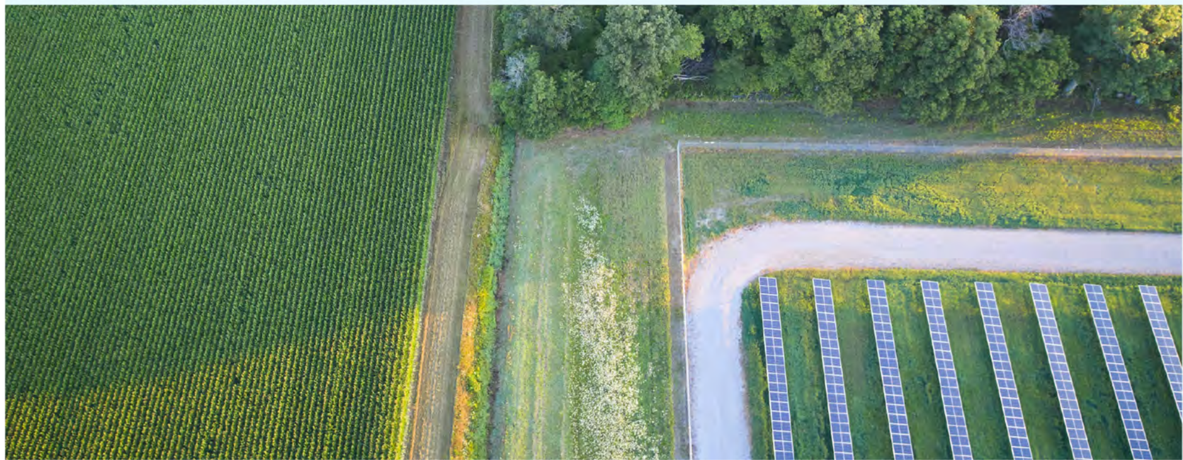
act4nature international · REWI · eurelectric · cebds · Fundación Biodiversidad · wbcsd

EDP's agrivoltaics initiative

EDP is pioneering agrivoltaics as a sustainable solution that **integrates solar energy generation with agricultural practices**, enabling the dual use of land. This approach encompasses various activities, including crop cultivation, grazing, and pollination projects. Each project is tailored to the specific environmental and economic conditions of the site, ensuring benefits for both energy production and local farming communities. In addition to generating clean energy, landowners receive lease payments, providing them with a stable, weather-resistant income stream.

As part of this commitment, EDP partnered with the University of Évora to study and test agricultural solutions linked to solar energy production, leading to the Agrivoltaic Potential Study in Portugal. Launched in 2024, this research analyses advanced agrivoltaic technologies, European models, and business frameworks for utilities, farmers, and local communities. The study's findings will be released in 2025, with the Alentejo region hosting the first pilot project.

EDP is also testing agrivoltaic solutions in other parts of Europe and North America, integrating grazing and pollination initiatives. These initiatives aim to **mitigate biodiversity impacts and create value for communities** while advancing the global energy transition.

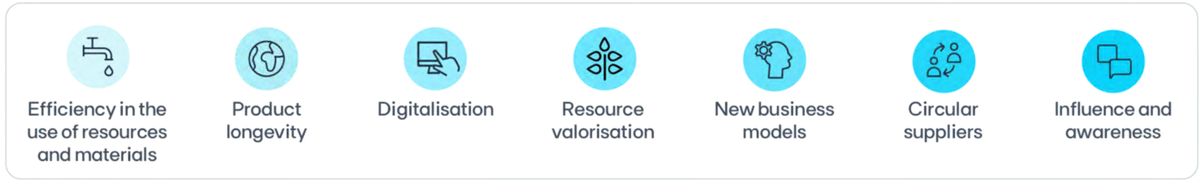


Circular economy

EDP's circular economy strategy is built on the principles of **reducing, optimizing, and recovering** resources throughout its operations. The strategy emphasizes the efficient use of natural resources and integrates circular design into the business model to minimize material extraction and consumption. EDP focuses on reducing resource and material inputs while enhancing waste recovery and promoting material reuse across its value chain. By prioritizing circularity, EDP is committed to **minimizing environmental** impact, promoting sustainable resource management, and driving the transition toward a circular economy across industries. This is achieved through the implementation of **seven key action areas**.

A key component of EDP's circular economy approach is to work closely with its business partners to increase the circularity levels of the materials and equipment's used in the company activities. By enhancing supplier assessments and promoting sustainable practices within its **supply chain**, EDP ensures that circular economy principles are embedded in the sourcing, production, and end-of-life management of materials. Through these initiatives, EDP contributes to the broader adoption of circular practices and resource optimization in its sector.

The 7 EDP's axes of action for circular economy



Key data

1.1 t/GWh
Total waste generated
-73% vs 2023

87%
Total recovered waste
-9p.p. vs 2023

61%
Hazardous waste recovered
-11p.p. vs 2023

Close the loop program

The Close the Loop program is an **industry-leading initiative** to promote circular economy principles and minimize waste. The program collaborates with over 20 recycling partners specializing in materials recycling, refurbishing, and resale of products and components. While solar panels and wind turbines are the most obvious components, every renewable energy project includes other materials that can also be recycled, such as solvents and oils, rare-earth minerals, as well as cables, concrete, steel, and various metals. As the need for battery storage systems increases, battery recycling will become critical to minimize the mining of virgin materials and to decrease battery materials in landfills. **Responsible materials management** becomes increasingly important as the number of repowering and decommissioning projects grow.

One notable partnership is with SOLARCYCLE, whose patented recycling process **extracts more than 95% of the value in a solar panel**, including aluminium, silver, silicon, and glass, and aims to return those materials back into supply chains to help grow the domestic solar manufacturing industry. In 2024, SOLARCYCLE made significant progress by supporting EDP's circular economy practices on **six projects** in **four different states** across the United States of America. In collaboration with EDP´s Engineering, Procurement, Construction, and Operations and Maintenance contractors, SOLARCYCLE ensured materials were recycled efficiently, reducing the environmental impact of solar projects.

Jesse Simons, Chief Commercial Office- SOLARCYCLE

"It's been exciting to partner with a company that's dedicated to closing the loop on renewable energy. Over the past two years, SOLARCYCLE has worked with EDP and its EPCs to recycle over 19,000 crystalline silicon panels. Recycling these panels will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 700,000 kg of CO_2e, divert over 556 tons of waste from landfills and create a range of valuable materials for the U.S. supply chain including over 116,000 pounds of aluminum and nearly 38,000 pounds of silicon. EDP's Close the Loop program is setting the standard for recycling and reuse and we're proud to partner with them to create a circular solar economy."

3.4.4. Partners

Engaging our Partners for an impactful transformation

EDP believes in working in partnership, fostering collaboration with suppliers and stakeholders who are aligned with the same objectives, building transparent and responsible relationships that drive sustainable progress. The effective **integration of ESG criteria into the supply chain** strengthens EDP's risk management and resilience in an evolving global landscape. Given the dynamic nature of ESG requirements, it is essential to continuously adapt by implementing strategies that involve data collection and ongoing stakeholder engagement, ensuring long-term competitiveness.

EDP has established a supplier strategy that plays a key role in achieving its sustainability and decarbonization goals. A rigorous **due diligence process** is in place to ensure that suppliers align with EDP's ethical and sustainability commitments. This process includes assessing suppliers' policies, targets, and strategies, as well as incorporating contractual clauses covering human rights, greenhouse gas emissions, and circular economy principles.

Beyond compliance, EDP actively engages its suppliers in the transition to more sustainable practices, **integrating circular economy and decarbonization criteria** into procurement processes. The company fosters collaboration to enhance supply chain data quality, map priorities for green procurement, and drive supplier engagement. This structured approach is critical to increasing circularity in business operations and ensuring a resilient, sustainable supply chain.

Key data

66% Suppliers compliant with ESG Due Diligence
+4p.p. vs 2023

59% Purchases volume aligned with EDP ESG goals
+9p.p. vs 2023

Strong engagement process in place to assess and mitigate ESG risks

Registration & qualification

#593
Number of suppliers with ESG information, including, third party certifications and HSE inspections

Request for proposals (RFP) & contracting

#491
Number of suppliers with advanced ESG screening, including information shared by the supplier, third-party sources, and one-to-one meetings

Monitoring & evaluation

#370
Number of suppliers monitored during a contract, including third party certifications, HSE Inspections, or ESG assessments

3.4.5. People

Our strategy

EDP's global purpose **"Our energy and heart drive a better tomorrow"** guides its People and Organization strategy, ensuring the company remains agile, efficient, and future-proof. "Our Energy" represents the strength and motivation of EDP's people to deliver green energy, "Our Heart" reflects the fundamental role of employees in fulfilling commitments to stakeholders, and "Our Drive" highlights the company's agility and boldness in leading the energy transition.

Building on this foundation, EDP prioritizes delivering an **inclusive and meaningful employee experience** by creating development opportunities, promoting well-being, and offering flexibility measures. The company places a strong emphasis on attracting and retaining top talent, fostering a culture of collaboration and internal mobility. Leadership development is a key priority, empowering leaders to drive team growth and support organizational goals.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion are essential drivers of innovation, enhancing EDP's ability to adapt and thrive in an evolving context. To further strengthen agility and operational efficiency, EDP is committed to digitalization and standardization, streamlining decision-making, and equipping leaders with the tools to drive strategic planning on a global scale.

Key data

12,596
People
-3% vs 2023

70
Nationalities
+3% vs 2023

29%
Women
+0.1p.p. vs 2023

Recognitions

New organisational model

In 2024, EDP has defined a new operating model to create a more **streamlined, efficient, and agile** organization that can support the growth and successful delivery of EDP's Business Plan.

This new model assumes a **matrix organization** characterized by a dual reporting system composed of Platforms, Regions, Business Enablement Functions (BEF), and Global Business Services (GBS), with the following key tenets: Platforms and Regions co-exist to deliver a collaborative P&L; an integrated EDP presence with a single go-to-market approach for our customers and stakeholders; streamlined BEFs with a single Corporate Center to create optimized functional end-to-end support; a GBS to create a scaled high-quality service portfolio to drive efficiency and consistency, improving costs; and a simplified governance model with clear decision guidelines and accountabilities.

The matrix is available in chapter 1.6. EDP group operational model.

Maciej Zasepa, EDP employee from North America

"I joined EDP because of its strong commitment to renewable energy and sustainability, values that align with my career goals. The company's global presence also offers exceptional opportunities for growth and development.

EDP fosters an inclusive and collaborative culture that emphasizes continuous learning and work-life balance, allowing me to tackle interesting projects while feeling supported.

Through the trainee program, I gained exposure to various departments and insights into the business. Additionally, I have learned from skilled professionals and attended conferences that have broadened my understanding of the energy sector, helping to shape my career as a professional in the field."

Protecting and empowering human life

The **Health and Safety** of all those who contribute to the development of EDP Group – employees, suppliers, service providers, customers, and other stakeholders – is deemed a key value and a priority for EDP. The consolidation of a positive safety culture is only possible with the involvement of everyone through a participatory and collaborative attitude towards safety at work.

In special to matters related to Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S), EDP recognizes it as essential for its sustainable development, placing particular focus on its ambition of "**Zero accidents, no personal harm**". EDP is determined to constantly strengthen the OH&S culture by developing awareness, deepening willingness and making available the resources required for:

- **A safe and healthy work environment**
- **Ensuring compliance with legislation and other requirements**
- **Promoting the training and formation of employees**
- **Protecting facilities and equipment with the best techniques**
- **Ensuring the participation and consultation of employees and their representatives**

Key data

1.72
Accident frequency rate
-17% vs 2023

6
Fatal accidents
+1 vs 2023

138
Accidents
-22% vs 2023

PlayItSafe

To cultivate a strong **safety culture** throughout the organization, EDP launched the **PlayItSafe Program** in 2021, aiming to increase awareness about the importance of safe habits among employees. Since then, the initiative has been focusing on safety practices to increase continuous improvement in safety performance.

Within PlayItSafe, EDP has also been dedicated to eliminating SIF (Serious Injuries and Fatalities), through regular training, reinforced leadership presence in the field, more control in the field, risk assessments, and the integration of safety measures into daily operations, resulting in a YoY reduction of 33% in SIF accidents and a 73% completion in safety leadership training. Building on these efforts, during the year 2024, EDP remained persistent in fostering a **zero-accident culture** within the group, emphasizing:

Contractors' management standards
Development of digital tools to control the process
Implementation and performance monitoring of "selection" questionnaires

Safety review panel
Continuous assessment for fatalities
Monitoring of implemented measures and impact assessment on accident prevention

Near misses
Development, implementation and monitoring of the near misses' model

Risk factor training
Monitoring of training progress
Development of strategies to train "less skilled" workers

Life saving rules
Workers training on life saving rules and application of first consequences on misconducts

Ana Dias, CME PlayItSafe impact on contractors

"The PlayitSafe Safety Culture Program has been instrumental for CME, aligning strategies to reduce accidents through a unified approach to Workplace Safety and Health. It has also fostered knowledge sharing by promoting best practices and field engagement—both essential to accident reduction."

3.4.6. Innovation & Digital

Accelerate impactful businesses and fast-track innovation

EDP's global research and innovation operating model is built on a **fast adopter approach**, with a clear purpose: accelerating impactful new businesses and driving the rapid adoption of innovative solutions while exploring new pathways to lead the energy transition, aligning with the company's strategic priorities.

By integrating new technologies, processes, products, and business models, EDP follows an **Open Innovation philosophy**, engaging stakeholders and fostering adoption through parallel and complementary innovation pathways.

Key data

Internal delivery
Internal incubation projects

42
New emerging business opportunities submitted to the Global Innovation Steering

1st
Scale-up project deployed into EDP business

Open ecosystem
Open innovation pilots

18
Pilots approved (doubling YoY) across all 4 platforms and in multiple geographies

3rd place
In World Innovation Conference for Best Innovation Practice (Energy Starter)

Venture investments
Investments (VC) in startups

€5m
Invested in Start-Ups and existing investments with strategic fit with EDP

13th/3rd
EDPV ranked on global climatech ranking and on CVC sub-ranking by Climate50

Research & development
Collaborative R&D projects

41
Ongoing projects focused on EDP's decarbonization targets

€25m
Secured in financial EU Funding since 2015 related to more than 40 projects[1]

1. By NEW (CNET-CENTRE NEW ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES), EDP Group's research and development centre

AutoPV

EDP is testing the construction of its first solar park using automation technology. The AutoPV project, located in Peñaflor, Valladolid, Spain, use **Hyperflex automation technology** developed by Comau. This pilot project will automate 3MW of the total 122MW capacity, aiming to increase **efficiency and safety** in solar park construction.

The Hyperflex system includes a mobile factory and a rover for assembling and positioning photovoltaic structures. EDP expects to **reduce the assembly time of solar panel structures by up to 50%**.

This initiative is part of EDP's strategy to accelerate the energy transition. The collaboration with Comau highlights the importance of automation in the renewable energy sector, enhancing quality, efficiency, and reducing overall costs. By leveraging advanced technology, EDP aims to create a balance between technological strength and human expertise, ensuring **continuous improvements and faster construction** of solar parks, thus contributing to a more sustainable future.

Digital as a key driver for energy transition

EDP considers it crucial to maximize **digital and technological value creation**, setting the group's global vision and strategy in this field and then implementing them in full partnership with the business. This strategy is focused on creating value across four key dimensions:

Boosting business value creation

Additional cash flow generated with technology

Pushing Data & AI Big Bets and spreading a culture and capabilities of Data & AI across EDP

Delivering technology to make business strategy happen

Acceleratingbusiness delivery

Faster time-to-value of business endeavors

Hyper-automating IT servicing, reducing lead times from days-weeks to hours-minutes

Boosting productivity and quality in App. delivery

Minimizing risk to business continuity

Lower financial impact of business continuity events

Constantly upgrading cybersecurity and business continuity

Future-proofing IT-OT architecture, including 'back to standard'

Efficiently managing technology costs

Higher Return on Investment from Digital & Tech

Streamlining IT spend base to converge towards best-practice benchmark

Key data

3.22
Digital Acceleration Index
Target 2024: 3.05

3.38
Agile Maturity Level
Target 2024: 2.7

-78%
Critical incidents occurrence
Target 2024: -30%

810 score, 1st worldwide among utilities
Zero trust security BitSight cybersecurity rating
Target 2024: 800

Simplifica - adopt vs. adapt

The *Simplifica* Program represented a significant milestone in EDP's digital transformation in Brazil. It was also a pioneering project among utilities in this region by focusing on the transformation of the ERP to the SAP S/4HANA version through a greenfield implementation, fully covering the corporate and business areas.

The project implementation promoted greater digitalization of processes, increasing innovation and flexibility for the business, and significantly decreasing the time to market, thus enabling EDP to respond more quickly to market demands in Brazil.

The *Simplifica* Program's main benefits include financial recognition, cost reduction, HR mobility and efficiency, inventory optimization, standardization and compliance, efficiency in service measurement, and better analytical tools.

94% Standardization among all functionalities covered within scope

250 People engaged in an extensive collaboration over the course of 18 months

Zeus- architecture modernization

The project consisted of an in-house development of a real-time, high-performance, scalable and reliable Energy Management & Forecasting solution, both multi-segment – covering the electricity and gas sectors – and multi-geography – focusing on Portugal, Spain, Poland and Italy.

Zeus' modern and scalable architecture provided EDP with the capability of adapting to different markets and needs, with key features including:

↘ Data ingestion & validation

Ensuring data accuracy and reliability, allowing the upload of 3 M load curves in 20 minutes vs. ~15 hours previously.

↘ Billing determinants

Enabling flexible billing and dynamic pricing tailored to business and customer needs.

↘ Forecasting functionality

Enhanced forecasting accuracy and energy planning, ensuring optimization in the energy acquisition.

Region | Europe

Erimia Wind Farm | Greece

04 Sustainability Statement

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Region | Europe

Budzyn Wind Farm | Poland

4.1. General information

ESRS 2 General disclosures

BP-1_01 - Basis for preparation of sustainability statement

The Sustainability statement is presented in a consolidated form.

BP-1_02 - Scope of consolidation of consolidated sustainability statement is same as for financial statements

The scope of consolidation is the same as that of the financial statements.

BP-1_03 - Indication of subsidiary undertakings included in consolidation that are exempted from individual or consolidated sustainability reporting

The EDP Group's sustainability performance is reported on a consolidated basis and includes the group's subsidiaries. EDP discloses the list of companies and corresponding geographies included in its consolidation perimeter in Part IV - Financial Statements and Notes to this report.

BP-1_04 - Disclosure of extent to which sustainability statement covers upstream and downstream value chain

The value chain of EDP can be divided into three main phases: upstream, own operations, and downstream.

In the upstream phase, there is the supply chain; in its own operations, EDP focuses on generating electricity and managing the energy distribution network to deliver electricity to consumers. In the downstream phase, EDP focuses on selling electricity and natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial customers.

To define impacts, risks and opportunities, all activities that are part of EDP's value chain were included, including EDP's upstream and downstream activities. For further details, see SBM-3_01 and SBM-3_02.

BP-1_05 - Option to omit specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or results of innovation has been used

EDP did not omit information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or innovation results.

BP-1_06 - Option allowed by Member State to omit disclosure of impending developments or matters in course of negotiation has been used

EDP did not use the exemption of omitting the disclosure of impending developments or matters in course of negotiation.

BP-2_01 - Disclosure of definitions of medium- or long-term time horizons

- Short-term: the period adopted by EDP as the reporting period in its financial statements , i.e. within one-year
- Medium-term: from the end of the short-term reporting period up to 5 years
- Long-term: more than 5 years.

BP-2_02 - Disclosure of reasons for applying different definitions of time horizons

The adopted time horizons comply with ESRS 1 section 6.4 Definition of short-, medium- and long-term for reporting purposes

BP-2_03 - Disclosure of metrics that include value chain data estimated using indirect sources / BP-2_04 - Description of basis for preparation of metrics that include value chain data estimated using indirect sources / BP-2_05 - Description of resulting level of accuracy of metrics that include value chain data estimated using indirect sources / BP-2_06 - Description of planned actions to improve accuracy in future of metrics that include value chain data estimated using indirect sources

EDP does not utilize estimates in the calculation of Supply chain metrics. Instead, we employ direct sources of information from our suppliers.

BP-2_07 – Disclosure of quantitative metrics and monetary amounts disclosed that are subject to high level of measurement uncertainty / BP-2_08 – Disclosure of sources of measurement uncertainty / BP-2_09 – Disclosure of assumptions, approximations and judgements made in measurement

Estimates were made for part of the calculation of energy consumption presented in datapoints E4-5_03, E1-5_01, E1-5_02, E1-5_05, E1-5_07, E1-5_08 and E1-5_14. The assumptions made were disclosed in these datapoints.

BP-2_10 – Explanation of changes in preparation and presentation of sustainability information and reasons for them

With regard to changes in preparation of sustainability information compared to the previous reporting period, if applicable, this is identified together with the information.

BP-2_11 – Adjustment of comparative information for one or more prior periods is impracticable / BP-2_12 – Disclosure of difference between figures disclosed in preceding period and revised comparative figures

Comparative figures are provided for metrics that have been disclosed in one or more prior periods, where their definition and scope were aligned with the ESRS requirements or required only minor adjustments. In accordance with the ESRS transitional provision, no comparative figures are disclosed for new metrics introduced in 2024.

BP-2_13 – Disclosure of nature of prior period material errors / BP-2_14 – Disclosure of corrections for prior periods included in sustainability statement / BP-2_15 – Disclosure of why correction of prior period errors is not practicable

No material errors were identified in the previous reporting period.

BP-2_16 – Disclosure of other legislation or generally accepted sustainability reporting standards and frameworks based on which information has been included in sustainability statement / BP-2_17 – Disclosure of reference to paragraphs of standard or framework applied

The Sustainability Statement was prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023, which complements the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive or CSRD). This Regulation is not yet transposed into Portuguese law.

This CSRD covers companies such as EDP, which are covered by the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD), and which was transposed into Spanish law by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, and Law 22/2015 of 20 July.

In accordance with ESRS 1, paragraph 35, EDP presents a correspondence table between the ESRS and the Sustainable Finance Disclosures Regulation (SFDR), Pillar 3, Benchmark Regulation and EU Climate Law.

BP-2_20 – List of DRs or DPs incorporated by reference

No information has been incorporated by reference.

GOV-1_01 – Number of executive members / GOV-1_02 – Number of non-executive members

General Supervisory Board and Executive Board of Directors

	UN	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Number of executive members	#	3	2	5
Number of non-executive members[1]	#	10	6	16

GOV-1_03 – Information about representation of employees and other workers

EDP does not include employee or worker representation within its administrative, management, and supervisory bodies.

[1] Notwithstanding the governance model in force at EDP, for the purposes of this report, non-executive members are considered to be the members of the General and Supervisory Board.

GOV-1_04 – Information about the composition and diversity of the members of the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies: experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking

The members of EDP's General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors are selected in accordance to the Policy on Selection of the Members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors of EDP (dated December 13, 2018). This internal policy ensures that both corporate bodies comprise members who reflect diversity—particularly in terms of age, gender, geographical origin, skills, competencies, qualifications –, and experience. Additionally, this policy aims at ensuring that both boards collectively possess the expertise necessary for effective management, including risk management, industry knowledge, and sustainability.

The Executive Board of Directors consists of five members with diverse experiences and backgrounds. Most notably, many Directors have significant experience in the energy sector across other regions where EDP operates, such as Spain, Brazil, and Asia.

The Executive Board of Directors is supported by internal Sustainability and Risk Management Committees, composed of technical specialists in this field, who assist the Board in making decisions related to sustainability matters, particularly regarding the assessment of material impacts, risks, and opportunities.

On the other hand, the General and Supervisory Board is responsible, among other functions, for monitoring and assessing sustainability-related matters (Article 23(1)(i) of EDP's Articles of Association). The composition of this body ensures that its members collectively bring expertise in the energy sector, particularly in Europe, Asia and USA/UK, as well as in the financial sector. The General and Supervisory Board may contract expert services for assistance with specific tasks, when considered adequate for the performance of its duties (Article 4 (6) of Internal Regulation of the GSB).

The General and Supervisory Board also includes two specialized Committees: the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee and the Financial Matters Committee. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, which focuses on sustainability issues is composed by António Lobo Xavier, Fernando Masaveu Herrero, Guobin Qin, Ignacio Herrero Ruiz, Lisa Frantzis, María José García Beato, and Stephen Vaughan. In turn, the Financial Matters Committee, with competence defined, namely in matters of supervising the Company's financial and anon-financial information is composed by Gonçalo Moura Martins, María José García Beato, Sofia Salgado Pinto and Victor Roza Fresno. While all members of the General and Supervisory Board are responsible for addressing sustainability matters, these individuals bring specific expertise to oversee such issues effectively.

GOV-1_05 – Percentage of members of administrative, management and supervisory bodies by gender and other aspects of diversity/ GOV-1_06 – Board's gender diversity ratio / GOV-1_07 – Percentage of independent board members

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	UN	2024
Board's gender diversity ratio [1]	X	0.67

GSB	UN	2024
Board's gender diversity ratio [2]	X	0.60
Percentage of independent board members	%	56.25

COMMITTEES	UN	2024
Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee		
Board's gender diversity ratio	X	0.40
Percentage of independent board members	%	57.14
Financial Matters Committee		
Board's gender diversity ratio	X	1.00
Percentage of independent board members	%	75.00
Remuneration Committee apointed by the GSB		
Board's gender diversity ratio	X	0.25
Percentage of independent board members	%	60.00
United States of America Business Affairs Monitoring Committee		
Board's gender diversity ratio	X	1.00
Percentage of independent board members	%	83.33

[1] Average ratio of female to male board members
[2] Average ratio of female to male board members

GOV-1_08 – Information about identity of administrative, management and supervisory bodies or individual(s) within body responsible for oversight of impacts, risks and opportunities

Pursuant to EDP's corporate governance model, the Executive Board of Directors is the corporate body generally responsible for managing the company's business affairs and performing all the acts and operations relating to the corporate purpose (Article 18 (1) (b) of EDP Articles of Association), including to ensure that the company's risks are identified, evaluated, controlled and managed, to define targets in terms of risks, to set the risk profile of the Company and to coordinate decisions related to the material risk management (Article 4 (2) (n) of the Internal Regulation of the EBD). Since the Executive Board of Directors acts as a body, all its five members are collegially responsible for oversight of impacts, risks and opportunities. Notwithstanding, the CFO, Rui Teixeira, is especially responsible for ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) matters within the Executive Board of Directors.

In its turn, the General and Supervisory Board has powers to monitor and assess matters relating to sustainability (Article 23 (1) (i) of EDP Articles of Association). For these purposes, the General and Supervisory Board counts with two specialized Committees, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee and the Financial Matters Committee. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee is responsible for oversee and supervise sustainability in all its dimensions (Article 2 (1) (b) of Committee's Internal Regulation). The members that are part of this Committee are António Lobo Xavier, Fernando Masaveu Herrero, Guobin Qin, Ignacio Herrero Ruiz, Lisa Frantzis, María José García Beato and Stephen Vaughan. The Financial Matters Committee is responsible for monitor and supervise the sustainability policies, procedures and practices, especially those that have an impact on reporting and matters related to risk management. The members that are part of this Committee are Gonçalo Moura Martins, María José García Beato, Sofia Salgado Pinto and Victor Roza Fresno. Without prejudice to duties that bound all the members, those are the members on which the General and Supervisory Board rely on for expertise to oversee sustainability matters.

GOV-1_09 – Disclosure of how body's or individuals within body responsibilities for impacts, risks and opportunities are reflected in undertaking's terms of reference, board mandates and other related policies

The responsibilities of each corporate body regarding sustainability matters are primarily outlined in EDP's Articles of Association and further detailed in the Internal Regulations of the Executive Board of Directors and of the General and Supervisory Board.

In particular, the Executive Board of Directors is responsible for managing the company's business affairs (Article 18(1)(b) of EDP's Articles of Association), which includes ensuring that the company's risks are identified, assessed, controlled, and managed. It is tasked with defining risk targets, setting the company's risk profile, and coordinating decisions related to material risk management (Article 4(2)(n) of the Internal Regulations of the Executive Board of Directors). Within the Executive Board of Directors, the CFO, Rui Teixeira, holds specific responsibility for ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) matters.

Meanwhile, the General and Supervisory Board, primarily through its specialized committees, oversees all sustainability matters. As part of its responsibilities, the General and Supervisory Board is responsible, among other things, for constantly monitoring and periodically assessing internal procedures relating to accounting and auditing matters, the company's risk policy and profile, the effectiveness of risk management, the internal control system and the internal auditing system, as well as issuing an opinion on the management report and accounts for the year, including the consolidated non-financial statements. For its part, in carrying out its duties, the Financial Matters Committee should pay particular attention to the definition of sustainability policies and strategies, in their different dimensions with an impact on sustainability reporting, significant exposures to financial and non-financial risks, namely ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) risks, the development of good corporate governance practices in terms of the internal control system for financial and sustainability information, the identification, assessment, control and management of risks and the assessment of the degree of internal compliance with the company's risk management system, continuously monitoring its performance and effectiveness, in conjunction with the Executive Board of Directors, namely monitoring risk control policies, the identification of key risk indicators (KRI) and integrated risk assessment methodologies, among others. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee is responsible for supporting and monitoring the definition of the company's sustainability policies and strategies, in their three dimensions Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG), as well as their implementation, monitoring and conducting regular analyses of the main trends and developments in regulations and best practices in ESG matters that are relevant to the company's activity, monitoring and conducting regular analyses of the main trends and developments in regulations and best practices in ESG matters that are relevant to the company's activity, monitoring the process of calculating, defining and densifying the concept of dual materiality, among others.

From a material standpoint, EDP has adopted several internal policies and strategic documents that establish its commitments and objectives regarding sustainability. These include the Climate Transition Plan, the Code of Ethics, the Sustainable Development Principles, and the Corporate Risk Management Policy. These policies and documents guide the activities of the corporate bodies, inform decision-making processes, and serve as benchmarks for compliance assessments.

Finally, the outcomes of compliance evaluations with these defined objectives and internal policies are primarily reported in the Integrated Annual Report, the Transition Plan Progress Report, and the Annual Report of the General and Supervisory Board.

GOV-1_10 – Description of management's role in governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee impacts, risks and opportunities

The Executive Board of Directors is generally responsible for managing the company's business affairs, defining strategies and internal procedures and monitor the business risks. The Executive Board of Directors plays a central role approving the group's Business Plan, investment budget and forecast and its Sustainability Strategy, including decarbonization pathway, all supported by an overall risk management process aligned with different climate scenarios. In what concerns to sustainability, the strategy is defined after a previous discussion with the relevant Platforms and Regions. Regarding risk management, the Executive Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the decision, supervising and controlling risk management, and setting the EDP Group's management objectives and policies. In addition, it is also responsible for defining the Risk Appetite set out in the Business Plan, defining the EDP Group's risk policies (in particular, the respective exposure limits by risk category) and for allocating resources in accordance with the risk-return profile of the various options available. The Executive Board of Director is supported in this task by the management committees, that contribute to the decision-making process, namely the Risk Committees and the Sustainability Committee, and by internal departments, namely the Departments of Investor Relations & ESG, Risk and Regulation, Markets & Stakeholders, including in what concerns to the monitorization of defined strategy implementation.

GOV-1_11 – Description of how oversight is exercised over management-level position or committee to which management's role is delegated to

It is the responsibility of the General and Supervisory Board to oversee and assess issues related to corporate governance, sustainability, internal codes of ethics and conduct and their compliance, and systems for evaluating and resolving conflicts of interest, including relations between the company and shareholders, and to issue opinions on these matters. Additionally, they are tasked with continuously monitoring and evaluating internal procedures related to accounting and auditing matters (Article 23(1)(i) of EDP's Articles of Association), as well as the effectiveness of the risk management system, the internal control system, and the internal audit system, including the reception and handling of complaints and related inquiries, both from employees and external sources (Article 23(1)(d) of EDP's Articles of Association). The General and Supervisory Board relies on two internal Committees, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, which is tasked with overseeing and supervising sustainability in all its dimensions (Article 2(1)(b) of the Committee's Internal Regulations) and the Financial Matters Committee whose mission is to continuously monitor and oversee policies, procedures, and practices in sustainability matters, particularly those affecting the respective reporting (Article 2(1)(b) of the Internal Regulations of the Committee).

Without prejudice to the support of internal departments, the Executive Board of Directors does not delegate any powers, including those related to sustainability matters, to Committees. As such, the powers concerning the definition of processes, controls, and procedures to monitor, manage, and oversee impacts, risks, and opportunities related to sustainability matters are collectively exercised by the Board. Notwithstanding, the CFO, Rui Teixeira, holds specific responsibility for ESG matters within the Executive Board of Directors.

GOV-1_12 – Information about reporting lines to administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Two main internal committees support the Executive Board of Directors in defining and monitoring sustainability strategies, procedures, and responsibilities. These are the Sustainability Committee, which supports the development of corporate policies and procedures/regulations and monitors their implementation by Platforms and Regions, and the Risk Committee, which analyses and provides opinions on policies, procedures, significant risks, and exposure limits. These committees liaise with different areas and report to the Executive Board of Directors on an ongoing basis. The Executive Board of Directors is supported by the Investor Relations & ESG Department, which reviews and discusses investor relations and ESG strategy, analysing financial and ESG information to be published, monitoring ESG performance and the implementation of key sustainability initiatives. The General and Supervisory Board oversees the implementation of sustainability issues and EDP's Climate Strategy implementation through Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee and Financial Matters Committee. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee meets with the Executive Board of Directors on ESG issues three to four times per year, with Climate at the top of this meetings' agenda. This Committee monitors and supervises matters relevant to strategic sustainability and tracks ESG performance. The Financial Matters Committee also has the mission to continuously monitor and oversee policies, procedures, and practices in sustainability matters, especially those affecting the respective reporting.

GOV-1_13 – Disclosure of how dedicated controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions

The sustainability strategy is transversal to all EDP's activities, which is why the Sustainability and Risk Management Committees that support the Executive Board of Directors are composed of members from, and are in contact with, the relevant business areas. Additionally, the Risk Management is also part of key committees, namely Investment Committee, Regulatory Committee, and others Committees, guaranteeing the strategic alignment.

In turn, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee of the General and Supervisory Board provides specific oversight of these matters, in conjunction with other aspects related to integrity, corporate governance, and ethics and the Financial Matters Committee monitors and supervises sustainability and risk policies, procedures and practices, especially those with an impact on reporting.

Additional information on internal controls, please refer to ESRS 2 GOV-5.

GOV-1_14 – Disclosure of how administrative, management and supervisory bodies and senior executive management oversee setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities and how progress towards them is monitored

EDP ensures that its administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, along with senior executive management, effectively oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks, and opportunities, and monitor progress towards these targets through several key mechanisms:

- **GSB competence matrix** – The Competence Matrix is used to evaluate and disclose the skills and expertise of the General and Supervisory Board (GSB) members. This matrix highlights, among others, the experience and leadership of its members in sustainability and risk management matters, ensuring they can understand and manage sustainability risks and impacts across the corporation's value chain
- **Specialized committees** – The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, a key committee within the General and Supervisory Board, focuses on sustainability issues, including the assessment of material impacts, risks and opportunities; for its part, the Financial Matters Committee monitors and supervises sustainability and risk policies, procedures and practices, especially those that have an impact on reporting. These Committees liaise with the Executive Board of Directors, which is supported by the Sustainability and Risk Management Committees, made up of technical experts who help make decisions related to sustainability
- **Policy on selection of members** – The Policy on Selection of the Members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors ensures that both boards collectively possess the expertise necessary for effective management, including risk management, industry knowledge, and sustainability. This policy emphasizes diversity in terms of age, gender, geographical origin, skills, competencies, qualifications, and experience
- **Continuous development** – EDP engages in regular training and development programs for its board members to keep them updated on the latest sustainability practices and trends. This continuous improvement ensures that board members can effectively oversee and manage sustainability-related risks and opportunities
- **Double materiality process** – EDP's double materiality process identifies and prioritizes critical topics and sensitive issues for the business, enabling the company to optimize its strategic orientation and internal management. This process supports the definition and revision of the sustainability strategy, ensuring that the company can effectively manage material impacts, risks, and opportunities
- **Public disclosure** – The training and competences of the members of the General and Supervisory Board are publicly disclosed in a competences matrix. The competences of the members of the Executive Board of Directors and the General and Supervisory Board are disclosed in their CVs. This transparency ensures that stakeholders are aware of the skills and knowledge of Board members related to sustainability at EDP
- **Monitoring and reporting** – The Executive Board of Directors monitors the implementation of the sustainability strategy and objectives, preparing regular reports. This monitoring process includes evaluating the skills and expertise of Board members and identifying potential areas for improvement. The Investor Relations & ESG Department supports this process by analysing and discussing the ESG strategy, defining sustainability metrics and objectives, coordinating sustainability reporting, and benchmarking sustainability trends
- **Integration of ESG factors** – The CFO, Rui Teixeira, holds specific responsibility for ESG matters within the Executive Board of Directors, ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated into the company's financial and strategic decision-making processes
- **Business plan** – EDP's Business Plan for 2023-2026 outlines the company's commitment to the energy transition and sustainable growth. The plan includes targets for increasing renewable energy capacity, reducing carbon emissions, and investing in innovative technologies. These targets are aligned with the company's sustainability strategy and are monitored through regular progress reports and performance evaluations.

By leveraging these mechanisms, EDP ensures that its administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, along with senior executive management, are well-equipped to set and monitor targets related to material impacts, risks, and opportunities, thereby supporting the company's overall sustainability strategy and objectives.

GOV-1_15 - Disclosure of how administrative, management and supervisory bodies determine whether appropriate skills and expertise are available or will be developed to oversee sustainability matters

The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, a key commission within the General and Supervisory Board, is tasked with overseeing and supervising all sustainability matters. Among its responsibilities is monitoring the process of calculating, defining, and refining the concept of dual materiality.

Within the scope of its functions, this committee also defines the policy on selection of the members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors. The members of EDP's General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors are selected in accordance to the Policy on Selection of the Members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors of EDP (dated December 13, 2018). This internal policy ensures that both corporate bodies comprise members who reflect diversity—particularly in terms of age, gender, geographical origin, skills, competencies, qualifications -, and experience. Additionally, this policy aims at ensuring that both boards collectively possess the expertise necessary for effective management, including risk management, industry knowledge, and sustainability. The collective skills and expertise ensure that the different corporate bodies are able to adequately assess the impacts, risks, and opportunities, taking into account EDP's specific business and the geographies where it operates. The formation and expertise of the members of General and Supervisory Board are publicly disclosed in a competence matrix. The EDP board's matrix of skills highlights the experience and leadership of its members in sustainability matters. This expertise is essential for board members to understand the sustainability risks and impacts across the corporation's value chain, as well as how these factors might affect the business model and competitive positioning of the corporation. The formation and expertise of the members of Executive Board of Directors are also publicly disclosed in their respective CVs. In addition, the members of the General and Supervisory Board Committees are selected on the basis of appropriate qualifications and experience, according to the information on their CVs.

Additionally, the Financial Matters Committee of the General and Supervisory Board has the mission of overseeing and supervising, on a permanent basis, the sustainability policies, procedures, and practices, as well as the internal mechanisms and procedures for the Internal Control System for Sustainability Reporting (ICSSR).

The Executive Board of Directors monitors the implementation of the sustainability strategy and objectives, preparing a reporting report. In this monitoring process, the Board evaluates the skills and expertise and the potential need to improve them and is accompanied by the Investor Relations & ESG Department, whose main responsibilities are to analyse and discuss the ESG strategy, namely the definition of the sustainability strategy and policies for EDP, in accordance with the EDP Group's ESG ambition and business needs, defining the group's sustainability metrics and respective objectives, coordinating sustainability reporting, communication, training and mobilisation activities, supervising external financial and ESG-related communications, benchmarking the main sustainability trends and coordinating EDP's climate strategy and net-zero programme. Notwithstanding, the CFO, Rui Teixeira, holds specific responsibility for ESG matters within the Executive Board of Directors.

To ensure continuous improvement and alignment with best practices, EDP also engages in regular training and development programs for its board members. These programs are designed to keep members updated on the latest sustainability practices and trends, further enhancing their ability to oversee and manage sustainability-related risks and opportunities effectively.

GOV-1_16 - Information about sustainability-related expertise that bodies either directly possess or can leverage

The Executive Board of Directors consists of five members with diverse experiences and backgrounds. Most notably, many Directors have significant experience in the energy sector across other regions where EDP operates, such as Spain, Brazil, and Asia. The Executive Board of Directors is supported by internal Sustainability and Risk Management Committees, composed of technical specialists in this field, who assist the Board in making decisions related to sustainability matters, particularly regarding the assessment of material impacts, risks, and opportunities.

The composition of General and Supervisory Board ensures that its members collectively bring expertise in the energy sector as well as in the financial sector. The General and Supervisory Board may contract expert services for assistance with specific tasks, when considered adequate for the performance of its duties. The General and Supervisory Board also includes a specialized Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, which focuses on sustainability issues. Furthermore, the Financial Matters Committee is tasked with overseeing and supervising, on a permanent basis, the sustainability policies, procedures, and practices, as well as the internal mechanisms and procedures for the Internal Control System for Sustainability Reporting (ICSSR).

The members of the Financial Matters Committee of the General and Supervisory Board took part in a training conducted by PwC on 9 September 2024 under the theme: "Non-financial reporting: evolution of the regulatory framework and progress status of the group/Challenge 2025". This training was provided as part of the 11th Meeting of EDP's Audit Committees on September 9th and 10th, 2024. Additionally, one training session was conducted for all the members of the General and Supervisory Board, by KPMG and internal experts, on the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) at EDP, on October 2nd 2024.

GOV-1_17 – Disclosure of how sustainability-related skills and expertise relate to material impacts, risks and opportunities

The members of EDP's General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors are selected in accordance to the Policy on Selection of the Members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors of EDP (dated December 13, 2018). This internal policy ensures that both corporate bodies comprise members who reflect diversity—particularly in terms of age, gender, geographical origin, skills, competencies, qualifications and experience. Additionally, EDP ensures that its administrative, management, and supervisory bodies possess the necessary sustainability-related skills and expertise to effectively oversee material impacts, risks, and opportunities. This is achieved through several key mechanisms:

- **GSB competence matrix** – EDP utilizes a Competence Matrix to evaluate and disclose the skills and expertise of its General and Supervisory Board (GSB) members. This matrix highlights the experience and leadership of its members in sustainability and risk management matters, ensuring they can understand and manage sustainability risks and impacts across the corporation's value chain
- **Specialized committees** – The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, a key committee within the General and Supervisory Board, focuses on sustainability issues, including the assessment of material impacts, risks and opportunities; for its part, the Financial Matters Committee monitors and supervises sustainability and risk policies, procedures and practices, especially those that have an impact on reporting. These Committees liaise with the Executive Board of Directors, which is supported by the Sustainability and Risk Management Committees, made up of technical experts who help make decisions related to sustainability
- **Policy on selection of members** – The Policy on Selection of the Members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors ensures that both boards collectively possess the expertise necessary for effective management, including risk management, industry knowledge, and sustainability. This policy emphasizes diversity in terms of age, gender, geographical origin, skills, competencies, qualifications, and experience
- **Continuous development** – EDP engages in regular training and development programs for its board members to keep them updated on the latest sustainability practices and trends. This continuous improvement ensures that board members can effectively oversee and manage sustainability-related risks and opportunities
- **Double materiality process** – EDP's double materiality process identifies and prioritizes critical topics and sensitive issues for the business, enabling the company to optimize its strategic orientation and internal management. This process supports the definition and revision of the sustainability strategy, ensuring that the company can effectively manage material impacts, risks, and opportunities
- **Public disclosure** – The training and competences of the members of the General and Supervisory Board are publicly disclosed in a competences matrix. The competences of the members of the Executive Board of Directors and the General and Supervisory Board are disclosed in their CVs. This transparency ensures that stakeholders are aware of the skills and knowledge of Board members related to sustainability at EDP.

By leveraging these mechanisms, EDP ensures that its sustainability-related skills and expertise are directly aligned with the management of material impacts, risks, and opportunities, thereby supporting the company's overall sustainability strategy and objectives.

GOV-2_01 – Disclosure of whether, by whom and how frequently administrative, management and supervisory bodies are informed about material impacts, risks and opportunities, implementation of due diligence, and results and effectiveness of policies, actions, metrics and targets adopted to address them

The administrative, management, and supervisory bodies are regularly informed about material impacts, risks, and opportunities, as well as the implementation of due diligence and the results and effectiveness of policies, actions, metrics, and targets. This occurs at least quarterly through the meetings of the General and Supervisory Board (GSB), Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee (CGSC), and Financial Matters Committee (FMC).

This information is provided by various the Business Enablement Functions (BEFs), including:

- **Corporate Governance Support**: Ethics & Compliance (E&C)
- **Resources**: People & Organization (P&O), Procurement (PROC), and Digital (DGU)

- **Strategy & Finance**: Investor Relations & ESG (IR&ESG)
- **Risk, Security & Socia**l: Risk and Safety, Security & Business Continuity (SS&BC).

These BEFs compile detailed reports and presentations for the quarterly review meetings. The reports include comprehensive data on material impacts, identified risks and opportunities, and the status of due diligence processes. Additionally, the effectiveness of implemented policies and actions is evaluated using specific metrics and targets, and the results are discussed in these meetings.

Feedback from GSB and Committees is collected and used to refine and improve future policies and actions, ensuring continuous improvement in managing sustainability-related matters.

Specifically for the Financial Matters Committee, the Risk Management function meets quarterly to provide an overview of the most relevant impacts, risks and opportunities, namely presenting EDPs Risk Appetite Dashboard, and the Annual Risk Map. ESG function also meets periodically with FMC. One particularly important topic discussed was the challenge associated with sustainability reporting. This included aspects such as our current reporting methods, data reliability, new requirements, the impact of technology, internal control of this information, and process governance. These issues were addressed seven times during the regular meetings held throughout the year by the members of the FMC.

GOV-2_02- Disclosure of how administrative, management and supervisory bodies consider impacts, risks and opportunities when overseeing strategy, decisions on major transactions and risk management process

A strategic plan for 2023-2026 was approved and updated by EDP and is currently being implemented. This plan incorporates a strong sustainability dimension, including goals related to decarbonization, community enhancement, planet protection, the promotion of a strong ESG culture, the safeguarding and empowerment of human life, and measures to engage EDP's partners in the climate transition. In this context, medium-term targets are established to ensure the achievement of these objectives.

The Executive Board of Directors and the General and Supervisory Board are fully committed to the strategy, as both were involved in its development and approval, and they consider it in the exercise of their respective functions. The General and Supervisory Board, in particular the Financial Matters Committee, is responsible for permanently monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management system, namely in terms of identifying, evaluating, controlling and managing risks and assessing the degree of internal compliance with the company's risk management system, continuously monitoring its performance and effectiveness, in liaison with the Executive Board of Directors, namely risk control policies, the identification of key risk indicators (KRI) and integrated risk assessment methodologies, and shall assess and comment on the EDP Group's strategic lines and corporate risk management policy prior to their final approval by the Executive Board of Directors. The Financial Matters Committee defines in its annual planning sessions dedicated to risk management issues, in order to monitor the evolution of the group's main exposures and key risk indicators, as well as addressing issues related to financial, strategic, ESG, business and operational risks. In turn, the Executive Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for deciding, supervising and controlling risk management, and is responsible for setting the EDP Group's management objectives and policies. In addition to sharing the responsibilities defined, it is also responsible for defining the Risk Appetite contained in the Business Plan, defining risk policies for the EDP Group (namely the respective exposure limits by risk category) and allocating resources according to the risk-return profile of the various options available.

In the context of verifying the strategy's implementation and assessing its impacts, risks, and opportunities, both the Climate Transition Plan approved by EDP and the Climate Transition Plan Progress Report are necessarily considered. These documents are fundamental tools for assessing the outcomes of the strategy and EDP's contribution to sustainability.

At EDP, the risk management function follows a three lines of defence governance model, in which Executive Board of Directors, Management Teams, the General Supervisory Board and its Commissions play a role on the implementation of risk strategy, definition of risk strategy and supervision of risk strategy implementation.

As previously referred to guarantee that the strategy is defined taking into consideration the risks, opportunities and potential impacts, Risk Management is also part of key committees, namely Investment Committees, Regulatory Committees, and others.

Additional, the Risk Management functions has Risk Committees where the Executive Board of Directors and Heads of key Platforms and Regions as well as relevant Business Enablement Functions are present, to follow up and discuss relevant matters regarding risk strategy.

GOV-2_03 - Disclosure of list of material impacts, risks and opportunities addressed by administrative, management and supervisory bodies or their relevant committees

When defining its strategy, EDP considers and assesses material impacts, risks, and opportunities of various natures related to its activities. These assessments are conducted based on the Regions and

Platform level of the EDP Group. The primary guideline for this process is the Climate Transition Plan, which identifies and evaluates chronic risks (such as temperature increases, water availability, and extreme temperatures) and acute risks (such as extreme weather events and wildfires). Transition risks are also identified and assessed, including regulatory and legal risks, market risks, technological risks, and reputational risks. Additionally, significant opportunities related to the transition are identified, assessed, and quantified across the following segments: energy sources, products and services, resource efficiency, markets, and resilience.

Specifically for the Financial Matters Committee, the Risk Management function meets quarterly to provide an overview of the most relevant impacts, risks and opportunities, namely presenting EDPs Risk Appetite Dashboard, and the Annual Risk Map. ESG function also meets periodically with Financial Matters Committee. One particularly important topic discussed was the challenge associated with sustainability reporting. This included aspects such as our current reporting methods, data reliability, new requirements, the impact of technology, internal control of this information, and process governance. These issues were addressed seven times during the regular meetings held throughout the year by the members of the Financial Matters Committee. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, for its part, also monitors the process of calculating, defining and densifying the concept of double materiality, supports and monitors the definition of the company's sustainability policies and strategies, in their three dimensions Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG), as well as their implementation, regularly monitoring and analysing the main trends and developments in regulations and best practices in ESG matters that are relevant to the company's activity.

Additional, the Risk Management functions has Risk Committees where the Executive Board of Directors and Heads of key Platforms and Regions as well as relevant Business Enablement Functions are present, where the list of material impacts, risks and opportunities are addressed periodically.

The result from Double Materiality Assessment is approved by the Executive Board of Directors and presented to the Financial Matters Committee and the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee of the General and Supervisory Board.

GOV-3_01 - Incentive schemes and remuneration policies linked to sustainability matters for members of administrative, management and supervisory bodies exist / GOV-3_02 - Description of key characteristics of incentive schemes

There are two distinct remuneration policies currently in effect at EDP, approved at the most recent annual general shareholders' meeting held in 2024. One Remuneration Policy applies to the members of the Executive Board of Directors, while the other applies to the members of the remaining corporate bodies.

According to the Remuneration Policy of the members of the Executive Board of Directors, the remuneration of the members of the Executive Board of Directors must be aligned with the interests of shareholders, be focused on the creation of long-term value and be compatible with adequate and rigorous risk management, thus contributing to the Company's strategy, to its long-term values and interests and for its sustainability. This Policy ensures a (fixed) base remuneration, the payment of which is not dependent on performance evaluation. The Policy also foresees for a variable remuneration, with an annual component, and a multi-annual component, with the nature of reward/ incentive appropriate to the individual and collective performance of the members of the Executive Board of Directors and the promotion of good conduct, considering EDP's short- and long-term, financial, and non-financial objectives that are achieved, and the way in which they were achieved.

In addition, the members of the Executive Board of Directors also benefit from the following fringe benefits: (i) payment of an annual premium for Life Insurance and also Personal Accident Insurance (together with the other associated costs) under the terms that will take as reference the policies in force at EDP; (ii) payment of an annual premium for / co-payment of / access to Health Insurance, extended to spouse and children (together with the other associated costs) and (iii) use of a car, under the terms of the culture and practice consistently followed at EDP for service cars, which includes, for members of the Executive Board of Directors, the assignment of a driver, the payment of costs and expenses related to the car and its use.

In its turn, according to the Remuneration Policy of the members of the remaining corporate bodies, the remuneration of the members of the General and Supervisory Board is of a fixed nature, considering the duties performed.

GOV-3_03 - Description of specific sustainability-related targets and (or) impacts used to assess performance of members of administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The variable component of the Directors' remuneration is calculated considering, among other factors, ESG indicators, as outlined in the Remuneration Policy for the members of the Executive Board of Directors. ESG indicators are used to determine both the annual component and the multi-annual component of the variable remuneration.

With regard to the annual component, the ESG indicators considered include Dow Jones Sustainability Index Results, Performance in the employees' yearly climate study and Performance in

the customer satisfaction index. For the multi-annual component, the ESG performance indicators considered are Increase of share of renewable energy production, Emissions' reduction and Bloomberg Gender Index Performance.

GOV-3_04 – Disclosure of how sustainability-related performance metrics are considered as performance benchmarks or included in remuneration policies

The ESG performance indicators considered in determining the variable component of the remuneration of the members of the Executive Board of Directors include benchmarks for the annual and multi-annual components. In the annual variable component, the main indicators considered include the results of the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, performance in the annual employee climate survey and performance in the customer satisfaction index. In the multi-annual variable component, the main indicators considered include the increase in the penetration of renewables, the reduction in emissions and the Bloomberg Gender Index Performance.

GOV-3_05 – Percentage of variable remuneration dependent on sustainability-related targets and (or) impacts

REMUNERATION DEPENDENT ON SUSTAINABILITY	UN	2024
Percentage of variable remuneration dependent on sustainability-related targets and (or) impacts - Annual Variable Remuneration	%	20
Percentage of variable remuneration dependent on sustainability-related targets and (or) impacts - Multiannual Variable Remuneration	%	20

GOV-3_06 – Description of level in undertaking at which terms of incentive schemes are approved and updated

The Remuneration Policy for the members of the Executive Board of Directors is approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting based on a proposal from the Remuneration Committee of the General and Supervisory Board. An updated version of the Remuneration Policy is subject to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting at least every four years, or whenever a significant change occurs.

At the General Shareholders' Meeting of EDP held on 14 April 2021, the proposal for the Remuneration Policy of the members of the Executive Board of Directors, drawn up and submitted by the Remuneration Committee appointed by the General and Supervisory Board, and the proposal for the remuneration policy of the members of the other governing bodies, including the General and Supervisory Board, submitted by the Remuneration Committee elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting, were approved. The EDP General Shareholders' Meeting held on 10 April 2024 approved the proposed Remuneration Policy for the members of the Executive Board of Directors, drawn up by the Remuneration Committee appointed by the General and Supervisory Board, and the Remuneration Policy for the members of the other governing bodies, including the General and Supervisory Board, drawn up by the Remuneration Committee elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

GOV-4_01 – Disclosure of mapping of information provided in sustainability statement about due diligence process

EDP's due diligence process is a comprehensive approach to integrating sustainability into all aspects of our operations. The core elements of this process include:

- **Embedding sustainability due diligence –** This involves incorporating sustainability considerations into governance structures, strategic planning, and business models. It ensures that sustainability is a fundamental part of decision-making at all levels of the organization and integrated in the company business plan. (ESRS 2: GOV -1, GOV-2, GOV-3, SBM-3)

- **Double materiality assessment –** The structuring process of EDP's Due Diligence process is the materiality assessment. EDP employs a double materiality assessment to identify the main material topics for the company and its stakeholders, identifying both the topics that are significant for stakeholders, including their social and environmental impacts and the topics that are significant for EDP's business operations, including financial impacts, risks, and opportunities. (ESRS 2: GOV-2, IRO-1)

- **Engaging with affected stakeholders –** EDP actively involves stakeholders, enabling the company to understand their concerns and expectations, ensuring that the actions are aligned with their interests. (ESRS 2 SBM-2, MDR-P; S1-2, S2-2, S3-2, S4-2)

- **Identifying and assessing adverse impacts –** EDP systematically identifies and assesses potential adverse impacts on society and the environment. This assessment helps prioritize actions and allocate resources effectively. (ESRS 2: IRO-1, SMB-3)

- **Taking actions to address adverse impacts –** Based on these assessments, EDP implements targeted actions to mitigate or eliminate adverse impacts. These actions are integrated into the broader sustainability strategies and plans. (ESRS 2: MDR-A; E1-3, E3-2, E4-3, E5-2, S1-4, S2-4, S3-4, S4-4)

- **Tracking effectiveness and communicating –** EDP monitors the effectiveness of these efforts through established metrics and targets. Regular reporting ensures transparency and accountability, allowing stakeholders to track progress and hold EDP accountable. (ESRS 2: MDR-M, MDR-T; E1-4, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3, S1-5, S2-5, S3-5, S4-5).

GOV-5_01 – Description of scope, main features and components of risk management and internal control processes and systems in relation to sustainability reporting

EDP Group is committed to implementing robust and effective governance practices to ensure proper oversight of our sustainability initiatives. Our governance structure is designed to integrate sustainability at all levels of the organization, ensuring that strategic and operational decisions consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts. To make this happen, the component of Risk Management and internal controls over sustainability must be one of the drivers of the company's governance in terms of sustainability.

Taking all these aspects into consideration, the EDP Group is developing a project to implement an Internal Control System for Sustainability Reporting (ICSSR) under the shared management of the areas of Ethics & Compliance and Investor Relations & ESG.

This project is based on: (i) a scope definition model, which includes the calculation, assessment, and documentation of double materiality exercise, as well as the identification of mandatory disclosures in line with the assumptions and obligations arising from current regulations, for the EDP Group; (ii) a gap analysis of sustainability reporting disclosures, focusing on mandatory information, mapping the processes, and identifying reporting disclosures risks associated with those processes; (iii) the identification and gap analysis of controls; and (iv) the definition of an implementation plan to address the identified gaps.

GOV-5_02 – Description of risk assessment approach followed

EDP Group applies a comprehensive risk management framework to identify and assess sustainability-related risks. This includes environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks across our value chain that could impact our operations, reputation, and financial performance.

The aim of the Risk Assessment phase is to identify the sources of risk, and subsequently assess whether they could result in a material misstatement in the Sustainability Disclosures. Risk assessment has two distinct parts: (i) identifying the risk (realising "what could go wrong"); and (ii) evaluating the risk (determining the significance of each risk). The internal methodology that is being defined for Risk Assessment in the Sustainability Disclosures consists of characterising two dimensions of risk. The first is Magnitude and the second dimension is Likelihood, which evaluates the probability of identified risks materializing.

GOV-5_03 – Description of main risks identified and their mitigation strategies

Since the mentioned project is still ongoing, we are currently in the phase of mapping that risks, processes, and controls. Globally, the risks being mapped are related to: (i) completeness and integrity of the data (risks associated with missing or incomplete data and ensuring the reliability and accuracy of the information collected), (ii) accuracy of estimation results (risks related to potential errors or inaccuracies in estimation methodologies or calculations) and (iii) timely availability of information across the entire data reporting value chain (risks concerning delays in data collection, processing or reporting that could impact reporting timelines), among others.

To address these risks, mitigation strategies are being developed and will be implemented, which will include, for example, implementing robust data validation and verification procedures to ensure completeness and accuracy; enhancing estimation methodologies and documentation standards to minimize errors and inconsistencies in results; streamlining data collection and reporting processes by defining clear roles, responsibilities, and timelines across the value chain to ensure timely availability of information; establishing automated systems and tools to improve data quality and reduce manual interventions; developing training programs for internal teams to strengthen their understanding of the reporting requirements and processes.

For the next reporting period, EDP aims to provide more detailed information on this matter.

GOV-5_04 – Description of how findings of risk assessment and internal controls as regards sustainability reporting process have been integrated into relevant internal functions and processes

Since the mentioned project is still ongoing, we are currently in the phase of mapping processes, identifying associated risks and defining controls.

Once this phase is complete, the findings will be systematically integrated into relevant internal functions and processes. This integration will involve: i) Ensuring that identified risks and controls are assigned to appropriate teams or departments for oversight and management; ii) Embedding the findings into key processes, such as data collection, validation, and reporting, to ensure consistency and reliability in sustainability disclosures; iii) Addressing identified gaps by defining action plans, implementing new controls, and improving existing procedures to minimize risks; iv) Providing

targeted training to internal teams to ensure understanding of updated processes and controls, as well as the implications for sustainability reporting; v) Establishing mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and periodic review to assess the effectiveness of integrated processes and controls, making adjustments as necessary.

GOV-5_05 – Description of periodic reporting of findings of risk assessment and internal controls to administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Once the implementation project of the Internal Control System for Sustainability Reporting (ICSSR) is completed, the periodic reporting to the supervisory bodies should follow the same reporting line as the other internal control matters of EDP Group. On a quarterly basis, or whenever requested or deemed necessary, Ethics & Compliance reports to the EBD (Executive Board of Directors) and the FMC (Financial Matters Committee) of the EDP Group on the status of the ICSSR's work:

- monitoring the annual activity plan, approved by the EBD and FMC
- monitoring the External Auditor's work on the ICSSR assessment (when applicable)
- monitoring the design and effectiveness non-conformities and/or opportunities for improvement, respective implementation plans, dates and implementation status (if applicable)
- other matters deemed relevant in the respective reporting period.

SBM-1_01 – Description of significant groups of products and (or) services offered

EDP offers a range of products and services, such as:

- supply of electricity and natural gas to residences and businesses
- distributed generation, with the installation of solar photovoltaic systems for self-consumption and adapted to customers and local characteristics, including energy communities, to residencies and businesses
- electric mobility solutions, such as infrastructure and solutions for charging electric cars, including domestic and public chargers
- energy efficiency products and services, such as more efficient equipment and lighting such as LED lamps, high-efficiency motors, electronic variable speed drives and heat pumps, as well as advisory services and energy audits, inspections and certifications to improve the energy efficiency of properties, and consumption management solutions
- technical assistance services, such as EDP Funciona, which includes equipment maintenance and repair
- service packs that offer green electricity, technical assistance services and discounts on partner products
- health plans for customers and their pets, offering benefits in medical care.

SBM-1_02 – Description of significant markets and (or) customer groups served

The EDP Group operates in the energy sector in the regulated and liberalized market, mainly in five regions:

- in Iberia, it mainly operates in the supply of electricity and natural gas
- in Europe, in addition to Iberia, it is present in other European countries, focusing mainly on renewable energy
- in North America, it operates in the United States and Canada, with a special focus on wind and solar energy projects
- in South America, it operates in the renewable energy market
- in Asia-Pacific, it has investments in solar energy.

SBM-1_03 – Total number of employees (head count)

EMPLOYEE HEAD COUNT BY REGION	UN	2024
Iberia	#	7,519
Rest of Europe	#	608
South America	#	3,050
North America	#	1,060
Asia Pacific	#	359
Total	**#**	**12,596**

SBM-1_06 - Total revenue

2024						
		Reported Operating Segments				
REVENUE	UN	Renewables, Clients & EM	Networks	Total	Other Segments	Group
Energy and access	000€	8,921,576	2,282,620	11,204,196	2,054,645	13,258,841
Revenue from assets assigned to concessions	000€	-486	957,794	957,308	—	957,308
Other	000€	619,411	99,000	718,411	31,202	749,613
	000€	**9,540,501**	**3,339,414**	**12,879,915**	**2,085,847**	**14,965,762**

REVENUE	UN	2024
Total Revenues from energy sales and services and other of Reported Segments	**000€**	**14,137,963**
Revenues from energy sales and services and others from Other Segments	000€	2,307,868
Adjustments and Inter-segments eliminations[1]	000€	-1,480,069
Total Revenues from energy sales and services and other of EDP Group	**000€**	**14,965,762**

SBM-1_09 - Undertaking is active in fossil fuel (coal, oil and gas) sector

EDP has revenues from the fossil fuel sector, namely coal and gas, however, with little significance in the total revenues.

SBM-1_10 - Revenue from fossil fuel (coal, oil and gas) sector/ SBM-1_11 - Revenue from coal / SBM-1_13 - Revenue from gas/ SBM-1_14 - Revenue from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities related to fossil gas

REVENUE FROM:	UN	2024
Oil	€	N/A
Coal	€	41,172,530
Gas	€	266,136,061
Taxonomy-aligned economic activities related to fossil gas	€	0

[1] Mainly related with intragroup balances and transactions eliminations

SBM-1_21 - Description of sustainability-related goals in terms of significant groups of products and services, customer categories, geographical areas and relationships with stakeholders / SBM-1_22 - Disclosure of assessment of current significant products and (or) services, and significant markets and customer groups, in relation to sustainability-related goals

The EDP's goals for 2026 are as follows:

- in terms of decarbonisation, the company aims to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 77%, reaching 36 gCO_2e/kWh, and achieve 93% renewable generation
- regarding communities, EDP plans to invest approximately €200m in social initiatives until 2026 and make over 3,000 new hires
- concerning the planet, the goal is to recover 90% of waste annually
- for partners, EDP aims to have 100% of suppliers compliant with ESG due diligence and align 90% of the purchase volume with the company's ESG goals
- in the area of ESG culture, EDP aims to have zero fatal accidents, achieve 31% woman employees, and 31% female leadership.

These targets are being monitored, and EDP continues to actively contribute to them, focusing on capital allocation to prioritize the most attractive returns.

SBM-1_23 - Disclosure of elements of strategy that relate to or impact sustainability matters

EDP's vision is to be a leader in the energy transition, while creating superior value. To achieve this, EDP is strategically positioning itself with a low-risk, cross-diversified and resilient profile, which enables the company to create distinctive conditions for the execution of a value-creation strategy in the challenging context of low ecological footprint leveraged in sustainable growth.

By prioritizing sustainability and innovation, EDP is committed to being at the forefront of the energy industry and aims to create value for all stakeholders while minimizing its environmental impact. With its forward-thinking approach and strong focus on sustainability, EDP aims to drive the energy

transition and contribute to a more sustainable future. As our business expands, our purpose and commitment to the planet grows stronger.

Based on its Vision, EDP has identified four strategic pillars:

- Accelerated and focused growth
- ESG excellence and future proof organization
- Distinctive and resilient portfolio
- Superior value creation for stakeholders.

SBM-1_25 – Description of business model and value chain / SBM-1_28 – Description of main features of upstream and downstream value chain and undertakings position in value chain

The value chain of EDP can be divided into three main phases: upstream, own operations, and downstream.

In the **upstream** phase, there is the supply chain, namely:

- suppliers of raw materials for electricity production, such as materials for renewable energy assets or fossil fuels like coal and natural gas. The logistics and transportation of raw materials to the energy generation facilities are also part of this phase
- contractors and subcontractors, such as construction workers and individuals working on maintenance of facilities
- service providers, such as workers providing services for EDP.

In its **own operations**, EDP focuses on:

- generating electricity from various sources such as wind, hydro, solar, natural gas, and coal, with an emphasis on renewable energies
- implements energy storage solutions to ensure continuity of supply
- manages the energy distribution network to deliver electricity efficiently and safely to consumers
- commercialisation of energy (electricity and gas) to final consumers.

In addition, it is involved in activities in the areas of engineering, laboratory testing, professional training, energy services and property management.

The production activity is the first activity in the business model of the electricity sector. This is followed by the transmission activity, where the energy generated is delivered to the transport network, which consists of very high voltage lines and which subsequently channels the energy to the distribution network. In the distribution activity, the transported energy is channelled to the distribution network. This network allows the flow of energy to the supply points. Finally, in the supply activity, the distributed energy reaches the supply point and is then sold by the supplier.

In the **downstream** phase, EDP is dedicated to:

- supplying electricity and natural gas for residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

EDP's end users include people who use electricity and natural gas for domestic consumption, small and medium-sized enterprises that depend on electricity and natural gas for their daily operations, and large industries that require large amounts of energy for their production processes.

SBM-1_26 – Description of inputs and approach to gathering, developing and securing inputs

The value chain is impacted by various stakeholders and market trends and forces. The EDP Group has several resources that impact the value chain, including:

- financial resources such as third-party capital, income, financing, stocks
- infrastructural resources such as assets, shop networks, property and other facilities (such as raw materials)
- intellectual resources such as brand, patent, innovation and partnerships
- human resources such as employees and suppliers
- social resources such as qualified skills of employees and suppliers and business partnerships
- natural resources such as renewable resources (wind, water and solar) and non-renewable resources (gas and coal).

SBM-1_27 - Description of outputs and outcomes in terms of current and expected benefits for customers, investors and other stakeholders

The results obtained and their respective impacts were as follows:

- at the **Financial** level, profits and remuneration of third-party capital and dividends were obtained, financial risks were minimized and debt was reduced
- at the **Infrastructure** level, the quality and efficiency of the energy supply was guaranteed and the safety of facilities and equipment was promoted
- at the **Intellectual** level, it was ensured that products and services are innovative and knowledge was generated by promoting innovation and research and capitalizing on acquired knowledge
- at the **Human Resources** level, a diverse workforce was ensured by promoting diversity and equal opportunities, an adequate amount of training by promoting the development of employee skills, remuneration and social benefits for employees by promoting employee satisfaction, and occupational health and safety were promoted
- at the **Social** level, the brand's reputation and recognition were maintained, social investment and volunteering were promoted, customer experience and satisfaction were promoted, and the contractual relationship with suppliers was taken advantage of to develop these stakeholders
- at the **Natural Value** level, CO_2 emissions and air pollutants were reduced, consumption of natural resources was reduced, water quality was ensured and energy consumption was reduced through energy efficiency measures, as well as biodiversity was preserved.

SBM-2_01 - Description of stakeholder engagement

EDP has a Stakeholder Management Policy, from 2013 and under permanent update for the Supervisory Board by the Stakeholder Team/ Center of Excellence. This Policy had a further Methodology published by 2015, and a specific Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy published in 2023, with an extensive set of Procedures approved by the EBD and shared only under internal communication.

The stakeholder engagement has a Strategic Vision, Mission and Objectives subject to public evidence under the Policy and EDP website under sustainability/ stakeholder management approach. Its methodology requires an internal and an external views withdrawn from independent assessments, from which an action plan has to be drawn, with specific monitoring and reporting criteria, defined per project and project phase.

Within double materiality assessment:

Own workforce

- **Internal Studies –** The results of the climate study were used to analyse EDP employees' perceptions on several relevant ESG topics.
- **Meetings with Focal Points –** Direct evaluations of IROs were conducted with several internal focal points. These focal points assessed their assigned risks and opportunities using defined scales and criteria. This evaluation involved key departments across Business Enablement Functions, covering all Platforms and Regions.

Workers in the value chain

- **Surveys –** EDP developed and distributed surveys to several suppliers to gather insights on potential impacts.

  Surveys were structured around key questions where stakeholders assessed EDP's impacts on the environment and society for potential material topics. They were asked to rate these impacts on a scale from -4 (significant negative impact) to 4 (significant positive impact). Additionally, stakeholders were asked to choose 3 topics that they felt most knowledgeable about, considering EDP's activities. Stakeholders were then asked to assess EDP's impacts on environment and society for the potential material sub-topics of the selected topics. The scale for the sub-topics assessment was the same (from -4 to 4). Finally, suppliers were invited to list any additional topics they believed were important but had not yet been covered in the survey.

Affected communities

- EDP has established stakeholder management procedures and a Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy to ensure effective community engagement. These procedures outline the steps for identifying, segmenting, and prioritizing stakeholders, as well as methods for engagement and performance monitoring. The Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy supports these procedures by detailing the responsibilities and governance for affected community engagement. EDP teams gather information about affected communities' concerns through internal focal points, who act as direct links between EDP and these communities. This ensures that the perspectives of affected communities inform decisions and activities aimed at managing

actual and potential impacts. The procedures also include methods for continuous disclosure, consultation, and reporting to stakeholders, ensuring transparency and responsiveness to community needs.
The double materiality assessment, included focal points that when consulted would ensure that community perspectives and concerns were considered and included in the evaluation of IROs.

Consumers and end-users

- **Internal Studies –** The findings from various customer surveys and studies were analysed to assess their perceptions on key ESG topics.

The process for affected stakeholder consultation is described in IRO-1_05.

SBM-2_02 – Description of key stakeholders / SBM-2_03 – Description of categories of stakeholders for which engagement occurs / SBM-2_04 – Description of how stakeholder engagement is organised

Under the Sustainability webpage for EDP, the "Who are they" section disclosures the stakeholder mapping that EDP uses for its general engagement, monitored at CoE level: the mapping has 4 areas (Democracy, Market, Value Chain and Social/local communities), identifying different groups of stakeholders to be endorsed and monitored throughout the year by various areas of EDP.

There are 24 different groups identified, under the 4 main groups of stakeholders: Democracy, Market, Value Chain and Social/local communities. These have a further description disclosed at the Policy, Methodology and at EDP's website.

The Value Chain segment tends to value as critical issues such as: energy tariffs and prices, the composition of electric bills, climate change (namely the promotion of energy efficiency in consumption) and innovation (smart grids).

The Market segment considers as critical issues such as financial sustainability (including debt, macroeconomic context and the EDP Group's strategy) and regulations, fees and subsidies (regulatory context).

The Democracy segment identifies as the most relevant issues climate change, promoting energy efficiency in consumption, investment in renewable energies and energy tariffs and prices (tariff deficit).

The Social and Local Communities segment gives particular emphasis to issues such as public lighting, climate change (promoting energy efficiency in consumption and investment in renewable energies) and rates and energy prices (price of electricity and tariff deficit); engaging through energy transition's impacts on communities and biodiversity, preventing major shock waves and promoting shared value approaches; public lightning as a baseline of well-being.

Highlighting External Representation

During 2024 EDP actively engaged with institutional stakeholders (European Council, European Parliament and European Commission) on the future priorities of the EU in the energy and climate policy domain, either directly or in the framework of public consultations, leveraging in many instances on the advocacy activities of associations.

EDP has advocated for a continuous commitment of the EU in the decarbonization journey, as a way to ensure climate neutrality, while also contributing to competitiveness and security.

a. Prioritizing the objectives of the EU Green Deal policies and legislations focusing on investments in renewables, storage, power grids and electrification technologies. This will work geo strategically as an engine of growth and security (Joint Statement of June 2024, cosigned with EU companies, associations, local entities and NGOs)

b. Similar actions were taken at the main European sectoral associations, in particular Eurelectric, WindEurope, Solar Power Europe, EASE, ChargeUp Europe, European Distribution System Operators (E.DSO) or the European Federation of Energy Traders (EFET).

Also highlighting another fundamental engagement process that EDP pursues with its European Union stakeholder, the European Funds.

EDP is deeply committed to identifying and securing European funding opportunities to support innovative projects that align with our strategic goals of sustainability, innovation, and energy transition. By actively engaging with European funding mechanisms such as Horizon Europe, the Innovation Fund, and national programs such as Recovery and Resilient Plan, EDP strives to accelerate the development and implementation of cutting-edge solutions that address critical challenges in renewable energy, decarbonization, and digital transformation.

Since 2021, EDP has been involved in over 187 approved projects, securing more than €200m in funding. 2024 was an especially productive year, with over 46 proposals submitted (most still waiting for results), already representing more than €40m in approved funding. Among the highlights of 2024 are two projects approved under the highly competitive Innovation Fund, the EU's most prestigious funding program. These include Big Batt, a 150 MW battery project at the Carregado cogeneration plant in Portugal, which stands out as the only Innovation Fund project approved in the country this year. The second project is Green Ammonia in Spain, focusing on producing green ammonia at the off-taker facility using innovative electrolysis technology to channel hydrogen produced at the Aboño plant.

SBM-2_05 - Description of purpose of stakeholder engagement / SBM-2_06 - Description of how outcome of stakeholder engagement is taken into account / SBM-2_07 - Description of understanding of interests and views of key stakeholders as they relate to undertaking's strategy and business model

The stakeholder engagement has a Strategic Vision, Mission and Objectives subject to public evidence under the Policy and EDP website under sustainability/ stakeholder management approach. Its methodology requires an internal and an external views withdrawn from independent assessments, from which an action plan has to be drawn, with specific monitoring and reporting criteria, defined per project and project phase.

The involvement of stakeholders in governance models is more than an example of good business practice: it is a competitive lever with a positive impact on the EDP Group's performance.

The goals are:

- To dynamically and systematically identify the stakeholders that influence and are influenced by the activities of EDP Group
- To be familiar with the perceptions EDP Group stakeholders have of the company and what issues they consider relevant in to interaction with the organization
- To strengthen the relationship of trust, transparency and proximity to all EDP stakeholders
- To integrate stakeholders' expectations with the management of the EDP Group
- To identify emerging risks and opportunities in the relationship with the stakeholders
- To identify, explore and develop new opportunities to create value either through dialogue with the various areas and business units of the EDP Group, or through the promotion of multi levelled projects with the stakeholders
- To turn the stakeholder management into a tangible exercise with a positive impact in the company.

SBM-2_08 - Description of amendments to strategy and (or) business model / SBM-2_09 - Description of how strategy and (or) business model have been

amended or are expected to be amended to address interests and views of stakeholders

There were no amendments to EDP's strategy or business model.

SBM-2_10 - Description of any further steps that are being planned and in what timeline

The strategy for stakeholder management will remain, although developing further tools towards measuring impact and outcomes of community engagement (also develloped in external groups at global associations like WBCSD or WEF), as well as the content enhancement for advocacy and positioning on the energy transition, with the SCOPE 360 project with coordinators from all EDP Regions.

SBM-2_11 - Further steps that are being planned are likely to modify relationship with and views of stakeholders

Affected Communities will have a deeper and further assessment, fastening the preventive side of operation, avoiding risk and promoting the energy transition. The SCOPE 360 tool will also reinforce EDP positioning at major external entities, promoting an intelligence sharing and knowledge assisting on all strategy plans defined ahead, as well as assisting the Board through systemic and better prepared intelligence.

SBM-2_12 - Description of how administrative, management and supervisory bodies are informed about views and interests of affected stakeholders with regard to sustainability-related impacts

The Supervisory Board and the Executive Board are permanently informed on stakeholder engagement developments, at various levels of stakeholder management, being so the Regulation updates; the Global Policy updates and the annual presentations on stakeholder engagement at External Representation entities and Local Community operations.

SBM-3_01 - Description of material impacts resulting from materiality assessment

E1 - Climate change

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Climate adaptation strategy Climate adaptation plans ensure infrastructure resilience	Positive	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations
Greenhouse gas emissions High GHG emissions from energy activities worsen climate change and environmental impact	Negative	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Climate mitigation strategy Climate mitigation strategies reduce GHG emissions	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Low carbon solutions Investing in renewable energy and efficiency helps mitigate climate change	Positive	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations
Decentralized generation Decentralized renewable energy reduces reliance on fossil fuels	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations

E3 - Water and marine resources

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Water consumption Water consumption in water-stressed areas adds pressure on local resources	Negative	Actual	n/a	Direct operations

E4 - Biodiversity and ecosystems

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Biodiversity loss and habitat degradation Operations can cause biodiversity loss and habitat degradation	Negative	Actual	n/a	Direct operations

E5 – Resource use and circular economy

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Improving operational efficiency and moving towards circular practices Recycling and upcycling reduce environmental impact and preserve resources	Positive	Potential	Short-term	Direct operations

S1 – Own workforce

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Diverse and inclusive workplace Creating a workplace that embraces diversity fosters a fairer society	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Wage disparity Wage disparities based on identity factors perpetuate financial inequality, limit career growth, and reduce job satisfaction, motivation, and productivity	Negative	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Inclusive recruitment Employing people with disabilities promotes their financial stability, growth, social integration, and a more inclusive society	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Fair and equal career opportunities Equal career opportunities promote diversity and motivation	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Injuries and illnesses Inadequate health and safety measures lead to injuries and illnesses, which can result in harmful consequences for individuals' safety	Negative	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Safety culture Safety initiatives reduce accidents and ensure a healthy work environment	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Mental issues awareness Mental health initiatives promote a healthy work environment	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Psychosocial risk assessment Assessment of psychosocial risks among employees, contributes to the improvement of working conditions and the promotes mental health	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Flexible working setups Flexible working improves work-life balance	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Preventive health care programs Health programs promote a safe, healthy work environment	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Failure to meet a well-being culture Failing to prioritize reasonable working hours and discouraging work overload can lead to negative impacts on workers	Negative	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Employee social support Psychosocial support services improve employee well-being	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Worker participation and consultation Worker participation and involvement in decision-making, enhances communication and engagement	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Association and collective bargaining Association and collective bargaining empowers employees to negotiate better conditions, provides a voice in the workplace, ensures job security, offers professional development, and protection against discrimination and unfair treatment	Positive	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Professional growth and career progression Career paths, mentorship, and leadership development boost motivation, purpose, growth, and workforce well-being	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Establish collaborative relations with employee representatives Maintaining constructive relations with official bodies and employee representatives enhances their voice, rights, well-being, and satisfaction	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations

S2 – Workers in the value chain

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Inappropriate labour practices Neglecting to monitor working conditions can lead to labour exploitation, human rights abuses, and discrimination, harming individuals and society	Negative	Potential	Medium-term	Upstream Direct operations

S3 - Affected communities

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Environmental awareness and education Environmental awareness programs promote sustainability	Positive	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations
Energy access and affordability Reliable energy access improves quality of life for communities	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Renewable energy communities Solar neighbourhoods reduce electricity costs and promote sustainability	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Communities' economic, social and cultural, civil and political rights Fair employment practices promote economic development	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Perpetuation of inequality and marginalization within the broader community Unfair treatment based on race, gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status	Negative	Potential	Medium-term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Indigenous rights Recognizing and respecting Indigenous People's rights	Positive	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

S4 - Consumers and end-users

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Energy price volatility Energy price volatility increases costs for essential goods and services	Negative	Actual	n/a	Upstream
Sustainable offer Sustainable products drive positive impact and support clean energy	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Customer centric approach Actively addressing customer feedback enhances products, services, and customer satisfaction, leading to personalized solutions and improved customer experience	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations Downstream
Fighting energy poverty Efforts to address energy poverty focusing on providing affordable, reliable energy to underserved populations, improving well-being, economic opportunities, and quality of life	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Customized energy solutions Tailored products meet critical customer needs	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations

G1 - Business conduct

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Healthy corporate environment A favourable corporate environment, guided by leadership principles and ethical practices	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations Downstream
Transparent disclosure of sustainability practices Strengthening ESG disclosure fosters stakeholder's trust	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Informed consumer choice Ethical market practices ensure transparency about products and supply chains, allowing customers to make informed, ethical choices	Positive	Actual	n/a	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Transparent communication with stakeholders Strengthening ESG disclosure fosters stakeholder's trust	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations

Entity-specific - Fair energy transition

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Requalification and job creation Reskilling initiatives reduce unemployment and stimulate growth	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations
Safety analysis and measures Neglecting robust safety measures during decommissioning endangers workers, local communities, and public health	Negative	Potential	Medium-term	Direct operations

Entity-specific - Digital Transformation and innovation

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Job reductions Digital transformation and AI could change job profiles and causing labour unrest	Negative	Potential	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Widening social inequalities Focusing on unaffordable technologies can worsen social inequities	Negative	Potential	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Digital GAP Decreasing the digital and social gap by promoting digital inclusion	Positive	Actual	n/a	Direct operations Downstream

Entity-specific - Responsible investment and sustainable finance

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Positive impact projects Investing in ESG-focused projects can greatly benefit the environment and society	Positive	Potential	Long-Term	Direct operations

Entity-specific - Business continuity and resilience

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Infrastructure failure leading to service disruption Insufficiently resilient infrastructure can cause service outages, disrupting consumers and the broader economy, including businesses, healthcare, and daily life	Negative	Potential	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

Entity-specific - Information privacy and security

	Positive vs. negative	Actual vs. potential	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Data breaches Data breaches that result in data loss or exposure can lead to societal impacts	Negative	Potential	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

SBM-3_02 - Description of material risks and opportunities resulting from materiality assessment

E1 - Climate change

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Climate physical risks - acute Severe weather events pose risks to facilities, increasing costs and efficiency losses	Risk	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Climate physical risks - chronic Long-term climate changes threaten operations, causing damage and disruptions	Risk	Long-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Climate transition risks Depending on the nature, speed, and focus of these changes, transition risks may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk	Risk	Long-Term	Upstream Direct operations

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Carbon pricing mechanisms Risk of potential increases in operating costs due to higher prices for GHG emissions and potential reductions in the allocation of emission allowances	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Energy efficiency Energy efficiency measures lower costs and improve environmental performance	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations Downstream
Energy from renewable sources Transitioning to renewable energy offers cost savings and reduces reliance on non-renewable sources	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations
Reduction of emissions and better utilization of electricity produced from renewables Promoting electric mobility encourages the adoption of electric vehicles to reduce transport emissions and optimize renewable energy use	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations
Charging infrastructure Attract new customers and generate revenue by offering efficient charging solutions	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Decentralized generation Diversify revenue by adopting decentralized renewable energy	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations

E3 - Water and marine resources

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Operations in water stress areas Hydropower generation depends on water, and restricted availability poses a financial risk	Risk	Short-Term	Direct operations

E4 - Biodiversity and ecosystems

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Conservation and restoration initiatives Conservation and restoration initiatives reinforces the license to operate	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations

E5 - Resource use and circular economy

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Embracing circular principles Circular principles optimize resource use and promote sustainability	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Resource scarcity Resource scarcity encompasses the restricted availability of raw materials and essential inputs crucial for production processes	Risk	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
New business models Circular economy principles enhance sustainability, minimize waste, and improve efficiency while fostering profitability	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations

S1 - Own workforce

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Women in STEM Increasing women's participation in STEM enhances innovation, competitiveness, and culture. Investing in supportive initiatives ensures long-term success in a diverse industry	Opportunity	Long-Term	Direct operations
Fair and equal career opportunities A positive work environment attracts talent and drives innovation	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Generation diversity A diverse workforce boosts innovation and adaptability	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Inclusive working environment Inclusivity drives innovation and competitiveness	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Safety culture Protects employees, saves resources, enhances culture, ensures compliance, attracts talent, gains an edge, and drives sustainability and growth	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations Downstream
Failure to acknowledge mental issues Ignoring workplace mental health issues can reduce well-being, productivity, and performance, increase turnover, pose legal risks, damage reputation, and negatively affect diversity, inclusion, innovation, and creativity	Risk	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Flexible working setups Adaptable work arrangements increase satisfaction, a better work-life balance and productivity	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations
Attractiveness strategy Strong employer branding attracts talent, retains skilled employees, valuable knowledge and fosters robust partnerships	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Depletion of knowledge due to employee turnover Employee turnover leads to loss of knowledge, higher training costs, operational disruptions, and reduced productivity, impacting efficiency, innovation, and financial performance	Risk	Short-Term	Direct operations
Lack of talent on the job market Talent shortages and competition challenge recruitment	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Association and collective bargaining Denying association and collective bargaining can lower investor confidence, reduce efficiency, and lead to regulatory penalties	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Career progression frameworks Transparent career paths and mentorship enhance skill development, productivity, engagement, retention, and knowledge consolidation	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Grievance mechanisms Creating accessible channels for stakeholders to voice concerns can help minimize financial risks	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

S2 - Workers in the value chain

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Child labour in the value chain Child labour violations result non compliance with the law, affects stability and damages trust	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream
Human rights due diligence Any form of child or forced labour, or labour rights abuses across the value chain, can lead to indirect risks of non-compliance, resulting in financial and reputational consequences	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream
Grievance mechanisms Creating accessible channels for stakeholders to voice concerns can help minimize financial risks	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Downstream
Corporate sustainability due diligence Non-compliance can lead to legal consequences, regulatory penalties, and fines due to failing to meet sustainability standards and legal obligations	Risk	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Reduced dependence Supplier diversification reduces reliance on a single supplier, minimizes disruptions, and lowers exposure to risks	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Hiring process transparency Non-transparent procurement processes or biased selection criteria can lead to disputes with suppliers or competitors, potentially resulting in fines	Risk	Medium-Term	Upstream

S3 - Affected communities

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Social dialogue and stakeholder engagement Effective communication through social dialogue fosters valuable insights that shape responsive business strategies, enables proactive issue resolution, and strengthens a social licence to operate	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Community collaboration Community collaboration, through digital tools and virtual global communities, fosters collective problem-solving, innovation, and inclusivity	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations Downstream
Grievance mechanisms Creating accessible channels for stakeholders to voice concerns can help minimize financial risks	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Downstream

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Community resistance Community resistance can result in delays, increased costs, reputational damage, or even project cancellations	Risk	Short-Term	Direct operations
Failure to address indigenous property rights Failing to address indigenous property rights and failure to build trust within communities poses legal, reputational, financial, and operational risks	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream

S4 - Consumers and end-users

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Energy price volatility Energy market volatility may impact financial performance, investments, supply chain, compliance, and competitiveness	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream
Portfolio diversification Diversifying services captures a broader customer base	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations
Shift in consumer behaviour Growing consumer focus on sustainability drives demand on sustainability products and services	Opportunity	Short-Term	Downstream
Customer centric approach Prioritizing customer satisfaction and comprehensive solutions positions a company for growth and competitiveness, enhancing its reputation as a trusted brand	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Customer churn Poor satisfaction leads to customer churn	Risk	Medium-Term	Direct operations Downstream
Efficient complaint submission channels Accessible feedback pathways enhance satisfaction, reputation, trust, innovation, and loyalty	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Broad and cost-effective selection of sustainable services Offering eco-friendly services meets customer needs	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Customer debt Customer debt poses risks	Risk	Short-Term	Downstream

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Legal compliance and regulatory standards Ensuring all products and services meet the highest safety standards	Risk	Short-Term	Direct operations
Grievance mechanisms Creating accessible channels for stakeholders to voice concerns can help minimize financial risks	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

G1 - Business conduct

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Fair and robust payment practices Fair and solid payment practices improve relations with current suppliers, reduce late payments or fines	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Public scrutiny Operating in diverse regulatory environments makes a company vulnerable to scrutiny over its tax practices, with any perceived missteps potentially leading to reputational damage and public backlash	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Representation of interests and market access Representation of interests and market access can create growth opportunities	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Scrutiny from regulators Engaging in unfair practices risk fines, penalties, reputational damage, and lawsuits	Risk	Short-Term	Direct operations
Accountability and transparency Ensuring accountability and transparency in business practices	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
A thriving organizational culture Fostering dedication and productivity through cultural transformation	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations
Public perception Misleading or incomplete reports can distort stakeholders' perception	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Access to capital Transparent communication and reporting can build positive relationships with investors and financial institutions	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Ethical marketing principles Aligning with consumer values boosts brand reputation	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations
Disclosure of ESG ratings and rankings Reporting ESG data reinforces a company's image, strengthen stakeholder relations, and facilitate access to capital, leading to cost efficiencies	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Project development & innovation Fostering innovation through cooperation and resource integration drives industry progress and generates ideas, leading to increased revenues	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Build strategic partnerships Building strategic partnerships fosters knowledge exchange	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations
Effectively managing relationships with investors Transparent interactions attract new capital and align strategies	Opportunity	Short-Term	Direct operations
Inappropriate media involvement Limited engagement risks brand reputation and consumer trust	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Financial misconduct and illicit practices Bribery, corruption, or money laundering result in legal repercussions, financial fines, business expansion impediments, financial setbacks, and disruptions	Risk	Short-Term	Direct operations
Compliance with ESG regulations Non-compliance affects investment prospects and reputation	Risk	Medium-Term	Direct operations

Entity-specific - Fair energy transition

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Requalification and job creation Implementing reskilling initiatives and supporting new job opportunities helps reduce unemployment, improve productivity, and stimulate innovation and economic growth in local communities	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations

Entity-specific - Digital transformation and innovation

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Innovative projects Reducing carbon emissions by integrating advanced technologies	Opportunity	Long-Term	Direct operations
Increasing employee productivity as a result of technological innovation Increases employee knowledge and productivity, improving motivation and work-life balance	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Digital products Leveraging AI for maintenance prediction, due diligence automation, and cloud security	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Operational disruptions Transitioning to digital platforms can cause productivity losses and customer dissatisfaction	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Operational efficiency Digital transformation optimizes processes, leading to cost savings and efficiency	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Innovation Investing in cutting-edge technologies enhances efficiency and reputation	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Direct operations

Entity-specific - Responsible investment and sustainable finance

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Greenwashing allegations Misleading practices damage reputation and have legal consequences, including negative publicity, loss of consumer trust, regulatory investigations, fines, decreased sales, and potential lawsuits	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Reduced long-term costs Investments in energy efficiency, resource conservation, and renewable energy can reduce operational costs and improve resource management over time	Opportunity	Long-Term	Direct operations

Entity-specific - Business continuity and resilience

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Infrastructure optimization Embracing infrastructure improvements enhances reliability and resilience, mitigates disruptions and power outages, reduces operational costs, and improves investor confidence	Opportunity	Medium-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Disaster recovery and business continuity plans Insufficient disaster recovery and business continuity plans can leave a company exposed to prolonged disruptions and financial losses	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations
Social and political instability Operating in unstable regions exposes a company to risks like policy changes, corruption, and civil unrest, which can disrupt operations and increase financial volatility	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

Entity-specific - Information privacy and security

	Risk / Opportunity	Time Horizon	Value chain origin
Cyberattacks incidents Rapid technological advancements like automation and AI can create new cyber vulnerabilities, leading to financial, reputational, and operational damage	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Non-compliance with the GDPR GDPR non-compliance can lead to reputational damage and carry legal and financial risks	Risk	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream
Data monetization Anonymized data monetization opportunities, such as partnering with companies interested in analysing energy trends, while ensuring compliance with data privacy regulations	Opportunity	Short-Term	Upstream Direct operations Downstream

SBM-3_03 - Disclosure of current and anticipated effects of material impacts, risks and opportunities on business model, value chain, strategy and decision-making, and how undertaking has responded or plans to respond to these effects / SBM-3_04 - Disclosure of how material negative and positive impacts affect (or are likely to affect) people or environment / SBM-3_05 - Disclosure of whether and how material impacts originate from or are connected to strategy and business model

These data points are addressed in the topical ESRS SBM-3 datapoints.

SBM-3_06 - Disclosure of reasonably expected time horizons of material impacts

Answered in the tables for datapoints SBM-3_01.

SBM-3_07 - Description of nature of activities or business relationships through which undertaking is involved with material impacts

Answered in the tables for datapoints SBM-3_01 and SBM-3_02.

SBM-3_08 - Disclosure of current financial effects of material risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance and cash flows and material risks and opportunities for which there is significant risk of material adjustment within next annual reporting period to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in related financial statements

The main risks identified that impacted EDP's current financial position are related to social and political instability, leading to policy and regulatory changes, and increased costs in doing business.

EDP, through its subsidiary EDP Renováveis, decided not to proceed with the remaining investments in wind farms in this region, concluding that the investments made will not be recovered. Consequently, the assets linked to these projects have been impaired. The impairment of the wind portfolio in Colombia resulted in a significant financial adjustment. As of December 31, 2024, the total impaired amount is 552,881 thousand Euros. Additionally a 118,576 thousand Euros provision was recognized regarding guarantees granted by group companies.

No future material adjustments are foreseen at the time of this Report's publication.

SBM-3_10 - Information about resilience of strategy and business model regarding capacity to address material impacts and risks and to take advantage of material opportunities

This data point is addressed in E1.SBM-3.

SBM-3_11 - Disclosure of changes to material impacts, risks and opportunities compared to previous reporting period

Not applicable. This is the first year EDP implementing the Double Materiality Assessment under the CSRD.

SBM-3_12 - Disclosure of specification of impacts, risks and opportunities that are covered by ESRS Disclosure Requirements as opposed to those covered by additional entity-specific disclosures

Answered in the tables for datapoints SBM-3_01 (impacts) and SBM-3_02 (risks and opportunities).

IRO-1_01 - Description of methodologies and assumptions applied in process to identify impacts, risks and opportunities

The identification of impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) within EDP is established by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, following EDP Group's risk taxonomy, which is structured around four categories: Strategic & ESG, Business, Financial, and Operational. There are several processes established that complement each other, guaranteeing a solid and integrated risks management.

Focusing on outside-in impacts, three wide processes are established:

- **EDP Group Risk Map –** Overview of key risks and impacts of budget and business plan execution, focusing on business, financial and operational risks. It involves the entire group, focusing on the different geographies and businesses. This exercise is performed annually and continuously reviewed, monitored and updated throughout the year. The risk quantification is based on the potential loss in EBITDA, in a P95% scenario, estimated through the application of Monte Carlo simulations. Monte Carlo simulation, through the definition of probabilistic distributions for each risk factor/variable, allows to simulate possible future outcomes; for each simulation, different values are randomly generated for each of the probability distributions of the various risk variables (inputs). The result of a Monte Carlo simulation is a probability distribution, i.e., a representation of the different possible future outcomes and their probability of occurrence. In addition, EDP also makes a qualitative assessment of the potential financial impact and probability/ likelihood of each risk, and the impact matrix for the main risks identified above is presented below

- **EDP Group emerging risks assessment –** survey of most relevant strategic and ESG risks and impacts to EDP Group's business activities and geographies. This exercise is updated every 2 years

- **EDP Group climate risk assessment and quantification process –** annual analysis spearheaded by the Risk and Sustainability departments that evaluates the primary physical and transition climate risks and opportunities across all businesses and regions. See more detail in the Climate change section.

A more overarching process, aligned with CSRD, is the Double Materiality process described here on.

Methodologies

Regarding the double materiality analysis and identification of potential IROs, the following methodological approach was carried out, allowing information from multiple sources to be cross-referenced and identify the major topics, subtopics and IROs:

- **Previous EDP's reports and materiality assessment results** – the results of previous materiality assessments conducted by EDP were also considered

- **Desk research and benchmark analysis** – conducted to identify and classify IROs based on their relevance to EDP's operations and value chain

- **ESRS topical standards** – the list of sustainability matters in the topical ESRS (ESRS 1 – AR 16) was consulted to identify material topics. This list served as a starting point, as EDP followed the ESRS guidance, which states that organizations must conduct their own comprehensive assessment to determine material matters based on their specific circumstances.

- **International institutions and reporting standards** – relevant reporting and rating frameworks were reviewed to identify key topics. The analysis focused on sector-specific standards

- **Internal meetings** – meetings were held with key departments (IR&ESG, Risk, EU Affairs, Policy & Stakeholders, Internal Control, People & Organisation) to identify emerging trends, risks, and opportunities. These sessions promoted crossed-functional collaboration and helped align insights with the company's strategic priorities and risk plans
- **Library of IROs** – a library of IROs from specialized consultant was used to identify sector-agnostic and sector-specific IROs
- **Stakeholder engagement** – surveys and consultations with stakeholders to gather insights on potential impacts and material issues.

The process to identify IROs involved multiple iterations and reviews with various stakeholders to finalize the list. During this process, the connections between impacts and dependencies, along with the associated risks and opportunities, were identified and duly considered.

Impact materiality

Each **impact** was classified according to criteria defined by the ESRS, namely:

- Impacts were classified as **actual** or **potential**, **positive** or **negative** on people or the environment over the **short-**, **medium-** or **long-term** and according to whether they related to the **upstream value chain**, **downstream** or **direct operations**
- Assessment criteria, methodology, and thresholds were established to provide a structured framework for evaluating the materiality of impacts. Scales and criteria were based on EDP's risk analysis methodology (by ERM) and on ESRS guidance. The scope of the assessment included all activities of EDP Group.

Assessment scales and criteria

a. Severity

- **Scale –** how grave the negative impact is or how beneficial the positive impact is for people or the environment
- **Scope –**: how widespread the negative or positive impacts are. In the case of environmental impacts, the scope may be understood as the extent of environmental damage or a geographical perimeter. In the case of impacts on people, the scope may be understood as the number of people adversely affected
- **Irremediability –** whether and to what extent the **negative impacts** could be remediated, i.e., restoring the environment or affected people to their prior state.

b. Likelihood – likelihood of occurrence of identified potential impacts.

Severity

Scale

4 - Very high	Regarding environmental impacts, critical damage to the water, soil, air, climate, ecosystems, posing a severe threat to ecosystems and the overall environment; Concerning impacts on people and society, widespread and severe impact on individuals, especially those in vulnerable situations, with long-lasting consequences.
3 - High	Regarding environmental impacts, significant and potentially long-lasting impact, causing substantial damage to the water, soil, air, climate, ecosystems; Concerning impacts on people and society, many individuals are affected, with a notable impact on their vulnerabilities.
2 - Medium	Regarding environmental impacts, noticeable impact on the water, soil, air, climate, ecosystems, requiring attention and mitigation efforts, but not causing severe damage; Concerning impacts on people and society, some individuals experience a moderate impact on their vulnerabilities, requiring support or adaptation.
1 - Reduced	Regarding environmental impacts, the impact on the water, soil, air, climate, ecosystems is reduced; Concerning impacts on people and society, individuals are not significantly affected, and there is little to no impact on their economic, social, or other vulnerabilities.

Scope

Global/total	The impact is totally spread throughout the universe of the IRO. Regarding environmental impacts, the extent of environmental damage or geographical perimeter is global; Concerning impacts on people and society, the entirety of the considered universe is impacted.
Widespread	The impact is significantly spread throughout the universe of the IRO, but not in its entirety. Regarding environmental impacts, widespread extent of environmental damage or geographical perimeter; Concerning impacts on people and society, a significant majority of the considered universe is impacted.
Moderate	The impact is moderately spread throughout the universe of the IRO. Regarding environmental impacts, the extent of environmental damage or geographical perimeter is moderate; Concerning impacts on people and society, a moderate number of individuals in the considered universe are impacted.
Minimal	The impact is minimal in a specific location in the context of the IRO. Regarding environmental impacts, the extent of environmental damage or geographical perimeter is minimal; Concerning impacts on people and society, a minimal number of individuals in the considered universe are impacted.

Irremediability

Irreversible damage	The negative impacts cannot be remediated, even with significant effort and resources. The environmental or social damage is irreversible.
Long-term reversible damage	Remediation is possible, but it would be extremely challenging and expensive. It may require advanced technology, extensive resources, or be achievable in the long term.
Medium- term reversible damage	Remediation is possible, but it would be difficult and require a significant investment, or it could be achievable in the medium term. It would take time and money to restore the environment or affected people to their prior state.
Short-term reversible damage	Remediation is possible with minimal effort (time and cost) in the short-term. The negative impacts can be reversed relatively easily and efficiently.

Likelihood

Likelihood

3 - High (>50%)	Occurs punctually or regularly. It is known and could be recurrent. There are defined controls however it is likely to occur. It may be possible to prevent the event with a different approach or process.
2 - Medium (5-50%)	It could happen but the Likelihood is low, or it only occurs sporadically. The threat is not expected to occur, although the possibility is real. It is usually sufficient to prevent this type of event. There are controls in place, but additional actions will be necessary.
1 - Low (<5%)	The threat may only occur in exceptional situations. Defined controls and processes are stable and in operation.

Financial materiality

Each **risk** and **opportunity** was classified according to criteria defined by the ESRS, namely

- **risks** and **opportunities** were classified over the short-, medium- or long-term and according to their position in the value chain (upstream, downstream or direct operations)
- the assessment is based on their **magnitude** (**reputation** and **economic impact**) and **likelihood**, the assessment criteria was defined by EDP. The specific dimensions of Magnitude and their respective assessment scales were adopted from the EDP Risk Department.

Assessment scales and criteria

a. **Magnitude –** potential magnitude of financial effects.
b. **Likelihood –** likelihood of occurrence of identified risks and opportunities.

Magnitude

Reputation

4 - Very high	Risk of international or national media coverage, without the possibility of mitigation and likely impact on the group's credibility
3 - High	Risk of national media coverage, reduced possibility of mitigation and possible impact on the group's credibility
2 - Medium	Risk of local or national media diffusion and possible partial resolution
1 - Reduced	Risk of dissemination to a restricted group of stakeholders, with reduced media coverage and possible resolution in its entirety
NA - Not applicable	Manifestation of risk has no effect

Economic impact

4 - Very high	>€100m (catastrophic if >€500m)
3 - High	€20m-€100m
2 - Medium	€5m-€20m
1 - Reduced	<€5m
NA - Not applicable	Manifestation of risk has no effect

Likelihood

Likelihood

3 - High (>50%)	Occurs punctually or regularly. It is known and could be recurrent. There are defined controls however it is likely to occur. It may be possible to prevent the event with a different approach or process.
2 - Medium (5-50%)	It could happen but the Likelihood is low, or it only occurs sporadically. The threat is not expected to occur, although the possibility is real. It is usually sufficient to prevent this type of event. There are controls in place, but additional actions will be necessary.
1 - Low (<5%)	The threat may only occur in exceptional situations. Defined controls and processes are stable and in operation.

Not material topics

The topical standard E2 Pollution resulted as not material. The process to identify actual and potential pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities followed the same methodology and steps as for all other IROs. Pollution was ranked by direct evaluation, considering internal information from the environmental management system in place, using namely the risk environmental process detailed in E4.IRO-1_02 and environmental concerns raised by local communities. Both these instruments are used at site level.

IRO-1_02 - Description of process to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor potential and actual impacts on people and environment, informed by due diligence process / IRO-1_07 - Description of process used to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor risks and opportunities that have or may have financial effects / IRO-1_09 - Description of how likelihood, magnitude, and nature of effects of identified risks and opportunities have been assessed

The process to identify impacts, risks and opportunities under the double materiality analysis, is described in IRO-1_01 .

Assessment

- **Surveys -** EDP developed and distributed surveys to different stakeholder groups to gather insights on potential impacts.

  Surveys were structured around key questions where stakeholders assessed EDP's impacts on the environment and society for potential material topics. They were asked to rate these impacts on a scale from -4 (significant negative impact) to 4 (significant positive impact). Additionally, stakeholders were asked to choose 3 topics that they felt most knowledgeable about, considering EDP's activities. Stakeholders were then asked to assess EDP's impacts on environment and society for the potential material sub-topics of the selected topics. The scale for the sub-topics assessment was the same (from -4 to 4). Finally, stakeholders were invited to list any additional topics they believed were important but had not yet been covered in the survey.

- **Internal studies -** EDP conducted internal surveys and studies to analyse and quantify the perceptions of employees, clients, and investors on several relevant impacts, risks and opportunities

- **Direct evaluation -** several internal focal points assessed their assigned impacts, risks and opportunities using defined scales and criteria. This evaluation involved all Platforms and Regions covering all business areas, including Risk; IR&ESG; People & Organisation; Energy Planning; Procurement; Ethics & Compliance; Policy, Competition & Stakeholders; Safety & Business Continuity; Finance; Legal & Governance; and others.

Consolidation of inputs

- **Combining data -** each **impact** final score was calculated by averaging the assessment criteria (IRO-1_01), taking into consideration the combined inputs from desk research, stakeholder engagement, and internal evaluations. The final score for each **risk and opportunity** is determined by averaging the focal points' evaluations for reputation, economic impact, and likelihood

- **Materiality threshold -** A threshold value (e.g., ≥2) was set to determine which IROs were considered material. Those that meet or exceed this threshold are prioritized for reporting

- **Calibration and validation -** after consolidating inputs, the preliminary results were presented to the Executive Board of Directors for validation and final calibration.

Materiality assessment results

The materiality assessment results were approved by EDP's Board of Directors. The DMA results were presented to both the Financial Matters Committee and the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee of the General and Supervisory Board.

Monitoring of impacts

i. Continuous monitoring

- **Regular tracking –** regularly tracking and reviewing the identified IROs to ensure they remain relevant and up-to-date
- **Stakeholder feedback –** ongoing engagement with stakeholders to gather feedback and insights on the effectiveness of the measures implemented

ii. Reporting Requirements

- **Reporting and disclosure –** transparent communication of the identified material impacts in company reports, aligning with the ESRS.
- **Double materiality assessment –** The DMA will be conducted every two to three years, aligning with the release of new Business Plans. If required, EDP may shorten the period in between assessments, in accordance with the CSRD recommendations.

IRO-1_03 - Description of how process focuses on specific activities, business relationships, geographies or other factors that give rise to heightened risk of adverse impacts

In the DMA assessment, EDP engaged focal points from key departments covering all business areas. This involvement enabled the identification and assessment of impacts, providing a broader and more comprehensive view of emerging trends with a particular focus on specific activities, business relationships, geographies, or other factors that may give rise to a heightened risk of adverse impacts. It also enabled the collection of insights to ensure alignment with EDP's strategic priorities and risk mitigation plans.

IRO-1_04 - Description of how process considers impacts with which undertaking is involved through own operations or as result of business relationships

Each impact, whether potential or actual, positive or negative, was identified within the value chain through rigorous due diligence. These impacts originated either upstream (such as from suppliers and raw material extraction), in direct operations (including energy generation and facility maintenance), or downstream (affecting end-users and local communities). EDP is involved through its operations by implementing predictive maintenance strategies to maximize asset value and leveraging its global scale for competitive procurement processes. Additionally, EDP's due diligence process includes screening suppliers for compliance and integrity, monitoring critical suppliers during service delivery, and ensuring adherence to ESG requirements through contractual clauses and regular audits.

IRO-1_05 - Description of how process includes consultation with affected stakeholders to understand how they may be impacted and with external experts

Within Double Materiality Assessment:

Identification of stakeholders

- **Stakeholder groups –** EDP identified stakeholder groups based EDP's stakeholder segmentation, following ESRS guidelines for identifying stakeholders based on their relevance to the materiality assessment process. These groups included employees, suppliers, NGOs, international institutions & associations, partners, clients, investors, analysts and media & opinion leaders.
- **Selection criteria –** Stakeholders were selected based on their representativeness and geographical scope, ensuring a diverse and comprehensive consultation process.

Engagement methods

- **Surveys –** EDP developed and distributed surveys to different stakeholder groups to gather insights on potential impacts.

  Surveys were structured around key questions where stakeholders assessed EDP's impacts on the environment and society for potential material topics. They were asked to rate these impacts on a scale from -4 (significant negative impact) to 4 (significant positive impact). Additionally, stakeholders were asked to choose 3 topics that they felt most knowledgeable about, considering EDP's activities. Stakeholders were then asked to assess EDP's impacts on environment and society for the potential material sub-topics of the selected topics. The scale for the sub-topics assessment was the same (from -4 to 4). Finally, stakeholders were invited to list any additional topics they believed were important but had not yet been covered in the survey.

- **Internal studies –** EDP conducted internal surveys and studies to analyse and quantify the perceptions of employees, clients, and investors on several relevant impacts.

Additionally, EDP:

- did a peer group analysis, focusing on the sustainability reports, materiality assessments, and strategic approaches of peer companies to identify key sustainability issues and strategic approaches
- consulted relevant reporting and rating frameworks/standards
- consulted indirect external sources, such as:
  - **media analysis**: to access media news about all topics related to EDP, ensuring comprehensive coverage and accuracy in identifying relevant articles
  - **public information**: analysed public information from key associations and rating agencies to identify main themes addressed in their publications.

IRO-1_06 – Description of how process prioritises negative impacts based on their relative severity and likelihood and positive impacts based on their relative scale, scope and likelihood and determines which sustainability matters are material for reporting purposes

For negative impacts, the DMA process evaluates the additional criterion of 'irremediability,' considering the extent to which these impacts can be remedied. For potential negative impacts related to human rights, 'severity' takes precedence over 'likelihood.Information on how to process to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor potential and actual impacts, please refer to IRO-1_02.

IRO-1_08 – Description of how connections of impacts and dependencies with risks and opportunities that may arise from those impacts and dependencies have been considered

Within Double Materiality Assessment:

Impact analysis

- **Identification of impacts –** EDP identifies the effects its operations, along its value chain, have on the environment and society. This includes both positive and negative impacts, which can be actual (currently occurring) or potential (may occur in the future)
- **Classification of impacts –** impacts are classified based on their severity (scale, scope, irremediability) and likelihood. This supports EDP in understanding the extent and significance of each impact. For the criteria used to assess different impacts (actual vs. potential, positive vs. negative), please refer to IRO-1_02.

Dependency analysis

- **Identification of dependencies –** EDP evaluates how its operations depend on external factors such as natural resources, regulatory environments, and social conditions
- **Assessment of dependencies –** dependencies are assessed to determine their criticality and the potential risks and opportunities they present. The dependencies are inherent to the risks and opportunities assessed.

Integrated approach

- **Linking impacts and dependencies –** EDP integrates the analysis of impacts and dependencies to provide a holistic view. This involves identifying how EDP impacts on the environment and society can create dependencies, and vice versa
- **Risks and opportunities identification –** by linking impacts and dependencies, EDP can identify specific risks and opportunities.

IRO-1_10 – Description of how sustainability-related risks relative to other types of risks have been prioritised

The result from Double Materiality Assessment is approved by the Executive Board of Directors and presented to the Financial Matters Committee and the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee of the General and Supervisory Board. The objective is to highlight the most relevant risks and opportunities of the company regarding ESG topics, which is complemented by other assessments focusing in other categories (namely business, financial and operational related). To be actionable, there are mitigation actions identified for the most relevant guaranteeing that each priority is adequately managed.

Some additional assessments complement / reinforce the priority of certain topics, namely the Emerging Risks Assessment, which highlight the most relevant priorities for the company strategy for the next 10 years (focusing on strategic and ESG impacts, risks and opportunities) and the Climate Risk Assessment and Quantification process that evaluates the primary physical and transition climate risks and opportunities across all businesses and regions.

IRO-1_11 - Description of decision-making process and related internal control procedures

The strategy defined by the company in its Business Plan exercises has an underlying risk strategy which is after embodied by EDP's Risk Appetite Statement, where states its position regarding several risk categories, namely ESG related, and is periodically reviewed to guarantee adherence to reality.

According to EDP risk governance model, the risk strategy is defined by the second line of defence, embodied by the Executive Board of Directors together with risk management, sustainability and other relevant Business Enablement Functions.

To assure the risk strategy is implemented, the third line of defence, embodied by the General Supervisory Board and the Internal Audit function supervise its implementation, producing recommendations for improvement whenever necessary.

IRO-1_12 - Description of extent to which and how process to identify, assess and manage impacts and risks is integrated into overall risk management process and used to evaluate overall risk profile and risk management processes / IRO-1_13 - Description of extent to which and how process to identify, assess and manage opportunities is integrated into overall management process

The process follows the risk management process established in EDP Group Enterprise Risk management framework, structures around five main phases:

- **identification –** the identification of impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) follows EDP Group's risk taxonomy, which is structured around four categories: Strategic & ESG, Business, Financial, and Operational. There are several processes established that complement each other, guaranteeing a solid and integrated risks management
- **analysis –** risk analysis involves establishing criteria to assess their nature and materiality, as well as analysing their individual and aggregate exposure in accordance with the criteria defined
- **evaluation –** risk evaluation consists of comparing the risk profile with the group's risk exposure appetite (explicit or implicit), as well as the consequent definition of appropriate strategies for the respective treatment, when necessary
- **treatment –** risk treatment consists of properly implementing the risk mitigation strategies previously established, including the definition of appropriate control mechanisms
- **monitoring –** risk monitorization ensures effective action on the risks identified, both in terms of control and periodic reporting of the position of the various risk factors, and in terms of the effective implementation of the policies, standards and procedures established for risk management.

Additionally, and as the EDP Group is exposed to several risks due to its size, and the diversity of businesses and geographies in which it operates, it recognizes risk-taking as an integral and unavoidable component of its activity, both in terms of threat and opportunity. In this context, the group explicitly and implicitly establishes its risk appetite with its stakeholders, at both the corporate and Business Unit levels, through a series of mechanisms:

- the development and periodic approval by the Board of Directors of the group's Business Plan, which sets out and explains the main strategic guidelines over a three-to-five-year horizon
- rigorous assessment of the risk associated with investment and divestment opportunities carried out by the Business Units and approved by the Executive Board of Directors, supported by the opinion of the Investment Committee
- the development of risk management policies, both at the corporate and Business Unit levels, establishing guidelines, assessment methodologies, and exposure limits for key risks
- periodic risk maps based on objective, quantitative, and comparable criteria, to analyse exposure to the most relevant risks and take preventive action to deal with excessive exposure concerning the established risk tolerance
- the development of periodic risk reports for the main risk categories, making it possible to regularly monitor the evolution of current and emerging risks and compare the various exposures against the established limits. Dissemination of said reports in line with the group's strategy and performance metrics to the EBD and GSB
- the definition of an internal Risk Appetite Framework, approved by the EBD.

The EDP Group's risk appetite framework is structured around four pillars:

- the governance model identifies the main players in the risk appetite process and their responsibilities

- the risk appetite statement formally defines a set of risk appetite statements complemented by risk indicators and thresholds. In terms of positioning, the group has established maintaining a controlled risk profile as a fundamental pillar of its strategy
- monitoring and follow-up, defining the key processes of monitoring, updating, and action planning
- the reporting platform, embodied in a risk appetite dashboard, that allows the EDP Group's risk appetite to be monitored.

IRO-1_14 – Description of input parameters used in process to identify, assess and manage material impacts, risks and opportunities

EDP has in place an internal climate risk management governance model, integrated into the global risk management process, to annually review and report on the resilience of EDP's strategy to climate change. One of its phases is Climate scenario alignment which includes the validation and updating of the physical and transition sub-scenarios, as well as the main climate variables (physical and transition).

In brief, the inputs considered for physical and transition risks are:

- **Physical Risks –** These include both acute risks (event-driven, such as extreme weather events) and chronic risks (longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures).
- **Transition Risks –** These include risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy, such as policy changes, market shifts, and technological advancements.

PHYSICAL RISK

RISK CATEGORY	RISK	VARIABLE
CHRONIC	Temperature increase	Average temperature rise
	Sea level rise	Rise of sea level
	Water availability	Average precipitation variation Average days with rainfall <1mm var
	Wind availability	Average wind speed
ACUTE	Extreme hot days	Days w/ temperature >35°C
	Extremely consecutive hot days	Consecutive days w/ temperature >35°C
	Extreme cold days	Days w/ temperature <0°C
	Extremely consecutive cold days	Consecutive days w/ temperature <0°C
	Extreme wind events	Extreme events per year
	Extreme rain events	
	Extreme wildfire events	Wildfires per 100ha

TRANSITION RISK

	VARIABLE
PRICES	CO_2 Electricity price
FOREIGN EXCHANGE	EUR/USD EUR/BRL
GENERATION MIX	Hydro Thermal CHP Nuclear Wind Solar
RENEWABLE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	WAF SAF
ELECTRICITY DEMAND	

IRO-1_15 – Description of how process to identify, assess and manage impacts, risks and opportunities has changed compared to prior reporting period

Not applicable, as EDP only began conducting the double materiality analysis, fully aligned with CSRD, in 2024.

IRO-2_01 - Disclosure of list of data points that derive from other EU legislation and information on their location in sustainability statement

DR	Paragraph	Name	SFDR: Annex 1	Pillar reference (Note 1)	Benchmark Regulation reference (Note 2)	EU Climate Law reference (Note 3)	DMA results	Page
GOV-1	21 d	Board's gender diversity ratio	Indicator no. 13 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	79
GOV-1	21 e	Percentage of independent board members	-		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	79
GOV-4	30	Disclosure of mapping of information provided in sustainability statement about due diligence process	Indicator no. 10 - Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	87
SBM-1	40 d i	Disaggregation of revenues derived from coal, from oil and from gas, as well as the revenues derived from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities related to fossil gas as required under Article 8(7)(a) of Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/217818	Indicator no. 4 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/245328	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	90
SBM-1	40 d ii	Involvement in activities related to chemical production	Indicator no. 9 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not applicable	
SBM-1	40 d iii	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	Indicator no. 14 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12		Not applicable	
SBM-1	40 d iv	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco			Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12		Not applicable	
E1-1	14	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Material	160
E1-1	16 g)	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		Material	161
E1-4	34	GHG emission reduction targets	Indicator no. 4 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		Material	185
E1-5	37	Total energy consumption related to own operations	Indicator no. 5 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	188
E1-5	38	Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	Indicator no. 5 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors and Indicator no. 5 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Material	188
E1-5	40 to 43	Energy intensity from activities in high climate impact sectors	Indicator no. 6 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	189
E1-6	44	Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	Indicators n.os 1 and 2 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1:Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		Material	190

DR	Paragraph	Name	SFDR: Annex 1	Pillar reference (Note 1)	Benchmark Regulation reference (Note 2)	EU Climate Law reference (Note 3)	DMA results	Page
E1-6	53 to 55	Gross GHG emissions intensity	Indicator no. 3 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book — Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1		Material	194
E1-7	56	GHG removals and carbon credits				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Material	194
E1-9	66	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	Not Stated
E1-9	66 a)	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.			Material	Not Stated
E1-9	66 c)	Location of significant assets at material physical risk		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.			Material	Not Stated
E1-9	67 c)	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34;Template 2:Banking book -Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral			Material	Not Stated
E1-9	69	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate related opportunities			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II		Material	Not Stated
E2-4	28	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil	Indicator no. 8 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors; Indicators no. 1, 2 and 3 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Not material	
E3-1	9	The undertaking shall describe its policies adopted to manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to water and marine resources72	Indicator no. 7 Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Material	200
E3-1	13	If at least one of the sites of the undertaking is located in an area of high-water stress and it is not covered by a policy, the undertaking shall state this to be the case and provide reasons for not having adopted such a policy. The undertaking may disclose a timeframe in which it aims to adopt such a policy	Indicator no. 8 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Material	Not applicable
E3-1	14	Activities negatively affecting sustainable oceans and seas	Indicator no. 12 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators					Not applicable
E3-4	28 c	Total water recycled and reused	Indicator no. 6.2 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Not material	
E3-4	29	Water intensity ratio	Indicator no. 6.1 - Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Material	207
E4.SBM-3	16 a i	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Indicator no. 7 - Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	210
E4.SBM-3	16 b	Activities leading to land degradation, desertification, soil sealing	Indicator no. 10 Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Material	213

DR	Paragraph	Name	SFDR: Annex 1	Pillar reference (Note 1)	Benchmark Regulation reference (Note 2)	EU Climate Law reference (Note 3)	DMA results	Page
E4.SBM-3	16 c	Activities negatively affecting natural species and protected areas	Indicator no. 14 Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Material	214
E4-2	24 b	Policies and practices related to sustainable land/agriculture practices	Indicator no. 11 Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Material	222
E4-2	24 c	Policies and practices related to sustainable oceans/seas practices	Indicator no. 12 Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Not material	
E4-2	24 d	Policies to address deforestation have been adopted	Indicator no. 15 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	222
E5-5	37 d	Non-recycled waste	Indicator no. 13 – Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Not material	
E5-5	39	Total amount of hazardous waste	Indicator no. 9 – Table 2 Additional climate and other environment-related indicators				Not material	
S1.SBM-3	14 f	Information about type of operations at significant risk of incidents of forced labour or compulsory labour	Indicator no. 13 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	238
S1.SBM-3	14 g	Information about type of operations at significant risk of incidents of child labour	Indicator no. 12 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	238
S1-1	20	Description of relevant human rights policy commitments relevant to own workforce	Indicator no. 9 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters; Indicator no. 11 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	240 / 241
S1-1	21	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organisation Conventions 1 to 8			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	242
S1-1	22	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	Indicator no. 11 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	243
S1-1	23	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system is in place	Indicator no. 1 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters; Indicator no. 11 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	243
S1-3	32c	Grievance or complaints handling mechanisms related to employee matters exist	Indicator no. 5 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters; Indicator no. 11 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	247
S1-14	88 b) e c)	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph	Indicator no. 2 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	261
S1-14	88 e)	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	Indicator no. 3 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	262
S1-16	97 a)	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Indicator no. 12 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	263
S1-16	97 b	Excessive CEO pay ratio	Indicator no. 8 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Not material	

DR	Paragraph	Name	SFDR: Annex 1	Pillar reference (Note 1)	Benchmark Regulation reference (Note 2)	EU Climate Law reference (Note 3)	DMA results	Page
S1-17	103 a)	Incidents of discrimination	Indicator no. 7 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	263
S1-17	104 a)	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines	Indicator no. 10 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors and Indicator no. 14 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		Material	264
S2.SBM-3	11 b	Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain	Indicators no. 12 and 13 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	265
S2-1	17	Human rights policy commitments	Indicator no. 9 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters and Indicator no. 11 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	268
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S2-1	19	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organisation Conventions 1 to 8			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	270 / 271
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S3-1	16	Description of relevant human rights policy commitments relevant to affected communities	Indicator no. 9 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters and Indicator no. 11 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors				Material	286
S3-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines	Indicator no. 10 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors and Indicator no. 14 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Material	288
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S4-1	16	Policies related to consumers and end-users	Indicator no. 11 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors and Indicator no. 9 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Not material	
S4-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines	Indicator no. 10 – Table 1 Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Material	313

DR	Paragraph	Name	SFDR: Annex 1	Pillar reference (Note 1)	Benchmark Regulation reference (Note 2)	EU Climate Law reference (Note 3)	DMA results	Page
S4-4	35	Human rights issues and incidents	Indicator no. 14 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Not material	
G1-1	10 b	United Nations Convention against Corruption	Indicator no. 15 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Not applicable	
G1-1	10 d	Protection of whistle- blowers	Indicator no. 6 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Not applicable	
G1-4	24 a	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	Indicator no. 17 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)		Material	329
G1-4	24 b	Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery	Indicator no. 16 – Table 3 Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters				Material	330

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IRO-2_13 - Explanation of how material information to be disclosed in relation to material impacts, risks and opportunities has been determined

To determine which information should be disclosed, EDP identified and correlated the assessed Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IROs) to each data point. If one or more IROs were deemed material, then the corresponding data point was required to be reported.

4.2. Environmental information

EU Taxonomy Regulation and KPIs under article 8th of EU Taxonomy

Alignment with the SDGs	Objectives	KPIs 2024	Target 2026
	Turnover in line with the EU's Taxonomy	45%	>70% (2025)
	CAPEX in line with the EU's Taxonomy	93%	>95% (2026)

Background

The European Union Taxonomy Regulation (Taxonomy) published in the official journal of the European Union on June 18, 2020 (EU 2020/852) sets out the criteria for an activity to be qualified as environmentally sustainable. It is the key instrument to achieve the path of carbon neutrality proposed by the European Commission and adopted in 2019 with the European green deal. It is also a forward-looking tool for the transition finance process purpose of the companies. Concerning capital expenditure, EDP has set a goal of achieving more than 95% aligned with the taxonomy by 2026 and 100% aligned by 2030. The Taxonomy has the following main parts according to article 3rd:

- the performance levels of activities which are making a substantial contribution (SC) to at least one of the six EU's environmental objectives as defined in the articles 10th to 15th regulation of the Taxonomy (1. Climate change mitigation; 2. Climate change adaptation; 3. Protection and restoration of biodiversity & ecosystems; 4. Transition to a circular economy; 5. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; 6. Pollution prevention and control) and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with Articles 10th to 15th (point A and B of this section)
- doing no significant harm (DNSH) to any of the other five environmental objectives as stipulated in the article 17th of Taxonomy (point C of this section), and
- complying with minimum social safeguards (MSS) as stipulated in the article 18th of the Taxonomy, meaning complying with governance standards and not violating social norms, including human rights and labour rights (point D of this section).

This section presents the outcomes of the taxonomy assessment in the form of KPIs, which are required to be disclosed in tabular form by using predefined reporting templates (point E) to fulfil the requirements of the article 8, point 4, of the Taxonomy Regulation. To achieve these indicators, we must follow the main steps mentioned previously.

EU Taxonomy key dates

2020 – Taxonomy Regulation | Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the Parliament and of the Council of June 2020.

2021 – Climate Taxonomy | Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021 (applicable from 1 January 2022) which establishes the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation.

2021 – Taxonomy article 8th | Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021- specify the content and presentation of information to be disclosed by undertakings subject to Articles 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities and specifying the methodology to comply with that disclosure obligation. Also includes the templates for the KPIs of non-financial companies (applicable from 1 Jan. 2022).

2022 – Climate Taxonomy | Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 which amending the delegated regulation 2021/2139 and 2021/2178, which includes the activities for nuclear energy generation and gas natural.

2022 – Taxonomy article 8th | Commission Notice on the interpretation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eligible economic activities and assets 2022/C 385/01 (1st notice).

2023 – Climate Taxonomy | Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485 of 27 June 2023 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 establishing additional technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which certain economic activities qualify as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation (on macro-sectors of 3. manufacturing; 6. transport) or climate change adaptation (5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation; 8.

Information and communication; 9. Professional, scientific, and technical activities; 14. Disaster Risk Management).

2023 – Environmental Taxonomy | Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852, of the European Parliament and of the Council, by establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially:

- to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources (1. Manufacturing; 2. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation; 3. Disaster Risk Management; 4. Information and communication)
- to the transition to a circular economy (1. Manufacturing; 2. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation; 3. Construction and real estate's activities; 4. Information and communication; 5. Services)
- to pollution prevention and control or to the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (1. Manufacturing; 2. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation)
- to protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (1. Environmental protection and restoration activities; 2. Accommodation activities)
- also includes the amendments to templates of the delegated act (EU) 2021/2178 (due to apply from January 2024)

2023 – Taxonomy Regulation | Commission Notice of 16 June 2023, 2023/C 211/01, on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and links to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

2023 – Climate Taxonomy | Commission Notice of 20 October 2023, C/2023/267, on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act establishing technical screening criteria for economic activities that contribute substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and do no significant harm to other environmental objective.

2023 – Article 8th of EU Taxonomy | Commission Notice of 20 October 2023, C/2023/305 on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of EU Taxonomy Regulation (2nd notice).

2024 – Article 8th of EU Taxonomy | Draft Commission Notice on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the EU Taxonomy Environmental Delegated Act, the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act and the EU Taxonomy Disclosures Delegated Act (approved by European Commission on 29 November).

Alignment with sustainability strategy

EDP's prioritization of investment in renewable generation started in 2006, through the anticipation of major trends in the energy market and the support to the vision of a society capable of reducing CO_2 emissions, by replacing thermal with renewable energy, decentralizing generation, promoting smart grids and energy storage, and encouraging the demand for renewable electricity. EDP is committed to reduce emissions and to align its business strategy with the aim to limit global temperature raise to 1.5°C. Ramping up that commitment, EDP incorporated in its Strategic Plan 2021-2025 the ambitious goals to be coal free by 2025 and carbon neutral by 2030, supported by a strong investment in the acceleration of renewables installed capacity, smart grids, and decarbonized services for our customers.

In March 2023, EDP announced its Business Plan for 2023-2026, a plan aiming to reinforce EDP's leading position in the energy transition to create superior value to stakeholders.To accommodate for lower electricity prices and a higher interest rate environment for longer than what was foreseen at the time of the 2023 CMD, EDP informed stakeholders during the presentation of the results for the 1st quarter of 2024 about the 2024-26 plan update highly focused on capital optimization and robustness of EDP's balance sheet: deceleration of investment, with €17Bn gross investments targeted over 2024-26.

One of the drivers for the Business Plan is the decarbonization pillar, focused on the three main goals of being coal-free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040. EDP reinforced its ambition even further to reach Net Zero by 2040 by including the Scope 3 emissions in its targets. With a new baseline year set for 2020, EDP aims to reach net-zero greenhouse emissions across the value chain by 2040, with ambitious mid-term targets by 2030. These targets have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) under the Net Zero Standard and were included in EDP's Climate Transition Plan, which was developed in 2023 as part of an internal project called Net-Zero Acceleration Task Force.

Article 8th of the EU Taxonomy Regulation in practice

EDP falls within the scope of the article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation which defines new transparency requirements for undertakings in their non-financial statements. This means that EDP is obliged to provide a non-financial statement pursuant to Art. 19a (29a) of the Accounting Directive (Directive 2013/34/EU of 26 June 2013).

As a result, EDP must give information about the eligibility of its activities based on the list of environmental sustainable economic activities under Taxonomy. Additionally, EDP must report on the alignment in accordance with the main parts mentioned previously (SC; DNSH; MSS) and disclose taxonomy-aligned activities. These discloses should be expressed as share of turnover (reflecting the share of green revenues from green activities), Capital Expenditure (reflecting the share of green investments from green activities) and OPEX(reflecting the share of green operational costs from green activities).

Implementation of the Article 8th of the EU Taxonomy Regulation at EDP

In the process of implementing and applying the standard, EDP used the tool (EU Taxonomy Compass) developed by the European Commission to check which activities are included in the EU Taxonomy (taxonomy-eligible activities) and which criteria must be met for each activity to be considered aligned.

In accordance with the EU Taxonomy and what it establishes, EDP has disclosed in 2019 on Turnover, in 2020 on Turnover and CAPEX and in 2021 on the three KPIs requested: the proportion of its turnover, capital expenditure (CAPEX), and operational expenditure (OPEX). EDP has been reporting its eligible economic activities associated to one of the environmental objectives, the climate change mitigation and assessed the requirements in accordance with the main requirements for that environmental objective.

The EU Taxonomy encompasses a standard set of definitions for sustainable activities centered around 6 environmental objectives.

As a result, EDP discloses :

A. The eligibility by NACE code activities for "climate change mitigation"

- **Generation:** NACE code (C20.1.1) - Manufacture of hydrogen (activity 3.10); NACE code (D35.11) - solar photovoltaic technology (activity 4.1); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6); Electricity generation from wind power (activity 4.3); Electricity generation from hydropower (activity 4.5); Electricity from storage of electricity (activity 4.10); Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels (activity 4.29); High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels (activity 4.30). Last year, we included activities from NACE 4.10 under NACE 4.5. This year, we have corrected that situation by individualizing this activity. The activities related to the operation of electricity storage, including pumped hydropower storage, do not need to verify if the power density of the electricity is above 5W/m^2. As a result, the European taxonomy templates where the KPI information will be presented will reflect this change in methodology. Consequently, the values reported for activity 4.5 will be lower compared to those reported in 2023 due to this adjustment.

- Additionally, for the generation activities of EDP Renováveis, in order to disaggregate the Turnover, CAPEX, and OPEX volumes for each economic activity (4.1, 4.3, and 7.6) under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2178,we use the information provided by analytical accounting, which means using the data from each reporting unit of EDP Renováveis to obtain the information by technology for that company (Europe, North America, South America and APAC. The group EDP Renováveis generates energy from renewable resources and has four reportable segments). This analysis excluded the holdings of EDP Renováveis, which were treated as a non-eligible activity because they do not generate energy from renewable sources. Allocations were used in the calculation of sustainability KPIs whenever it was necessary to reconcile the information by technology for each reporting unit of EDP Renováveis and reported operating segments:

  i. the proportion of each technology in generation to distribute revenues

  ii. the proportion of capacity under construction for each technology for distributing CAPEX

  iii. and for Sustainable OPEX, we use the operational MW, categorized by technology type.

- **Transmission/Distribution**: NACE code (D35.12 and D35.13) - Transmission and distribution of electricity (4.9 activity)

- **Supply:** NACE code (F42) - The following activities are eligibles: Installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6)

- Throughout 2024, EDP has worked towards expanding eligible activities to better meet the needs of investors in the transition to a low-carbon economy. These activities, which may become material, are part of macro sector 7 Construction and real estate activities contributing to climate change mitigation. However, this is a short- to medium-term process.

B. The substantial contribution to meet the climate change mitigation (SC)

C. The confirmation that its activities do no harm (DNSH) the remaining environmental objectives

D. The compliance with the Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS)

E. The turnover, the capital expenditures and the expenditures associated with activities eligible, aligned and non-eligible

Scope of the disclosure for the three financial environmental indicators

The scope of application of the EU Taxonomy for the EDP Group corresponds to its consolidation perimeter, i.e., the scope reflected in the Consolidated Accounts as of December 31, 2024. The consolidated entities correspond to subsidiaries where the group exercises control. The consolidated turnover of the EDP Group corresponds to the consolidated revenues of these subsidiaries (note 7 "Revenues and cost of Energy Sales and Services and Other" of Part IV - Financial Statements and Notes of the Integrated Annual Report 2024).

Regarding investments in jointly controlled or associated companies, where the EDP Group only exerts significant influence, these are reflected in the consolidated financial statements by the equity method. Thus, these entities do not have their revenues consolidated in the group's turnover (further details in note 22 - "Investments in Joint Ventures and Associates" in the notes of Part IV - Financial Statements and Notes of the Integrated Annual Report 2024).

A.The eligibility by NACE code activities for climate change mitigation and B. The substantial contribution to meet the climate change mitigation (SC)

Considering that EDP core currently focused on the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity and supply of gas, EDP assigned the Taxonomy-eligible economic activities to the following activities in accordance with Annex I of the Climate Delegated Act (EU 2021/2139) and Regulation (EU) 2022/1214: Manufacture of hydrogen (activity 3.10); using solar photovoltaic technology (activity 4.1); Electricity generation from wind power (activity 4.3); Electricity generation from hydropower (activity 4.5); Electricity generation from storage of electricity (activity 4.10) Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels (activity 4.29); High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels (activity 4.30); Transmission and distribution of electricity (4.9 activity); Installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6).

Activities excluded

- Coal thermoelectric power plants. EDP has no investments in these plants, and the revenues from coal plants in 2024 accounted for only 0.3% of the total revenues of the EDP Group.
- Supplier electricity activities with exception of the eligible activities (the installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6)).
- Holdings and Shared Services of EDP's subsidiaries were classified as non-eligible activities because they do not generate energy from eligibles sources.

Eligible and aligned activities

Low carbon activities

- Solar and wind-based electricity production activities (activities 4.1 and 4.3).
- Hydro plants (activities 4.5). In the calculation of the power indicator, to determine whether a project had a power density greater than 5W/m^2, it was necessary to consider cases where the same reservoir supplies several hydropower plants. The Venda Nova reservoir serves three hydropower plants (Vila Nova, Frades I, and Frades II), while the Paradela reservoir only serves Vila Nova, which receives water from both reservoirs. To calculate power density, the total installed capacities of all these plants were considered, along with the total area of the reservoirs serving them.
- Frades I and Frades II have reversible units (pumped storage) and are served by the Venda Nova reservoir. Since it's complex to determine which part of the reservoir serves each plant, the power indicator was calculated without considering the pumping criterion. Therefore, all these sites were classified under "Electricity generation from hydropower" instead of "Storage of electricity."
- Hydrogen (activity 3.10) – Investment in increasing renewable deployment supported by hydrogen to leverage a superior portfolio and infrastructure, considered as a competitive advantage.

Enabling activities (Activities that allow for the reduction of CO_2 emissions in other activities)

- **Generation activities** – Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6) correspond to distributed solar activity of EDP and Storage of electricity (activity 4.10).
- **Electricity transmission and distribution activities** (activity 4.9) in Portugal and Spain as part of the European Electricity System. Activities in Brazil were considered aligned because they are networks that transport more than 67% of energy from renewable sources.
- **Supplier electricity activities** in Portugal, Spain and Brazil includes the installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6).

Eligible but not aligned activities

- One hydro plant in Brazil (activity 4.5) was not included which represent about 2% of the EDP Group's installed capacity, as they do not meet the following criteria: the power density of the asset is greater than 5W/m^2.
- Combined Cycle Gas Turbine and cogeneration cycle plants (activities 4.29 and 4.30) were not included because they do not carry out their activities in compliance with the alignment criteria of

the delegated acts, namely the level of CO_2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO_2e/kWh.

C. The confirmation that its activities do no harm (DNSH) the remaining environmental objectives

Under its Environmental Policy, EDP outlines a set of commitments (Biodiversity protection, Circular economy promotion, Climate action – mitigation climate change (cc) and adaptation cc –, and Pollution prevention) that safeguard the implementation and maintenance of appropriate and effective environmental management systems, and that contribute towards Sustainable Development.

EDP's Environmental Policy provides the framework for determining material environmental issues. EDP promotes environmental protection and integrates it into the decision-making processes in the different phases of the projects: 1) Development; 2) Construction; 3) Operation and maintenance; 4) Dismantling and Repowering. The Company also includes a previous prospection phase, in order to identify the best locations for the future facilities. This additional phase also includes the identification of potential environmental issues.

As mentioned previously, EDP uses the climate change mitigation as the environmental objective to which its activities will make a substantial contribution by leading the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, it is necessary to apply the DNSH criteria in relation to the other five environmental objective, depending on the specific activity. EDP's approach regarding to DNSH is detailed below.

1. Climate change adaptation

i. How we demonstrate that EDP has a process to evaluate climate risk and perform vulnerability assessment for our projects and operations?

Climate change related risks and opportunities are fully integrated into EDP's risk management procedures, there is an annual process dedicated to assessing climate risks and opportunities at EDP. This process is structured into three distinct phases:

- **Risk identification** – EDP ensures an exhaustive identification of risks and opportunities in each business of its main geographies (Portugal, Spain, Brazil and USA) under the TCFD's recommendations. This identification involves validating the taxonomy of climate risks and opportunities aligned with EDP's corporate taxonomy. It should be noted that the identification of material risks for EDP is based on a prior list, as identified in the table in Section II of Appendix A of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation 2021/2139, of June 4.

- **Climate Scenario Alignment** – In its climate-related risk analysis EDP validates and updates the climate-related scenarios for physical risks. Mid/Long-term risk (6 to 26 years, specifically 2030 and 2050) is mainly related to physical risks that may affect EDP's asset portfolio, namely regarding extreme temperatures, extreme wind and rain events, and structural changes in physical parameters.EDP restricted the number of physical scenarios to three: RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. The analysis of physical variables was conducted by a specialized external consultant, utilizing the Copernicus database and other international databases. The next steps involve enhancing the harmonization of methodologies across the various business units, updating the scenarios and narratives to incorporate the 6th IPCC Climate Assessment Report (physical scenarios), and procuring a climate assessment tool to support the analysis and quantification of physical risks. Results highlighted two types of risks: structural reduction of water availability in Iberia and Brazil, affecting the productivity of hydroelectric generation assets in Portugal and Spain (chronic physical risk) and increased occurrence and severity of extreme weather events, causing damages to our electricity distribution assets (acute physical risks).

- **Climate-risk quantification and analysis of the risks based on the aggregated climate-related value@risk –** Each Business Unit and each area does a unique analysis of the impact of each risk and opportunity on EBITDA, which forms the basis of the quantification process. This quantification considers the expert identification of physical variables, their evolution, and the narratives about politics, society, economy, and technology associated with the various scenarios. Whenever feasible, the direct technique (anticipated loss/gain and maximum loss/gain at P95%) or, alternatively, the indirect method (probability/frequency, impact medium, and maximum impact P95%) is used to quantify each risk and opportunity. The aggregation of losses and gains takes into account correlations between opportunities and risks as well as between geographies for the group's analysis.

What are the adaptation solutions implemented?

Building on the progress made in 2023, the subsidiary companies continued to advance the development of their climate change adaptation plans in 2024, with the overall commitment being to achieve 100% implementation of the plans by the end of 2025. EDP develops climate adaptation plans by Business Unit based on the main identified risks according to a structured assessment of climate risks (TCFD), updating scenarios – when possible, using regionalized scenarios, assessing the evolution of climate variables and the main risks and opportunities for each business. These plans aim to improve EDP's infrastructure resilience to climate change, considering both the existing asset portfolio and new investments.

The group has climate change adaptation plans in place in its business units to ensure the resilience of infrastructure that may be exposed to extreme events of greater intensity and frequency, compared to reality as we know it to-day. Adaptation measures start from the selection of the facility in the development phase, with environmental and other complementary studies. After this first step, the Company identifies the characteristics necessary for the equipment to withstand the potential weather conditions of the region, current and future ones.

Examples of specific adaptation measures developed include the reinforcement of emergency response, such as greater involvement with the authorities and security forces, to improve the response to extreme phenomena. Additionally, measures include enhancing the response capacity of the protection equipment of the hydraulic circuits of the generator sets to cope with the increased intensity and frequency of extreme phenomena (e.g. heavy rainfall and more intense fires). These measures demonstrate EDP's commitment to integrating adaptation solutions that address the identified physical climate risks, as required by the taxonomy.

For more details about our approach and compliance with Appendix A “Generic Criteria for DNSH to climate change adaptation” consult our website for a breakdown of the physical risks associated with climate change by activity, an assessment of the main physical risks, and examples of initiatives that execute solutions for climate change adaption. Whenever possible, the costs related to climate change adaptation solutions will be included in the content made available there.

It should be emphasised that EDP has not made a differentiation between CAPEX related to eligible activities that contributes substantially to Climate Change Mitigation to which that are CAPEX associated with climate change adaptation initiatives.

2. Protection and restoration of biodiversity & ecosystems

EDP's new Business Plan for 2023-2026 includes targets related to Nature, with the overarching goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2040, a target endorsed by SBTi in early 2023. Furthermore, EDP has set a corporate objective to attain a Biodiversity "Net Gain" in all new projects with significant residual impacts by 2030. By 2026, EDP aims to have implemented Net Gain Biodiversity tracking systems in 100% of new projects, signifying the need for all internal knowledge and resources to be in place to enable the company to meet Nature's 2030 targets. Additionally, under EDP’s corporate commitments, EDP will not build new generation facilities in Natural Heritage Sites from the UNESCO World Heritage List.

EDP is aware of the sensitivity of natural ecosystems and the pressures affecting biodiversity. EDP's Environmental Policy establishes the Company's specific commitments to contribute to the mitigation of climate change, the promotion of the circular economy and the protection of biodiversity. This Policy is supplemented by internal guidance to establish a shared understanding of how to act, emphasizing the use of the mitigation hierarchy approach throughout the project life cycle as the initial step in fulfilling the overall biodiversity commitments.

Moreover, it is EDP’s duty to contribute to the development of research and conservation programs, as well as to broaden scientific knowledge on biodiversity matters by supporting institutions and strengthening dialogue and partnerships.

To support these commitments the EDP Group is still working on a document that will define the specific content of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP). A Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is an initiative, or a set of initiatives, framed by the mitigation hierarchy framework, with the overall goal of enhancing the biodiversity quality of the surrounding areas of an infrastructure/asset or a region where several infrastructures/assets of the company are located. These BAPs will be implemented in those areas considered at risk for biodiversity. This document outlines the main components of a BAP, the biodiversity monitoring process and the reporting and communication process.

i. How we demonstrate that for all projects/operations we pursue in accordance with EU regulation or equivalent national provisions or international standards?

Environmental impact assessment and/or risk mapping

Development

EDP projects/operations comply with EU regulations or equivalent national provisions or international standards.

During the development phase of any project of the Company, the potential environmental impacts are analysed in detail in the environmental impact studies and other specific environmental studies, always performed by professional external experts. These studies evaluate the possible impacts of the projects in factors such as fauna, flora, soil, air and water bodies, among others.

Through the prospection phase and prior to other procedures and EIAs (Environmental Impact Assessments), EDP carries out an analysis of environmental constraints and other environmental issues, with the objective of selecting the best location for the project, based on various criteria.

The environmental impact studies (EIAs and others) procedures are developed and conducted to ensure that the necessary studies are carried out to identify the environment state and the potential impacts so that they are avoided, minimized, and compensated -following the mitigation hierarchy- during all the project phases. EDP is committed to protecting the environment and biodiversity, and therefore the scope of environmental assessment (EIA) follows the regulation and legal requirements

defined by Authorities. Based on the environmental impact assessments, the national authority approves or not the project's construction, by submitting a declaration through the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or other kind of declarations.

Construction and operation phases

During the construction and operational phases, EDP conducts on-site environmental monitoring to identify and prevent possible impacts on the biodiversity.

During the construction phase, the Company implements a set of minimization, restoration and compensation measures necessary to avoid and remediate potential impacts. As example of a preventive measure the Company has the environmental surveillance during the construction phase. This surveillance enables EDP to check that applicable requirements are fulfilled, and preventive measures are implemented, as well as to control potential impacts not expected and manage them properly. In addition, the guarantee of a mitigation hierarchy approach is considered and incorporated into national laws. Under the responsibility of National Authorities, the licensing process is overseen throughout the project cycle; otherwise, the right to operate this project is inhibited.

Finally, EDP has a Corporate Environmental Management System and a Health & Safety Management System, certified according to ISO 14001 and ISO 45001, respectively, by an accredited external independent third party. To obtain these certificates external audits are performed each year to assess the:

- implementation of Environmental Policy
- internal procedures in place to minimize the potential effects environment (climate change, Biodiversity, Pollution, etc.)
- business units and overall performance on environmental issues
- safe and healthy work environment and to prevent health effects.

For the different markets, EDP has procedures for compliance with applicable environmental regulations. This regulatory monitoring is reviewed periodically and allows establishing measures and action plans to ensure compliance.

Dismantling and repowering phase

Under its Environmental Policy, EDP recognizes through the implementation and maintenance of appropriate and effective environmental management systems, the need to protect the Environment and integrate its components within decision-making processes at the different stages of development, construction, operation, and decommissioning of infrastructure. The EDP Group is committed to providing innovative and competitive solutions by ensuring coherence across all its activities and ecosystems: in power generation, the group aims to reappraise renewable energy supply chains throughout their value chain and manage thermoelectric assets until their decommissioning.

i. How we demonstrate that EDP implements any required mitigation and compensation measures for protecting the environment?

Through its on-site management systems, EDP promotes continuous improvement in its facilities, identifying any opportunity for improvement in its processes. All those projects located near or inside a protected area include the necessary studies and measures to protect biodiversity. EDP's initiatives have the same mitigation hierarchy: avoid, minimize, restore and compensate all the negative impacts that our projects could have. The application of the mitigation hierarchy approach is a core element of the biodiversity strategy under development. EDP started using IBAT to characterize its renewable assets and as an early risk screening tool for new projects. The use of this tool reinforces the mitigation hierarchy approach, integrating biodiversity into the investment decision-making process. Following IBAT datasets, by the end of 2024, EDP has analysed all its assets (hydro+wind+solar+thermal), identifying its location and exposure to biodiversity sensitive areas, with around 18% of assets located in or adjacent to World Database Protected Areas, and 19% located in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). The coverage is 27% when considering WPDA and/or KBA. During 2025, EDP will drill down this info to improve data quality, supported by internal Geographic Information Systems, already in place and being used thoroughly in Europe.

EDP establishes several measures, procedures and commitments towards biodiversity protection:

- contributing to avoiding or reducing biodiversity loss, favouring dynamic, comprehensive, locally owned management, long-term thinking and aiming for an overall positive balance
- contributing to the deepening of scientific knowledge on the different aspects of biodiversity, including through the establishment of partnerships
- EDP has created landscape and wildlife protection programs in impacted areas, in partnership with local public entities. These efforts have been recognized as valuable to maintain biodiversity and natural heritage

- depending on the environment and its facilities' EDP has compulsory and voluntary initiatives in place in terms of biodiversity and habitat conservation. The main environmental initiatives can be found on the EDP Biodiversity Report, this report (Part I Management Report) and also Integrated Annual Report 2024 of EDP Renováveis, Part 6- Sustainability Statement

- not building new generation facilities in areas included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, ensuring that it continues to have no presence in these territories. EDPR monitors all its facilities located in protected areas in order to identify those wind farms and solar plants that may have a potential impact on biodiversity and ensuring that all the necessary measures are in place. This monitoring process helps the Company to implement actions to avoid and mitigate such impact. EDP has made a first exercise following the LEAP approach (TNFD) for the identification and assessment of the nature-related impacts and dependencies in its direct operations. The impact materiality for EDP has been assessed based on the company knowledge and experience, as well as reinforced by the participation of EDP in taskforces leading collaborative experiences around the identification and assessment of impacts as dependencies on nature, as the WBCSD 'Roadmaps to Nature Positive Foundations' taskforce and the working group on 'Natural capital in the Spanish energy sector'

- during the construction and operation phases, EDP conducts on-site environmental monitoring to identify and prevent possible impacts on biodiversity and the ecosystem

- EDP has mechanisms in place to fight biodiversity potential impacts within its facilities, such as: Monitor collisions of birds and bats and their cumulative effect on species while limiting indiscriminate accesses that disturb sensitive species and habitats, restoration of affected vegetation areas, etc.

- EDP participates in several national and international organizations, working in these topics in a learning by sharing perspective involving not only other peers, but also partners such as NGO or Academia. This participation has supported the design of these targets although without direct contribution. Examples of these organizations where EDP participates: WBCSD; Act4Nature Portugal, Fundación Biodiversidad, Spain; REWI, USA

- be a TNFD adopter: Commit to disclose EDP's TNFD alignment by 2026.

EDP is reporting the information about the environmental impact assessment in its website (Transparency and Reporting).

3. Transition to a circular economy /Water/prevention of pollution

Our environmental policy provides the framework to consider the material environmental issues, an integral part of EDP's Environmental Policy, is ensured by environmental management systems certified in accordance with ISO14001:2015, aligned in a Corporate Environmental Management System (SIGAC), certified since 2008 by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (certificate no. ISO 14001 -0030519).

3.1 Transition to a circular economy

i. EDP promotes Circular Economy and the efficient use of natural resources in all its value chain. The Company has set our four ambitious circular economy targets for 2025 supported in four main axes of action (efficient use of resources and materials; durability; digitalization and resources enhancement).

The Company's Environmental Policy outlines the circular economy commitments and how the EDP promotes efficient use of natural resources in its activities, wherever possible, within the framework of a life-cycle analysis, in particular:

- minimising the use of natural resources required for the proper execution of its activities

- optimising and efficiently managing internal products and services, promoting a circular economy among our customers

- maximising the recovery of waste and its reintroduction into the economy as by-products.

ii. EDP includes circularity and waste management aspects from the procurement phase

At group level, EDP's supplier management approach is based on a holistic view of the sustainable supply chain which, through the EDPartners programme, enables the group to ensure the integrated coordination of activities.

EDP's supply chain management approach also includes waste management and circular economy. Please, refer to EDP's supply chain approach to find more information about the Company's approach. The Company also includes circular economy within its engagement process with suppliers:

- Sustainable Procurement Policy (point 11)

- Sustainable Procurement Protocol that defines the Company's action protocol and due diligence process
- EDP Supplier Code of Conduct (environmental commitments)
- in Europe & Latin America, EDPR has a Suppliers Sustainability Guide in place for both construction and O&M operations, providing an overview of the sustainability requirements EDPR expects its suppliers to meet, including recycling guidance and recommendations
- ESG priorities for strategic suppliers, including circular economy.

iii. Engaging with manufacturing suppliers to promote circular economy

In 2024, EDP has continued to enhance its analysis of five ESG priorities in its tenders (Request for Proposals and other processes) for strategic equipment purchases, primarily solar and wind equipment. These priorities include Decarbonisation, Circular Economy, Human and Labour Rights, Health and Safety, and Transparency and Biodiversity. The Company has also engaged with suppliers to share their LCAs (Life-Cycle Analysis) and environmental information about their products, including circular economy and recycling rates.

During EDP's engagement process with suppliers, the Company shares its ESG priorities with turbine, modules, structure and inverters and module suppliers.

iv. EDP waste approach during operations and dismantling

EDP promotes the recycling during its operations. The Company engages with waste treatment suppliers and contractors to find ways and solutions that help the Company achieve its expected recovery rates.

The efficiency of wind turbines and solar panels, as well as their end of life, are evaluated by the Company for their replacement or dismantling. The repowering of wind farms has been one of the solutions applied by EDPR, which consists of reducing the number of wind turbines and replacing them with more efficient models. The new modern models allow the Company to increase installed capacity, CO_2 avoided, and clean energy generated, while reducing the land area per MW.

v. Joining industry initiatives, forums and pilot projects with partners

Since 2017, the Company has joined some initiatives and projects, and has also worked with suppliers such as: the collaboration with Thermal Recycling of Composite (R3FIBER), RECICLALIA, the LIFE REFIBRE project or the pilot project with the Associação Portuguesa de Energias Renováveis (APREN). EDP is also a member of the Global Alliance for Sustainable Energy, which also addresses the circular economy.

EDP promote the circularity practices. The "Close the Loop Program" is an example of this commitment. This initiative focuses on keeping the environment at the forefront through more efficient use of resources and materials. It promotes solutions that extend the life cycle of products and ensures accountability for product materials and assets. This announcement highlights EDPR North America's partnership with SOLARCYCLE, an advanced technology-based solar recycling company, and underscores ongoing collaboration with 18 additional leaders in the recycling services sector throughout North America.

3.2 Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

All facilities comply with current Portuguese and European legal obligations and environmental licenses. This includes adherence to national regulations and directives such as Directive 2000/60/EC.

EDP's hydropower facilities are certified under ISO 14001 and, in Portugal, by EMAS. These certifications ensure that robust environmental management systems are in place and are continuously improved. The EMAS environmental statement, verified annually by the Portuguese Environment Agency (APA), provides detailed reports on the environmental performance of these facilities, including information on ecological flow regimes.

EDP is committed to mitigating its impacts, managing risks and promoting the continuous improvement of processes, practices and performance through a collaborative approach with stakeholders for the sustainable management and efficient use of water.

Impacts:

- the use of water by thermal power plants results in a wastewater output and can increase the temperature of water bodies receiving cooling water discharges
- the presence of dams transforms lotic systems into lentic systems with very different hydraulic characteristics

- the reservoirs of hydroelectric power stations increase access to water for other uses, such as agriculture, water consumption and leisure, serving as strategic water reserves and helping to regulate floods downstream.

For the mitigation of the impacts:

- When developing projects, and during the construction phase, EDP evaluates the impacts on water bodies and defines measures that it implements in the construction and operation phase. All environmental impact assessments of new projects have associated compensatory measures depending on the identified impact, namely measures aimed at protecting habitats, water quality and aquatic fauna.
- EDP monitors the volume of water managed in its assets. Data on water quality monitoring and the effectiveness of the ecological flow regimes are regularly communicated to the regulator.
- EDP has implemented rigorous monitoring plans for its production equipment assets to prevent environmental incidents that could impact water resources. These plans include monitoring the water quality of reservoirs and assessing the effectiveness of ecological flow regimes. Data from these monitoring activities are regularly communicated to the regulator. The plans encompass regular inspections, maintenance schedules, and immediate response protocols for any detected issues. This comprehensive approach ensures that any potential problems are promptly addressed, thereby safeguarding water quality and maintaining ecological balance.
- EDP has implemented several measures to ensure the safe migration of fish upstream, tailored to the specific ecosystems present in the affected water bodies. These measures include fish passages to facilitate the natural migration of fish species and continuous monitoring of fish populations and migration patterns to assess the effectiveness of the implemented measures and support ongoing improvements. This tracking is conducted through periodic reports submitted to the regulator. Additionally, there are maintenance plans in place to ensure the proper functioning of these measures.
- EDP ensures the release of minimum ecological flows in all relevant water bodies to maintain the health of aquatic ecosystems. The ecological flow regimes released through existing devices are agreed upon with the legal authority, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.
- EDP reports annually through the EMAS environmental statement to all stakeholders information about the ecological flow regimes implemented in EDP's operations.
- EDP uses the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct to assess its exposure to water risk on a river basin scale. A local analysis is subsequently conducted, considering quantitative information from national institutions and the experience of internal operations teams.

3.3. Pollution prevention and control

In pollution prevention, we employ the best available techniques to eliminate potential adverse effects, address impacts when no compatible and viable alternative exists, and consistently monitor and control existing impacts. Our pollution prevention measures are aligned with the following hierarchy towards achieving zero pollution in the air, water, and soil: prevent; minimize and control and eliminate and remediate.

Thermoelectric power plants are covered by stringent environmental permits, which establish continuous monitoring, taking into account parameters and sensitivity to the environment in which they are integrated. These have physical-chemical treatment processes, for both gaseous emissions and wastewater, ensuring that they are emitted in accordance with the limit values established for each parameter.

In the electricity distribution activity, the main impact mitigation measures are at the level of landscape integration of overhead lines, installation of acoustic barriers and oil retention systems. In the management of transformers contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), in addition to complying with current legislation, EDP adopts the best practices for identification, screening and referral for appropriate final treatment of waste with PCB. Equipment with PCB concentrations above 50ppm, which are increasingly residual in the group, will be completely deactivated by 2025.

In order to respond to emergencies, internal emergency plans and, when applicable, external emergency plans are defined, with scenarios of potential emergencies or serious accidents involving hazardous substances.

D. The compliance with the Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS)

EDP complies with guidelines pertaining to human rights and labour rights, as well as corruption, taxation and fair competition. EDP's policies are listed below:

- **Human and Labour Rights Policy** is publicly available in this link
- **The Integrity Policy** (bribery and corruption) is available in this link
- **EDP Group Fiscal Policy** is publicly available in this link
- **Healthy Competition Practices Commitment** is publicly available in this link.

Both policies are prescriptive, covering positioning, standards and legal references, management structure and ownership, principles of action, complaint systems, among others.

Under these policies EDP confirms compliance with the following guidelines / conventions:

- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- International Labour Organisation's (ILO) declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work
- The eight ILO core conventions
- International Bill of Human Rights.

The Company's Code of Ethics outlines its commitment to respecting human and labor rights, ensuring integrity in its actions, such as preventing corruption and bribery, and establishing relationships of trust with various stakeholders. It also details the processes for detecting infractions of the ethics code and responding to non-compliance situations.

EDP has a Compliance Management System that is structured around the development of the Global Compliance Program and Specific Compliance Programs. These programs include: 1) Integrity/Anti-corruption; 2) Prevention of Money Laundering; 3) Personal Data Protection; 4) Prevention of Criminal Risks; 5) Internal Control System for Financial Reporting; 6) Competition; 7) Separation of Activities; 8) Environment; and 9) Health and Safety. Each of these programs follows a structured approach comprising nine components: 1) Governance Model, 2) Risk Management, 3) Policies and Procedures, 4) Training and Communication, 5) Reporting, 6) Incident Management, 7) Monitoring, 8) Due diligence and 9)Continuous Improvement. Through these nine components EDP ensures the prevention, the detection and response to non-compliance situations.

The Specific Compliance Program related with Integrity/Anti-corruption includes the following components:

- **Governance**: Ethics Commission; Ethics & Compliance Officer; Ethics&Compliance Global Unit which independence is guaranteed through the reporting to the Executive Board of Directors and to the General and Supervisory Board/ Financial Matters Committee / Audit Committee
- **Risk Assessment**: risks identification, risk assessment and mitigation (with the development of specific compliance procedures and control mechanisms)
- **Policies and procedures** EDP Code of Ethics; EDP Integrity Policy; EDP Code of conduct for Top Management and Senior Financial Officers; EDP Suppliers Code of conduct; Third parties' integrity due diligence (IDD) procedure; Interaction with Public Agents and Politically Exposed Persons procedure; Prevention of Conflicts of Interests procedure; Donations and Sponsorships procedure; Offers and Events procedure.

The track is assured by:

- **Control mechanisms**: specific control mechanisms to ensure the application of EDP's Integrity Policy and of the implemented procedures in relation to anti-bribery and corruption matters
- **Training and communications**: development of specific ethics and integrity training plans
- **Complaints channels (Whistleblowing)**: Speak Up Channel; other specific/local whistleblowing channels; Investigations Procedure, defining rules applicable to the management of communications/complaints received through the different existing channels
- **Testing and monitoring**: internal audit function; internal audit specific engagements addressing integrity matters, included in the annual internal audit planning; Internal audit assessment of the Integrity Compliance Program (control testing); External audits (Group Internal Control over Financial Reporting annual independent certification and external certifications ISO 37001 – Anti-bribery management System)
- **Reporting**: the compliance function ensures the reporting of the development and operation of the Integrity/Anti-bribery and corruption Compliance Program to the Executive Board of Directors and to the General Supervisory Board (Audit Committee).

Compliance with the fair competition requirements of the Minimum Safeguards

- The Company follows the applicable regulations on fair competition, ensuring compliance in all markets in which it operates.
- Through its Code of Ethics EDP prioritises relationships of trust and fair competition with all its stakeholders, promoting an honest and respectful relationship with all of them. In this sense, it is fundamental for the Company to promote integrity and good reputation in its business practices, through good practices of healthy competition.
- In this sense, the Company establishes through its Code and the Healthy Competition Practices Commitment the guidelines for action and the situations to be avoided in order to ensure that no anti-competitive practices take place. EDP, through training of new hires on the Company's Code of Ethics and periodic communications regarding the Code and its compliance.

Compliance with tax regulation, tax governance and tax risk management processes

The Company ensures compliance with applicable tax regulations and has certifications to support this. The EDP Group's Tax Policy establishes the Company's approach to tax management. In addition, EDP reports its approach to tax issues, as well as tax governance, risk management and its tax contribution country by country in its Tax Transparency Report.

Compliance with Human and Labour Rights and due diligence requirements from the EU Taxonomy and the Minimum Safeguards

- EDP identifies its supply chain as a key segment to achieve its sustainability goals and anticipate potential risks. The Company's commitment to respect human rights is part of its public statements and commitments, such as the Human and Labour Rights Policy, the Code of Ethics, the Integrity Policy and the Supplier Code of Conduct, among others. The Company has a due diligence process for the management of the supply chain on legal compliance, integrity, human and labour rights to counterparties with deals above €25k. This process covers 99% of the purchasing volume and results in the exclusion of those who do not guarantee compliance with national and international standards. The Due Diligence process has been directed at contracted or yet-to-be contracted suppliers. Currently, regarding the relevant sectors for the value chain of the electricity sector, EDP aims to extend Due Diligence for indirect suppliers. EDP is currently working on this issue, discussing with its suppliers exposed to risks, modifying contractual clauses, requesting equivalent commitments and the principle of independent auditing. In this area, the photovoltaic panels sector is a priority, insofar as it is a strategic technology in EDP's business plan and is exposed to geopolitical conflict, is affected by accusations of forced labour, customs controls, price rises and logistical disruptions, generating significant medium/long term uncertainty. The company works with suppliers to ensure the respect for human and labour rights in its operations. This involves screening, risk assessment, monitoring of suppliers and continuous dialogue and engagement with suppliers, in order to anticipate and mitigate potential risks. For the direct activity of EDP and its contractors, the Company has a series of policies and procedures that outline its commitments and measures to manage human rights in its value chain.
- Regarding the health and safety management of employees and contractors in operations, EDP has an Integrated Environmental and Health and Safety Management System, which applies to all its facilities and is certified by an authorized third party. In addition, for the renewables part in Europe and Latin America, it has sustainability guides for the contractors in charge of the construction and maintenance of the facilities. In addition, EDP develops specific guidelines to subcontractors in the facilities. These guidelines include H&S and Environmental issues.
- When it comes to human capital EDP has internal policies and procedures that seek to promote equality and non-discrimination, the recruitment and retention of talent and the reconciliation of work and personal life. In addition, for each country in which the Company operates, it has systems in place to ensure compliance with regulations regarding collective bargaining agreements and workers' rights.

E. The turnover, the capital expenditures and the expenditures associated with activities eligible, aligned and non-eligible

EDP follows the definitions of KPIs related to Turnover, capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) in accordance with the sections 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2021/2178) associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities as defined in the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act on climate (EU 2021/2139) , the complementary delegated act EU 2022/1214 and the European Commission notices C(2023) 3850, C(2023) 3851 and C/2023/305.

KPIs of EDP

In points A to D, we identified the economic activities covered by the European Classification and then collaborated with different units of the EDP Group regarding the technical alignment criteria (SC and the DNSH) and MSS to determine eligible, non-aligned, and non-eligible activities, thereby

imputing the environmental financial KPIs. We are aware of the need to adapt our financial process system and processes for data collection and production of financial environmental information. This means that from the very first moment we disclosed the KPIs under Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, we have been constantly improving the calculation process, resulting in some methodological changes every year. This year was no exception, and some changes were introduced as presented below.

- **Eligibility:** Last year, we included activities from NACE 4.10 under NACE 4.5. This year, we have corrected that situation by individualizing this activity. The activities related to the operation of electricity storage, including pumped hydropower storage, do not need to verify if the power density of the electricity is above 5W/m^2. As a result, the European taxonomy templates where the KPI information will be presented will reflect this change in methodology. Consequently, the values reported for activity 4.5 will be lower compared to those reported in 2023 due to this adjustment.

- **Non- eligibility:** The mentioned analysis excluded the Holdings and Shared Services of EDP's subsidiaries, which were treated as a non-eligible activity because they do not generate energy from eligible sources.

- **Data collection:**

  i. For the generation activities of EDP Renováveis, in order to disaggregate the Turnover, CAPEX, and OPEX volumes for each economic activity (4.1, 4.3, and 7.6) under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, we use the information provided by analytical accounting, which means using the data from each reporting unit of EDP Renováveis to obtain the information by technology for that company.

  ii. For OPEX we use the information collected under the analytical system by reporting unit and segment. The mentioned costs correspond to some of the items of the "Maintenance and Repair", namely, "Subcontracts"; "Office materials and tools"; “leases and tools"; "Maintenance and repairs”; Cleaning and hygiene"; "Maintenance and repairs - Other" and "Surveillance and security" which are necessary to ensure the continued and effective functioning of the eligible activities. In addition to the costs indicated, we also considered personnel costs related with maintenance and repairs. These costs were calculated based on the total personnel costs and allocated by reporting segment unit, considering the number of employees involved in operation and maintenance activities. This approach ensured the acquisition of information related to the human resources costs necessary to maintain the continuity and effective functioning of these activities.

- **Methodology:** Allocations were used in the calculation of sustainability KPIs whenever it was necessary to distribute the item "Others" associated with its taxonomy-eligible activities, as well as to reconcile the information by technology for each reporting unit and reported operating segments:

  i. the proportion of each technology in generation to distribute revenues

  ii. the proportion of capacity under construction for each technology for distributing CAPEX

  iii. and for Sustainable OPEX, we use the operational MW, categorized by technology type.

Proportion of turnover

EDP discloses the part of their net turnover (as defined in Section 1.1.1. of Annex I to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178) that corresponds to their Taxonomy-eligible economic activities. The denominator corresponds to the net turnover as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2013/34/EU.

The proportion of Taxonomy-eligible and aligned turnover was calculated as the portion of the turnover derived from products and services associated with EDP’s aligned activities: electricity generation, electricity transmission and electricity distribution and electricity supply activities- solar distributed generation (numerator) divided by the total turnover in the reporting period (denominator).

The values were obtained from our financial system (Magnitude), which provides information by reported operating segments and by technology, with exception of the EDP Renováveis.

In this case, in order to disaggregate the Turnover for each economic activity (4.1, 4.3, and 7.6) under Article 8th of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, we use the information provided by analytical accounting, which means using the data from each reporting unit of EDP Renováveis to obtain the information by technology for that company (Europe, North America, South America and APAC. The group EDP Renováveis generates energy from renewable resources and has four reportable segments). This analysis excluded the holdings of EDP Renováveis, which were treated as a non-eligible activity because they do not generate energy from renewable sources. Allocations were used in the calculation of sustainability KPIs whenever it was necessary to reconcile the financial information by technology for each reporting unit of each reportable segments of EDP Renováveis and reported operating segment (<=0.6%):

i. the proportion of each technology in generation to distribute revenues

ii. the proportion of capacity under construction for each technology for distributing CAPEX

iii. and for Sustainable OPEX, we use the operational MW, categorized by technology type.

The total turnover in the reporting period is based on the Company's consolidated revenues in accordance with IAS 1.82(a) which corresponds to note 7 "Revenues and cost of energy sales and services and other" of Part IV – Financial Statements and Notes of the Integrated Annual Report 2024 and are derived from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned activities.

Proportion of CAPEX

EDP discloses eligible CAPEX information, in accordance with Section 1.1.2.2 of Annex I to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2021/2178) focuses on the CAPEX that is related to assets or processes corresponding to Taxonomy-eligible economic activities. The denominator covers the capitalized costs that are accounted based on the application of the international financial reporting standards (IFRS) as adopted by Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008, namely property plant and equipment, intangible assets, right of use assets and investment property.

i. How CAPEX was determined and allocated to the numerator?

The numerator consists of the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with EDP's aligned activities: renewable electricity generation, electricity transmission and electricity distribution and electricity supply activities- mobility and solar distributed generation (considered as components necessary to execute the activity). Consequently, all CAPEX invested into planning, construction, operation and maintenance of generation electricity plants, electricity networks, electricity supply activity are considered in the numerator of the CAPEX KPI.

In 2024, EDP's investment totalled €4.75 Bn, mostly dedicated to the construction of new renewable capacity, electricity networks, and the promotion of energy efficiency, focusing on the supply and demand of renewable energies and sustainable mobility solutions in line with the 2 updated Business Plan for 2024-2026. As part of its energy transition strategy, the group has been advancing the dismantling and conversion of its coal-fired power plants with the aim of being coal-free by 2025 and working towards achieving Net Zero by 2040. EDP has taken significant steps in implementing its coal business exit strategy by the end of 2025, with announcements including:

i. the sale of 80% and a 20% put option of the Pecém thermal power plant in Brazil.

ii. conversion of the Aboño II thermal power plant in Spain from coal to gas, expected to occur around mid-2025, representing an investment in the mid double-digit millions of Euros. The plant will continue to operate using blast furnace gas, serving as a case study in circular economy in Europe by valorizing this by-product and avoiding the emission of 1 million tons of CO_2 per year.

iii. establishment of a new partnership with Corporación Masaveu, S.A. (CM), through the sale of a 50% stake in Aboño, reflecting an Enterprise Value of approximately €350m and an Equity Value of €60m for 100% of the asset.The new partnership between EDP and CM, consolidated by EDP through the equity method, provides for joint control in the management of Aboño and the transfer of the plants' liabilities. EDP will retain 100% management and development of the just transition projects underway in Aboño, including hydrogen and renewable energy projects; as well as,

iv. a request for authorization to close the coal-fired power plants of Soto 3 and Los Barrios in Spain. This commitment is also evidenced by the ongoing process of the Sines coal-fired power plant in Portugal, which is already being dismantled to convert it to hydrogen. EDP has been focusing on adapting the facilities of the Soto 3 and Los Barrios coal-fired power plants in Spain to new technologies, particularly in the creation of Hydrogen and Storage Hubs.

ii. Explanation about the basis on which the CAPEX was calculated, including any assessment in the allocation of revenues or expenditures to different economic activities

Total CAPEX consists of additions to tangible and intangible fixed assets during the financial year, before depreciation, amortisation, and any re-measurements, including those resulting from revaluations and impairments, as well as excluding changes in fair value. In 2024, it includes acquisitions of tangible fixed assets (IAS 16) gross of government grants and net of dismantling costs and intangible fixed assets (IAS 38) except for CO_2 licenses and amounts reclassified from financial assets to intangible assets for service concession arrangements. Additions resulting from business combinations are also included. Goodwill is not included in CAPEX, as it is not defined as an intangible asset in accordance with IAS 38. Additions related to rights of use are not being considered.

Please refer to Financial Statements and notes– note 17 "Property, plant and equipment", note 19 "Intangible assets", note 35 "Financial Debt", note 37 "Provisions" and note 51 Operating segments, Table "Reconciliation of information between Operating Segments and financial Statements for 31 December 2024, item "Total Operating Investment of EDP Group ".

Proportion of OPEX

EDP discloses eligible OPEX information in accordance with Section 1.1.3.2 of Annex I to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2021/2178) related to assets or processes associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities. The denominator corresponds to direct non-capitalised costs that relate to research and development, building renovation measures, short-term lease, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant and equipment by the company or third party to whom activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continued and effective functioning of such assets.

i. How OPEX was determined and allocated to the numerator

The numerator consists of the Sustainable OPEX related to assets or processes associated with EDP's aligned activities from electricity generation, electricity transmission, electricity distribution and supply activities. The mentioned costs correspond to some of the items of the "Maintenance and Repair"; "Subcontracts"; "Office materials and tools"; "leases and tools"; "Maintenance and repairs"; Cleaning and hygiene"; "Maintenance and repairs - Other" and "Surveillance and security" of the note 9. Supplies and services – Financial Statements and Notes of the Integrated Annual Report 2024 which are necessary to ensure the continued and effective functioning of the eligible activities. In addition to the costs indicated, we also considered personnel costs related with maintenance and repairs. These costs were calculated based on the total personnel costs and allocated by reporting segment unit, considering the number of employees involved in operation and maintenance activities. This approach ensured the acquisition of information related to the human resources costs necessary to maintain the continuity and effective functioning of these activities.

ii. Explanation about the basis on which the OPEX was calculated, including any assessment in the allocation of revenues or expenditures to different economic activities.

The denominator, total OPEX, cannot be directly cross-referenced with the Company's consolidated financial statements, as it only includes the maintenance and repair and other direct expenditures relating to day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant and equipment as allocated to the Company's internal cost centres for maintenance and repairs and non-capitalised costs for leases. In 2024, the denominator also included costs for training and other human resources adaptation needs, but did not yet include direct non-capitalised costs for research and development.

Approach to double counting

- The EDP's eligibles activities contribute substantially for the climate change mitigation. Thus, the taxonomy alignment was assessed in this context. It was not necessary to distinguish for the three indicators the amounts allotted to the different environmental objectives because EDP does not have eligible activities that are simultaneously contributing to various environmental objectives. It should be emphasised that EDP has not made a differentiation between CAPEX related to eligible activities that contributes substantially to Climate Change Mitigation to which that are CAPEX associated with climate change adaptation initiatives

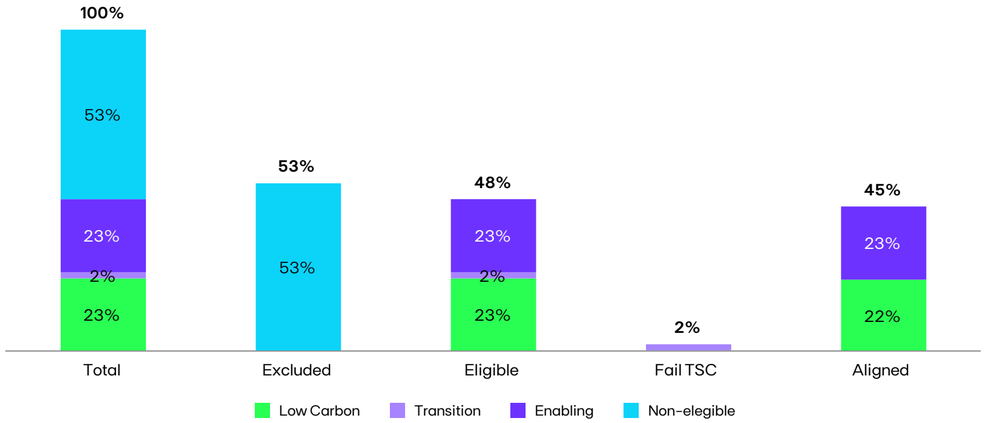
- The calculations of those financial environmental indicators follow the accounting policies which are described in the Part IV Financial Statements and Notes - note 2 "Accounting policies" and note 3 "Recent accounting standards and interpretations issued" of the Integrated Annual Report 2024. As a result, double counting (mainly related with intragroup transactions eliminations) is avoided.

Comparative information

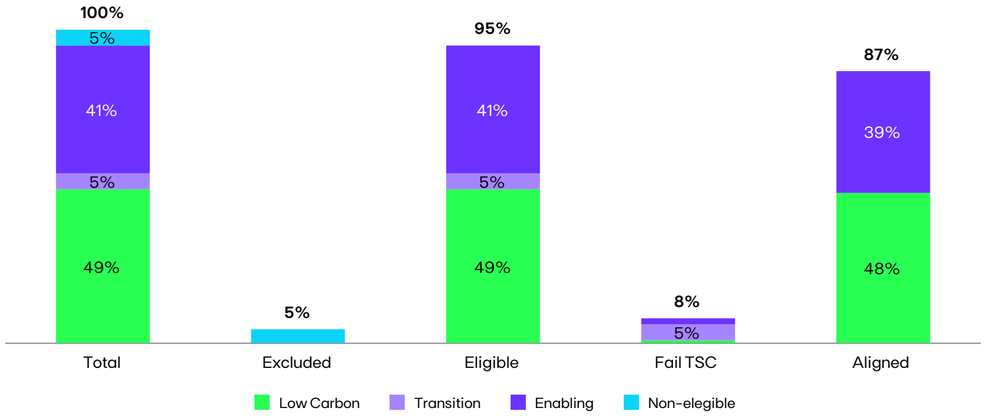
The graphs in the next page summarise the information of the following pages about the disclosure of the proportion of the turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditures eligible, non-eligible and aligned with the European Taxonomy under the new templates for reporting the financial environmental key indicators under the Annex V of the European Commission Notice C(2023) 3851 which amends the annex II of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2021/2178) and the disclosure of the proportion of fossil gas energy activities under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214).

Compared to 2023, the variation in revenues was +2.3pp YoY, and for CAPEX, it was -3.1pp YoY. The increase in turnover was due to higher revenues associated with distributed activity (activity 4.9). EDP is contributing to powering homes, businesses, electric vehicles, and the integration of renewable energy. The reduction in CAPEX was due to decreased investment, particularly in centralized solar (activity 4.1). For OPEX, a comparison is not possible because the values are based on different criteria. This year, we directly linked the OPEX amount to the respective business segments instead of using the total weights of reporting segments of the OPEX group as a proxy. This approach diluted the weight of the supply reporting segment, which is not eligible (with exception the eligible activities (the installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6)).

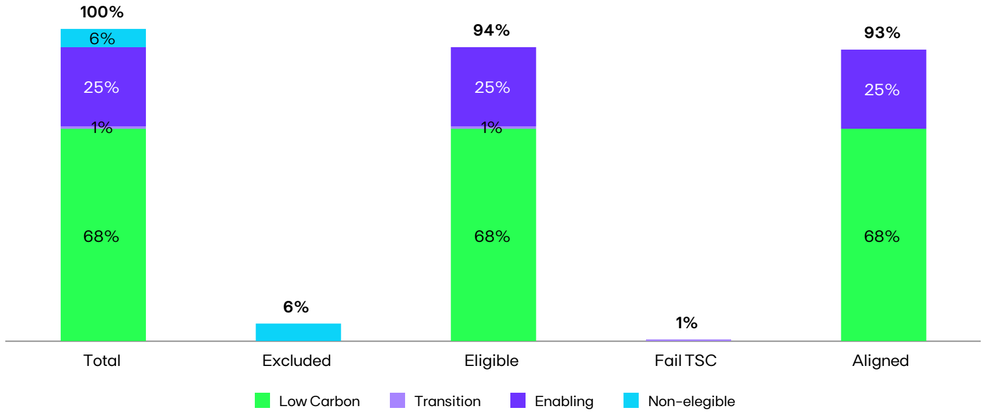
Turnover



OPEX



CAPEX



Templates of the European Commission Communication of the 27 June 2023, C(2023) 3851 which amends templates of the delegated act (EU) 2021/2178

Financial year 2024		2024		SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION CRITERIA (5)							DNSH (6)									
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (1)	CODE (a) (2)	TURNOVER (3)	PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (4)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (5)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (6)	WATER (7)	POLLUTION (8)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (9)	BIODIVERSITY (10)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (11)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (12)	WATER (13)	POLLUTION (14)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (15)	BIODIVERSITY (16)	MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (17)	PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ALIGNED (A.1.) OR ELIGIBLE (A.2.) TURNOVER, YEAR 2023 (18)	CATEGORY ENABLING ACTIVITY (19)	CATEGORY TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY (20)
		euros	%							Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	269,444,611	1.8%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.9%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3	1,959,221,271	13.1%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13.0%		
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5	1,125,582,560	7.5%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7.7%		
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	3,051,053,793	20.4%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18.6%	E	
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10	122,562,441	0.8%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.7%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	CCM 7.4	2,874,579	0.0%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6	239,663,580	1.6%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2.0%	E	
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		6,770,402,834	45.2%	45.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	43.0%		
Of which Enabling		3,416,154,392	22.8%	22.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21.4%	E	
Of which Transitional		0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		T

Financial year 2024		2024		SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION CRITERIA (5)						DNSH (6)								
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (1)	CODE (a) (2)	TURNOVER (3)	PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (4)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (5)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (6)	WATER (7)	POLLUTION (8)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (9)	BIODIVERSITY (10)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (11)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (12)	WATER (13)	POLLUTION (14)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (15)	BIODIVERSITY (16)	MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (17)	PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ALIGNED (A.1.) OR ELIGIBLE (A.2.) TURNOVER, YEAR 2023 (18)	CATEGORY ENABLING ACTIVITY (19)	CATEGORY TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY (20)
		euros	%							Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5/CCA 4.5	53,846,094	0.4%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.3%		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29/CCA 4.29	266,136,061	1.8%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								3.6%		
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30/CCA 4.30	13,124,706	0.1%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.2%		
Turnover of Taxonomy eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		333,106,862	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								4.1%		
A. Turnover of Taxonomy eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		7,103,509,696	47.5%	47.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								47.0%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Turnover of Taxonomy non-eligible activities		7,862,252,153	52.5%																
Total		14,965,761,849	100%																

Note to column (18): a) Last year, we included activities from NACE 4.10 under NACE 4.5. b) This year, we have corrected that situation by individualizing this activity. Last year, we classified the activities of EDP R that were not directly associated with electricity production as non-aligned. This year, we corrected this by considering them non-eligible, and the adjustment was also made in 2023.
Note to line B. Taxonomy non-eligible activities. The turnover from coal thermoelectric power plants corresponds to 0.3% in 2024

	PROPORTION OF TURNOVER/TOTAL TURNOVER	
	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PER OBJECTIVE	TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE PER OBJECTIVE
CCM	45.2 %	47.5 %
CCA	— %	47.5 %
WTR	— %	— %
CE	— %	— %
PPC	— %	— %
BIO	— %	— %

Financial year 2024		2024		SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION CRITERIA (5)						DNSH (6)									
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (1)	CODE (a) (2)	CAPEX (3)	PROPORTION OF CAPEX (4)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (5)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (6)	WATER (7)	POLLUTION (8)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (9)	BIODIVERSITY (10)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (11)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (12)	WATER (13)	POLLUTION (14)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (15)	BIODIVERSITY (16)	MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (17)	PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ALIGNED (A.1.) OR ELIGIBLE (A.2.) TURNOVER, YEAR 2023 (18)	CATEGORY ENABLING ACTIVITY (19)	CATEGORY TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY (20)
		euros	%							Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Manufacture of hydrogen	CCM 3.10	6,716	0.0%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	1,220,137,896	25.7%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	49.6%		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3	1,968,016,146	41.5%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24.5%		
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5	39,421,774	0.8%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.7%		
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	936,213,709	19.7%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16.7%	E	
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10	7,652,279	0.2%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.2%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	CCM 7.4	17,658,516	0.4%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.2%	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6	239,745,866	5.1%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4.5%	E	
CAPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.1.)		4,428,852,903	93.3%	93.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	96.4%		
Of which Enabling		1,201,270,370	25.3%	25.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21.6%	E	
Of which Transitional		0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0%		T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5/CCA 4.5	896,207	0.0%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0%		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29/CCA 4.29	37,468,907	0.8%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.7%		

Financial year 2024		2024		SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION CRITERIA (5)						DNSH (6)									
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (1)	CODE (a) (2)	CAPEX (3)	PROPORTION OF CAPEX (4)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (5)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (6)	WATER (7)	POLLUTION (8)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (9)	BIODIVERSITY (10)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (11)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (12)	WATER (13)	POLLUTION (14)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (15)	BIODIVERSITY (16)	MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (17)	PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ALIGNED (A.1.) OR ELIGIBLE (A.2.) TURNOVER, YEAR 2023 (18)	CATEGORY ENABLING ACTIVITY (19)	CATEGORY TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY (20)
		euros	%							Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
CAPEX of Taxonomy eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		38,365,114	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								0.7%		
A. CAPEX of Taxonomy eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		4,467,218,017	94.1%	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								97.1%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
CAPEX of Taxonomy non-eligible activities		278,233,441	5.9%																
Total		4,745,451,458	100%																

Note to column (18): a) Last year, we included activities from NACE 4.10 under NACE 4.5. b) This year, we have corrected that situation by individualizing this activity. Last year, we classified the activities of EDP R that were not directly associated with electricity production as non-aligned. This year, we corrected this by considering them non-eligible, and the adjustment was also made in 2023.
Note to line B. Taxonomy non-eligible activities. The CAPEX from coal thermoelectric power plants corresponds to 0.0% in 2024.

	PROPORTION OF CAPEX/TOTAL CAPEX	
	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PER OBJECTIVE	TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE PER OBJECTIVE
CCM	93.3 %	94.1 %
CCA	— %	94.1 %
WTR	— %	— %
CE	— %	— %
PPC	— %	— %
BIO	— %	— %

Financial year 2024		2024		SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION CRITERIA (5)						DNSH (6)									
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (1)	CODE (a) (2)	OPEX (3)	PROPORTION OF OPEX (4)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (5)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (6)	WATER (7)	POLLUTION (8)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (9)	BIODIVERSITY (10)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (11)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (12)	WATER (13)	POLLUTION (14)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (15)	BIODIVERSITY (16)	MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (17)	PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ALIGNED (A.1.) OR ELIGIBLE (A.2.) TURNOVER, YEAR 2023 (18)	CATEGORY ENABLING ACTIVITY (19)	CATEGORY TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY (20)
		euros	%							Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Manufacture of hydrogen	CCM 3.10	0	0.0 %	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0 %		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	45,799,552	6.0 %	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1.5 %		
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3	312,506,424	41.2 %	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	33.2 %		
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5	7,142,735	0.9 %	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1.2 %		
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	268,453,040	35.4 %	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	31.0 %	E	
Storage of electricity	CCM 4.10	3,037,993	0.4 %	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.6 %	E	
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6	22,198,702	2.9 %	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.5 %	E	
OPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.1.)		659,138,448	86.9 %	86.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	67.9 %		
Of which Enabling		293,689,736	38.7 %	38.7 %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32.1 %	E	
Of which Transitional		0	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.0		T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
Electricity generation from hydropower	CCM 4.5/CCA 4.5	8,104,145	1.1 %	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.7 %		
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.29/CCA 4.29	38,866,639	5.1 %	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1.3 %		
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30/CCA 4.30	548,743	0.1 %	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1 %		
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6/CCA 7.6	15,222,621	2.0 %	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0 %		

Financial year 2024		2024		SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION CRITERIA (5)						DNSH (6)									
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (1)	CODE (a) (2)	OPEX (3)	PROPORTION OF OPEX (4)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (5)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (6)	WATER (7)	POLLUTION (8)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (9)	BIODIVERSITY (10)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (11)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (12)	WATER (13)	POLLUTION (14)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (15)	BIODIVERSITY (16)	MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (17)	PROPORTION OF TAXONOMY ALIGNED (A.1.) OR ELIGIBLE (A.2.) TURNOVER, YEAR 2023 (18)	CATEGORY ENABLING ACTIVITY (19)	CATEGORY TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY (20)
		euros	%							Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
OPEX of Taxonomy eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		62,742,148	8.3 %	8.3 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								2.1 %		
A. OPEX of Taxonomy eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		721,880,596	95.2 %	95.2 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								70.0 %		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
OPEX of Taxonomy non-eligible activities		36,186,511	4.8 %																
Total		758,067,107	100 %																

Note to column (18): a) For OPEX, a comparison is not possible because the values are based on different criteria. This year, we directly linked the OPEX amount to the respective business segments instead of using the total weights of segments in the group OPEX as a proxy. This approach diluted the weight of the supply segment, which is not aligned; b) Last year, we included activities from NACE 4.10 under NACE 4.5; c) This year, we have corrected that situation by individualizing this activity. Last year, we classified the activities of EDP R that were not directly associated with electricity production as non-aligned. This year, we corrected this by considering them non-eligible, and the adjustment was also made in 2023.

	PROPORTION OF OPEX/TOTAL OPEX	
	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PER OBJECTIVE	TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE PER OBJECTIVE
CCM	86.9 %	95.2 %
CCA	— %	95.2 %
WTR	— %	— %
CE	— %	— %
PPC	— %	— %
BIO	— %	— %

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 1

Nuclear and fossil gas related activities

ROW	NUCLEAR ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES	YES/NO
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	No
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	No
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	No
	FOSSIL GAS RELATED ACTIVITIES	**YES/NO**
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	Yes
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	Yes
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	No

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 2

Taxonomy – aligned economic activities (denominator) - Turnover

		AMOUNT AND PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGE)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	6,770,402,834	45 %	6,770,402,834	45 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total applicable Turnover**	**14,965,761,849**	**100 %**	**14,965,761,849**	**100 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 2

Taxonomy – aligned economic activities (denominator) - CAPEX

		AMOUNT AND PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGE)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,428,852,903	93 %	4,428,852,903	93 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total applicable CAPEX**	**4,745,451,458**	**100 %**	**4,745,451,458**	**100 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 2

Taxonomy – aligned economic activities (denominator) - OPEX

		AMOUNT AND PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGE)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	659,138,448	87 %	659,138,448	87 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total applicable OPEX**	**758,067,107**	**100 %**	**758,067,107**	**100 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 3

Taxonomy – aligned economic activities (numerator) – Turnover

		AMOUNT AND PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGE)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	6,770,402,834	100 %	6,770,402,834	100 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable Turnover**	**6,770,402,834**	**100 %**	**6,770,402,834**	**100 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 3

Taxonomy – aligned economic activities (numerator) – CAPEX

		AMOUNT AND PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGE)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4,428,852,903	100 %	4,428,852,903	100 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable CAPEX**	**4,428,852,903**	**100 %**	**4,428,852,903**	**100 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 3

Taxonomy – aligned economic activities (numerator) – OPEX

		AMOUNT AND PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGE)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	659,138,448	100 %	659,138,448	100 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable OPEX**	**659,138,448**	**100 %**	**659,138,448**	**100 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 4

Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – Turnover

		PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGES)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	266,136,061	2 %	266,136,061	2 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	13,124,706	0 %	13,124,706	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	53,846,094	0 %	53,846,094	0 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI – Turnover**	**333,106,862**	**2 %**	**333,106,862**	**2 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 4

Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - CAPEX

		PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGES)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	37,468,907	1 %	37,468,907	1 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	896,207	0 %	896,207	0 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI – CAPEX**	**38,365,114**	**1 %**	**38,365,114**	**1 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 4

Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - OPEX

		PROPORTION (THE INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESENTED IN MONETARY AMOUNTS AND AS PERCENTAGES)					
ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	CCM+CCA		CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
		AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%	AMOUNT €	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	38,866,639	5 %	38,866,639	5 %	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	548,743	0 %	548,743	0 %	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	23,326,766	3 %	23,326,766	3 %	0.0	0 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI – OPEX**	**62,742,148**	**8 %**	**62,742,148**	**8 %**	**0.0**	**0 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 5

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – Turnover

ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	AMOUNT (€)	PERCENTAGE
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	7,862,252,153	53 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable -Turnover**	**7,862,252,153**	**53 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 5

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – CAPEX

ROW	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	AMOUNT (€)	PERCENTAGE
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	278,233,441	6 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable – CAPEX**	**278,233,441**	**6 %**

Key performance indicators under the templates of the annex XII of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1214) – Template 5

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – OPEX

LINHA	ATIVIDADES ECONÓMICAS	VALOR (€)	PERCENTAGEM
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.0	0 %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	36,186,511	5 %
8	**Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable – OPEX**	**36,186,511**	**5 %**

ESRS E1 Climate change

E1.GOV-3_01 - Disclosure of whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into remuneration of members of administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The remuneration policy for the members of the Executive Board of Directors, proposed by the Remuneration Committee of the General and Supervisory Board and approved by the General Meeting at least every four years, establishes a fixed component and a variable component. EDP's GHG emission reduction targets, approved in 2023, have been integrated into the company's executive compensation framework through the inclusion of sustainability metrics, specifically annual and multi-annual ESG KPIs. These KPIs are aligned with the company's business plan and are applicable for a three-year term of office.

The structure and weightage of the ESG KPIs in the executive compensation framework are as follows:

- **Annual ESG KPI:** This accounts for 20% of the total compensation and includes EDP's performance in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, in the customer satisfaction index, and in the annual employee climate survey
- **Multi-annual ESG KPI**: This also accounts for 20% of the total compensation and includes:
  i. emissions intensity reduction (total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per GWh generated), reported under E1-4
  ii. increase of share of renewable energy production
  iii. performance in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index.

These targets are operationalized through the commitments made in the Business Plan 2023-26 and reinforced in EDP's Climate Transition Plan.

E1.GOV-3_02 - Percentage of remuneration recognised that is linked to climate related considerations

REMUNERATION	2024	2023
Percentage of remuneration recognised that is linked to climate related considerations	Variable remuneration: (i) Annual component, quantitative- 20% ESG Indicators (Dow Jones Sustainability Index results, performance in the employees' yearly climate study, performance in the customer satisfaction index); (ii) Multi-annual component, quantitative- 20% ESG Indicators (increase of share of renewables energy production (6.67%), emissions reduction (6.67%) and Bloomberg Gender Equality Index Performance (6.67%)). Both share of renewables energy production and emissions reduction serve as climate-related considerations, accounting for ~13%	Variable remuneration: (i) Annual component, quantitative- 20% ESG Indicators (Dow Jones Sustainability Index results, performance in the employees' yearly climate study, performance in the customer satisfaction index); (ii) Multi-annual component, quantitative- 20% ESG Indicators (increase of share of renewables energy production, emissions reduction and Bloomberg Gender Equality Index Performance)

E1.GOV-3_03 - Explanation of climate-related considerations that are factored into remuneration of members of administrative, management and supervisory bodies

ESG KPIs, including Climate KPI, are aligned with the company's BP in place and applicable for the three-year term of office and has the following structure and weights:

- **Annual ESG KPI:** This accounts for 20% of the total compensation and includes EDP's performance in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, in the customer satisfaction index, and in the annual employee climate survey
- **Multi-annual ESG KPI:** This also accounts for 20% of the total compensation and includes:
  i. emissions intensity reduction (total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per GWh generated), reported under E1-4
  ii. increase of share of renewable energy production
  iii. performance in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index.

EDP considers both i) and ii) as climate-related considerations, and they both account for ≈13% out of the 20%.

E1-1_01 - Disclosure of transition plan for climate change mitigation

EDP's Climate Transition Plan, developed in 2023, was the result of an internal project (Net-Zero Acceleration Task Force), the strategic objectives of our Business Plan 2023-2026 and the Net-Zero targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in early 2023. EDP's strategy is translated into climate metrics and targets. The overall climate governance in place is synthesised and the strategic levers are identified to align implementation with the overall climate commitments. The Plan is aligned with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), CDP (Technical Note on Reporting Transition Plans) and the UN's High Level Expert Group recommendations. Besides synthesising the overall climate governance, the Plan sets the baseline of EDP's strategy for this decade under a broader pathway for a net-zero goal in 2040, identifies priority actions and points out main challenges. The main activities include to be coal-free by 2025, all green by 2030 (100% power generation from renewable sources) and net-zero by 2040 (this target was approved in 2023 by the Science Based Target initiative as being aligned with the Net-Zero standard).

E1-1_02 - Explanation of how targets are compatible with limiting of global warming to one and half degrees Celsius in line with Paris Agreement

Our targets have been approved by the Science Based Target initiative under the Net-Zero standard, thus being aligned with the 1.5ºC trajectory, i.e., limiting of global warming to 1.5 ºC in line with the Paris Agreement.

SCOPE	NEAR-TERM TARGET [2030]	LONG-TERM TARGET [2040]
Scope 1 + Scope 2 [intensity]	-95%	-96%
Scope 3 [absolute]	-45%	-90%
Scope 1 + Scope 3 Cat. 3 - All sold electricity [intensity]	-80%	-95%
Scope 3 Cat. 11 - Gas sold to clients [absolute]	-45%	-90%
Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3 - Net Zero [absolute]	-	-90%

E1-1_03 - Disclosure of decarbonisation levers and key action

EDP identified the main levers allowing to accomplish the transition plan and meet the targets:

i. 0% thermal generation: phase-out coal plants by 2025 and gas plants by 2030

ii. increase renewable generation: ≈23 GW installed capacity by 2026, 250 MW of H_2 electrolysers by 2026 and work on the improvement of the regulatory landscape to enable additional renewable capacity

iii. distribution power losses reduction: investment on reduction of distribution technical losses, 100% smart meters installed in Iberia by 2025, support systems' decarbonisation targets and advocate for efficient incentives for reduction of distribution power losses

iv. reduce emissions from generation-retail imbalance: increase offer of green electricity to customers in electricity retail, investment in PPAs for renewable supply to clients and cover part of the client portfolio with EAC's (RECs, I-RECs or GOs, etc.)

v. lower supply chain emissions: continue to work on green procurement, work with suppliers for product specific emissions data, support suppliers' decarbonisation pathway and incentivise greener supply chains globally

vi. minimise natural gas retail emissions: optimise gas retail portfolio, negotiate increase of incentives for customers' electrification and engage with gas consumers to promote gas alternatives/electrification.

E1-1_04 - Disclosure of significant operational expenditures (OPEX) and (or) capital expenditures (CAPEX) required for implementation of action plan

According to the last Business Plan 2024-2026, EDP will invest €17Bn, 80% of which in renewables, clients and energy management, and 20% in networks. This investment is fully aligned with EDP's Climate Transition Plan. The investment on renewables will allow for 3 GW of gross yearly additions between 2025 and 2026 in direct contribution to the increased renewable generation lever.

For the FY 2024, 94.1% of the CAPEX was eligible and 93.3% was aligned with the EU Taxonomy (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178); and 95.2% of the OPEX was eligible and 86.9%was aligned with the EU Taxonomy. It is expected that, by 2026, more than 95% of our activities are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These activities are:

- electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology
- electricity generation from wind power
- electricity generation from hydropower
- transmission and distribution of electricity
- installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)
- installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies.

E1-1_05 - Financial resources allocated to action plan (OPEX)/ E1-1_06 - Financial resources allocated to action plan (CAPEX)

EDP does not have the level of detail, year by year, on the resources allocated to the action plan. The information regarding overall allocation of resources is identified in the data point E1-1_04.

E1-1_07 - Explanation of potential locked-in GHG emissions from key assets and products and of how locked-in GHG emissions may jeopardise achievement of GHG emission reduction targets and drive transition risk

Potential locked-in emissions are those related to the gas-fired power plants EDP owns in Portugal and Spain, as well as the gas retail activity. It is unlikely that these emissions jeopardize the achievement of EDP's emissions reduction targets given our plan to be all green by 2030. Regarding the gas retail, our strategy is to promote and accelerate the electrification in all sectors, especially in transports, industry and residential/services (heating and cooling).

E1-1_08 - Explanation of any objective or plans (CAPEX, CAPEX plans, OPEX) for aligning economic activities (revenues, CAPEX, OPEX) with criteria established in Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2139

Under the Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2139, EDP has set the following target: more than 95% of CAPEX in line with the EU Taxonomy by 2026.

E1-1_09 - Significant CAPEX for coal-related economic activities / E1-1_10 - Significant CAPEX for oil-related economic activities / E1-1_11 - Significant CAPEX for gas-related economic activities

SIGNIFICANT CAPEX	UN	2024
Coal-related economic activities	€	438,547
Oil-related economic activities	€	0
Gas-related economic activities	€	37,468,907

E1-1_12 - Undertaking is excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks

No. EDP meets the minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks.

E1-1_13 - Explanation of how transition plan is embedded in and aligned with overall business strategy and financial planning

EDP's Climate Transition Plan is supported by an integrated ESG Masterplan roadmap and the 23-26 Business Plan. Built upon the ESG Masterplan, and to support decarbonisation efforts, EDP launched an internal work on a Net Zero Acceleration Task Force (NZATF) deep diving on the challenges ahead, identifying the levers, while engaging with the supply chain, partners, and global community, to drive a real and just transformation aligned with best practices and standards.

The Net Zero Acceleration Program (NZAP) aggregates a set of core initiatives to directly curb the company's emissions that will allow the tracking of the decarbonization performance, potentiating top management involvement over time in a responsive way and prioritised a set of enablers initiatives that will support the transition. A number of initiatives were prioritized in the NZAP and integrated into ESG Masterplan as part of broader sustainability efforts.

The climate transition is intrinsic to EDP's business, with an internal governance model established to ensure a resilient climate strategy, its effective implementation and a monitoring system capable of tracking performance efficiently. In this regard, the General and Supervisory Board supervises the implementation of EDP's Climate Strategy through its Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, which is responsible for discussing ESG topics between three and four times a year, with Climate being at the top of this agenda.

One of the drivers for the Business Plan is the decarbonization pillar, focused on the three main goals of being coal-free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040.

E1-1_14 – Transition plan is approved by administrative, management and supervisory bodies

EDP's Climate Transition Plan was approved by the Executive Board of Directors and subjected to consultative vote of Annual General Meeting (2023).

E1-1_15 – Explanation of progress in implementing transition plan

By 2024 EDP has managed to reduce its emissions by -42%, compared with the base year of 2020, breaking down by scopes accordingly:

- **scope 1:** -84%
- **scope 2:** -61%
- **scope 3:** -0.6%

The previous absolute emissions reductions allowed for the following progress on the SBTi decarbonisation targets:

- Scope 1 + Scope 2 intensity target (Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions per electricity generated) [gCO_2e/kWh]: -81% vs. 2020
- all sold electricity intensity target (Scope 1 Stationary Combustion + Scope 3 Category 3 from electricity that is purchased and sold per all sold electricity) [gCO_2e/kWh]: -63% vs. 2020
- Scope 3 absolute target [tCO_2e]: -0.6% vs. 2020
- use of sold products (Scope 3 Category 11) absolute targets [tCO_2e]: -65% vs. 2020
- Net Zero target (Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3) [tCO_2e]: -42% vs. 2020.

These reductions were achieved through the following developments on the decarbonisation levers and key actions:

i. 0% thermal generation: near zero emissions from thermal generation following the deconsolidation of Pecém and Aboño coal power plants and a high hydro year with low CCGT power plant use; plan to convert Aboño to gas fired power plant in 2025; request for decommissioning of Los Barrios and Soto 3 coal fired power plants

ii. increase renewable generation: ≈4 GW of renewable capacity added in 2024; EDP reached 25 GW of renewable installed capacity in 2024

iii. distribution power losses reduction: decarbonisation of Iberia's and Brazil's electric systems

iv. reduce emissions from generation-retail imbalance: increased emissions from loss of generation capacity in Spain and Brazil was compensated by decrease of imbalance in Portugal, as well as by the decrease of the grid emission factors in all geographies

v. lower supply chain emissions: data quality improvement on carbon footprint from renewable suppliers and inclusion of EPDs and/or LCA's as a requisite for future RFP's

vi. minimise natural gas retail emissions: 10% reduction in gas supplied to clients, compared with 2023.

E1-1_16 – Date of adoption of transition plan for undertakings not having adopted transition plan yet

EDP has first published its Climate Transition Plan in 2023, following with a progress report in 2024. These two documents are the basis for the reporting under E1-1 requirements. EDP's Climate Transition Plan will be revised in each Business Plan Cycle. With each revision, we plan on adding more detail and complement on areas where improvement and alignment with the CSRD requirements are needed.

E1.SBM-3_01 - Type of climate-related risk

EDP defines climate risks in line with the taxonomy defined by TCFD recommendation:

- physical risks, provoked by structural changes in climate parameters (e.g., temperature, precipitation):
  i. chronic physical risks, include risks of structural physical changes due to greenhouse gas emissions. E.g., structural reduction in precipitation or rise in temperature, with impact in unavailability of operations or increase on costs
  ii. acute physical risks, include risks of extreme weather events due to significant variations in physical parameters, resulting from greenhouse gas emissions. For example, occurrence of extreme wind events or heat or cold waves, with impact in damage of physical assets, rise of energy peaks or increase in resource variability.
- transition risks, related to the economies' adaptation to low greenhouse gas emission scenarios, namely in terms of market, technology, legal, reputation and resilience dynamics.

PHYSICAL RISK

RISK CATEGORY	RISK	VARIABLE
CHRONIC	Temperature increase	Average temperature rise
	Sea level rise	Rise of sea level
	Water availability	Average precipitation variation Average days with rainfall <1mm var
	Wind availability	Average wind speed
ACUTE	Extreme hot days	Days w/ temperature >35°C
	Extremely consecutive hot days	Consecutive days w/ temperature >35°C
	Extreme cold days	Days w/ temperature <0°C
	Extremely consecutive cold days	Consecutive days w/ temperature <0°C
	Extreme wind events	Extreme events per year
	Extreme rain events	
	Extreme wildfire events	Wildfires per 100ha

Transition variables, unlike physical variables, do not assume an evolution easy to measure, with the exception of market risk variables (prices, foreign exchange, generation,...), and are based on the following narratives:

- **Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE):** is planned to maximize technical feasibility, cost effectiveness and social acceptance while ensuring continued economic growth and a secure energy supply. It is a normative IEA pathway towards a net zero CO_2 emissions in the global energy sector by 2050, with developed economies meeting the goal before others. This way, limiting the long-term increase in average global temperatures to 1.5 °C. To reach its goals, the NZE is not dependent on emissions reductions from outside the energy sector. Instead of the current dependence on fossil fuels, the energy sector will be based on renewable energy sources. In 2050 we will have an economy more than twice as big and 2 billion citizens more than of today, nevertheless, energy demand is expected to be around 8% smaller.
- **Base Scenario:** is built from reference scenarios of Baringa Q3 2021, AFRY Q4 2021, Aurora Q1 2022, IHS Feb 2022 and S&P Marc 2022. In a context of expanding global economy and population, this scenario represents a substantial progress as renewable power accounts for three quarters of European electricity supply by 2050 (almost two times the current levels). However, it will not be enough to reach the Net Zero emissions in the energy system by that time. In the end, it results in a largely (but not fully) decarbonised Europe by 2050, specially when considering the possible contribution from other sectors which are more difficult to decarbonise such as industry, buildings and agriculture.

TRANSITION RISK

	VARIABLE
PRICES	CO_2 Electricity price
FOREIGN EXCHANGE	EUR/USD EUR/BRL
GENERATION MIX	Hydro Thermal CHP Nuclear Wind Solar
RENEWABLE ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	WAF SAF
ELECTRICITY DEMAND	

EDP is mostly affected by the following physical and transition risks:

PHYSICAL RISK

		MAIN IMPACT
CHRONIC	Temperature increase	Rise of energy losses Loss of efficiency Demand increase
	Water availability	Reduction of hydro generation
ACUTE	Extreme temperatures	Unpredictability of consumption Loss of efficiency Malfunctioning turbines and panels
	Extremes events (wind/rain)	Disruptions of activities (production and networks) Increase operating costs Damage to assets (distribution networks, production)
	Wildfire	

TRANSITION RISK

	MAIN IMPACT
REGULATORY AND LEGAL	Increase exposure to environmental litigation Changes in product regulation
MARKET	Loss of revenue due to new competitors Effect of additional environmental measures on market price variables
TECHNOLOGICAL	Failure to follow up/delay in adopting new technologies Devaluation/replacement of assets due to technological obsolescence
REPUTATIONAL	Stakeholders' concerns regarding the company's path to climate transition Implementation failures of environmental measures or market positioning regarding the new climate reality

E1.SBM-3_02 - Description of scope of resilience analysis

EDP's strategy is set weighing risks and opportunities to move forward, and test resilience under several climate scenarios, including the bellow 2°C Scenario. To inform strategy, three climate scenarios are used aggregating transition and physical variables mostly based on the RCP (Representative Concentration Pathway) scenarios of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and on the IEA (International Energy Agency) scenarios, for the transition risks, with some internal adjustments to better reflect EDP's context.

Climate risks and opportunities with a material impact (over €1m) are periodically calculated based on the analysis of the impact on EBITDA and assessed through a Climate Value@Risk approach.

It covers directly all operations and indirectly the upstream and downstream value chain, identifying and quantifying risks associated whenever it falls into the criteria defined previous. It currently covers Generation, Distribution & Transmission, and Retail & Energy Services business activities, in Iberia, Brazil and North America.

Short/Mid-term risk (0 to 6 years, specifically 2025 and 2030) is mainly related to transition risks, namely energy market design, prices, regulatory framework, and technological developments. Mid/Long-term risk (6 to 26 years, specifically 2030 and 2050) is mainly related to physical risks that may affect EDP's asset portfolio, namely regarding extreme temperatures, extreme wind and rain events, and structural changes in physical parameters.

E1.SBM-3_03 - Disclosure of how resilience analysis has been conducted

EDP has in place an internal climate risk management governance model, integrated into the global risk management process, to annually review and report on the resilience of EDP's strategy to climate change. The process is overseen by the Risk and the Sustainability, supported by a team of specialised interlocutors from the different platforms/ regions.

The process is structured in three distinct phases:

- **risk identification:** guarantees the exhaustive identification of risks and opportunities in each business and main geographies and in line with the structure defined in the TCFD recommendations
- **climate scenario alignment:** includes the validation and updating of the physical and transition sub-scenarios, as well as the main climate variables (physical and transition)
- **risk quantification and Climate Value@Risk aggregation:** considers the quantification of the most relevant climate-related risks and opportunities of each business/geography (i.e., with an impact on EBITDA of over €1m).

Climate risks and opportunities with a material impact (over €1m) are periodically calculated based on the analysis of the impact on EBITDA and reported by each Platform/geography and duly aggregated through a Climate Value@Risk (considering a set of assumptions of correlation between risks and opportunities).

The assessment of each material risk is done according to 3-time horizons (0-1 years, 2-6 and 7-26 years) and under 3 different climate scenarios. The exercise is consolidated at group level, by Platform and by business area.

Validation and risk identification

Climate risk and opportunity taxonomies are integrated in the overall corporate risk taxonomy and are updated regularly.

Climate risks are present in several risk categories:

- physical risks impact, at business level
- energy market risks (volume of renewable energy generation and demand)
- physical assets risks (damages, efficiency losses, delays, among others), at the operational level.

Transition risks and opportunities impact: i) at strategic level, the surrounding context (technological disruption and change in the competitive paradigm) and the stakeholders' relations; ii) at business level, the energy market (commodity and pool prices and demand) and regulation; and iii) at operational level, the legal, compliance and ethical risks.

Climate scenarios

Considering a 30-year horizon and for the different scenarios defined, narratives focusing on the various dimensions (social, regulatory and political, economic and technological, and energy) were constructed.

The evolution of the physical variables was provided by a specialised external consultant, using the Copernicus database and other international databases. The transition variables, namely the evolution of prices, energy demand and energy mix, are based on scenarios from the IEA and other international sources (e.g., Aurora, Baringa, among others), with the necessary adaptations to the countries where EDP is present.

Quantification

Quantification, based on the individual analysis of the impact on EBITDA of each risk and opportunity (physical and transition), is carried out by each Business Unit and for each geography. This quantification considers the identification of the physical variables and their evolution according to the experts, and the political/social/economic/technological narratives related to the different scenarios. The quantification method depends on each risk and opportunity using, whenever possible, the direct method (expected loss/gain and maximum loss/gain at P95%) or, alternatively, the indirect method (probability/frequency, average impact and maximum impact at P95%). For the purposes of the group's analysis, the consolidation of losses and gains is carried out considering correlations among risks and opportunities and among geographies.

E1.SBM-3_04 - Disclosure of when resilience analysis has been conducted

EDP has in place an internal climate risk management governance model, integrated into the global risk management process, to annually review and report on the resilience of EDP's strategy to climate change. The process is overseen by Risk Management and Sustainability. The last exercise was performed in 2024.

E1.SBM-3_05 - Time horizons applied for resilience analysis

Short/Mid-term risk (0 to 6 years, specifically 2025 and 2030) is mainly related to transition risks, namely energy market design, prices, regulatory framework, and technological developments. Mid/Mid/Long-term risk (6 to 26 years, specifically 2030 and 2050) is mainly related to physical risks that may affect EDP's asset portfolio, namely regarding extreme temperatures, extreme wind and rain events, and structural changes in physical parameters.

- **Short-term (0-1 years):** This timeframe (2024-2025) encompasses EDP's Business Plan time horizon, in which EDP presents its commitments for the period. It allows to anticipate the most immediate consequences of possible transition risks and opportunities.
- **Medium-term (2-6 years):** This timeframe corresponds to the 2026-2030 period, for which EDP has several energy transition targets defined. It allows to anticipate possible transition risks and opportunities – namely how governments can structure viable roadmaps towards carbon neutrality (policies and regulation) and the role companies such as EDP can play in supporting this transition with the knowledge and the technology required to deliver these roadmaps, under certain economic conditions – as well as it can also foresee possible physical risks and opportunities, with an impact on the company's strategy.
- **Long-term (7-26 years):** This timeframe (2031-2050) is in line with the global objective set by the Paris Agreement to control unprecedented climate change effects by limiting global warming to below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C, in the second half of the century. It foresees long-term structural risks and opportunities for the company. For the physical risks and opportunities, the main driver is resilience. Anticipate and adapt to what can be the consequences of structural changes in climate patterns, such as chronic physical impacts which are not immediate and can only be truly assessed in the long-term. As for the transition risks/opportunities, it is not contemplated in this time horizon, as its impact is on short medium term.

E1.SBM-3_new - Explain how the estimated anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks as well as the mitigation actions and resources were considered

EDP does not report this indicator as it is related to E1-9, which is not answered because it is in phase in.

E1.SBM-3_06 - Description of results of resilience analysis

The climate assessment allows for the identification of the most relevant risks and opportunities arising from different climate paths. Please check the results from the prior exercise in the tables reported in E1.IRO-1_02 and E1.IRO-1_11 data points, as well as the most relevant mitigation measures in place to contain/ prevent risk impacts.

According to the Climate Risks Assessment, the EDP Group demonstrates a resilient portfolio in both the RCP 2.6 + NZE (integrated into the AGG scenario) and the RCP 8.5 + Base scenario (integrated into the SMT scenario). Nonetheless, the exercise enabled the identification of the most relevant risks, which informed EDP's adaptation plans for assets that are more exposed.

Regarding climate change mitigation, EDP put in place since 2023 its Climate Transition Plan, aligned with TCFD on governance, strategy, risk management and targets and metrics. This plan details what are EDP's decarbonisation targets, that were approved by SBTi, and what are the levers and actions to mitigate emissions towards those targets.

Additionally, the EDP Group has climate change adaptation plans in place in its business units to ensure the resilience of infrastructure that may be exposed to extreme events of greater intensity and frequency, compared to reality as we know it today. In 2024 the group companies moved forward with the development of their climate change adaptation plans and the overall commitment being to achieve 100% implementation of the plans by the end of 2025. EDP develops climate adaptation plans by business unit based on the main identified risks according to a structured assessment of climate risks (TCFD), updating scenarios - when possible, using regionalized scenarios, assessing the evolution of climate variables and the main risks and opportunities for each business. These plans aim to improve EDP's infrastructure resilience to climate change, considering both the existing asset portfolio and new investments.

Examples of specific adaptation measures developed include the reinforcement of emergency response, such as greater involvement with the authorities and security forces, to improve the response to extreme phenomena. Additionally, measures include enhancing the response capacity of the protection equipment of the hydraulic circuits of the generator sets to cope with the increased intensity and frequency of extreme phenomena (e.g. heavy rainfall and more intense fires). These measures demonstrate EDP's commitment to integrating adaptation solutions that address the identified physical climate risks, as required by the taxonomy.

E1.SBM-3_07 - Description of ability to adjust or adapt strategy and business model to climate change

EDP's strategy alignment with climate transition is materialized by the definition of a set of metrics and targets, aligned with the financial consolidation criterion. Medium and long-term goals are established and monitored at different times of the year, either monthly, quarterly, or annually. Two complementary sets of metrics are defined, based on 2020, when applicable:

- operational metrics and targets, illustrating the evolution of the business in each fundamental pillar to the climate transition
- climate metrics and targets, reflecting the evolution of the business in terms of its impact on CO_2e emissions, or avoided CO_2e, when applicable. For this last group of indicators, EDP uses the GHG Protocol as main reference.

The data necessary to calculate the indicators is extracted quarterly from an internal platform, where sustainability information from the Business Units is stored, including environment and climate activity data. The data is consolidated at the corporate level and the information is verified annually by an independent auditor. It is thus possible to monitor the evolution of the indicators against the defined targets, both quarterly and annually.

For the Climate Indicators, the methodology used to establish these targets may be summarized as follows:

- **short/mid-term targets (up to 6 years):** based on the consolidated operating data from the multi-annual business plans, the evolution of the referred indicators is simulated, and the respective targets are established. In the case of emission scopes, the categories with the most material weight are considered
- **medium/long term goals (6 to 26 years):** focus only on electricity generation and CO_2 emissions. Targets are set based on internal projections under different scenarios of EDP's portfolio evolution.

Regarding the adaptation strategy, the group has climate change adaptation plans in place in its business units to ensure the resilience of infrastructure that may be exposed to extreme events of greater intensity and frequency, compared to reality as we know it to-day. Adaptation measures start from the selection of the facility in the development phase, with environmental and other complementary studies. After this first step, the Company identifies the characteristics necessary for the equipment to withstand the potential weather conditions of the region, current and future ones.

Examples of specific adaptation measures developed include the reinforcement of emergency response, such as greater involvement with the authorities and security forces, to improve the response to extreme phenomena. Additionally, measures include enhancing the response capacity of the protection equipment of the hydraulic circuits of the generator sets to cope with the increased intensity and frequency of extreme phenomena (e.g. heavy rainfall and more intense fires). These measures demonstrate EDP's commitment to integrating adaptation solutions that address the identified physical climate risks, as required by the taxonomy.

Although EDP's strategy has long been focused on sustainability, the issuance of Green Bonds has promoted a greater alignment of the company's financial policy with its sustainability strategy, while the market's awareness of this topic is increasing. EDP's green bond issuances have contributed heavily towards UN Sustainable Development Goal SDG 7 – affordable and clean energy and SDG 13 – Climate Action. EDP issued its first Green Bond in 2018, of €600m. In the end of 2024, sustainable finance amounted to €21.5 Bn: (1) €13.2 Bn in green bonds; (2) €7.6 Bn in sustainability-linked loans and (3) €0.7 Bn in green loans. The green financing (green bonds and loans) represented 67% of the nominal debt. Aligned with EDP's net zero target, EDP will continue to issue green, as well as other sustainable instruments along its Net Zero journey.

Aligning with the strategy for coal generation phaseout, EDP is developing several Hydrogen and Storage Hubs in Iberia on the sites of its existing and former coal power plants, aiming to supply nearby industries with renewable hydrogen. These hubs leverage on the infrastructure existing on these sites (land, electrical, water, effluents, etc.), the proximity to deep water ports and the integration within industrial clusters to create economic activity aligned with the energy transition in regions that have been dependent on fossil fuels.

Just Transition is a priority of EDP's business strategy, and the company is committed to ensuring the social protection of unemployed direct workers, favouring their redeployment of these workers to new job opportunities, ensuring their requalification, and mitigating their relocation. In addition, the reskilling of workers from the thermal power plants creates an opportunity to train human resources while ensuring that no one is left behind.

E1.IRO-1_01 – Description of process in relation to impacts on climate change

The main impact of EDP's activity in climate change comes from the operation of thermoelectric power plants resulting in GHG emissions from stationary combustion of coal and natural gas. In short-term, this impact is going to be significantly reduced by the phase-out of coal power plants and, in the near-term (2030), by the phase-out of CCGT power plants. In the long-term, the impact of EDP's operations in climate change will be residual, resulting mainly from fugitive emission and fleet emissions. Regarding the emissions from electricity consumptions and from distribution power losses, the impact on climate change is expected to be mitigated over time as the electric systems and electricity mix become more decarbonised.

EDP also has in place an internal climate risk management governance model, integrated into the overall risk management process, to annually review and inform EDP's strategy resilience to climate change. This process is aligned with TCFD recommendations and ensures an adequate assessment of potential risks and opportunities of business evolution within its Business Units.

The process is co-led by the Risk and Sustainability corporate units, with the collaboration of the Energy Planning corporate unit, and supported by a team of specialised interlocutors of the different Business Units (risk-officers, sustainability officers and energy planning areas). It is divided into three phases: 1) validation of EDP's climate taxonomy; 2) alignment with climate scenarios; 3) quantification by BU and calculation of an aggregate Climate Value@Risk.

Climate risk process:

- **Risk identification:** guarantees the exhaustive identification of risks and opportunities in each business and main geographies and in line with the structure defined in the TCFD recommendations
- **Climate Scenario Alignment:** includes the validation and updating of the physical and transition sub-scenarios, as well as the main climate variables (physical and transition)
- **Risk quantification and Climate Value@Risk aggregation:** considers the quantification of the most relevant climate-related risks and opportunities of each business/geography (i.e., with an impact on EBITDA of over €1m).

Climate risks and opportunities with a material impact (over €1m) are periodically calculated based on the analysis of the impact on EBITDA and reported by each business/geography and duly aggregated through a Climate Value@Risk (considering a set of assumptions of correlation between risks and opportunities).

EDP's Investor Relations & ESG (IR&ESG) works in close collaboration with the Risk, thus facilitating the integration of climate-related transition and physical risks into the company's risk profile and risk management procedures (assessment, integrated analyses of return-risk, mitigation strategies and monitoring). The Head of IR&ESG reports directly, at least monthly, to the company's EBD in charge of sustainability. Reports include updates on the implementation of climate-related policies, actions and targets (e.g. corporate CO_2 reduction targets; results of in-depth climate risk analysis (e.g. value at risk from climate change-induced structural change in water, affecting the operation of our hydropower plants); climate-related inputs for analysis of investments/divestments; and proposal for updated environmental policies, actions and targets.

EDP employs several periodic processes to monitor it. Including: 1) annual climate risk assessment, to evaluate and quantify impact of policy and legal risks. 2) annual business plan, budget, and risk map, which focus on the short to medium term costs associated with climate risks. 3) quarterly risk appetite dashboard to track legal and compliance risks across the EDP Group. 4) dedicated follow-up by legal departments on the progression of existing and potential litigation, with semi-annual reports.

E1.IRO-1_02 - Description of process in relation to climate-related physical risks in own operations and along value chain

EDP has in place an annual climate risk assessment process which is structured in three distinct phases: (1) risk identification, that guarantees the exhaustive identification of physical and transitions risks and opportunities in each business and main geographies, in line with TCFD recommendations; (2) climate scenario alignment, that includes the validation and updating of the physical and transition sub-scenarios, as well as the main climate variables (physical and transition); and finally (3) risk quantification and Climate Value@Risk aggregation, that aggregates the quantification of the most relevant climate-related risks and opportunities of each business/ geography (i.e., with an impact on EBITDA of over €1m).

EDP has developed aggregated scenarios, based on physical and transition scenarios to assess the impact of climate risks and opportunities. Regarding physical scenarios, EDP uses IPCC scenarios to assess climate-related physical risks, considering forecasts for the long-term evolution of precipitation, wind patterns, and temperature. EDP uses IPCC's scenarios - RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6 (the most aggressive CO_2 emission reduction scenario), to identify the most relevant chronic and acute risks and evaluate potential impacts on its electricity generation and distribution activities from the present time until 2050. As physical risks require a long-term analysis to identify any structural change in their pattern or frequency/severity of occurrence, the focus of the physical risks and opportunities analysis is from 2030 to 2050. The evolution of the physical variables, aligned with RCP scenario, was provided by a specialised external consultant, using the Copernicus database and other international databases. Assuming the physical variables' variation (average and worst case scenario - P95%) for the different time horizons (2030 and 2050) and different RCP scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5), the Business Units assess and quantify the impact of those changes in their businesses. For example, while the loss of revenues due to the reduction of water availability is calculated assuming a correlation between precipitation and hydro generation and its impact on EDP's hydro portfolio, for extremely cold days, the loss of revenues results from not generating due to malfunction of turbines/ panels.

The following table shows, for 2030-2050 period, the potential average annual impact on the EDP Group of the relevant physical risks (maximum loss P95%) and opportunities (minimum gain P5%) (chronic and acute), considering the physical scenarios RCP 2.6 (integrated in AGG scenario) and RCP 8.5 (integrated in SMT scenario) and relating them to the mitigation measures in place.

PHYSICAL RISK

		MAIN IMPACT	BUSINESS AREA	QUANTIFICATION			MITIGATION MEASURES
				€0-€50m	€50m-€100m	>€100m	
CHRONIC	Temperature increase	Rise of energy losses Loss of efficiency Demand increase	EDP Group	**AGG:** OPPORTUNITY & RISK **SMT:** OPPORTUNITY & RISK			Natural mitigation, i.e., an increase in temperature will result in an increase in demand. In addition, EDP Group has an integrated energy risk management and follows a strategy of diversification by business area and geography
	Water availability	Reduction of hydro generation	Hydro Generation	**AGG:** RISK **SMT:** RISK			Strategy of diversification by technology, business area and geography
ACUTE	Extreme temperatures	Unpredictability of consumption Loss of efficiency Malfunctioning turbines and panels	Client Solutions EDPR	**AGG:** OPPORTUNITY & RISK **SMT:** OPPORTUNITY &			Energy risk management to cover potential generation outages and a strategy of diversification by technology, business area and geography
	Extremes events (wind/ rain)	Disruptions of activities (production and networks) Increase operating costs Damage to assets (distribution networks, production)	EDP Group	**AGG:** RISK **SMT:** RISK			Preventive maintenance of protection strips on distribution lines, a comprehensive insurance plan and EDP Group has also been strengthening business continuity and crisis management plans, minimising the impact on business and third parties
	Wildfire						

Results highlighted two key risks (with a higher impact for the RCP 8.5):

- structural reduction of water availability in Iberia and Brazil, affecting the productivity of hydroelectric generation assets in Portugal, Spain, and Brazil (chronic physical risk)
- and increased occurrence and severity of extreme weather events (precipitation extremes, floods, wildfires, landslides, and extreme winds), causing damage to our electricity distribution assets (acute physical risk).

EDP's business strategy is shaped to mitigate chronic risk through a diversified generation portfolio in terms of technologies and geographies. Geographic diversification significantly reduces the risk, as structural reduction in precipitation is not likely to occur in all geographies and with the same magnitude. An example of this is the investment in other renewable sources besides hydro (i.e., solar and wind) in different markets (European markets, North and South America, and APAC). To manage the acute risk, EDP has strengthened its business continuity and crisis management capabilities, implemented a set of preventive measures, and defined a comprehensive range of insurance policies (property damage and civil and environmental responsibility).

E1.IRO-1_03 - Climate-related hazards have been identified over short-, medium- and long-term time horizons

The EDP Group assesses the impact of physical variables, specifically the increasing frequency and severity of extreme events, by considering all assets impacted by this risk. This includes assets in EDP Produção, E-Redes, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDPR, and EDP Brazil. The analysis is conducted under three different scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5) from 2030 to 2050, as changes in physical variables, particularly extreme weather events, are most relevant in the mid to long term. The information provided by climate scenarios is regionalized, and the most relevant assets exposed are identified. This estimate of financial impact considers the average and maximum financial impacts of historical damage to generation assets or distribution networks, based on the impacts experienced from historical events within EDP Produção, E-REDES, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDPR, and EDP Brasil. According with the data, provided by an external consultant and based on Copernicus data source, the increase of the number of days subjected to extreme weather events (wind and precipitation) for 2030 is around +5 to +10 days in Portugal, +5 to +15 days in Spain and +5 to +10 days in Brazil (country average), and for 2050 is around +5 to +15 days in Portugal, +5 to +20 days in Spain and +5 to +15 days in Brazil (country average), depending on the RCP scenario and considering both average and worst case scenario (P95%). Report of 2025 (following year) impacts are not relevant, as changes in physical variables, particularly for extreme weather events, are most relevant in the mid to long term.

Extreme events impact EDP increasing operational costs, and reducing sales (in case of generation assets).

E1.IRO-1_04 - Undertaking has screened whether assets and business activities may be exposed to climate-related hazards

For assets impacted by increasing frequency and severity of extreme events the analysis includes assets in EDP Produção, E-Redes, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDPR, and EDP Brasil. The analysis is conducted under three different scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5) from 2030 to 2050, as changes in physical variables, particularly extreme weather events, are most relevant in the mid to long term.

E1.IRO-1_05 - Short-, medium- and long-term time horizons have been defined

The assessment of each material risk is done according to 3-time horizons (1, 10 and 30 years) and under 3 different climate scenarios. The exercise is consolidated at group level, by Business Unit and by business segment.

- **Short-term (0-1 years):** This timeframe (2024-2025) encompasses EDP's Business Plan time horizon, in which EDP presents its commitments for the period. It allows to anticipate the most immediate consequences of possible transition risks and opportunities.
- **Medium-term (2-6 years):** This timeframe corresponds to the 2026-2030 period, for which EDP has several energy transition targets defined. It allows to anticipate possible transition risks and opportunities – namely how governments can structure viable roadmaps towards carbon neutrality (policies and regulation) and the role companies such as EDP can play in supporting this transition with the knowledge and the technology required to deliver these roadmaps, under certain economic conditions – as well as it can also foresee possible physical risks and opportunities, with an impact on the company's strategy.
- **Long-term (7-26 years):** This timeframe (2031-2050) is in line with the global objective set by the Paris Agreement to control unprecedented climate change effects by limiting global warming to below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C, in the second half of the century. It foresees long-term structural risks and opportunities for the company. For the physical risks and opportunities, the main driver is resilience. Anticipate and adapt to what can be the consequences of structural changes in climate patterns, such as chronic physical impacts which are not immediate and can only be truly assessed in the long-term. As for the transition risks/ opportunities, it is not contemplated in this time horizon, as its impact is on short medium term.

E1.IRO-1_06 – Extent to which assets and business activities may be exposed and are sensitive to identified climate-related hazards has been assessed

The EDP Group assesses the impact of physical variables, specifically the increasing frequency and severity of extreme events, by considering all assets impacted by this risk in Portugal, Spain, USA and Brazil . This includes assets in EDP Produção, E-Redes, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDPR, and EDP Brasil. The analysis is conducted under three different scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5) from 2030 to 2050, as changes in physical variables, particularly extreme weather events, are most relevant in the mid to long term.

The information provided by climate scenarios is regionalized, and the most relevant assets exposed are identified. This estimate of financial impact considers the average and maximum financial impacts of historical damage to generation assets or distribution networks, based on the impacts experienced from historical events within EDP Produção, E-REDES, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDPR, and EDP Brasil. The minimum values reported are based in Maximum Loss (ML) of RCP 2.6, and the maximum values in ML of RCP 8.5.

The analysis follows these steps: (1) review historical data of storms or other extreme events, analysing frequency, average impact of the sample, and worst-case event as a proxy for maximum impact to establish the base case; (2) consider the additional frequency of occurrence regarding the scenario and the time horizon analysed, provided by Copernicus data source (for 2030 +5 to +10 days in Portugal, +5 to +15 days in Spain and +5 to +10 days in Brazil, and for 2050 +5 to +15 days in Portugal, +5 to +20 days in Spain and +5 to +15 days in Brazil, depending on the RCP scenario and considering both average and worst case scenario); and (3) using statistical data of additional frequency, average, and maximum impacts, calculate a loss distribution to compute the annual expected and maximum losses.

E1.IRO-1_07 – Identification of climate-related hazards and assessment of exposure and sensitivity are informed by high emissions climate scenarios

EDP uses IPCC's scenarios – RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6 (the most aggressive CO_2 emission reduction scenario), to identify the most relevant chronic and acute risks and evaluate potential impacts on its electricity generation and distribution activities from the present time until 2050. As physical risks require a long-term analysis to identify any structural change in their pattern or frequency/severity of occurrence, the focus of the physical risks and opportunities analysis is from 2030 to 2050. Physical parameters are updated based on data sources aligned with RCP scenarios (e.g., World Bank Group, Copernicus, and some local data sources) and areas access and quantify the impact of those changes in their businesses.

Physical scenarios in place:

- **RCP 2.6:** considers (1) compliance with the Paris Agreement; (2) that the energy system reaches carbon neutrality by 2070; (3) that the temperature rises between 1.5°C and 2°C; and (4) that the average sea level rises by 0.4m and ocean acidification begins to recover by 2050
- **RCP 4.5:** considers that (1) the Paris Agreement is not fulfilled; (2) the temperature rises between 2°C and 3°C and extreme temperatures become more frequent; and (3) the sea level rises by 0.5m and many species are unable to adapt
- **RCP 8.5:** considers that (1) the Paris Agreement is not fulfilled; (2) the temperature rises by more than 3°C; (3) extreme events become more frequent and there are large variations in rainfall; and (4) the sea level rises by 0.7 metres.

As previously referred, the analysis is conducted under the three different scenarios from 2030 to 2050, as changes in physical variables, particularly extreme weather events, are most relevant in the mid to long term. Additional frequency of occurrence regarding the scenario and the time horizon analysed, provided by Copernicus data source (for 2030 +5 to +10 days in Portugal, +5 to +15 days in Spain and +5 to +10 days in Brazil, and for 2050 +5 to +15 days in Portugal, +5 to +20 days in Spain and +5 to +15 days in Brazil, depending on the RCP scenario and considering both average and worst case scenario) is considered, up on the historical events of each region, to estimate most exposed regions and assets.

The sensitivity of financial estimates are attached to climate parameters' change, namely regarding additional days of extreme weather events vs base case. For high emission scenarios (RCP 8.5) the change in the number of extreme weather days is higher than in low emissions scenario (RCP 2.6).

E1.IRO-1_08 – Explanation of how climate-related scenario analysis has been used to inform identification and assessment of physical risks over short, medium and long-term

Climate scenarios integrate physical and transition dimensions and consider a 30-year horizon. Their narratives were built focusing on the various dimensions, namely social, regulatory and political, economic and technological, and energy.

CLIMATE SCENARIOS

	PHYSICAL SCENARIOS	TRANSITION SCENARIOS
AGG (As green as it gets)	**RCP 2.6:** considers (1) compliance with the Paris Agreement; (2) that the energy system reaches carbon neutrality by 2070; (3) that the temperature rises between 1.5°C and 2°C; and (4) that the average sea level rises by 0.4m and ocean acidification begins to recover by 2050	**Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) with internal adjustments:** considers (1) the global energy sector reaching net zero CO_2 emissions by 2050; (2) economic growth and job creation related to sustainable energy; (3) a more resilient and cleaner energy
BGT (A bit greener than today)	**RCP 4.5:** considers that (1) the Paris Agreement is not fulfilled; (2) the temperature rises between 2°C and 3°C and extreme temperatures become more frequent; and (3) the sea level rises by 0.5m and many species are unable to adapt	**Base Scenario:** assumes that (1) the announced policies are generally complied with, and no additional effort is made towards sustainable development; and (2) policies, albeit limited, are adopted to reduce the use of fossil fuels, but demand is still high
SMT (Slow move to transition)	**RCP 8.5:** considers that (1) the Paris Agreement is not fulfilled; (2) the temperature rises by more than 3°C; (3) extreme events become more frequent and there are large variations in rainfall; and (4) the sea level rises by 0.7 metres	

The evolution of the physical variables was provided by a specialised external consultant, using the Copernicus database and other international databases. The transition variables, namely the evolution of prices, energy demand and energy mix, are based on scenarios from the IEA and other international sources (e.g., Aurora, Baringa, among others), with the necessary adaptations to the countries where EDP is present. As the reference scenarios (IEA, Baringa, AFRY, Aurora, IHS and S&P) do not have specific data for Portugal and Spain, some internal adjustments were considered to reflect EDP's specific geographies, namely installed capacity, generation mix, energy demand, among others.

Quantification, based on the individual analysis of the impact on EBITDA of each risk and opportunity (physical and transition), is carried out by each Platform and for each geography. This quantification considers the identification of the physical variables and their evolution according to the experts, and the political/social/economic/technological narratives related to the different scenarios. The quantification method depends on each risk and opportunity using, whenever possible, the direct method (expected loss/gain and maximum loss/gain at P95%) or, alternatively, the indirect method (probability/frequency, average impact and maximum impact at P95%). For the purposes of the group's analysis, the consolidation of losses and gains is carried out considering correlations among risks and opportunities and among geographies.

Short/Mid-term risk (1 to 6 years, specifically 2025 and 2030) is mainly related to transition risks, namely energy market design, prices, regulatory framework, and technological developments. Mid/Long-term risk (6 to 26 years, specifically 2030 and 2050) is mainly related to physical risks that may affect EDP's asset portfolio, namely regarding extreme temperatures, extreme wind and rain events, and structural changes in physical parameters.

E1.IRO-1_09 - Description of process in relation to climate-related transition risks and opportunities in own operations and along value chain

EDP Group conducts a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to assess and manage climate-related transition risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain. This includes annual and quarterly risk assessments, budget planning, business planning, energy outlook scenario analysis, emerging risks surveys, and water-related risk evaluations.

The EDP Group conducts an annual Climate Risk Assessment and Quantification process, spearheaded by the corporate Risk and IR&ESG functions. This comprehensive process evaluates the primary physical and transition climate risks and opportunities across all businesses with significant turnover, including EDP Produção, E-REDES, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDPR, and EDP Brazil. The assessment spans the Iberia, Brazil, and US markets, covering renewable generation, networks, and client solutions businesses. The Climate Risk Assessment and Quantification process involves the following key steps: (1) Risk identification – Guarantees the exhaustive identification of risks and opportunities in each business and main geographies and in line with the structure defined in the TCFD recommendations; (2) Climate Scenario Alignment – Includes the validation and updating of the physical and transition sub-scenarios, as well as the main climate variables (physical and transition); and (3) Risk quantification and Climate Value@Risk aggregation – Considers the quantification of the most relevant climate-related risks and opportunities of each business/ geography (i.e., with an impact on EBITDA of over €1m).

Additionally, the Risk function develops a Risk Appetite Dashboard every three months to monitor and update EDP's exposure to key risk sources. This includes an annual risk map exercise with monthly interim updates, identifying the most relevant risks, including climate-related physical and transition risks, within budget and business plan time horizons. Risks are mapped according to expected loss (average scenario) and maximum loss (worst-case scenario), allowing for prioritization based on materiality and setting a focused risk agenda. Climate-related strategic risks, such as physical risks (e.g., structural reduction of hydro productivity) and transition risks (e.g., changes in market design, volumes, and prices), are assessed through sensitivity and stochastic analysis at the group level, consolidating all geographies and business area. Additionally, operational risks related to generation and distribution asset losses and damages from increased frequency of extreme weather events are also assessed.

The budget process is an annual exercise to plan the year ahead, encompassing all geographies and business areas. The Risk function identifies possible transition risks for the next year, impacting EDP's results through sensitivity and stochastic analysis of various indicators, such as the impact of hydro coefficient variation under several sensitivity scenarios and commodity pricing). The business plan is a bi-annual prospective exercise of EDP's activity for the next five years, considering risks

that may affect EDP's results, including climate-related risks. This encompasses all geographies and business areas. Strategic decisions, business plans, and targets are defined after a structured reflection on market conditions, considering historical and prospective evolution of transition risks (e.g., regulation and policies, costs of technologies) and physical risks (e.g., renewable volumes). Sensitivity and stochastic analysis to EBITDA@Risk and NI@Risk according to different scenarios are also performed.

An annual energy outlook scenario analysis is performed by energy planning, based on World Energy Outlook scenarios, to prospect transition risks and opportunities for the medium and long term (up to 2050). It sets scenarios according to different decarbonization paths and defines various evolution trends for demand, fuels and CO_2 prices, capacities, among others, forecasting different generation mixes, renewable generation shares, and capacity changes.

The emerging risks survey, conducted at least every two years, assesses the main concerns of EDP Group top management for the next 10 years, focusing on strategic risks across all geographies and business areas. The first exercise identified key trends and defined a framework based on a benchmark of several sources (internal and external), focusing on six dimensions: geopolitics, economic, social, technological, environmental, and sectorial. In 2019, the first cyclical process for emerging risks assessment was launched, involving interviews and surveys with top management, followed by the consolidation of results, comparison with external sources, and the definition of an action plan. Climate risks and opportunities (physical and transition) are present in several dimensions, including the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events and a structural reduction of precipitation (physical risks), as well as rising political and regulatory pressures for decarbonization and other related sectorial risks (transition risks).

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

E1.IRO -1_10 - Transition events have been identified over short-, medium- and long-term time horizons

Considering a 30-year horizon and for the different scenarios defined, narratives focusing on the various dimensions (social, regulatory and political, economic and technological, and energy) were constructed and are presented next.

Transition scenarios:

- **Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) with internal adjustments:** considers (1) the global energy sector reaching net zero CO_2 emissions by 2050; (2) economic growth and job creation related to sustainable energy; (3) a more resilient and cleaner energy system; and (4) full international co-operation for sustainable development

- **Base Scenario:** assumes that (1) the announced policies are generally complied with, and no additional effort is made towards sustainable development; and (2) policies, albeit limited, are adopted to reduce the use of fossil fuels, but demand is still high.

EDP defines short-term as 0 to 1 year, medium-term as 2 to 6 years, and long-term as 7 to 26 years. The short-term time horizon (2024-2025) corresponds with EDP's business plan time horizon. The medium-term time horizon (2026-2030) corresponds to the period in which EDP has defined several energy transition targets. The long-term time horizon (2031-2050) is in line with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming.

- **Short-term (0-1 years):** This timeframe (2024-2025) encompasses EDP's Business Plan time horizon, in which EDP presents its commitments for the period. It allows to anticipate the most immediate consequences of possible transition risks and opportunities

- **Medium-term (2-6 years):** This timeframe corresponds to the 2026-2030 period, for which EDP has several energy transition targets defined. It allows to anticipate possible transition risks and opportunities – namely how governments can structure viable roadmaps towards carbon neutrality (policies and regulation) and the role companies such as EDP can play in supporting this transition with the knowledge and the technology required to deliver these roadmaps, under certain economic conditions – as well as it can also foresee possible physical risks and opportunities, with an impact on the company's strategy

- **Long-term (7-26 years):** This timeframe (2031-2050) is in line with the global objective set by the Paris Agreement. As for the transition risks/opportunities, it is not contemplated in this time horizon, as its impact is on short medium term.

EDP states that short/mid-term risks are mostly related to transition risks. These include energy market design, prices, regulatory framework, and technological development. EDP also notes that long-term risks are mostly related to physical risks, such as extreme events of temperature, wind, and precipitation.

As previously referred, EDP considers three different scenarios from 2025 to 2030, as changes in transition variables are most relevant in the short to mid term. For example, exposure to litigation is assessed by calculating potential additional costs related to fines, legal expenses, and increased compliance costs, considering a percentage increase of 0.05% vs. base case for each time horizon analysed.

Additionally, EDP conducts an energy outlook scenario analysis to project the impact of transition risks and opportunities for the medium- and long-term. This analysis considered different decarbonization paths and trends in demand, fuels, and CO_2 prices, which led to forecasts of different generation mixes and renewable energy generation shares. EDP also considered several transition risks.

E1.IRO-1_11 - Undertaking has screened whether assets and business activities may be exposed to transition events

Considering a 30-year horizon and for the different scenarios defined, narratives focussing on the various dimensions (social, regulatory and political, economic and technological, and energy) were constructed and are presented below.

Transition scenarios:

- **Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) with internal adjustments:** considers (1) the global energy sector reaching net zero CO_2 emissions by 2050; (2) economic growth and job creation related to sustainable energy; (3) a more resilient and cleaner energy system; and (4) full international co-operation for sustainable development
- **Base Scenario:** assumes that (1) the announced policies are generally complied with, and no additional effort is made towards sustainable development; and (2) policies, albeit limited, are adopted to reduce the use of fossil fuels, but demand is still high.

Assuming the transition variables evolve for the different time horizons (2025 and 2030) and different transition scenarios (NZE and Base case), the Business Units assess and quantify the impact of those changes in their businesses, i.e, the exposure to transition events that impact its business, and which is reported in the table bellow. For example, the increase in environmental litigation scrutiny is calculated assuming historical data of costs aggravated by +0.05% vs. base case for each time horizon analysed, as proxy for more rigorous environmental regulation.

TRANSITION RISK

	MAIN IMPACT	BUSINESS AREA	QUANTIFICATION			MITIGATION MESAURES
			€0-€50m	€50m-€100m	>€100m	
REGULATORY AND LEGAL	Increase exposure to environmental litigation Changes in product regulation	EDP Group (mainly EDPR)	**AGG:** RISK **SMT:** RISK			Strategy of diversification by technology, business area and geography, asset maturity, as well as through a close monitoring of government regulation and policies
MARKET	Loss of revenue due to new competitors Effect of additional environmental measures on market price variables	EDP Group (mainly Generation and EDPR)	**AGG:** RISK **SMT:** RISK			Focus on the electrification of the economy (through energy services, EVs, among others) as an offsetting strategy
TECHNOLOGICAL	Failure to follow up/ delay in adopting new technologies Devaluation/ replacement of assets due to technological obsolescence	EDP Group (mainly Generation and EDPR)	**AGG:** RISK **SMT:** RISK			Close monitoring of market trends, technological development (including emerging technologies across value chain) together with a clear Innovation Policy focused on the main trends in the sector
REPUTATIONAL	Stakeholders' concerns regarding the company's path to climate transition Implementation failures of environmental measures or market positioning regarding the new climate reality	EDP Group	**AGG:** RISK **SMT:** RISK			Electricity sector has traditionally been seen as a net contributor to climate change. In a paradigm shift, the group is strengthening its renewable portfolio, and is committed to attaining 100% renewable capacity by 2030. At the same time, it is recognized for its excellent performance in the various sustainability indexes of which it forms part, demonstrating its sustainable character and providing evidence of adopted measures and strategies

OPPORTUNITY

	MAIN IMPACT	BUSINESS AREA	QUANTIFICATION		
			€0-€50m	€50m-€100m	>€100m
ENERGY SOURCES	Use of incentive policies for renewable production Explore new green energy sources	EDP Group		**AGG:** OPPORTUNITY **SMT:** OPPORTUNITY	
PRODUCTS & SERVICES	Greater electrification leading to increased energy demand Higher need for heating and cooling due to physical risks EDP Group	EDP Group	**AGG:** OPPORTUNITY **SMT:** OPPORTUNITY		
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	Use of more efficient means of transport and consequent increase in installed capacity	EDP Group	**AGG:** OPPORTUNITY **SMT:** OPPORTUNITY		
MARKET	Access to new markets and consequent increase in installed capacity	EDP Group	**AGG:** OPPORTUNITY **SMT:** OPPORTUNITY		
RESILIENCE	Increase supply chain reliability	EDP Group	**AGG:** OPPORTUNITY **SMT:** OPPORTUNITY		

E1.IRO-1_12 - Extent to which assets and business activities may be exposed and are sensitive to identified transition events has been assessed

EDP has assessed the extent to which its assets and business activities may be exposed and are sensitive to identified transition events. EDP quantifies climate risks and opportunities with a material impact (over €1m) based on the analysis of the impact on EBITDA and reports them by each platform/region. The results are aggregated through a Climate Value@Risk, which considers correlations between risks and opportunities, and between geographies.

EDP assesses each material risk according to three-time horizons: 2025, 2030 and 2050. This analysis is conducted under three different climate scenarios. The exercise is then consolidated at the group level, by platform, and by business segment.

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

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

E1.IRO-1_13 - Identification of transition events and assessment of exposure has been informed by climate-related scenario analysis

Climate scenarios, updated annually, integrate physical and transition dimensions and consider a 30-year horizon. Their narratives were built focusing on the various dimensions, namely social, regulatory and political, economic and technological, and energy.

The transition variables, namely the evolution of prices, energy demand and energy mix, are based on scenarios from the IEA and other international sources (e.g., Aurora, Baringa, among others), with the necessary adaptations to the countries where EDP is present. For the scenario that limits climate change to 1.5° vs the base case scenario:

- **Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) with internal adjustments**: considers (1) the global energy sector reaching net zero CO_2 emissions by 2050; (2) economic growth and job creation related to sustainable energy; (3) a more resilient and cleaner energy
- **Base Scenario**: assumes that (1) the announced policies are generally complied with, and no additional effort is made towards sustainable development; and (2) policies, albeit limited, are adopted to reduce the use of fossil fuels, but demand is still high.

Base on these transition scenarios, there were several transition events that were identified to have a significant impact (>€1m), namely, mandates on and regulation of existing products and services, mandates on and regulation of existing production processes, exposure to litigation, substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options, changing customer behaviour, uncertainty in market signals, increased stakeholders concern and negative stakeholders concern.

E1.IRO-1_14 - Assets and business activities that are incompatible with or need significant efforts to be compatible with transition to climate-neutral economy have been identified

Our portfolio is fully aligned with the goals of the energy transition. We are committed to sustainable practices, and this includes a strategic plan to phase out thermal power plants within a specified timeline. This ensures that our energy production becomes increasingly cleaner and more environmentally friendly over time.

EDP has aligned all its activities with the climate transition through a robust strategy that includes assessing climate risks and opportunities, aligning with international climate goals, and engaging with stakeholders. The company's Climate Resilience Strategy utilizes three climate scenarios to evaluate and enhance resilience, aiming to reduce annual risks by about 40% by 2050. This strategy is complemented by EDP's commitment to the Paris Agreement, where it actively collaborates with governments and other entities to support climate action that aims to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

Furthermore, EDP is promoting renewable energy, targeting an increase in its renewable capacity to approximately ≈23 GW by 2026 and establishing a business unit focused on green hydrogen projects. This shift towards renewables is part of a broader strategy to transition away from coal and other fossil fuels. Additionally, EDP's ongoing engagement with stakeholders—including customers, public institutions, and business associations—plays a crucial role in promoting emission reduction and energy efficiency, ensuring the company's strategies are well-aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and broader climate objectives.

E1.IRO-1_new - Explain the key forces and drivers taken into consideration in each scenario used for the undertaking's scenario analysis and why these are relevant to the undertaking

EDP considers several key forces and drivers in its scenario analysis. These forces and drivers are crucial for understanding the potential impacts on the company's operations and strategy. One of the primary forces is finance and insurance, which includes the cost of capital and the sensitivity of capital to nature impacts and dependencies. These factors are significant as they affect the financial viability of projects and investments, influencing the company's ability to fund and sustain its operations.

Stakeholder and customer demands also play a critical role. Consumer sentiment, attention to impact, and the impact of nature footprint on reputation are essential drivers. The ability to deliver services that are environmentally sustainable can affect consumer satisfaction and market position. Additionally, sensitivity to the inequity of nature impacts can influence stakeholder support, making it imperative for EDP to consider these aspects in its strategic planning.

The macro and microeconomy, including domestic growth, also influence EDP's scenario analysis. Economic growth at the national level can affect demand for energy and other services provided by the company, impacting its overall performance and strategic direction. Regulators, legal, and policy regimes are another set of driving forces. Global regulation, the political impact of science, the level of action (local to global), global targets, and methodologies for science-based targets shape the framework within which EDP operates. These regulatory factors can drive corporate strategy and necessitate compliance with international environmental goals.

Relevant technology and science, particularly generation technologies and the generation mix, are crucial for EDP's future operations. The adoption of new technologies and the transition to renewable energy sources are vital for maintaining competitiveness and achieving sustainability goals.

Physical risks, such as chronic water shortages and extreme weather events, pose significant challenges. Water shortages can affect the company's hydroelectric capacity, while heat and cold waves can increase electricity demand, presenting both risks and opportunities for EDP. Transition opportunities, including electric mobility, energy efficiency, decentralized production, and sustainable mobility solutions, present avenues for growth. The shift towards electric vehicles, energy-efficient solutions, and distributed solar PV generation can provide new business opportunities and help EDP capture market opportunities during the transition to a low-carbon economy.

E1.IRO-1_new - Explain the key inputs and constraints of the scenarios used for the undertaking's scenario analysis, including their level of detail

EDP employs a detailed and robust approach to scenario analysis, incorporating various key inputs and constraints. The scenarios are built from reference scenarios provided by reputable sources such as Baringa, AFRY, Aurora, IHS, and S&P, and are designed to reflect a range of possible futures, including both optimistic and pessimistic outcomes. This comprehensive approach ensures that EDP can capture the full spectrum of potential risks and opportunities.

One of the primary inputs in EDP's scenario analysis is the integration of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE). This scenario is used to evaluate the impact on EDP's business portfolio, considering the company's Business Plan. Internal assumptions are also employed for demand forecasts and taxation, ensuring that the analysis is tailored to EDP's

specific context and strategic objectives. The scenario analysis and stress tests are performed against the current Over the Counter (OTC) scenario, providing a benchmark for comparison.

The rationale for choosing these scenarios is based on their ability to provide a comprehensive assessment of climate-related physical risks and opportunities. EDP uses the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios, including RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6, to identify the most relevant chronic and acute risks and evaluate potential impacts. This approach ensures that EDP's scenario analysis is grounded in scientifically robust and widely accepted projections.

Furthermore, the scenarios consider macro and microeconomic factors, such as domestic growth and globalizing markets, which influence the broader economic context in which EDP operates. The central scenario, for instance, represents substantial progress in renewable power, accounting for three-quarters of European electricity supply by 2050. However, it acknowledges that this progress may not be sufficient to achieve net-zero emissions in the energy system by that time, highlighting the need for continued efforts and innovation.

E1.IRO-1_15 - Explanation of how climate-related scenario analysis has been used to inform identification and assessment of transition risks and opportunities over short, medium and long-term

In the short-term, the primary focus is on understanding the immediate implications of potential transition risks and opportunities, particularly within the context of EDP Group's Business Plan. For instance, the company evaluates the impact of carbon pricing mechanisms on electricity pool prices. While EDP Group acknowledges the role of CO_2 pricing as a catalyst for decarbonization, it anticipates a limited direct impact on its operational results due to its minimal reliance on thermal generation. Additionally, the company analyses the potential consequences of evolving national legislation on permitting and regulatory requirements, recognizing this as a significant risk that necessitates careful consideration in its short-term planning.

Looking towards the medium-term, the focus shifts to anticipating the evolution of transition risks and opportunities, especially concerning governmental actions aimed at achieving carbon neutrality and the role EDP can play in facilitating this transformation. The company assesses potential new market opportunities, particularly in emerging countries, driven by the growing demand for renewable energy. Recognizing this as a significant opportunity, EDP is actively pursuing expansion into new markets. Furthermore, the company evaluates the implications of technological advancements in renewable energy and energy storage, acknowledging the necessity to invest in new technologies to maintain competitiveness and ensure the resilience of its business.

In the long-term, the focus is on understanding the structural risks and opportunities linked to the global objective of limiting global warming, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. The primary concern for physical risks and opportunities is resilience. For example, EDP analyses the long-term impact of climate change on water availability, recognizing the potential for reduced hydroelectric production due to decreased precipitation. In response, the company has adjusted its portfolio by reducing its exposure to hydro generation in regions susceptible to significant precipitation declines. Additionally, EDP evaluates the impact of climate change on the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, considering the potential damage to electricity distribution assets. To address this risk, the company has implemented measures to strengthen business continuity, crisis management, and insurance coverage.

E1.IRO-1_16 - Explanation of how climate scenarios used are compatible with critical climate-related assumptions made in financial statements

EDP's prioritization of investment in renewable generation started in 2006, through the anticipation of major trends in the energy market and the support to the vision of a society capable of reducing CO_2 emissions, by replacing thermal with renewable energy, decentralizing generation, promoting smart grids and energy storage, and encouraging the demand for renewable electricity.

More recently, under the recent Updated Strategic Plan 2024-2026, EDP reinforced its ambition even further to reach Net Zero by 2040 by including our Scope 3 emissions in our targets. With a new baseline year set for 2020, EDP aims to reach net-zero greenhouse emissions across the value chain by 2040, with ambitious mid-term targets by 2030. These targets have been approved by SBTi under the Net Zero Standard.

Considering the risks related to climate change and the commitments established under the Paris Agreement, EDP Group has decided, since 2019, to achieve science-based targets. The last updated occurred in 2022, with a baseline year set for 2020, EDP aims to reach net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2040, with ambitious mid-term targets by 2030. The overall goal is to reduce 90% of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2040 vs. 2020 with near term targets by 2030. These targets have been approved by SBTi under the Net Zero Standard, in early 2023, thus being aligned with the 1.5ºC trajectory, i.e., limiting of global warming to 1.5 °C in line with the Paris Agreement. The reflection of these commitments in terms of its impact on assets, liabilities and profit and loss are explicit in the notes to the EDP consolidated and company financial statements.

E1.MDR-P_01-06 – Policies in place to manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

To support the management of material impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, EDP has in place:

Environmental Policy

The Environmental Policy establishes EDP's vision and commitments regarding the management of environmental and climate issues, the guiding principles for the ongoing improvement of environmental performance, in the short and long term, and the foundations for the definition of objectives and targets for the EDP Group in considering the expectations of stakeholders.

Based on the group's strategic priorities, EDP also makes specific commitments in order to protect the environment and enhance natural capital:

CLIMATE CHANGE

Achieve carbon neutrality in its activity through:

- increasing its renewable energy portfolio
- ongoing reduction of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions
- providing low carbon energy solutions to its customers, promoting electrification of consumption and energy efficiency
- promote climate adaptation, maximizing the resilience of its assets to climate change.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Promoting efficient use of natural resources in its activities, wherever possible, within the framework of a life-cycle analysis, in particular:

- minimize the use of natural resources necessary to properly carry out its activities
- optimize and efficiently manage internal products and services, promoting a circular economy for our customers
- maximize the recovery of waste and its reintroduction into the economy as by-products
- pay special attention to the water resource, promoting its sustainable management, either by minimizing its consumption or by mitigating the impacts on its quality.

BIODIVERSITY

- Contribute to reducing the loss of biodiversity, promoting the mitigation hierarchy, and in the long-term aim for a net benefit in terms of biodiversity
- Contribute to deepening scientific knowledge of biodiversity and ecosystem services, namely through the establishment of partnerships.

The Environmental Policy applies to companies fully owned, directly, or indirectly, by the EDP Group and to companies in which EDP is in a dominant relationship within the limits established in the Binding Instructions and in the Policies and Procedures in force. The Environmental Policy is also applicable to entities that provide services at EDP facilities and infrastructures or on behalf of and representing the companies that make up the EDP Group. EDP will also promote the application of the principles of this policy among other participants in the value chain, namely suppliers, joint ventures, customers, or other partners.

The scope of the Environmental Policy is for the group of companies that make up the EDP Group, however, taking into account the specificities of each of these companies, there may be case-by-case adaptations to the aforementioned Policy in the following cases:

i. some commitments may not be applicable to the reality of a particular company
ii. specific commitments may be added, given the context in which a company carries out its activities.

Each of the companies that make up the EDP Group is responsible for communicating to stakeholders the Environmental Policy and the commitments assumed, as well as the environmental performance achieved within the specific context of each of them, with the appropriate periodicity and detail. In the event that the companies that make up the EDP Group identify context-specific aspects, they must refer to the respective framework within the EDP Group's Environmental Policy.

The Executive Board of Directors is responsible for approving the Environment Policy and its successive revisions. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for assessing the proposals submitted to the Executive Board of Directors. The Sustainability Department is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Policy at the group level, as well as any revisions. The Business Units are responsible for implementing the Policy within the scope of their activity and taking the initiative of proposing suggestions for changes to the Policy to the Sustainability Department.

External references for the implementation of the Environmental Policy are ISO 14001:2015; ISO 26000:2010; Global Reporting Initiative; UN Global Compact; ISO 14040:2005/AMD:2020; Sustainable Development Goals – United Nations 2030 Agenda; OECD Guidelines to Multinational Enterprises.

Identifying and integrating stakeholder expectations in the environmental performance of the EDP Group must comply with the Stakeholder Management Methodology Guide in force.

Climate Transition Plan

Sets a baseline of EDP's decarbonization strategy supported mainly by the business plan 23-26 under a broader pathway for a net zero goal in 2040, translated into climate metrics and targets aiming to reduce in an absolute term its CO_2 emissions by 90% against 2020 base year, including Scope 1, 2 and 3, describes the overall climate governance in place and the strategic levers identified to align implementation with the overall climate commitments.

The scope of the Climate Transition Plan (CTP) is organization wide.

The General Supervisory Board oversees EDP's Climate Strategy implementation through its Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee. The Executive Board of Directors approves the CTP and its successive revisions. The IR&ESG Department defines and proposes revisions is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the CTP at the group level, as well as proposing any revisions.

Standards that EDP is committed to respect in the implementation of the CTP include TCFD Guidance on Metrics, Targets and Transition Plans; GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; SBTi Net-Zero Standard. Progress is also tracked against internationally recognized frameworks and regulations such as CDP, SFDR, GRI Standards, SASB, TCFD and the EDP Green Finance Framework (per ICMA GBP 2021, LMA GLP 2021 rules and EU Taxonomy), beyond the CSRD/ESRS.

EDP has in place an internal climate risk management governance model, integrated into the overall risk management process, to annually review and inform EDP's strategy resilience to climate change. This process is aligned with TCFD recommendations and ensures an adequate assessment of potential risks and opportunities of business evolution within its Platforms. The process is co-led by the Risk and Sustainability corporate units, with the collaboration of the Energy Planning corporate unit, and supported by a team of specialised interlocutors of the different Platforms (risk-officers, sustainability officers and energy planning areas). It is divided into three phases: 1) validation of EDP's climate taxonomy; 2) alignment with climate scenarios; 3) quantification by BU and calculation of an aggregate Climate Value@Risk.

Risk Management Policy

This policy establishes the risk management principles, structure, governance and responsibilities in the EDP Group.

Corporate Risk Management, which includes a set of practices for the identification, measurement, processing and reporting of key risks, is an integral part of the management style required by the group for its employees, in line with good international risk governance practices, in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements and meeting the expectations and demands of the group's internal and external stakeholders.

The deployment of an effective risk management policy seeks:

- to contribute to the constant creation of value for the company, by meeting the expectations of internal and external stakeholders
- to adopt a position of leadership in this area in line with the vision, values and commitments expressed by the EDP Group
- to ensure that internal and external requirements are met in the area of corporate governance, control and reporting.

To this end, the EDP Group seeks to maintain a risk management culture in all decision making and at all functional and management levels. The implementation of Corporate Risk Management is supported by a set of principles, structure and processes that enable:

- the identification, analysis and evaluation of risks and their processing, which may lead to the adoption of one or more of the following options: accepting the risk, increasing exposure in order to take advantage of an opportunity, avoiding the risk, reducing its probability or impact and/or sharing the risk (using hedging operations or through insurance, for example)
- reporting, reviewing and continuous improvement in risk management
- including risk management responsibilities in overall management.

EDP Group risk management policy principles:

- Risk management is an integral part of standard business practice and is the responsibility of everyone, from the Executive Board to the individual employee. Everybody is responsible for understanding the risks in their area of operation and for managing them as an integral part of their delegated duties, skills and responsibilities.
- EDP manages its significant risks as a portfolio, through optimization of the risk/return ratio cutting across all business areas, in light of the value creation and distinction of the group in its markets of operation.
- EDP seeks to ensure that risk management constantly improves in order to reflect EDP's changing needs over time and to remain compliant with best international risk management practices.
- EDP promotes timely and systematic risk management that is fully integrated in its most important business and decision-making processes, particularly as an element of strategic development, investment decisions, the business plan and operations management, in order to ensure stability of results and the development of optimized response capabilities and changes in context and opportunity. Assessment of risks and the adoption of measures for their management and control are based on the availability of better information on the date of the decision-making process.
- EDP's risk management is transparent and involves all internal and external stakeholders, to ensure input into decisions taken from all levels of responsibility in the organisation, ensuring compliance and building a climate of trust.
- Local and/or functional risk management policies and procedures will be consistent with this corporate policy. Furthermore, all local and/or functional policies and procedures shall facilitate the aggregation, consolidation and revision at corporate level of all significant risks.
- The executive management bodies of the EDP Group companies are responsible for establishing the risk tolerance applicable to their scale, business and functions, always in line with the risk profile defined for the group by the Executive Board at strategic level, which expresses the appetite for risk, and at tactical level, by setting overall aggregate risk tolerance levels.

References regarding the Risk Management Policy include: ISO 31000:2013 Risk Management Standard – Principles and Guidelines; COSO-ERM – Enterprise Risk Management Framework; OS 9/2022/CAE, September 6th, Organisational Model of the EDP Group.

The Executive Board of Directors is the highest body responsible for the decision and control of risk management and is responsible for setting the EDP Group's risk management objectives and policies.

Sustainable Procurement Policy

This Policy applies to the EDP Group and aims:

i. compliance with laws and regulations in force and internal governance procedures applicable to the activity of the interested stakeholders

ii. adoption of a responsible environmental policy that respects the environment by mitigating the adverse impact of the business activities

iii. equal, transparent and impartial treatment, ensuring advantageous dialogue and respect for the commitments mutually made

iv. making adequate consultation and communication channels available to all stakeholders

v. adopting high moral and ethical standards and acting with integrity, based on the EDP Group Code of Ethics, abstaining from any practices of bribery, corruption, extortion or fraud

vi. confidentiality of all shared information, ensuring its non-transmission to others and respect between the parties involved

vii. elimination of conflicts of interest that undermine objectivity and independence in decision-making

viii. promotion of respect for dignity and human rights and rejection of any form of forced labour or child labour, harassment, discrimination, abuse or other types of physical or psychological violence

ix. satisfaction of the requirements concerning occupational safety, hygiene and health

x. support for the economic development of local communities in which the group operates

xi. foster continuous improvement, innovation and the sharing of best practices in efficiency, quality of goods or services and the proposal of new market solutions/opportunities.

The Executive Board of Directors approves the Sustainable Procurement Policy and is responsible for its implementation.

Supplier Code of Conduct

The EDP Supplier Code of Conduct applies to entities that supply or intend to supply goods and services to any of the EDP Group companies (hereafter "Supplier" or "Suppliers"), which is deemed to be the group of companies in a control or group relationship with EDP, regardless of whether their headquarters are in Portugal or another country.

Approval and compliance with the Code of Conduct is a contractual obligation. It is a binding annex of the bidding documents for EDP Group procurement as well as in contracts for the supply of services or sale of goods, to be signed by the supplier and any EDP Group company. The contracts to be signed by the EDP Group and Suppliers shall envisage that in case of serious or systematic breach of this code, the EDP Group may terminate the contractual relationship.

Suppliers should promote the adoption of sustainability policies in procurement and make the best efforts to ensure that levels of demand equivalent to those of this Code are also respected in their own supply chains.

Suppliers of the EDP Group agree to a number of commitments, taking as reference the principle of highest demand, including the following Environmental commitments:

i. comply with national legislation and international standards for environmental protection, and obtain the environmental certifications required for their business activities

ii. identify, monitor and mitigate the environmental risks and impacts of their activities, products, materials and means of transport, promoting continuous improvement and conserving the environment

iii. promote the continuous streamlining of the consumption of energy and natural resources and the reduction of emissions and waste generated by the business activity

iv. comply with the EDP Group's environmental requirements when acting on EDP Group premises or facilities or acting on behalf of the EDP Group.

The Executive Board of Directors approves the Supplier Code of Conduct and is responsible for its implementation.

Circular Economy Strategy

EDP's Circular Economy Strategy aims to:

- identify opportunities: more efficiency, new ways of managing resources, new products, new services
- manage emerging regulatory risk
- communicate good practices aligning them with the growing expectations of society.

Circular Economy approach is extended beyond EDP's activities throughout its value chain, promoting efficiency, reducing resource consumption, and contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

EDP's Circular Economy Strategy aims to build a global vision that can guide circularity practices across all Platforms with an organization wide scope.

EDP's Circular Economy Strategy integrates 6 Guiding Principles; 1 Vision; 7 Axes of Action and each BU develops their operational Action Plan.

Guiding principles:

i. **adopt a systemic approach:** from a perspective where the entire value chain is involved and has a role in managing the externalities arising from their activity

ii. **build alliances:** build structural alliances with different stakeholders, seeking to promote the transition to more circular models through collaboration

iii. **optimise resource utilisation:** promote the extension of the lifespan of resources so that they remain in the production cycle for as long as possible

iv. **promote innovation:** promote the creation of innovative solutions in new business models that promote circularity in products and services, as well as in production processes and materials used

v. **promote efficiency in the value chain:** encourage the efficient use of resources, seeking solutions to reduce their consumption, and working with the value chain to build new solutions

vi. **ensure transparent communication:** commit to communicating the circularity of products and services provided in a transparent manner to stakeholders, also promoting awareness in the value chain.

EDP' Axes of action

- **Efficiency in the use of resources and materials –** Promote the reduction of inputs of resources and materials and reduction of waste outputs.
- **Product Longevity –** Promote solutions that extend the product lifecycle, including modular design solutions, which allow the product to be easily disassembled and their components replaced, remanufactured, repaired, updated.
- **Digitalisation –** Integrate digital solutions that through technology and data allow dematerializing processes and reducing the consumption of materials and resources, but also supporting the construction of new business models (product as a service).
- **Resource valorisation –** Promote the valorisation of waste materials at the end of life, focusing on their "second life" after the original purpose, namely through the creation of symbiosis with other sectors of activity, recycling, energy recovery, etc.
- **New business models –** Promote the construction of new business models that allow the introduction of different circularity levels in the products and services provided to the customer, such as the life cycle extension, models as a service, efficiency, sharing, etc.
- **Circular Supplies –** Promote circularity practices, such as: replacing materials and products with longer-lasting, recycled, reused ones; labelling of products identifying their circularity; but also the inclusion of criteria in purchases.
- **Influence and awareness –** Ensure the company's responsibility for the products, materials and assets it produces and manages/uses. Responsibility to influence the value chain to leverage the circularity in its products, services and choices.

With the aim of implementing the Circular Economy Strategy throughout the group, EDP has created a cross-cutting program for circularity – Close the Loop | promote Circular Economy for a regenerative business – which establishes a roadmap until 2025. The Close the Loop program aims to promote the implementation of a Circular Economy, optimizing the consumption and use of resources, equipment, products, and services, while minimizing the loss of materials and energy. This program is structured into 4 work streams, for which working groups, composed of different Business Units, have been formed.

i. **Monitoring –** Enable BU's to measure circularity of its projects, activities, products and services, identify gaps and establish measures to improve circularity
ii. **Suppliers –** Establish a set of Circularity improvement recommendations for suppliers and specific criteria to integrate in EDP purchases (includes EPD, LCA, etc.)
iii. **Training –** Design and implement a training program for EDP specific functions
iv. **Wind and Solar –**Establish Circular Economy guidelines to implement in all life-cycle stages of EDP renewable energy projects (from project design to dismantlement).

The General Supervisory Board (GBS) monitors and appreciate issues related to sustainability and respective compliance. The Executive Board of Directors approves the Circular Economy Strategy and its subsequent revisions. The IR&ESG Department defines and proposes revisions is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the strategy at the group level, as well as proposing any revisions.

E1-2_01 – Sustainability matters addressed by policy for climate change

EDP's policies addresses the following areas as described in E1.MDR-P_01-06:

- climate change mitigation is addressed by Environmental Policy, Climate Transition Plan, Risk Management policy, Sustainable Procurement Policy, Supplier Code of Conduct, Circular Economy Strategy
- climate change adaptation is addressed by Environmental Policy and Climate Transition Plan, Risk Management policy
- energy efficiency is addressed by Environmental Policy
- renewable energy deployment is addressed by addressed by Environmental Policy and Climate Transition Plan.

E1.MDR-A_01-12 – Actions and Resources related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

EDP discloses information on the key actions related to climate change mitigation, as well as their progress. The following actions are a part of EDP's Climate Transition Plan, that defines the strategy and actions to reach the Net Zero target by 2040.

MITIGATION LEVER	ACTIONS	IMPACTED SCOPES	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	SCOPE OF ACTION
0% thermal generation	Exit from coal-fired generation	Scope 1	2025	Own operations
0% thermal generation	Exit from gas-fired generation	Scope 1	2030	Own operations
Increase renewable generation	≈23 GW of renewable installed capacity by 2026		2026	Own operations
Increase renewable generation	250 MW of H2 electrolysers		2026	Own operations
Distribution power losses	Continue investment on reduction of distribution technical losses	Scope 2	2030-2040	Own operations
Distribution power losses	100% smart meters installed in Iberia	Scope 2	2025	Own operations
Distribution power losses	Support systems' decarbonisation targets	Scope 2	2030-2040	External/Policy
Distribution power losses	Advocate for efficient incentives for reduction of distribution power losses	Scope 2	2030-2040	External/Policy
Gen-retail imbalance (Electricity Retail)	Investment in PPAs for renewable supply to clients	Scope 3	2030-2040	Own operations
Gen-retail imbalance (Electricity Retail)	Cover part of the client portfolio with EACs	Scope 3	2030-2040	Upstream value chain
Supply chain	Continue the work on green(er) procurement	Scope 3	2030-2040	Upstream value chain
Supply chain	Support suppliers' decarbonisation path	Scope 3	2030-2040	Upstream value chain
Supply chain	Work with suppliers for product specific emissions data	Scope 3	2030-2040	Own operations + Upstream value chain
Supply chain	Incentivise greener supply chains globally	Scope 3	2030-2040	External/Policy
Minimise Natural Gas Retail	Optimise gas retail portfolio (e.g. client electrification)	Scope 3	2030-2040	Own operations + Downstream value chain
Minimise Natural Gas Retail	Negotiate increase of incentives for consumers' electrification	Scope 3	2030-2040	External/Policy
Minimise Natural Gas Retail	Engage with gas consumers to promote gas alternatives/ electrification	Scope 3	2030-2040	External/Policy

EDP is disclosing the expected results of these actions grouped by mitigation lever in E1-3_04.

Regarding climate change adaptation, EDP is advancing with the adoption of plans in all regions and business units exposed to significant climate risks, aiming at ensuring the resilience of generation and T&D infrastructures that may be exposed to extreme events of increasing intensity and frequency.

The current Business Plan 2024-2026 details the resources needed to carry out these actions: EDP will invest €17Bn, 80% of which in renewables, clients and energy management, and 20% in networks. The proceeds of financing instruments like green bonds, green loans and sustainability-linked loans contribute substantially to the implementation of EDP's Climate Transition Plan and to reach our decarbonisation objectives. EDP also discloses resource information under the EU Taxonomy that shows the allocation of resources embedded in our decarbonisation strategy: as reported under E1-1_04.

E1-3_01 - Decarbonisation lever type / E1-3_03 - Achieved GHG emission reductions / E1-3_04 - Expected GHG emission reductions

EDP identified the main emissions mitigation levers allowing to accomplish the transition plan and meet the targets.

MITIGATION LEVER	IMPACTED SCOPES	SCOPE OF ACTION	ACHIEVED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS VS 2020 [tCO_2e]	ACHIEVED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS VS 2020 [%]	EXPECTED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS BY 2030 [%]	EXPECTED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS BY 2040 [%]
0% thermal generation	Scope 1	Own operations	7,840,276	-85	-100	-100
Increase renewable generation	Not applicable	Own operations	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Distribution power losses	Scope 2	Own operations	363,661	-64	Approx. (50)%	Approx. (50)%
Gen-retail imbalance (Electricity Retail)	Scope 3	Own operations	No reduction	NA	Approx. (45)%	Approx. (90)%
Supply chain	Scope 3	Upstream value chain	No reduction	NA		
Minimise Natural Gas Retail	Scope 3	Own operations + Downstream value chain	1,567,617	-65	-45	-90

EDP's Net Zero commitment approved by SBTi does not require offsetting emissions before 2040 in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards EDP will need to offset residual emissions2, which cannot be mitigated, through carbon removals, being them nature-based or technology-based.

While international and national rules are not completely stabilised and credibility standards are taking shape, EDP is already assessing the business case/strategy for offsetting residual emissions in line with the SBTi Net Zero Standard, to ensure that the use of carbon credits is done in compliance with the credibility and additionally requirements.

E1-3_05 - Explanation of extent to which ability to implement action depends on availability and allocation of resources

According to the current business plan 2024-2026, EDP will invest €17Bn, 80% of which in renewable deployment, energy management and clients, and the remaining 20% in smart grids. Our transition plan is financed through an asset rotation mechanism, as well as through sustainable finance. EDP has been actively involved in sustainable finance since 2018, through the issuance of green bonds and, more recently, of sustainability-linked loans that include the attainment of specific KPIs.

E1-3_06 - Explanation of relationship of significant CAPEX and OPEX required to implement actions taken or planned to relevant line items or notes in financial statements

For CAPEX, please refer to the following financial statements and notes: note 17 "Property, plant and equipment", note 19 "Intangible assets" and note 51 "Operating segments", Table "Reconciliation of information between Operating Segments and Financial Statements", item "Total Operating Investment of EDP Group".

For OPEX, the taxonomy maintenance and repair costs were allocated to eligible activities in proportion to each activity's overall operating costs. The mentioned costs correspond to the following financial statement items of the note 9 "Supplies and services": "Maintenance and repairs", part of the items "Travelling and communications" and "Specialized works".

E1-3_07 - Explanation of relationship of significant CAPEX and OPEX required to implement actions taken or planned to key performance indicators required under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178

EDP has been publishing a Taxonomy report for 2 years. To comply with the requirements of the CSRD, EDP started reporting the key performance indicators (Article 8 of the taxonomy regulation) in the Sustainability Statement, where it demonstrates to what extent the activities it develops are or are not aligned with the taxonomy. In this Statement, EDP presents all the necessary information to comply with the taxonomy regulation, particularly Articles 10-15, 17, and 18.

E1-3_08 - Explanation of relationship of significant CAPEX and OPEX required to implement actions taken or planned to CAPEX plan required by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178

In determining its sustainable CAPEX, EDP considered the investment of its assets aligned with the taxonomy, as well as investments under the current Business Plan and the transition plan.

E1.MDR-T_01-13 - Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

EDP has set measurable time-bound, relative and absolute climate targets approved by the Science Based Target initiative under the Net-Zero standard with a Climate Transition Plan setting the effectiveness of actions towards meeting the overall Net Zero by 2040 target:

- Near-Term Targets (2030) - from a 2020 base year:
  i. reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 95% per MWh generated electricity by 2030 (relative)
  ii. reduce scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions from all sold electricity 80% per MWh by 2030 (relative)
  iii. reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from use of sold products 45% by 2030 (absolute)
  iv. reduce all other absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 45% by 2030 (absolute).
- Long-Term Targets (2040) - from a 2020 base year:
  i. reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 96% per MWh generated electricity by 2040 (relative)
  ii. reduce scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions from all sold electricity 95% per MWh by 2040 (relative)
  iii. reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from use of sold products 90% by 2040 (absolute)
  iv. reduce all other absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2040 (absolute).

These targets were developed by the IR&ESG team, being approved by the EBD before submission to SBTi. They followed a verification process with an internal technical SBTi team to guarantee that the submitted targets were in compliance with the requirements of the Corporate Net Zero Standard. These targets cover all of EDP's activities and business units operations in all geographies, as developed in BP-1_03, with no exclusions. By having targets set on all scopes, EDP's guarantees that both the upstream and downstream value chain activities are also covered.

EDP tracks and reports its GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. EDP reports on the trajectory of the 3 scopes of emissions and performance against the climate targets under E1-4_02 to E1-4_17.

E1-4_01 - Disclosure of whether and how GHG emissions reduction targets and (or) any other targets have been set to manage material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

To manage the material climate change impacts, risks and opportunities EDP has set targets focusing primarily on decarbonization, with the support of a strategy to increase renewable generation, contributing for climate change mitigation.

For this, EDP has set emissions reduction targets both for near-term (2030) and long-term (2040), as well as a Net Zero target by 2040, that have been approved by the SBTi. By having set the targets following the Corporate Net Zero Standard and the Power Sector guidance from the SBTi, EDP guarantees the alignment with the 1.5ºC trajectory, i.e., limiting of global warming to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement. These targets cover all scopes of emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3) and are the main pillar of EDP's Climate Transition Plan.

E1-4_02 – Tables: Multiple Dimensions (baseline year and targets; GHG Types, Scope 3 Categories, Decarbonisation levers, entity-specific denominators for intensity value)/ E1-4_03 – Absolute value of total Greenhouse gas emissions reduction/ E1-4_04 – Percentage of total Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (as of emissions of base year)/ E1-4_06 – Absolute value of Scope 1 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction/ E1-4_07 – Percentage of Scope 1 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (as of emissions of base year)/ E1-4_08 – Intensity value of Scope 1 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction/ E1-4_09 – Absolute value of location-based Scope 2 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction/ E1-4_10 – Percentage of location-based Scope 2 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (as of emissions of base year)/ E1-4_11 – Intensity value of location-based Scope 2 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction/ E1-4_15 – Absolute value of Scope 3 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction/ E1-4_16 – Percentage of Scope 3 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (as of emissions of base year)

TARGET[1]	TARGET FORMULA	UN	BASE YEAR – 2020	2024	VAR. vs 2020 (%)	VAR. vs 2020 (Abs)	TARGET 2030	TARGET 2040
S1+S2	(Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions)/ Electricity generated	gCO_2eq/ kWh	157	29	-81.3	-128	-95	-96
Scope1		tCO_2eq	9,304,139	1,458,323	-84.3	-7,845,817	NA	NA
Scope2 (location-based)		tCO_2eq	594,401	233,481	-60.7	-360,919	NA	NA
Electricity generated		MWh	63,122,000	57,573,025	NA	NA	NA	NA
S3		tCO_2eq	9,594,686	9,540,559	-0.6	-54,127	-45	-90
S1+S3C3 (All sold electricity)	(Scope1 Stationary Combustion + scope3 Category 3 from electricity that is purchased and sold)/ All sold electricity	gCO_2eq/ kWh	126	47	-62.8	-79	-80	-95
Scope 1 Stationary Combustion		tCO_2eq	9,273,373	1,433,097	-84.5	NA	NA	NA
Scope 3 Category 3 Electricity that is purchased and sold		tCO_2eq	2,209,907	2,961,966	34.0	NA	NA	NA
Electricity that is purchased and sold		MWh	27,897,187	36,026,176	29.1	NA	NA	NA
All Sold electricity (Electricity generated + Electricity that is purchased and sold)		MWh	91,019,187	93,599,201	2.8	NA	NA	NA
S3C11 (Use of sold products)		tCO_2eq	2,405,104	837,487	-65.2	-1,567,617	-45	-90
S1+S2+S3 (Net Zero)		tCO_2eq	19,493,226	11,232,363	-42.4	-8,260,863	NA	-90

[1] EDP's GHG emissions inventory used to set targets include the following gases: CO_2, CH_4, SF_6, N_2O. For those, the GWP reference used is IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 years).

E1-4_05 – Intensity value of total Greenhouse gas emissions reduction / E1-4_12 – Absolute value of market-based Scope 2 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction / E1-4_13 – Percentage of market-based Scope 2 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (as of emissions of base year) / E1-4_14 – Intensity value of market-based Scope 2 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction / E1-4_17 – Intensity value of Scope 3 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction

EDP is not reporting this information because it does not apply to the emission reduction targets set.

E1-4_18 – Explanation of how consistency of GHG emission reduction targets with GHG inventory boundaries has been ensured

EDP's GHG emission reduction targets cover Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. All targets are evaluated using the financial control consolidation method, with no exclusions, ensuring consistency with EDP's GHG inventory boundaries.

E1-4_19 – Disclosure of past progress made in meeting target before current base year

Base year: 2020

Baseline emissions value prior to re-baselining, that was used for target setting purposes:

- **scope 1:** 9,304,139 tCO_2e
- **scope 2 (location based):** 594,401 tCO_2e
- **scope 3:** 9,594,686 tCO_2e
- **all scopes:** 19,493,266 tCO_2e.

Baseline emissions value after re-baselining (not yet reflected in decarbonisation targets):

- **scope 1:** 5,576,472 tCO_2e
- **scope 2 (location based):** 594,401 tCO_2e
- **scope 3:** 10,913,308 tCO_2e
- **all scopes:** 17,084,181 tCO_2e.

E1-4_20 – Description of how it has been ensured that baseline value is representative in terms of activities covered and influences from external factors

The 2020 baseline provides an accurate representation of EDP's current strategy, allowing for more precise tracking of emissions reduction and progress towards the targets. It is aligned with the most recent and accurate data, reflecting the company's current emissions profile and the latest scientific understanding of climate change, and it accounts for recent changes in EDP's operations, including the expansion of renewable energy capacity and other sustainability initiatives, providing a more relevant starting point for measuring future reductions.

The 2020 baseline value was used for target definition under SBTi's Net Zero Standard and it was subjected to SBTi's validation process.

E1-4_21 – Description of how new baseline value affects new target, its achievement and presentation of progress over time

Due to the divestment from coal, the new baseline emissions are lower than the ones used to set the decarbonisation targets. As such, this change will have impacts on the emissions reduction trajectory and on the decarbonisation path towards Net-Zero.

According to SBTi's guidelines, the baseline recalculation that took place in 2024 will require that the near- and long-term targets be revisited. This process is yet to be started with SBTi, given that the new baseline is only now being reported. Until the target revision process is started and then concluded, the current emissions reduction targets remain applicable.

E1-4_22 – GHG emission reduction target is science based and compatible with limiting global warming to one and half degrees Celsius

EDP has set both for near-term (2030) and long-term (2040), as well as a Net Zero target by 2040. Our targets have been approved by the Science Based Target initiative under the Net-Zero standard, thus being aligned with the 1.5ºC trajectory, i.e., limiting of global warming to 1.5 °C in line with the Paris Agreement. The targets were set the Power Sector guidance from the SBTi and cover all scopes of emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3).

E1-4_23 - Description of expected decarbonisation levers and their overall quantitative contributions to achieve GHG emission reduction target

EDP identified the main levers allowing to accomplish the transition plan and meet the targets:

MITIGATION LEVER	IMPACTED SCOPES	SCOPE OF ACTION	ACHIEVED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS VS 2020 [TCO2E]	ACHIEVED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS VS 2020 [%]	EXPECTED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS BY 2030 [%]	EXPECTED EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS BY 2040 [%]
0% thermal generation	Scope 1	Own operations	7,840,276	-85	-100	-100
Increase renewable generation	Not applicable	Own operations	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Distribution power losses	Scope 2	Own operations	363,661	-64	Approx. (50)%	Approx. (50)%
Gen-retail imbalance (Electricity Retail)	Scope 3	Own operations	No reduction	NA	Approx. (45)%	Approx. (90)%
Supply chain	Scope 3	Upstream value chain	No reduction	NA		
Minimise Natural Gas Retail	Scope 3	Own operations + Downstream value chain	1,567,617	-65	-45	-90

E1-4_24 - Diverse range of climate scenarios have been considered to detect relevant environmental, societal, technology, market and policy-related developments and determine decarbonisation levers

The Executive Board of Directors plays a central role in approving the EDP Group's Business Plan, as well as in its execution, forecasting the decarbonisation path, supported by a global risk management process aligned with different climate scenarios. Before approval, the sustainability strategy is prepared by the Investor Relations & ESG (IR&ESG) Global Unit, supported by the Risk and Energy Planning Departments. In addition, with the involvement of the main Business Units, the Sustainability Committee discusses the proposed sustainability strategy before it is approved.

The decarbonisation levers identified by EDP are connected to its activities with relevant impact in terms of emissions as disclosed in E1-3_01. These decarbonisation levers will be applied to reach the near- and long-term decarbonisation targets, submitted and approved under the SBTi Net Zero Standard and the Power Sector guidance. As so, the climate scenario considered was aligned with the 1.5°C trajectory, i.e., limiting of global warming to 1.5 °C in line with the Paris Agreement.

E1-5_01 - Total energy consumption related to own operations / E1-5_02 - Total energy consumption from fossil sources / E1-5_03 - Total energy consumption from nuclear sources / E1-5_05- Total energy consumption from renewable sources / E1-5_06 - Fuel consumption from renewable sources / E1-5_07- Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources / E1-5_08 - Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy / E1-5_10 - Fuel consumption from coal and coal products / E1-5_11 - Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products / E1-5_12 - Fuel consumption from natural gas / E1-5_13 - Fuel consumption from other fossil sources / E1-5_14 - Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources

ENERGY CONSUMPTION[1]	UN	2024
Total Energy consumption	MWh	9,375,061
From fossil sources	MWh	7,193,275
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	MWh	1,040,209
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products	MWh	57,909
Fuel consumption from natural gas	MWh	5,376,488
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources	MWh	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources	MWh	718,669
From nuclear sources[2]	MWh	9,924
From renewable sources	MWh	2,171,862
Fuel consumption from renewable sources	MWh	1,869
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources[3]	MWh	0
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy[4]	MWh	2,169,993

E1-5_04 - Percentage of energy consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption / E1-5_09 - Percentage of renewable sources in total energy consumption / E1-5_15 - Percentage of fossil sources in total energy consumption

ENERGY CONSUMPTION	UN	2024
Fossil sources in total energy consumption	%	76.73
Energy consumption from nuclear sources	%	0.11
Renewable sources in total energy consumption	%	23.17

E1-5_16- Non-renewable energy production / E1-5_17 - Renewable energy production

ENERGY PRODUCTION	UN	2024
Non-renewable	MWh	2,861,564
Renewable	MWh	54,617,797

[1] A part of the total energy consumption, specifically, the electricity consumptions of 49 EDPR parks for which EDP did not have the real consumptions. To estimate, EDP considered a factor of MWh consumed per MWh generated, per technology, based on all other parks for which it had information. This factor was then applied to the electricity generation from those 49 parks.
[2] The calculation of energy consumption from nuclear sources considers the electricity mix of each geography and the % of nuclear energy in that mix. For Portugal, Spain, and Brazil the consumption is supplied by EDP Group companies that do not have nuclear-origin electricity in their mix.
[3] EDP conservatively opted to report this value as zero, as there were no sufficient nor clear information on how much of the electricity consumption was covered by contracts with green certificates (RECs or Guarantees of Origin).
[4] To report on this indicator, EDP is considering its renewable generation mix for consumptions that are supplied by EDP Group companies.

E1-5_18 – Energy intensity from activities in high climate impact sectors (total energy consumption per net revenue) / E1-5_19 – Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors / E1-5_22 – Net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors

ENERGY INTENSITY BASED NET REVENUE	UN	2024
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors	MWh	9,375,061
Net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors	€m	14,966
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors per net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors	MWh/€m	626

E1-5_20 – High climate impact sectors used to determine energy intensity

All of EDP's activity falls under the Energy sector, which is classified as a high climate impact sector. As such, we use all of EDP's energy consumption and net revenue to determine the energy intensity.

E1-5_21 – Disclosure of reconciliation to relevant line item or notes in financial statements of net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors

Net revenue used is the 1st item of the Consolidated Income Statement (Revenues from energy sales and services and other) and note 7.

E1-6_01 - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions - GHG emissions per scope / E1-6_02 - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions - financial and operational control/ E1-6_03 - Disaggregation of GHG emissions - by country, operating segments, economic activity, subsidiary, GHG category or source type / E1-6_04 - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions - Scope 3 GHG emissions (GHG Protocol) / E1-6_06 - Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions - total GHG emissions - value chain / E1-6_07 - Gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions / E1-6_08 - Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes / E1-6_09 - Gross location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions / E1-6_10 - Gross market-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions / E1-6_11 - Gross Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions / E1-6_12 - Total GHG emissions location based / E1-6_13 - Total GHG emissions market based

		RETROSPECTIVE					MILESTONES AND TARGET YEARS				
	UN	2020	2023	2024	2024 Vs 2020	2024 Vs 2023	2025	2030	2040	2050	Annual % target / Base year
Scope 1 GHG emissions											
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	$ktCO_2eq$	9,304.14	4,275.85	1,458.32	-7,845.82	-2,817.52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes	%	80.14	97.67	98.27	18.13	0.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scope 2 GHG emissions											
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	$ktCO_2eq$	594.40	287.65	233.48	-360.92	-54.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	$ktCO_2eq$	573.86	261.52	233.56	-340.29	-27.96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions											
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	$ktCO_2eq$	9,594.69	8,062.69	9,540.56	-54.13	1,477.87	NA	5,300.00	1,000.00	NA	4.50
1. Purchased goods and services	$ktCO_2eq$	1,115.54	602.08	531.84	-583.70	-70.23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.Capital goods	$ktCO_2eq$	1,877.83	2,617.70	3,218.20	1,340.37	600.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Fuel and energy-related Activities (not included in Scope1 or Scope 2)	$ktCO_2eq$	4,131.49	3,761.28	3,367.21	-764.28	-394.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.1. Fuels for electricity production	$ktCO_2eq$	1,779.37	522.24	213.10	-1,566.26	-309.13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.2. Electricity distribution	$ktCO_2eq$	142.21	180.57	192.14	49.92	11.56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.3. Electricity commercialization	$ktCO_2eq$	2,209.91	3,058.47	2,961.97	752.06	-96.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	$ktCO_2eq$	38.51	19.08	108.39	69.88	89.31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste generated in operations	$ktCO_2eq$	11.30	4.92	3.17	-8.13	-1.75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Business traveling	$ktCO_2eq$	3.01	14.93	9.95	6.94	-4.98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Employee commuting	$ktCO_2eq$	10.50	10.71	13.22	2.72	2.51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Upstream leased assets	$ktCO_2eq$	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Downstream transportation	$ktCO_2eq$	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10. Processing of sold products	$ktCO_2eq$	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11. Use of sold products	$ktCO_2eq$	2,405.10	1,031.99	837.49	-1,567.62	-194.51	NA	1,300.00	200.00	NA	4.50
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	$ktCO_2eq$	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13. Downstream leased assets	$ktCO_2eq$	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14. Franchises	$ktCO_2eq$	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15. Investments	$ktCO_2eq$	1.42	0.00	1,451.09	1,449.67	1,451.09	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total GHG emissions[1]											

[1] EDP's GHG emissions inventory include the following gases: CO_2, CH_4, SF_6, N_2O. For those, the GWP reference used is IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 years).

		RETROSPECTIVE					MILESTONES AND TARGET YEARS				
	UN	2020	2023	2024	2024 Vs 2020	2024 Vs 2023	2025	2030	2040	2050	Annual % target / Base year
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	$ktCO_2eq$	19,493.23	12,626.19	11,232.36	-8,260.86	-1,393.83	NA	NA	2,000.00	NA	4.50
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	$ktCO_2eq$	19,472.68	12,600.06	11,232.44	-8,240.24	-1,367.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

E1-6_14 - Disclosure of significant changes in definition of what constitutes reporting undertaking and its value chain and explanation of their effect on year-to-year comparability of reported GHG emissions

There were no significant changes in the definition of what constitutes EDP and its upstream and downstream value chain.

E1-6_15 - Disclosure of methodologies, significant assumptions and emissions factors used to calculate or measure GHG emissions

All scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, according to the financial control criteria.

Scope 1: Activity data sources: EDP; EU-ETS emissions third party verified. Emission factors sources: GHG Protocol Transport Tool; Emission factors from national energy agencies. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014). Stationary combustion emissions are monitored according to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2122 of 17 October 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 as regards updating the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Fugitive emissions, namely SF_6 emissions, are assessed through the refilling of electrical equipment and use the GWP as of the 5th IPCC Assessment Report (23,500). Own fleet emissions consider the activity data (gasoline, diesel, ethanol or natural gas) and the emission factors provided by the environmental regulators or default values form the GHG protocol mobile tool.

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services: EDP uses a hybrid approach: spend-based method and average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). For some acquisitions, EDP use direct data from the suppliers. Activity data sources: EDP and service providers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies, EPA). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods: EDP uses a hybrid approach: spend-based method and average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). For some acquisitions, EDP uses direct data from the suppliers. Activity data sources: EDP and service providers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies, EPA). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2): EDP uses a hybrid approach: average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and supplier specific data. For some operations (fuel transport), we use direct data from the suppliers. For the remaining operations, we use activity data and emission factors from LCA based on industry averages. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies and DEFRA UK). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution: EDP uses a mixed approach: activity data, both internal and provided by suppliers, and average emission factor for means of transportation (DEFRA UK). For a part of the operation, EDP also apply supplier specific data. Activity data sources: EDP (logistics and procurement) and suppliers. Emission factors source: DEFRA UK. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations: EDP uses a Waste-type-specific method applied to all waste generated in our operations that is treated by a third party. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors source: DEFRA UK. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel: Activity data sources: EDP and suppliers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities or default data from GHG Protocol Transport tool). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting: Activity data sources: internal survey. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol Transport tool. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (DEFRA UK or default data from GHG Protocol Transport tool). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products: Activity data sources: EDP (gas retail activity). Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities or default IPCC value). GWP source: IPCC Assessment Report 5 (2014).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments: Activity data sources: Pecém and Aboño Scope 1 emissions. Calculation methodology: GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions on Equity investments, considering that there is no operational or financial control, resulting in accounting for proportional scope 1 and 2 emissions of equity investments. Additionally, to reach the proportion to which account for scope 1 and 2 emissions, the methodology follows the The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions (PCAF).

E1-6_16 - Disclosure of the effects of significant events and changes in circumstances (relevant to its GHG emissions) that occur between the reporting dates of the entities in its value chain and the date of the undertaking's general purpose financial statements

EDP uses the most recent data available from entities in the supply chain (suppliers) to measure and disclose emissions. Given that the data is activity data, this does not conflict with the reporting period. For all other entities in EDP's value chain, that are not suppliers, the reporting period is the same as EDP's financial statements.

E1-6_17- Biogenic emissions of CO_2 from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass not included in Scope 1 GHG emissions/ E1-6_24 - Biogenic emissions of CO_2 from combustion or bio-degradation of biomass not included in Scope 2 GHG emissions/ E1-6_28 - Biogenic emissions of CO_2 from combustion or bio-degradation of biomass that occur in value chain not included in Scope 3 GHG emissions

BIOGENIC EMISSIONS OF CO2 FROM THE COMBUSTION OR BIO-DEGRADATION OF BIOMASS NOT INCLUDED	UN	2024
Scope 1 GHG emissions	tCO_2eq	958
Scope 2 GHG emissions	tCO_2eq	0
Scope 3 GHG emissions	tCO_2eq	0

E1-6_25 - Percentage of GHG Scope 3 calculated using primary data

GHG SCOPE 3 CALCULATION	UN	2024
Percentage of GHG Scope 3 calculated using primary data	%	38.39

E1-6_26 - Disclosure of why Scope 3 GHG emissions category has been excluded

Category 8: Upstream leased assets — EDP doesn't have upstream leased assets.

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution - Support activities (offices and stores) associated with electricity and gas retail. Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Category 10: Processing of sold products - This category is not applicable to EDP. EDP's products (electricity and gas) are supplied in their final consuming form, therefore they do not require further processing.

Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products — Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Category 13: Downstream leased assets - EDP did not use downstream leased assets in the base year.

Category 14: Franchises - EDP did not have franchised activities in the base year.

E1-6_27 - List of Scope 3 GHG emissions categories included in inventory

- **Category 1:** Purchased goods and services
- **Category 2:** Capital goods
- **Category 3:** Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- **Category 4:** Upstream transportation and distribution
- **Category 5:** Waste generated in operations
- **Category 6:** Business travel
- **Category 7:** Employee commuting
- **Category 11:** Use of sold products
- **Category 15:** Investments

E1-6_29 - Disclosure of reporting boundaries considered and calculation methods for estimating Scope 3 GHG emissions

All scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, according to the financial control criteria. They are applicable to all of the categories detailed below. These categories cover all of EDP's operations in all of its geographies for the subsidiary companies where EDP exercises control, as expressed in BP-1_03. Regarding Joint Ventures entities and Associated companies, the materially relevant cases that EDP is reporting are Pecém and Aboño. Their emissions are included in Category 15, as developed bellow.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services: EDP uses a hybrid approach: spend-based method and average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). For some acquisitions, EDP use direct data from the suppliers. Activity data sources: EDP and service providers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies, EPA). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods: EDP uses a hybrid approach: spend-based method and average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). For some acquisitions, EDP uses direct data from the suppliers. Activity data sources: EDP and service providers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies, EPA). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2): EDP uses a hybrid approach: average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and supplier specific data. For some operations (fuel transport), we use direct data from the suppliers. For the remaining operations, we use activity data and emission factors from LCA based on industry averages. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies and DEFRA UK). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution: EDP uses a mixed approach: activity data, both internal and provided by suppliers, and average emission factor for means of transportation (DEFRA UK). For a part of the operation, EDP also apply supplier specific data. Activity data sources: EDP (logistics and procurement) and suppliers. Emission factors source: DEFRA UK. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations: EDP uses a Waste-type-specific method applied to all waste generated in our operations that is treated by a third party. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors source: DEFRA UK. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel: Activity data sources: EDP and suppliers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities or default data from GHG Protocol Transport tool). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting: Activity data sources: internal survey. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol Transport tool. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (DEFRA UK or default data from GHG Protocol Transport tool). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products: Activity data sources: EDP (gas retail activity). Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities or default IPCC value). GWP source: IPCC Assessment Report 5 (2014).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments: Activity data sources: Pecém and Aboño Scope 1 emissions. Calculation methodology: GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions on Equity investments, considering that there is no operational or financial control, resulting in accounting for proportional scope 1 and 2 emissions of equity investments. Additionally, to reach the proportion to which account for scope 1 and 2 emissions, the methodology follows the The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions (PCAF).

E1-6_30 - GHG emissions intensity, location-based (total GHG emissions per net revenue)/ E1-6_31 - GHG emissions intensity, market-based (total GHG emissions per net revenue)

GHG INTENSITY PER NET REVENUE	UN	2024
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue	$tCO_2eq/M€$	15.60
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue	$tCO_2eq/M€$	15.61

E1-6_32 - Disclosure of reconciliation to financial statements of net revenue used for calculation of GHG emissions intensity

Net revenue used is the 1st item of the Consolidated Income Statement (Revenues from energy sales and services and other) and note 7.

E1-6_33 - Net revenue / E1-6_34 - Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity/ E1-6_35 -Net revenue other than used to calculate GHG intensity

NET REVENUE	UN	2024
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity	€m	14,966
Net revenue (other)	€m	0
Total net revenue (in financial statements)	€m	14,966

E1-7_01 - Disclosure of GHG removals and storage resulting from projects developed in own operations or contributed to in upstream and downstream value chain

In the reporting year, EDP did not develop GHG removals and storage projects in its own operations, neither contributed to projects in its upstream and downstream value chain.

E1-7_02 - Disclosure of GHG emission reductions or removals from climate change mitigation projects outside value chain financed or to be financed through any purchase of carbon credits

By purchasing carbon credits, EDP acquired carbon credits in:

- EDP Brasil from the Jari Amapá REDD+ Project. The project aims to conserve an area of 65 thousand hectares, in a region that suffers pressure from deforestation, it's important to say that the project's takes place throughout the property of the Jari group, which has 246 thousand hectares, where dozens of local extractive communities and small rural producers live. EDP Brasil acquired 1,873 tCO_2 from this initiative to offset a part of its emissions in 2023. These credits were cancelled in 2024
- EDP Renováveis for Hickory Solar LLC. The carbon credits were acquired in 2023 with the purpose of compensating the emissions from the Hickory Solar project. A total 210,000 VCUs were acquired, with 209,745 VCUs being cancelled in 2024. All of these VCUs were certified under the Verified Carbon Standard from Verra.

E1-7_03 - Removals and carbon credits are used / E1-7_04 - GHG Removals and storage Activity by undertaking scope (breakdown by own operations and value chain) and by removal and storage activity

In the reporting year, EDP did not develop GHG removals and storage projects in its own operations, neither contributed to projects in its upstream and downstream value chain.

E1-7_new - If applicable, explain the role of removals for the undertaking's climate change mitigation policy

EDP's Net Zero commitment approved by SBTi does not require offsetting emissions before 2040 in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, through carbon removals.

E1-7_05 – Total GHG removals and storage/ E1-7_06 – GHG emissions associated with removal activity/ E1-7_07 – Reversals

REMOVALS AND STORAGE	UN	2024
Total GHG removals and storage	tCO_2eq	0
GHG emissions associated with removal activity	tCO_2eq	0
Reversals	tCO_2eq	0

E1-7_09 – Removal activity has been converted into carbon credits and sold on to other parties on voluntary market

In the reporting year, EDP did not develop GHG removals projects in its own operations, neither contributed to projects in its upstream and downstream value chain.

E1-7_10 – Total amount of carbon credits outside value chain that are verified against recognised quality standards and cancelled / E1-7_11 – Total amount of carbon credits outside value chain planned to be cancelled in future / E1-7_13 – Percentage of reduction projects / E1-7_14– Percentage of removal projects / E1-7_16 – Percentage for recognised quality standard/ E1-7_17– Percentage for recognised quality standard / E1-7_17 – Percentage issued from projects in European Union / E1-7_18 – Percentage that qualifies as corresponding adjustment / E1-7_19 – Date when carbon credits outside value chain are planned to be cancelled

CARBON CREDITS	UN	2024
Total Carbon credits cancelled	**tCO2eq**	**211,618**
Share from removal projects	**%**	**5.6**
Verified Carbon Standard	%	100
Share from reduction projects	**%**	**94.4**
Verified Carbon Standard	%	100
Share from projects within the EU	**%**	**0.7**
Share of carbon credits that qualify as corresponding adjustments	**%**	**0.0**
Carbon credits planned to be cancelled in the future	**Amount until [Year]**	**2040**
Total Carbon credits planned to be cancelled	**tCO_2eq**	**255**

E1-7_12 – Disclosure of extent of use and quality criteria used for carbon credits

For EDP Brasil, the carbon credits were acquired to neutralize emissions from air travels. This serves as a trial to advance and gain maturity to biggest acquisitions that will be necessary to our climate transition plan. To guarantee the criteria of the purchased credits, we hired a platform (Ekos – Programa compromisso com o clima) that offers credits from projects that are evaluated by them and attend criteria, as social impacts, environmental impacts, risks and SDGs attendance. The credits purchased in Brazil, were issued by Verra and certified by VCS (Verified Carbon Standard).

For EDP Renováveis, the carbon credits were acquired with the purpose of compensating the emissions from the Hickory Solar project. All of the VCUs acquired were certified under the Verified Carbon Standard from Verra.

E1-7_15 – Type of carbon credits from removal projects

The carbon credits from removal projects correspond to Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use projects, specifically from Forestry | Afforestation, Reforestation & Restoration.

E1-7_20 - Explanation of scope, methodologies and frameworks applied and how residual GHG emissions are intended to be neutralised

EDP's Net Zero commitment, approved by SBTi, does not require offsetting emissions before 2040, in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards, EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, through carbon removals. The residual emissions, from 2040 onwards, shall not exceed 10% of EDP's base year emissions.

While international and national rules are not completely stabilised and credibility standards are taking shape, EDP is already assessing the business case/strategy for offsetting residual emissions in line with the SBTi Net Zero Standard, to ensure that the use of carbon credits is done in compliance with the credibility and additionally requirements.

While EDP's strategy for carbon offsetting is being developed, we are analysing all project options: projects developed internally, projects where EDP works as an investor or projects where EDP only functions as a buyer of carbon credits. We believe in developing a diversified approach where we can balance costs, quality and risk, with a diversified portfolio as recommended by best practices standards.

E1-7_21 - Public claims of GHG neutrality that involve use of carbon credits have been made

In the reporting year, EDP did not have a GHG neutrality claim. EDP's Net Zero commitment, approved by SBTi, does not require offsetting emissions before 2040, in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards, EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, through carbon removals.

E1-7_22 - Public claims of GHG neutrality that involve use of carbon credits are accompanied by GHG emission reduction targets

In the reporting year, EDP did not have a GHG neutrality claim. EDP's Net Zero commitment, approved by SBTi, does not require offsetting emissions before 2040, in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards, EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, through carbon removals.

E1-7_23 - Claims of GHG neutrality and reliance on carbon credits neither impede nor reduce achievement of GHG emission reduction targets or net zero target

In the reporting year, EDP did not have a GHG neutrality claim. EDP's Net Zero commitment, approved by SBTi, does not require offsetting emissions before 2040, in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards, EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, through carbon removals.

E1-7_24 - Explanation of whether and how public claims of GHG neutrality that involve use of carbon credits are accompanied by GHG emission reduction targets and how claims of GHG neutrality and reliance on carbon credits neither impede nor reduce achievement of GHG emission reduction targets or net zero target

In the reporting year, EDP did not have a GHG neutrality claim. EDP's Net Zero commitment, approved by SBTi, does not require offsetting emissions before 2040, in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards, EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, through carbon removals.

E1-7_25 - Explanation of credibility and integrity of carbon credits used

To guarantee the criteria of the purchased credits, we hired a platform (Ekos - Programa compromisso com o clima) that offers credits from projects that are evaluated by them and attend criteria, as social impacts, environmental impacts, risks and SDGs attendance. The credits purchased in Brazil, were issued by Verra and certified by VCS (Verified Carbon Standard).

E1-8_01 - Carbon pricing scheme by type/ E1-8_04 - Carbon price applied for each metric tonne of greenhouse gas emission

TYPES OF INTERNAL CARBON PRICES	VOLUME AT STAKE (tCO2eq)	PRICES APPLIED (€/ tCO2eq)	PERIMETER DESCRIPTION
CAPEX shadow price	4,316,000	67	Thermoelectric power stations covered by EU-ETS

E1-8_02 - Type of internal carbon pricing scheme

The type of internal carbon price EDP uses is a shadow price.

E1-8_03 - Description of specific scope of application of carbon pricing scheme

EDP uses an internal price of carbon to assess the impact of current and future carbon regulation on energy prices and volumes, existing assets' value and to evaluate capital investments in new electricity generation assets. The internal carbon price is aligned with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme and cover scope 1 emissions.

E1-8_06 - Percentage of gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions covered by internal carbon pricing scheme / E1-8_07- Percentage of gross Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions covered by internal carbon pricing scheme / E1-8_08 - Percentage of gross Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions covered by internal carbon pricing scheme

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS COVERED BY INTERNAL CARBON PRICING SCHEME	UN	2024
Gross Scope 1	%	98.27
Gross Scope 2	%	0
Gross Scope 3	%	0

E1-8_09 - Disclosure of whether and how carbon price used in internal carbon pricing scheme is consistent with carbon price used in financial statements

EDP's carbon pricing scheme is built by a range of values for different years (2030 to 2050, in 5-year intervals). These ranges are constructed taking into account the values traded in the short-term CO_2 futures market (EU-ETS) and the values provided by various external sources (namely the IEA). EDP uses the average price per ton of CO_2 in the EU-ETS in 2024 and the volume of licenses acquired by GEM, which can be obtained from Note 26 of the financial statements ("Inventories").

ESRS E2 Pollution

E2.IRO-1_01 – Information about the process to identify actual and potential pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities

The process for identifying actual and potential pollution-related impacts is detailed in ESRS 2 – IRO-1_01, while the identification of risks and opportunities is described in ESRS 2 – IRO-1_02.

E2.IRO-1_02 – Disclosure of whether and how consultations have been conducted (pollution)

The process for consultation of stakeholders is described in ESRS 2 – IRO-1_05.

E2.IRO-1_03 – Disclosure of results of materiality assessment (pollution)

The double materiality assessment determined that ESRS E2 Pollution is not considered material.

ESRS E3 Water and marine resources

E3.IRO-1_01 - Disclosure of whether and how assets and activities have been screened in order to identify actual and potential water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities in own operations and upstream and downstream value chain and methodologies, assumptions and tools used in screening

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

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

E3.IRO-1_02 - Disclosure of how consultations have been conducted (water and marine resources)

The EDP Policy for Local Stakeholder Engagement determines that prior to Development and Operation (or decommissioning) there must be an external and independent Due Diligence, assessing specific Human Rights and Impacts on Communities. These are consulted locally, exposed to risks and opportunities of the operation to be established, and an action plan outcomes from those consultations. The Social License to Operate (SLO) is only achieved by trust: a shared value proposition must be clear to all; communication channels must be intuitive and accessible, so that any risk and impact may be taken into account and resolved. ESIAS (Environmental and Social Impact Assessments) are put in place ahead of construction, and those lead to the local communities engagement that all EDP regions take forward in their strategic planning, as defined in BP-1_03.

E3.MDR-P_01-06 - Policies to manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to water and marine resources

Water-related risks' evaluation is integrated into the company's development strategy and business plan, supporting the decision of geographical and tech diversification, and highlighting the most relevant risks — guaranteeing strategic resilience in the long term. Additionally, at operational level, Environmental Impact Assessments, like the In-depth Water Risk Analysis (namely water stress asset exposure), help mitigate water risks at local level.

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct and the Water Risk Filter tool to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%. Wind generation and distribution assets are excluded given their low dependency on water availability.

A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses).

Water-related risks in new investments are analysed through scenario analysis with water availability and regulation effects in energy prices and volumes, as well as hydro resource evaluation

integrating long-term effects of climate change and impact on new hydro capacity. This assessment is updated on a 2-3-year basis or whenever a new project requires it.

All former Environmental Policies in place within the EDP Group (including a Water Management Policy) were aggregated in a single Environmental Policy.

This aims to guarantee a better corporate management approach, assuming all key environmental issues will have to follow the same commitments, when applicable. These policies are designed to ensure sustainable resource management and promote circular economy principles across our operations and value chain.

Water is a key natural resource for EDP. EDP depends on it to operate its facilities, and it is recognized the adverse environmental impacts resulting from EDP's activities. Under EDP's Environmental Policy, it is explicit the commitment to promote the efficient use of natural resources, namely the use and sustainable management of water in all processes, operations and installations, as defined in BP-1_03.

EDP recognizes the Environment protection as a strategic management element, aiming to prevent air, water and soil pollution and reduce the impacts and dependencies of its activity on nature. To this end, it assumes a set of commitments that ensure the implementation and maintenance of adequate and effective environmental management systems, with the ultimate purpose of Sustainable Development:

- integrate environmental protection and the enhancement of natural capital into decision-making processes, at different stages of the asset life cycle activities, including planning, design, construction, operation, power reinforcement, and decommissioning
- identify, assess, and mitigate the environmental risks of its activities, seeking to maximise opportunities and progressively extend this process to the supply chain, promoting the improvement of environmental performance
- prevent pollution, particularly in response to emergencies in disaster and/or serious accidents situations, including those involving hazardous substances
- promote the continuous improvement of processes, practices, and environmental performance by setting goals and objectives to reduce environmental impacts and by encouraging research, development and innovation
- comply with applicable environmental legislation, as well as other voluntarily assumed obligations, anticipating the application of new legislation whenever possible
- consult key stakeholders, in particular, affected communities and indigenous people, and consider their relevant expectations in the implementation of this policy and in decision-making processes
- communicate performance regularly and transparently, ensuring balance, understanding and accessibility by stakeholders, particularly local and affected communities
- provide training to employees on the company's environmental impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. Empower and raise awareness for the improvement of individual and collective environmental performance, contributing to public clarification
- foster the improvement of environmental performance of the customer, through the offer of products and services with a smaller environmental footprint.

The water commitment is part of the axis of the circular economy: "promoting the sustainable management of water resources, minimizing its consumption, with special attention to areas of water stress.".

To complement the Environmental Policy, EDP has published in its website a clear understanding of what the water means to the company as well as its management approach, supporting company's performance: Water management approach.

Additional information concerning the governance process for the approval and implementation of the Environmental Policy, within the scope of water management, detailed in ESRS 2 MDR-P GOV-1_09 and GOV-1_10.

E3-1_01 - Disclosure of whether and how policy addresses water management

EDP recognises access to drinking water and sanitation as a universal Human Right and assumes its responsibility in the pursuit of SDGs, in particular SDG 15, contributing to the sustainable use of freshwater ecosystem services, and SDG 7, seeking to ensure the supply of clean and affordable energy for all. Under its Environmental Policy, EDP is committed to mitigating its impacts, managing risks and promoting the ongoing improvement of processes, practices and performance through a collaborative approach with stakeholders for the sustainable management and efficient use of water.

Water-related risks' evaluation is integrated into the company's development strategy and business plan, supporting the decision of geographical and tech diversification, and highlighting the most relevant risks – guaranteeing strategic resilience in the long term. Additionally, at operational level,

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

All former Environmental Policies in place within the EDP Group (including a Water Management Policy) were aggregated in a single Environmental Policy.

This aims to guarantee a better corporate management approach, assuming all key environmental issues will have to follow the same commitments, when applicable.

Water is a key natural resource for EDP. EDP depends on it to operate its facilities, and it is recognized the adverse environmental impacts resulting from EDP's activities. Under EDP's Environmental Policy, it is explicit the commitment to promote the efficient use of natural resources, namely the use and sustainable management of water in all processes, operations and installations.

EDP recognizes the Environment protection as a strategic management element, aiming to prevent air, water and soil pollution and reduce the impacts and dependencies of its activity on nature. To this end, it assumes a set of commitments that ensure the implementation and maintenance of adequate and effective environmental management systems, with the ultimate purpose of Sustainable Development:

- integrate environmental protection and the enhancement of natural capital into decision-making processes, at different stages of the asset life cycle activities, including planning, design, construction, operation, power reinforcement, and decommissioning
- identify, assess, and mitigate the environmental risks of its activities, seeking to maximise opportunities and progressively extend this process to the supply chain, promoting the improvement of environmental performance
- prevent pollution, particularly in response to emergencies in disaster and/or serious accidents situations, including those involving hazardous substances
- promote the continuous improvement of processes, practices, and environmental performance by setting goals and objectives to reduce environmental impacts and by encouraging research, development and innovation
- comply with applicable environmental legislation, as well as other voluntarily assumed obligations, anticipating the application of new legislation whenever possible
- consult key stakeholders, in particular, affected communities and indigenous people, and consider their relevant expectations in the implementation of this policy and in decision-making processes
- communicate performance regularly and transparently, ensuring balance, understanding and accessibility by stakeholders, particularly local and affected communities
- provide training to employees on the company's environmental impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. Empower and raise awareness for the improvement of individual and collective environmental performance, contributing to public clarification
- foster the improvement of environmental performance of the customer, through the offer of products and services with a smaller environmental footprint.

The water commitment is part of the axis of the circular economy: "promoting the sustainable management of water resources, minimizing its consumption, with special attention to areas of water stress.".

To complement the Environmental Policy, EDP has published in its website a clear understanding of what the water means to the company as well as its management approach, supporting company's performance: Water management approach.

E3-1_02 - Disclosure of whether and how policy addresses the use and sourcing of water and marine resources in own operations

Under EDP's Environmental Policy, it is explicit the commitment to promote the efficient use of natural resources, namely the use and sustainable management of water in all processes, operations and installations.

EDP's Environmental Policy recognizes environmental protection as a strategic element in its management practices, incorporating specific commitments related to the use and sourcing of water and marine resources. These commitments are integrated into its operational processes and

decision-making frameworks to ensure sustainable development and responsible resource management.

Key aspects of the policy addressing water and marine resources include:

- EDP promotes the sustainable use of water resources, with a commitment to minimize consumption, particularly in areas under water stress
- a life-cycle analysis perspective is applied to manage water efficiently across all stages of operational activities, including planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning of assets
- prevention of water pollution by implementing robust environmental management systems and response mechanisms for emergencies, such as hazardous substance spills
- controls are in place to ensure that operations comply with applicable environmental legislation and voluntarily adopted standards, reducing the risk of adverse impacts on water and marine resources
- the policy commits to minimizing natural resource use and maximizing the valorization of waste, including promoting circularity in equipment selection and operation
- EDP also develops products and services that align with circular economy principles, aiming to reduce dependencies on intensive resource extraction and promote regeneration of nature and its services
- EDP actively consults stakeholders, including affected communities, to address their concerns and integrate their expectations into the decision-making processes related to environmental management
- performance is communicated regularly and transparently to stakeholders, ensuring accountability in water and marine resource management
- employees are trained and empowered to understand EDP's environmental impacts, dependencies, and risks, fostering a culture of environmental responsibility.

Note that EDP's activities do not have direct impacts on marine resources; any impacts are indirect. Proper management and mitigation of direct impacts indirectly contribute to reducing impacts on marine resources. For example, effective management of oils and spillages in watercourses or the control of pollutants in effluents help mitigate the effects on marine resources.

Within a proper management of water resources, EDP monitors potential shortages, controls water quality and sediments, as well as the impact of the management of this resource on biodiversity, for which it undertakes mitigation activities such as the release of environmental flows, the transfer and transport of fish, and support for scientific research on these topics.

Although, and contrary to the other activities of the organization, the use of water in hydroelectric production is not considered consumption, EDP monitors the volume of water managed in these assets, which has reached 169 million cubic meters, +29% compared to 2023, as a result of favourable water conditions in the Iberian Peninsula, leading to increased hydroelectric production and reduced operation of CCGT power plants. This indicator heavily depends on the hydroelectric productivity index in Portugal, in which the water portfolio is more relevant, standing at 1.16 (compared to 0.99 in 2023), 16 p.p. above the average hydrological year.

The following table highlights the impact on water consumption and operational dependence on the resource in EDP Group's assets, namely in thermal power plants, hydroelectric plants, solar parks, and wind farms:

ASSET TYPE	WATER CONSUMPTION	DEPENDENCE
Thermoelectric power plants	High	High
Hydroelectric power plants	Low	High
Solar farms	Low	Low
Wind farms	Low	Low

The main use of water in EDP's supply chain is associated with coal extraction. Given the progressive reduction of coal in the company's generation portfolio, and the vast range of alternative suppliers in different geographies, of which the majority is located in low water stress areas, water-related supply chain risks are not considered material.

E3-1_06 - Disclosure of whether and how policy addresses commitment to reduce material water consumption in areas at water risk

To assess exposure to water stress, EDP uses the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool to carry out an initial high-level risk assessment, mapping its generation assets against a widely recognized indicator of water availability (Baseline Water Stress). The assessment of exposure to water risk is carried out on a river basin scale, and then a local analysis is conducted taking into account quantitative information from national institutions and the experience of the operational in-house teams. This analysis is carried out for all geographies where EDP has generation activities, as defined in BP-1_03, whose water abstraction sources are located close to the facilities. Wind generation and distribution assets are excluded, given their low dependence on water. After the

revision of the downscaling analysis and the implementation of an in-depth assessment, the Los Barrios Thermal Power Plant in Spain was identified as a water risk asset. However, EDP has requested the closure of this coal plant and is pending feedback from the regulator, which will likely depend on the availability of back-up energy production sources in the area.

Given the identification of the Los Barrios Thermal Power Plant as a water risk asset, its operations are of particular interest within the region's water management discussions. The 'Mesa de la Sequía' forum, led by Arcgisa (the public water supply company of the Campo de Gibraltar Municipal Association), is attended by industries, the Port, farmers, the livestock sector, environmental associations and other interested parties. Depending on the water stress situation, measures are taken within the framework of this forum, but to date they have never affected the Los Barrios thermal power station.

Nevertheless, the thermal power station has adopted good practices to minimise water consumption. These include the reuse of wastewater from the desulphurisation plant, effectively making it a zero-discharge facility, and the reuse of clean rainwater for the fire suppression system.

E3-1_10 – The policy contributes to good ecological and chemical quality of surface water bodies and good chemical quality and quantity of groundwater bodies, in order to protect human health, water supply, natural ecosystems and biodiversity, the good environmental status of marine waters and the protection of the resource base upon which marine related activities depend;

EDP's environmental Policy recognizes the Environment protection as a strategic management element, aiming to prevent air, water and soil pollution and reduce the impacts and dependencies of its activity on nature. It assumes a set of commitments that ensure the implementation and maintenance of adequate and effective environmental management systems, highlighting for this purpose:

- integrate environmental protection and the enhancement of natural capital into decision-making processes, at different stages of the asset life cycle activities, including planning, design, construction, operation, power reinforcement, and decommissioning
- prevent air, water and soil pollution and reduce the impacts and dependencies of its activity on nature
- identify, assess, and mitigate the environmental risks of its activities, seeking to maximise opportunities and progressively extend this process to the supply chain, promoting the improvement of environmental performance
- prevent pollution, particularly in response to emergencies in disaster and/or serious accidents situations, including those involving hazardous substances
- promote the continuous improvement of processes, practices, and environmental performance by setting goals and objectives to reduce environmental impacts and by encouraging research, development and innovation
- comply with applicable environmental legislation, as well as other voluntarily assumed obligations, anticipating the application of new legislation whenever possible
- consult key stakeholders, in particular, affected communities and indigenous people, and consider their relevant expectations in the implementation of this policy and in decision-making processes
- communicate performance regularly and transparently, ensuring balance, understanding and accessibility by stakeholders, particularly local and affected communities
- provide training to employees on the company's environmental impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. Empower and raise awareness for the improvement of individual and collective environmental performance, contributing to public clarification
- foster the improvement of environmental performance of the customer, through the offer of products and services with a smaller environmental footprint.

EDP integrates the commitments of this Policy into management decision-making and due diligence processes, including those related to mergers and acquisitions.

Based on the group's strategic priorities, EDP also assumes a set of specific commitments.

EDP ensures the identification and classification of potential water pollutants through its corporate environmental management system (CEMS), certified by Lloyds according to ISO 14001:2015. The CEMS covers the management of environmental policies, strategic plans, and performance of EDP Group organizations. The process for the identification and classification that EDP employs an internal Environmental Risk Assessment Tool that links environmental aspects to impacts and risks, including water pollution, using an impact scale. Compliance of pollutant emission limits defined in environmental licensing permits, issued by National Environmental Authorities is also part of the

company's procedures. Pollutant monitoring is conducted with different frequencies based on the permits. Hydro power plants do not emit pollutants into the water, but water quality parameters are monitored to address potential pollution issues from upstream sources. Some of the indicators used include thermal pollution, physical-chemical indicators (dissolved oxygen, pH, suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD)) and organic pollutants (detergents, oils, hydrocarbons). Regular monitoring of these indicators is essential for effective pollution management. The electricity generation activities are identified as potential sources of detrimental impacts on water, while distribution and supply activities are deemed not relevant.

EDP monitors water discharge quality parameters in our thermal power plants, where such monitoring is either a legal requirement or an environmental management system requirement. Water discharge quality is controlled by the competent environmental authority, under the environmental permits. Wastewater quality discharges from thermal power plants are publicly available on EDP's website.

Within the scope of internal health and safety audits carried out at the facilities where our workers carrying out EDP Group activities are assigned, compliance with the legal requirements applicable to the potable water quality for human consumption is verified at local level, through public information provided by the respective regions/municipalities on their websites.

E3-1_12 - The policy avoid impacts on affected communities.

EDP's environmental Policy recognizes the Environment protection as a strategic management element, aiming to prevent air, water and soil pollution and reduce the impacts and dependencies of its activity on nature. It assumes a set of commitments that ensure the implementation and maintenance of adequate and effective environmental management systems, including the commitment of Consult key stakeholders, in particular, affected communities and indigenous people, and consider their relevant expectations in the implementation of this policy and in decision-making processes.

This Policy works in alignment with EDP's Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy and EDP's Stakeholder Management Methodology Guide.

E3.MDR-A_01-12 - Actions and resources in relation to water and marine resources

The actions and resources in relation to water and marine resources are reported in E5.MDR-A_01-12, covering only own operations. These actions have no associated targets or objectives due to their nature and their time horizon is not defined. The monitoring is done annually.

E3-2_03 - Disclosure of actions and resources in relation to areas at water risk

EDP has requested the closure of the Los Barrios coal plant and is pending feedback from the regulator, which will likely depend on the availability of back-up energy production sources in the area.

Given the identification of the Los Barrios Thermal Power Plant as a water risk asset, its operations are of particular interest within the region's water management discussions. The 'Mesa de la Sequía' forum, led by Arcgisa (the public water supply company of the Campo de Gibraltar Municipal Association), is attended by industries, the Port, farmers, the livestock sector, environmental associations and other interested parties. Depending on the water stress situation, measures are taken within the framework of this forum, but to date they have never affected the Los Barrios thermal power plant.

Nevertheless, the thermal power station has adopted good practices to minimise water consumption. These include the reuse of wastewater from the desulphurisation plant, effectively making it a zero-discharge facility, and the reuse of clean rainwater for the fire suppression system.

E3.MDR-T_01-13 - Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

Under EDP's Environmental Policy, it is explicit the commitment to promote the efficient use of natural resources, namely the use and sustainable management of water in all processes, operations and installations.

EDP's Environmental Policy recognizes environmental protection as a strategic element in its management practices, incorporating specific commitments related to the use and sourcing of water and marine resources. These commitments are integrated into its operational processes and decision-making frameworks to ensure sustainable development and responsible resource management.

EDP is committed to setting and tracking specific targets that relate to resource use and circular economy principles. These targets are designed to ensure sustainable resource management.

The water consumption reduction target set is based on EDP's Circular Economy Strategy, which focuses on the efficient use of natural resources from a life-cycle analysis perspective, with three main objectives:

- minimizing the use of natural resources

- optimizing and efficiently manage its assets
- promoting the sustainable management of water resources, minimizing its consumption, with special attention to areas of water stress.

The water consumption reduction target at EDP is organization-wide, encompassing all direct operations and facilities. This includes all geographic locations where EDP operates, as defined in BP-1_03, without exclusions. The target applies to every part of our business, ensuring a comprehensive approach to reducing freshwater consumption. All operational units are integrated into this effort, guaranteeing that our commitment to reduce water withdrawal for freshwater consumption is consistent and impactful across the entire organization.

EDP aims to achieve a 78% reduction in freshwater consumption by 2025, compared to 2015 levels. This target reflects our commitment to minimizing water consumption across the group.

EDP has a structured methodology to calculate data related to water, specifically aiming to achieve a 78% reduction in freshwater consumption by 2025, compared to 2015 levels. This approach involves collecting and analysing water consumption data from the past four years for thermal and renewable generation assets, applying specific factors to estimate future consumption, while for networks and other operations, the average consumption over the same period is used for projections. Additionally, estimates are based on net production projections from the Business Plan, which are validated and adjusted as needed to ensure accuracy and strategic alignment.

EDP reports on the progress of these targets through its Integrated Annual Report and quarterly ESG reports, providing a comprehensive overview of the achievements and challenges faced in meeting the targets. Progress is assessed against the baseline year, and any deviations are analysed to identify areas for improvement.

The targets are aligned with EDP's broader sustainability strategy and national and international policies, such as the European Green Deal and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This alignment ensures that EDP's efforts contribute to global sustainability objectives.

The target for reducing freshwater consumption was achieved due to EDP's Business Plan 2024-2026, which emphasizes sustainability commitments: it is planned to reach 23 GW (by 2026) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar. EDP is committed to becoming coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040. This strategy focuses on transforming EDP's generation portfolio by significantly increasing wind and solar capacity, which are technologies with very low water intensity compared to traditional thermal power generation. Dependence on water use in the future is expected to decrease with the growth of wind and solar energy, enabling EDP to further reduce its dependence on freshwater consumption and water withdrawals.

Furthermore, the organization-wide goal of no environmental accidents or penalties impacting water applies to all facilities and operational activities in all regions. All our organization's activities are committed to maintaining the highest standards of water security and compliance to prevent any water-related environmental incidents. There are no exclusions in the coverage of this objective, including all business units and operational areas.

To prepare for emergencies, EDP has internal and, where applicable, external emergency plans with scenarios for potential emergencies or serious accidents involving hazardous substances. This response capability is trained through simulation exercises, and lessons learnt are incorporated to improve response capacity. In 2024, we carried out 72 environmental simulation exercises, and there were no environmental accidents with impacts on water, although there were 170 small oil spills, totalling 603 m3 of oil spilled.

E3-3_01 - Disclosure of whether and how target relates to management of material impacts, risks and opportunities related to areas at water risk

The water consumption reduction target at EDP is organization-wide, encompassing all direct operations and facilities. This includes all geographic locations where EDP operates, as defined in BP-1_03, without exclusions. The target applies to every part of our business, ensuring a comprehensive approach to reducing freshwater consumption. All operational units are integrated into this effort, guaranteeing that our commitment to reduce water withdrawal for freshwater consumption is consistent and impactful across the entire organization, with a special focus on areas with a high water stress level.

Although the Los Barrios thermal power plant in Spain is located in an area with high water stress, this plant has been adopting good practices to minimize water consumption, namely the reuse of wastewater from the desulphurisation plant, effectively making it a zero-discharge facility, and the reuse of clean rainwater for the fire suppression system.

In addition to risk mitigation, this target was also defined to reduce costs and EDP's environmental impacts.

E3-3_03 - Disclosure of whether and how target relates to reduction of water consumption

The water consumption reduction target at EDP is organization-wide, encompassing all direct operations and facilities. This includes all geographic locations where EDP operates, as defined in BP-1_03, without exclusions. The target applies to every part of our business, ensuring a comprehensive approach to reducing freshwater consumption. All operational units are integrated into this effort, guaranteeing that our commitment to reduce water withdrawal for freshwater consumption is consistent and impactful across the entire organization. EDP aims to achieve a 78% reduction in freshwater consumption by 2025, compared to 2015 levels.

In addition to risk mitigation, this target was also defined to reduce costs and EDP's environmental impacts.

The target for reducing freshwater consumption was achieved due to EDP's Business Plan 2024-2026, which emphasizes sustainability commitments: it is planned to reach 23 GW (by 2026) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar. EDP is committed to becoming coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040. This strategy focuses on transforming EDP's generation portfolio by significantly increasing wind and solar capacity, which are technologies with very low water intensity compared to traditional thermal power generation. Dependence on water use in the future is expected to decrease with the growth of wind and solar energy, enabling EDP to further reduce its reliance on freshwater consumption and water withdrawals.

EDP Group's total freshwater consumption has decreased 95% between 2015 and 2024, in line with the planned progress. In the last 4 years, freshwater consumption has been decreasing due to the following facts:

- **2021:** the specific consumption of freshwater changed in 2021 (35% compared to 2020), which is justified by the increase in coal-fired electricity generation in EDP Group (30% more than 2020)
- **2022:** the specific consumption of freshwater decreased 25% compared to 2022, due to the reduction in the EDP Group's coal-fired electricity production (-10% vs. 2021) and to the inversion in order of merit from coal to gas. There was special impact on the decrease in freshwater consumption in water stress area - Pecém, in Brazil (from 56% to 1%, vs. 2021), due to the fact that this power plant was not dispatched due to the improved hydrological scenario (despite not being dispatched, Pecém's availability stayed at 97.5%)
- **2023:** there was a decrease of freshwater consumption mainly due to the reduction in the EDP Group's coal-fired electricity production (-52% vs. 2022), namely in Spain
- **2024:** there was a significant reduction in fresh water consumption, mainly due to the reduction in the EDP Group's coal-fired electricity generation (-92% vs. 2023), namely in Spain and Brazil. In addition to risk mitigation, this target was also set to reduce EDP's environmental costs and impacts.

E3-3_08 - Adopted and presented water and marine resources-related target is mandatory (based on legislation)

The adopted water resources targets are voluntary.

E3-4_01 - Total water consumption/ E3-4_02 - Total water consumption in areas at water risk, including areas of high-water stress/ E3-4_09 - Water consumption - sectors/segments

WATER CONSUMPTION	UN	2024	2023
Total water consumption	10^3xm^3	3,218	5,430
Renewable	10^3xm^3	8	—
Generation	10^3xm^3	3,081	—
Client solutions	10^3xm^3	N/A	—
Networks	10^3xm^3	58	—
Other	10^3xm^3	72	—
Water consumption in areas at water risk (including areas of high-water stress)	10^3xm^3	30	324

E3-4_04 - Total water stored/ E3-4_05 - Changes in water storage

WATER STORED	UN	2024
Total water stored	10^3xm^3	7,900,887
Changes in water storage	10^3xm^3	345,659

E3-4_06 - Disclosure of contextual information regarding water consumption

The number of facilities exposed to water risks accounts for 8% of EDP Group's facilities: one thermal power plant, Los Barrios, in Spain, and the remaining are hydropower plants in Portugal. The number of facilities exposed to water risks remained the same when compared to 2023.

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses).

Los Barrios coal-fired plant has been identified as a generation asset at risk from water stress location in EDP's Water Stress Exposure Assessment. A high-level assessment revealed a Baseline Water Stress indicator over 40%, according to the WRI Aqueduct. Also, water stress situation was confirmed by information from National Information Systems on Water Resources.

Nevertheless, EDP has requested the closure of the Los Barrios coal plant and is pending feedback from the regulator, which will likely depend on the availability of back-up energy production sources in the area. In addition, this thermal power plant has adopted good practices to minimise water consumption. These include the reuse of wastewater from the desulphurisation plant, effectively making it a zero-discharge facility, and the reuse of clean rainwater for the fire suppression system.

The hydropower plants located in the basins of the Lima, Cávado, Mondego, Tejo, and Guadiana rivers are identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change-induced structural decrease in precipitation. Eight facilities located in Douro River Basin have induced a structural decrease in precipitation and an increase in competitive uses, so it is also identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change.

Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels.

Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge).

E3-4_07 - Share of the measure obtained from direct measurement, from sampling and extrapolation, or from best estimates

MEASURE OBTAINED	UN	2024
From direct measurement	%	100
From sampling and extrapolation	%	0
From best estimates	%	0

E3-4_08 - Water intensity ratio

WATER INTENSITY RATIO	UN	2024
Water intensity ratio	10^3x m^3/ '000€	0.00015

E3-4_11 - Total water withdrawals / E3-4_12 - Total water discharges

WATER CONSUMPTION	UN	2024	2023
Total water withdrawals	10^3xm^3	100,925	543,304
Total water discharges	10^3xm^3	97,371	538,244

E3-5_02 - Disclosure of qualitative information of anticipated financial effects of material risks and opportunities arising from water and marine resources-related impacts

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

E3-5_03 - Description of effects considered and related impacts (water and marine resources)

The EDP Group has a material degree of exposure to variations in renewable energy generation volumes, particularly regarding hydro volume. A dry year (years with HPI – hydroelectric precipitation index – lower than 1) can have a negative impact on the company's results. For example, assuming a price of 80/MWh, a 20% reduction in the expected volume impacts EDP's EBITDA by 100M-140M. For example, in the winter of 2021/2022, the extreme drought in Portugal resulted in a record shortfall of EDP's hydro production in the Iberian market of 2.6TWh compared to the historical average. This hydro shortfall resulted in the need to purchase electricity in the Iberian wholesale market, in order to satisfy the consumption of the customer portfolio, in a quarter of historical maximum prices (average electricity price 229/MWh in the 1Q22, a rise of 407% year-on-year). The strong increase in the cost of electricity sold, which did not impact EDP clients, implied a 0.4bn loss in 1Q22 in terms of EBITDA, which led to a negative net result of -76m recorded by EDP in the 1Q22 (a decrease of 256m year-on-year).The company's exposure to this risk was reduced in Portugal with the sale of the hydro assets in 2020, and EDP manages this risk through a diversified generation portfolio in terms of technologies (with focus on solar and wind) and geographies (e.g., EDP has recently began generation in APAC).

E3-5_04 - Disclosure of critical assumptions used in estimates of financial effects of material risks and opportunities arising from water and marine resources-related impacts

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

ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems

E4.SBM-3_01 – List of material sites in own operation

EDP is developing a biodiversity risk assessment process to identify material locations for biodiversity, considering operational assets. During the development and construction phase, assets follow a biodiversity screening process by applying the mitigation hierarchy: i) avoiding highly sensitive areas, ii) conducting an environmental impact assessment, iii) mitigating identified impacts, iv) restoring temporarily used areas, and, if necessary, v) compensating for significant impacts. This process depends on the technology, size, and location of each asset.

Once in operation, certified environmental management systems are in place to oversee the ongoing management of assets, regulatory compliance, and monitoring of current environmental licenses. The ongoing biodiversity risk assessment process aims to systematize and enhance the group's knowledge in this area.

The list in the table below is the result of applying the following evaluation criteria:

- assets with environmental management systems assessing potential risk to biodiversity
- location of assets within or in the vicinity of areas of high biodiversity sensitivity, using the IBAT database, with data from WDPA (World Database on Protected Areas) and KBA (Key Biodiversity Areas)
- among these, assets with regulatory requirements for: i) monitoring ecological flows at hydroelectric plants, and ii) with bird impact mitigation devices at wind power plants.

This list will change in the coming years as the risk screening process becomes more robust.

COUNTRY	ASSET	TECHNOLOGY	WDPA/KBA
Brazil	Peixe Angical	Hydro	KBA
France	Les 7 Domaines	Wind	KBA
France	Oigny	Wind	Both
Italy	Monte Mattina	Wind	WDPA
Poland	Tomaszow	Wind	KBA
Portugal	Aguieira	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Alto Lindoso	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Caldeirão	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Caniçada	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Vila Nova - Paradela	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Salamonde I	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Touvedo	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Portugal	Vilarinho das Furnas	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Portugal	Pracana	Hydro	KBA
Portugal	Corte dos Álamos	Wind	KBA
Portugal	Guerreiros	Wind	KBA
Spain	Acampo Sancho	Wind	KBA
Spain	Cabrerizas	Wind	KBA
Spain	La Peña	Wind	KBA
Spain	Las Herrerías	Wind	KBA
Spain	Las Lomillas	Wind+Solar	KBA
Spain	Loma de los Aviadores	Wind	KBA
Spain	Sierra de la Venta	Wind	KBA
Spain	Tahivilla	Wind	KBA
Spain	Barca	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Florida	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Miranda	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Malva	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Proaza	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Priañes	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Tanes	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Laviana	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	San Isidro	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Caño	Hydro	KBA+WDPA
Spain	Giribaile	Hydro	KBA+WDPA

E4.SBM-3_02 - Disclosure of activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas

The main activities with potential to negatively affect biodiversity sensitive areas are:

- **solar farms**: Construction activities; Presence of the facility (fence)
- **wind farms**: Construction activities; Turbines' operation
- **hydropower**: Presence of dam/weir; Drained reservoir; Handling dangerous products; Dam rupture
- **thermal power plants:** Combustion; Transportation of raw materials (value chain); Extraction of raw materials (value chain)
- **networks**: Construction activities; Presence of aerial networks.

E4.SBM-3_03 - Disclosure of list of material sites in own operations based on results of identification and assessment of actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems

EDP has made a first exercise following the LEAP approach (TNFD) for the identification and assessment of the nature-related impacts and dependencies in its direct operations.

This first approach that will continue to be developed in the future, results in the following matrix that shows the EDP environmental impacts by technology:

		IMPACT DRIVERS											
ACTIVITY		RESOURCE USE		LAND -USE CHANGE			CLIMATE CHANGE	POLLUTION					BIODIVERSITY
		Use of water	Use of other resources	Use of terrestrial ecosystems	Use of freshwater ecosystems	Use of marine ecosystems	GHG emissions	Atmospheric pollutants non GHG	Solid waste	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Disturbances	Biological alterations/ interference
Conventional energy	Combined cycle	4	3	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	1	3	2
	Thermal	4	3	1	1	0	4	3	3	3	2	3	2
Renewable generation	Onshore wind	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3
	Hydro	3	0	5	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	3
	Photovoltaic	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Renewable gas	Hydrogen	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	2
Electricity transport, distribution and storage	Overhead power lines	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
	Underground power lines	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Substations	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0
	BESS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

0: n/a 1: very low 2: low 3: medium 4: high 5:very high

The impact materiality on biodiversity for EDP has been assessed based on the company knowledge and experience, as well as reinforced by the participation of EDP in taskforces leading collaborative experiences bringing together companies around the identification and assessment of impacts as dependencies on nature, as the WBCSD 'Roadmaps to Nature Positive Foundations' taskforce and the working group on 'Natural capital in the Spanish energy sector'.

For each EDP activity and each environmental impact category, it has been analysed whether the impact is applicable or not, and if applicable, it has been evaluated the materiality of that impact, based on its probability and magnitude. The evaluation applies a semi-quantitative scale from 1 to 5, where 1 represents very low impact and 5 represents very high impact.

E4.SBM-3_04 - Disclosure of biodiversity-sensitive areas impacted

The biodiversity-sensitive areas, WDPA (World Protected Areas) and KBA (Key Biodiversity Areas) identified as potentially impacted by EDP arise from a risk assessment that starts with an evaluation based on IBAT data, being this the first level of risk assessment to be completed in the future with other levels that delve into detailed local data.

EDP has 118 assets in operation located in or in the vicinity of biodiversity-sensitive areas (WDPA and KBA), although it's important to highlight that part of these sites, hydro power plants among others, were built before the location was declared as protected or key biodiversity area.

EDP Sites in WDPA and/or KBA:

COUNTRY	ASSET	TECHNOLOGY	WDPA/KBA
Brazil	Peixe Angical	Hydro	KBA
Brazil	HVL Abunã-Rio Branco I	Networks	Both
Brazil	HVL Campos Novos - Siderópolis	Networks	KBA
Brazil	HVL TR2-FR	Networks	KBA
Brazil	HVL AT2-TR2	Networks	KBA
Brazil	HVL Porto Velho - Abunã	Networks	KBA
France	Les 7 Domaines	Wind	KBA
France	Oigny	Wind	Both
France	Ruesnes	Wind	WDPA
France	Vaudrimesnil	Wind	WDPA
Italy	Greci	Wind	KBA
Italy	Monte Mattina	Wind	WDPA
Mexico	Los Cañones	Wind	KBA
Mexico	Parque Eólica de Coahuila	Wind	KBA
Poland	Ilza	Wind	WDPA
Poland	Pakoslaw	Solar	WDPA
Poland	Poturzyn	Wind	KBA
Poland	Recz	Solar	WDPA
Poland	Tomaszow	Wind	KBA
Portugal	Aguieira	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Alto Lindoso	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Belver	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Bruceira	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Caldeirão	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Caniçada	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Carrapatelo	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Crestuma-Lever	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Desterro	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Fratel	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Lagoa Comprida	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Vila Nova - Paradela	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Pateiro	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Pocinho	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Ponte de Jugais	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Póvoa e Meadas	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Régua	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Sabugueiro I	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Sabugueiro II	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Salamonde I	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Touvedo	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Velada	Hydro	WDPA
Portugal	Vilarinho das Furnas	Hydro	Both
Portugal	Pracana	Hydro	KBA
Portugal	Açor	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Açor 2	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Alto da Coutada	Wind	Both
Portugal	Alto do Talefe	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Barão de São João	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Bustelo	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Cinfães	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Coentral-Safra	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Corte dos Álamos	Wind	KBA
Portugal	Fonte da Mesa	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Fonte da Quelha	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Guerreiros	Wind	KBA
Portugal	Madrinha	Wind	Both
Portugal	Negrelo e Guilhado	Wind	Both
Portugal	Padrela	Wind	Both
Portugal	Pena Suar	Wind	Both
Portugal	São João I	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Serra de Alvoaça	Wind	Both
Portugal	Serra do Mú	Wind	Both
Portugal	Testos	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Tocha	Wind	WDPA
Portugal	Vila Nova	Wind	WDPA

COUNTRY	ASSET	TECHNOLOGY	WDPA/KBA
Portugal	Vila Nova II	Wind	WDPA
Romania	Albina	Solar	WDPA
Romania	Burila Mica	Solar	Both
Romania	Sarichioi	Wind	WDPA
Spain	Acampo Arias	Wind	KBA
Spain	Acampo Sancho	Wind	KBA
Spain	Cabrerizas	Wind	KBA
Spain	Coll de la Garganta	Wind	KBA
Spain	Corme	Wind	Both
Spain	Cruz de Hierro + Ampliación Cruz de Hierro	Wind+Solar	KBA
Spain	El Álamo	Wind	KBA
Spain	El Gramal	Wind	KBA
Spain	La Cabaña	Wind	Both
Spain	La Celaya	Wind	WDPA
Spain	La Cuesta	Wind	KBA
Spain	La Mallada	Wind	Both
Spain	La Peña	Wind	KBA
Spain	La Risa	Wind	KBA
Spain	Las Herrerías	Wind	KBA
Spain	Las Lomillas	Wind+Solar	KBA
Spain	Llanos de la Esquina	Wind	KBA
Spain	Loma de los Aviadores	Wind	KBA
Spain	Los Cantales	Wind	KBA
Spain	Monseivane	Wind	WDPA
Spain	Munera II	Wind	KBA
Spain	Ojos Albos	Wind	KBA
Spain	Pedregal	Solar	KBA
Spain	Planas de Pola	Wind	Both
Spain	Portachuelo	Wind	KBA
Spain	Puntaza de Remolinos	Wind	Both
Spain	Rocío	Solar	KBA
Spain	San Juan de Bargas	Wind	WDPA
Spain	Santa Quiteria	Wind	KBA
Spain	Señora de la Paz	Solar	KBA
Spain	Sierra de la Venta	Wind	KBA
Spain	Sierra del Boquerón	Wind	Both
Spain	Tahivilla	Wind	KBA
Spain	Villacastín	Solar	KBA
Spain	Villacastín	Wind	KBA
Spain	Villamiel	Wind	Both
Spain	Villoruebo	Wind	Both
Spain	Barca	Hydro	Both
Spain	Florida	Hydro	Both
Spain	Miranda	Hydro	Both
Spain	Malva	Hydro	Both
Spain	Proaza	Hydro	Both
Spain	Priañes	Hydro	Both
Spain	Tanes	Hydro	Both
Spain	Laviana	Hydro	Both
Spain	San Isidro	Hydro	Both
Spain	Caño	Hydro	Both
Spain	Giribaile	Hydro	Both
Spain	Los Barrios	Thermal	KBA

% of total high voltage lines surface in WDPA/KBA: HVL Abunã-Rio Branco I: 1.2% (WDPA), 10.2%(KBA); HVL Campos Novos – Siderópolis: 33.4%(KBA); HVL TR2-FR: 7.9%(KBA); HVL AT2-TR2: 8.7%(KBA); HVL Porto Velho – Abunã: 0.5%(KBA).

E4.SBM-3_05 – Material negative impacts with regards to land degradation, desertification or soil sealing have been identified

Infrastructure development involves land transformation and potential degradation. Vegetation clearance, soil compaction and soil sealing are the main activities that can result in negative impacts on the soil.

Disposal of by-products and waste materials from energy production processes can also contaminate the soil, if not managed adequately.

The development of energy assets is managed balancing the development of energy facilities with the preservation of natural habitats and soil quality. By adopting best practices as selecting a proper location of assets, land use and habitat disruption can be avoided or minimized, being compatible with traditional uses and ensuring soil integrity.

No material negative impacts are identified with regards to desertification. Water usage and vegetation clearance are necessary for energy generation, but proactively addressing these aspects they do not constitute a material impact on desertification.

E4.SBM-3_06 - Own operations affect threatened species

- **Networks:** main potential impacts are to birdlife that may collide with aerial lines or be electrocuted. In some regions these may be extended to small mammals climbing the poles or getting into the substations.
- **Solar farms:** main potential negative impacts are to mammals due to habitat alteration. Potential positive impacts may occur linked to restoration and soil protection under and around the solar panels.
- **Wind farms:** main potential negative impacts are to birdlife and chiropters that may collide with turbines blades and/or towers. Other potential negative impact may be the fragmentation of habitats as the development and construction of wind farms can lead to changes in the landscape and disturbance of local habitats. Potential positive impacts may occur linked to restoration.
- **Hydropower:** potential negative impacts occur during flooding with the reduction of land use for biodiversity (fauna and flora) and in freshwater species due to habitat alterations that may occur due to changes in water courses characteristics and barriers that can limit migrant species.
- **Thermal power plants:** main potential negative impacts on species are a consequence of the impacts caused by the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere (acid rain and climate change). Water use for cooling may lead to thermal pollution, affecting freshwater or salted water species, if not managed adequately.

E4.IRO-1_01 - Disclosure of whether and how actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems at own site locations and in value chain have been identified and assessed

EDP is aligning its processes with TNFD guidance and has used the LEAP approach to identify nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities (physical and transition) at the technology level, considering its own operations. This supports the double materiality process, with a deeper analysis planned for 2025 to better integrate operations specificities and include the supply chain. Meanwhile, EDP maintains a risk management process to support its corporate environmental management system.

Complementarily, at asset level, the systematic implementation of the EIA process enables the specific identification of actual and future impacts project by project, as well as the definition of the mitigation measures required for each case, ensuring that its projects are developed in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner.

A similar exercise is planned to be developed during 2025 including the value chain in the scope.

E4.IRO-1_02 – Disclosure of whether and how dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystems and their services have been identified and assessed at own site locations and in value chain

EDP has made a first exercise following the LEAP approach (TNFD) for the identification and assessment of the nature-related impacts and dependencies in its direct operations. A first analysis of ecosystem services has been also done, following ENCORE.

A similar exercise is planned to be developed during 2025 including the value chain in the scope.

This first approach that will continue to be developed in the future, results in the following matrix that shows the EDP dependencies from ecosystem services, by technology:

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES																								
ACTIVITY		PROVISIONING SERVICES					REGULATION AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES																CULTURAL SERVICES	
		Water supply	Genetic material	Biomass provisioning	Other provisioning	Pollination	Flood control	Global climate regulation	Solid waste remediation	Water purification	Biological control	Soil quality regulation	Air filtration	Soil and sediment retention	Rainfall pattern regulation	Nursery population and habitat maintenance	Storm mitigation	Noise attenuation	Water flow regulation	Other regulation and maintenance services	Recreation	Visual amenity	Education, research, scientific	Spiritual, artistics, symbolic
Conventional energy	Combined cycle	5	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Thermal	5	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable generation	Onshore wind	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hydro	5	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Photovoltaic	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable gas	Hydrogen	5	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity transport, distribution and storage	Overhead power lines	0	0	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Underground power lines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Substations	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BESS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0: n/a 1: very low 2: low 3: medium 4: high 5:very high

This exercise considered the company's knowledge and experience, as well as reinforced by the participation of EDP in taskforces leading collaborative experiences and bringing together companies in the sector around the identification and assessment of impacts as dependencies on nature, as the WBCSD 'Roadmaps to Nature Positive Foundations' taskforce and the working group on 'Natural capital in the Spanish energy sector'.

For each EDP activity and each dependency category, it has been analysed whether the dependency was applicable. If applicable, the dependency's risk for EDP was evaluated based on its probability and magnitude. The evaluation applies a semi-quantitative scale from 1 to 5, where 1 represents very low dependency and 5 represents very high dependency.

E4.IRO-1_03 - Disclosure of whether and how transition and physical risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems have been identified and assessed

EDP is aligning its processes with TNFD guidance and has used the LEAP approach to identify nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities (physical and transition) at the technology level, considering its own operations. This supports the double materiality process, with a deeper analysis planned for 2025 to better integrate operations specificities and include the supply chain. Meanwhile, EDP maintains an environmental risk management process to support its corporate environmental management system.

It has its foundations on the internal and external context of the group. Based on in-depth knowledge of the organisation and the context in which it operates, it is possible to determine the most relevant aspects, namely those that may impact or be impacted by EDP's business.

Risk and opportunities identification takes a multidisciplinary approach, involving the active participation of operational units. This ensures a more complete analysis and coverage of the risks of the different activities.

Risks are classified according to events categories and cover both physical and transition risks. Some examples (non exhaustive):

PHYSICAL RISKS:	
Climate Change Events of internal origin associated with the company's activities that aggravate or reduce the group's GHG emissions.	**Risk**: Climate Change is known as one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss **Opportunity**: The acceleration of the renewable generation and electrification of the economy as a paramount way to achieve net zero emissions by 2040 for the power sector
Biodiversity Events related to natural habitats and the various services and functions that ecosystems provide (e.g. food and water, thermal regulation, soil formation and recreational opportunities)	**Risk:** The use of land to accelerate renewable energy competes with other land uses reducing the overall land for biodiversity to thrive. Direct land use has a potential loss of local biodiversity and ecosystem services **Opportunity:** The application of the biodiversity mitigation hierarchy has the potential of a biodiversity net gain outcome, through conservation and restoration initiatives
Use of natural resources It includes the use or consumption of natural resources - water, materials, with consequences on the quantity and/or quality of available resources.	**Risk:** The use of natural resources can lead to habitat loss, species affection and ecosystem degradation. Together, these factors contribute to the decline of biodiversity and endanger the health and balance of natural ecosystems. **Opportunity:** The sustainable use of natural resources can offer opportunities for the company incentivizing efficiency and reducing costs or promoting innovative solutions of waste recovery with potential increase in revenues or reinforcing partnerships
Pollution Events associated with the outputs of resource use atmospheric emissions, noise, electromagnetic fields and landscape.	**Risks:** Emissions of pollutants like NOx, SOx, chemicals, oils, and waste can damage habitats. To Water pollution may kill aquatic life and disrupt ecosystems.To Air pollution can cause acid rain, harming plants and animals, and impair growth and reproduction. To Soil pollution affects vegetation health and dependent organisms.

TRANSITIONAL RISKS:	
Technologies and systems Assesses how the company can benefit from technology to improve efficiency and risk mitigation	**Risks:** The rapid advancement of technology and industrial development may lead to: i) habitat degradation and displacement of wildlife and to ii) the overexploitation of natural resources with the disrupting delicate ecosystems; iii) inadequate waste management and contamination of ecosystems. **Opportunities:** Spatial information and AI computer processing can accelerate global knowledge on specific biodiversity impacts to improve decision-making process; technology can offer innovative solutions to mitigate biodiversity risks, for instance, birds&bats detection and deterrence systems.
Supply chain It includes the risk of events related to the environmental management of the supply chain	**Risks:** The possibility of working with suppliers with no environmental knowledge or good practices with potential damage on biodiversity and ecosystem services **Opportunities**: As knowledge improves on how EDP's supply chain impacts on Biodiversity, risk mitigation processes to mitigate those impacts can become more robust
Innovation and Research Cooperation agreements and funding for research, for the development of knowledge; skills and technology or how these can pose new threats to environmental management	**Risks:** As innovative solutions emerge to address the energy transition, such as H2, Storage, floating renewable assets (e.g. solar PV and wind), new challenges on potential negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services impacts emerge **Opportunities:** External funding to improve Biodiversity knowledge and mitigation solutions accelerates the company's contribution to halt biodiversity loss.
Regulation Linked to each thematic event category such as Climate Change, biodiversity, pollution and use of natural resources	**Risk**: Strict regulation on Biodiversity protection, such as increasing protected areas, may reduce the availability to accelerate the energy transition, namely the new renewable generation needed

Risks are identified based on potential events associated with environmental macro-aspects, their internal context and compliance obligations (legal and voluntary) which, if materialised, would have an impact on the organisation's performance and/or the environment. This identification also includes potential emergency situations and external information representative of the company's reality and business trends.

The assessment of the level of risk, whether with a negative impact (risk) or a positive impact (opportunity), is made considering the current probability of occurrence and impact of the event, based on specific scales supported on the level and scale of the potential damaged . The risk is then calculated by multiplying the current probability of the event occurring by its current impact. It also considers the level of reversibility, meaning if it is an acute damage or a chronic and irreversible one.

Environmental risk management is a dynamic process and is reviewed periodically in particular when a material change could influence the organisation or the maintenance of environmental balance.

E4.IRO-1_05 - Disclosure of whether and how consultations with affected communities on sustainability assessments of shared biological resources and ecosystems have been conducted

Stakeholder engagement is a critical component of effective environmental management for any company. By involving a diverse range of stakeholders—including employees, customers, suppliers, local communities and regulatory bodies—organizations can gain valuable insights into the environmental impacts of their operations. This engagement fosters a collaborative approach to identifying environmental challenges and developing innovative solutions, which can lead to improved sustainability practices and operational efficiencies.

The EDP Stakeholders Engagement Policy guarantees transversal principles that align the whole group in its relationship with society. It aims to promote a culture of transparency, strengthen the relationship with stakeholders, promote their effective and active engagement and minimize negative impacts in local communities, seeking the appropriate interaction between EDP and these entities. This policy is complemented with the Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy, guiding the process of local communities' engagement at project level, including the identification of risks, knowledge and expectations of the community. Under this process, specific consultations with stakeholders on biological resources and ecosystems are mainly conducted in the framework of the EIA process.

Examples of local communities engaged during these processes include, communities living and/or working in the surrounding of the project; landowners; local authorities. When applicable, indigenous communities are part of the local communities's definition. It also includes in a broader view, NGO and general public, through the public consultation of the project during the EIA process

The engagement process is locally set and depends on the size, technology and complexity of the project. It follows the demands of EIA process at local level, where it is required a period for public consultation and it can include local meetings, to present the project and a local speak-up channel for collecting any project concerns.

Additionally, EDP provides to its stakeholders, the Speak Up whistleblowing channel, an easily accessible platform at EDP's website designed to facilitate the sharing of stakeholders' complaints.

E4.IRO-1_06 – Disclosure of whether and how specific sites, raw materials production or sourcing with negative or potential negative impacts on affected communities

As described in E4-IRO-1_05, EDP follows the demands of the EIA process at local level, where it is required a period for public consultation and it can include specific engagement, as local meetings to present the project and a local speak-up channel for collecting any possible project concerns.

Although the production or supply of raw materials used in the products in each asset may negatively impact the affected communities, EDP limits its analysis to its direct operations.

At site level, specific consultations to local stakeholders allows the company to better understand the main issues of concern. These consultations are mainly conducted during the EIA process, and may include potential impacts on biological resources and ecosystems, depending mostly on the technology, the size of the project and the location of the site. Both these concerns and the results of the EIA Process contribute to the mitigation hierarchy approach conducted by the company.

Additionally, EDP provides to its stakeholders a Speak Up channel designed to facilitate the sharing of stakeholders' complaints. These inputs also contribute to the assessment of EDP's double materiality process.

At site level, specific engagement processes are implemented to guarantee access from vulnerable communities, such as indigenous people or local communities without access to the technology.

E4.IRO-1_07 – Disclosure of whether and how communities were involved in materiality assessment

The double materiality assessment, included focal points that when consulted would ensure that community perspectives and concerns were considered and included in the evaluation of IROs.

EDP has established stakeholder management procedures and a Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy to ensure effective community engagement. These procedures outline the steps for identifying, segmenting, and prioritizing stakeholders, as well as methods for engagement and performance monitoring. The Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy supports these procedures by detailing the responsibilities and governance for affected community engagement. EDP teams gather information about affected communities' concerns through internal focal points, who act as direct links between EDP and these communities. This ensures that the perspectives of affected communities inform decisions and activities aimed at managing actual and potential impacts. The procedures also include methods for continuous disclosure, consultation, and reporting to stakeholders, ensuring transparency and responsiveness to community needs.

E4.IRO-1_08 – Disclosure of whether and how negative impacts on priority ecosystem services of relevance to affected communities may be avoided

Following EDP's double materiality assessment, listed in SBM-3_01, priority ecosystem services of relevance to affected communities are biodiversity loss and land degradation. EDP's approach to the protection of Biodiversity and ecosystem services allows EDP to anticipate regulatory pressures and to act in order to respond to society's expectations in the search for continuous improvement solutions.

At an operational level, EDP applies the mitigation hierarchy throughout the entire cycle of power generation, transmission and distribution projects, focusing on the earliest planning stages and adopts the AMAT methodology, inspired by SBTN's Step-by-Step Guide to Nature-based target setting[1]

Following the mitigation hierarchy, EDP:

- **avoids**: identifies situations where it is possible to avoid impacts, already in the early design phase, through a careful selection of the place or period of time in which to establish infrastructure
- **minimises**: after baseline survey of the state of local biodiversity, measures are taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided
- **restores/rehabilitates**: after the construction phase, it restores and rehabilitates the affected ecosystems, namely by bringing construction sites, temporary accesses, etc, back to their natural state
- **compensates (offset)**: when the previous phases have not proven sufficient to negate the project's impact on local biodiversity, measures are taken to make up for the loss of significant adverse residual impacts, in the pursuit of net gains for biodiversity. The application of the mitigation hierarchy, in the "NNL – No Net Loss" or "NG-Net Gain" biodiversity objective, is

[1] Step by step guidance: setting SBTs for Nature, 2020

achieved with biodiversity projects to offset significant residual impacts caused by the project that persist when not fully mitigated by previous steps.

E4.IRO-1_14 – Undertaking has sites located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas

Yes, detailed information is disclosed in indicator E4.SBM-3_04.

E4.IRO-1_15 – Activities related to sites located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas negatively affect these areas by leading to deterioration of natural habitats and habitats of species and to disturbance of species for which protected area has been designated

EDP has assets in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas. The activities performed in these sites that can potentially affect the natural habitats and the species are:

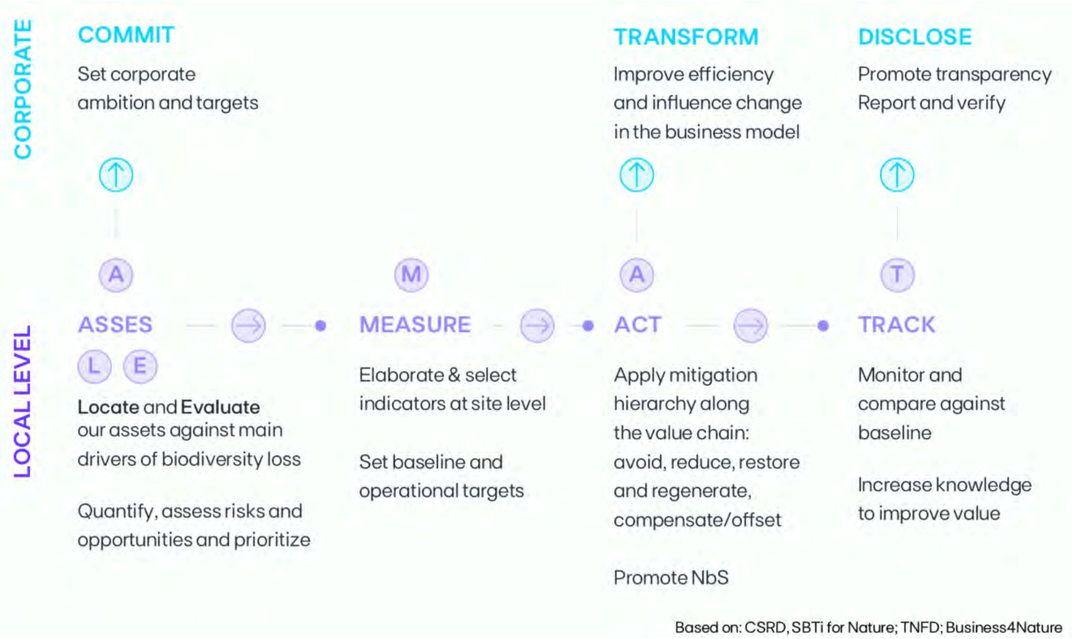
- the construction works required to build the plants: land movements, vegetation clearing, vehicles and machinery circulation.
- the assets operation: presence of the infrastructures (dam/weir, aerial networks, turbines) and movement of the turbine blades. The emission of atmospheric pollutants, if not managed within the limits of the licenses to which they are subject, can contribute to environmental degradation, such as acid rain.
- the dismantling works required at the end of the useful life of the assets: vehicles and machinery circulation and waste generation.

Careful planning and mitigation measures can help balance the benefits of renewable energy with the preservation of protected areas. It is possible to harness renewable energy while still safeguarding the precious biodiversity that protected areas aim to preserve. By finding this balance, we can ensure a sustainable future that respects both our energy needs and our natural heritage.

E4.IRO-1_16 – It has been concluded that it is necessary to implement biodiversity mitigation measures

At EDP, the principles of the mitigation hierarchy are applied along the whole lifecycle of the projects through actions and initiatives seeking to avoid, minimize, restore, compensate and offset impacts. That has meant the implementation of biodiversity mitigation measures.

The implementation strategy is based on the adoption of the AMAT methodology, inspired by SBTN's Step-by-Step Guide to Nature based target setting.



Following the mitigation hierarchy, EDP:

- **avoids**: identifies situations where it is possible to avoid impacts, already in the early design phase, through a careful selection of the place or period of time in which to establish infrastructure
- **minimises**: after baseline survey of the state of local Biodiversity, measures are taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided
- **restores/rehabilitates**: after the construction phase, it restores and rehabilitates the affected ecosystems, namely by bringing construction sites, temporary accesses, etc, back to their natural state

- **compensates**: when the previous phases have not proven sufficient to negate the project's impact on local biodiversity, measures are taken to make up for the loss of significant adverse residual impacts, in the pursuit of net gains for biodiversity.

The application of the mitigation hierarchy, in the biodiversity objective "NNL – No Net Loss" or "NG-Net Gain", is achieved with biodiversity projects to offset significant residual impacts caused by the project that persist when not fully mitigated by previous steps.

E4-1_01 - Disclosure of resilience of current business model(s) and strategy to biodiversity and ecosystems-related physical, transition and systemic risks and opportunities / E4-1_02 - Disclosure of scope of resilience analysis along own operations and related upstream and downstream value chain / E4-1_03 - Disclosure of key assumptions made (biodiversity and ecosystems) / E4-1_04 - Disclosure of time horizons used for analysis (biodiversity and ecosystems) / E4-1_05 - Disclosure of results of resilience analysis (biodiversity and ecosystems)

EDP does not have a Nature Transition Plan, it will be published during 2025 and has committed to report in alignment to TNFD in 2026. Time horizons for scenario analysis will be the same used for TCFD: 2025, 2030, 2050.

E4.MDR-P_01-06 - Policies to manage material impacts, risks, dependencies and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems

EDP has an Environmental Policy that recognizes the Environment as a strategic management element, aiming to reduce the impacts and dependencies of its activity through a set of commitments ensured by the implementation and maintenance of environmental management systems. The specific commitments included in the EDP Environmental Policy are the following:

- protect the environment and integrate its components within decision-making processes at the different stages of development, construction, operation, and decommissioning of infrastructure
- properly manage environmental risk, in particular pollution prevention and emergency response in the event of an accident and/or catastrophe
- promote ongoing improvement in environmental processes, practices, and performance, stimulating Research and Development and Innovation
- comply with applicable environmental legislation, as well as other voluntarily obligations
- consider the relevant expectations of the main stakeholders in decision-making processes
- extend the management and improvement of environmental performance to the value chain, particularly by including environmental criteria in the selection of suppliers
- communicate our performance in a regular and transparent manner to all stakeholders, in particular to local communities
- raise awareness regarding the need to improve individual and collective environmental performance, thereby contributing to the public debate

Additionally, the EDP Environmental Policy includes also specific commitments regarding biodiversity:

- contribute to reducing the loss of biodiversity, promoting the mitigation hierarchy, and in the long-term aim for a net benefit in terms of biodiversity
- contribute to deepening scientific knowledge of biodiversity and ecosystem services, namely through the establishment of partnerships.

This policy's scope follows the reporting scope detailed in BP1_03, without exclusions. Additional information concerning the governance process of this policy is detailed in ESRS 2 MDR-P GOV-1_09 and GOV-1_10, where it is detailed the overall governance and responsibilities of sustainability, including Environment.

E4-2_01 - Disclosure on whether and how biodiversity and ecosystems-related policies relate to matters reported in E4 AR4

The EDP Environmental Policy relates to matters reported in E4 AR4, namely:

- impact drivers on biodiversity loss:
  i. climate change
  ii. land-use, freshwater-use and sea water change
  iii. direct exploitation

iv. invasive alien species, and

v. pollution.

- impacts on the state of species (i.e., species population size, species global extinction risk)
- impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems including through land degradation, desertification and soil sealing), and
- impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services.

Additionally to what is reported in indicator E4.MDR-P_01-06, the EDP Environmental Policy has specific commitments related to climate change:

- achieve net-zero emissions in its activity through:

i. increasing its renewable energy portfolio

ii. ongoing reduction of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions

iii. providing low carbon energy solutions to its customers, promoting electrification of consumption and energy efficiency

iv. promote climate adaptation, maximizing the resilience of its assets to climate change.

Additional information concerning the governance process of this policy is detailed in ESRS 2 MDR-P GOV-1_09 and GOV-1_10.

E4-2_02 - Explanation of whether and how biodiversity and ecosystems-related policy relates to material biodiversity and ecosystems-related impacts

The EDP Environmental Policy establishes the guiding principles for the continuous improvement of performance in nature protection through a set of commitments such as integrate environmental protection and the enhancement of natural capital into decision-making processes, at different stages of the asset life cycle activities. The systematic implementation of the EIA process enables the specific identification of actual and future impacts project by project, as well as the definition of the mitigation measures required for each case, ensuring that its projects are developed in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner.

The progress in the implementation of the LEAP approach (first exercise performed in 2024 will allow us in the upcoming years to seek a positive balance in the long term on material sites.

E4-2_03 - Explanation of whether and how biodiversity and ecosystems-related policy relates to material dependencies and material physical and transition risks and opportunities

As described in E4.IRO-1_03, EDP has a process in place for risks management defined in the framework of its corporate environmental management system.

EDP Environmental Policy aim is to identify, assess, and mitigate the risks of its activities, in different environmental dimensions, seeking to maximize opportunities and progressively extend them to the supply chain.

As EDP has made a first exercise following the LEAP approach (TNFD) for the identification and evaluation of the nature-related impacts and dependencies in its direct operations and to assess its main risks and opportunities, the outputs of this process will allow EDP during 2025 to progress

E4-2_04 - Explanation of whether and how biodiversity and ecosystems-related policy supports traceability of products, components and raw materials with significant actual or potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems along value chain

EDP's Environmental Policy considers the promotion of its principles along its value chain and Procurement practices consider biodiversity as a screening topic to assess the supplier maturity on the subject. However, as of today, the criteria used for the traceability of products being purchased do not include Biodiversity as a key component due to the extreme complexity of such process.

E4-2_05 - Explanation of whether and how biodiversity and ecosystems-related policy addresses production, sourcing or consumption from ecosystems that are managed to maintain or enhance conditions for biodiversity

EDP's Environmental Policy considers the promotion of its principles along its supply chain and Procurement practices consider biodiversity as a screening topic to assess the supplier maturity on the subject. Additionally, this policy highlights the need for decoupling the economic development from natural resources exploitation, by incentivising the circularity of products and materials

sourced and a life cycle assessment (LCA) approach. For key components, EDP is already requiring LCA information from suppliers to monitor the main environmental impacts of such products, which includes Biodiversity related issues.

E4-2_06 - Explanation of whether and how biodiversity and ecosystems-related policy addresses social consequences of biodiversity and ecosystems-related impacts

EDP's Environmental Policy supports a corporate environmental management system, third party certified according with ISO14001:2015. These instruments are in place to address environmental impacts, including biodiversity and ecosytems-related issues, that when badly manage, can have social consequences.

To properly manage these potential social consequences, EDP Environmental Policy promotes the involvement of interested parties, in particular, affected communities and indigenous people, as a critical step to consider their relevant expectations in the implementation of the Environmental Policy and in the decision-making processes.

The commitment to apply the mitigation hierarchy includes the possibility of compensation/ offsetting which have direct social impact.

At a case-by-case situation these initiatives translated in social positive.

Examples:

- reducing biodiversity loss ensures the continued availability of ecosystem services vital for human well-being
- using water sustainably avoids social conflicts linked to water availability in water stressed regions
- promoting an efficient use of natural resources and promoting circularity, reduces pressure on nature and promotes the decoupling of economic growth from intensive natural resource use
- addressing climate change, with CO_2 as a key ecosystem regulating service, mitigates significant adverse social consequences, from health effects to forced displacement due to droughts, sea level raise, etc.

E4-2_17 - Biodiversity and ecosystem protection policy covering operational sites owned, leased, managed in or near protected area or biodiversity-sensitive area outside protected areas has been adopted

EDP Environment Policy and its commitments are applicable to all sites owned, leased, or managed by the group independently if they are or not in or near protected areas. Additional information concerning the scope is detailed in BP-01-03.

The EIA process and the follow of the mitigation hierarchy ensures the prioritization of avoidance or reducing the negative impacts.

Also, the first exercise that EDP has made following the LEAP approach (TNFD) to identify sensitive locations and to evaluate the impact and dependencies on nature at project level will continue to be developed and integrated in decision making.

E4-2_18 - Sustainable land or agriculture practices or policies have been adopted

EDP Environmental Policy includes the following principles to promote a sustainable land use:

- protect the Environment at the different stages of development, construction, operation, and decommissioning of infrastructure
- properly manage environmental risk, in particular pollution prevention and emergency response in the event of an accident and/or catastrophe
- minimize the use of natural resources necessary to properly carry out its activities.

This policy does not explicitly addresses sustainable land or agriculture practices.

E4-2_20 - Policies to address deforestation have been adopted

EDP Environmental Policy seeks to contribute to reducing the loss of biodiversity, produced by deforestation or other activities, promoting the mitigation hierarchy , and in the long-term aim for a net benefit in terms of biodiversity, as it is stated in its specific commitments for biodiversity.

The mitigation hierarchy contributes to no net deforestation, however EDP does not have a specific policy to address deforestation.

E4.MDR-A_01-12 - Actions and resources in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems

The main actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems applied at EDP are:

KEY ACTIONS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	CONTRIBUTION TO TARGETS*	SCOPE**	STATUS 2024	TIME HORIZON
Perform environmental feasibility studies in early stages of projects	Ensure proper location of the assets avoiding biodiversity sensitive areas and identifying at very early stages environmental constraints to avoid/prevent	1,2,3	Direct operations – all geographies with new projects	**In place**	2026 (aligned with target 3 time horizon)
Perform environmental impact studies and environmental specific studies	to know in depth the environmental characteristics of the project and the potential environmental constraints to manage during the design of the facility, as well as during its whole life cycle.	1,2,3,4,5	Direct operations – all geographies with new projects	**In place**	2026 (aligned with target 3 and 4 time horizon)
Environmental monitoring during construction, operation and decommissioning phases.	To monitor and properly manage environmental aspects and impacts during the whole lifecycle of the projects	2,3,4,5	Direct operations – all EDP projects	**In place**	2026 (aligned with target 3 time horizon)
Implementation of Environmental Management Systems	To ensure proper environmental management of projects and assets	2,3,4,5	Direct operations – all EDP projects	**In place**	2026 (aligned with target 3 time horizon)

*EDP Targets:

1. No sites in World List Heritage areas
2. Achieve Biodiversity 'Net Gain' (BNG) on all new projects (excludes transport) with significant residual impacts
3. Have internal tracking system in place to better address BNG
4. Have Biodiversity Action Plans in all facilities with a significant risk for Biodiversity

** Additional information concerning the scope is detailed in BP-01-03

Information about expenses on biodiversity protection is available in note 49 - Environment issues in Part IV - Financial Statements and Notes to this report.

E4-3_02 - Biodiversity offsets were used in action plan / E4-3_03 - Disclosure of aim of biodiversity offset and key performance indicators used / E4-3_08 - Description of biodiversity offsets

EDP follows the mitigation hierarchy, but has not yet quantified the achievement of NNL or NG. Therefore, biodiversity offsets have not been included in the action plan.

E4-3_09 - Description of whether and how local and indigenous knowledge and nature-based solutions have been incorporated into biodiversity and ecosystems-related action

EDP is aware of the importance, and is committed to promote the involvement of local communities and indigenous populations and the use of NbS for proper management of biodiversity and ecosystems related actions.

Promoting a regular presence at the location of the projects or facilities, both of its own personnel and of external personnel working on behalf of EDP (environmental monitoring, etc.) and the hiring of local personnel, are two key aspects to make this possible.

For example, in Mexico, in Los Cañones project, on the recommendation of the local indigenous community (via the Autonomous University of Nuevo León), EDP is implementing a cleaning and scarification process for some seeds in the region. In Los Cuervos project, EDP is using local knowledge to quickly and accurately identify several plant species in the region, as well as to manage and rejuvenate a native plant species through a local pruning process, with considerable success.

E4.MDR-T_01-13 - Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

EDP has set several environmental commitments and targets aiming at contributing to support the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its 2030 targets. These commitments cover the scope of this report, detailed in BP-1_03, excluding for this purpose the supply chain.

- **Climate change**: EDP's target of achieving net zero by 2040, detailed in E1-1_02 has a direct contribution to Target 8 which is to minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity.
- **Biodiversity protection**: Framed by its Environmental Policy, EDP commits to contribute to i) reducing Biodiversity loss, prioritising the mitigation hierarchy and aiming for a positive result in the biodiversity balance in the long term; ii) to contribute to deepening scientific knowledge of

biodiversity and ecosystem services, especially through setting up partnerships and iii) not building new production facilities in areas included in the UNESCO World Heritage List". Additionally, EDP set some targets to support its actions:

TARGETS	ALIGNING WITH GBF	UNIT	TARGET	BASELINE YEAR	TARGET YEAR	STATUS 2024	ASSUMPTIONS
Asset area included inside UNESCO World Heritage sites	Target 3	ha	0	2015	n.a.	0	Assuming the Disclosure of an update list and location of these Sites
Achieve Biodiversity 'Net Gain' (BNG) on all new projects (excludes transport) with significant residual impacts	Target 1	%	100	2025	2030	n.a.	Assuming there will be a global consensus and Methodologies to measure "net gain"
Have internal tracking system in place to better address BNG	Target 14	%	100	2020	2026	0.3	Considering "tracking systems" as the Internal policies, guidelines and tools to support the above commitment
Be a TNFD adopter: Commit to disclose EDP's TNFD alignment by 2026	Target 15	0	Publish a report	n.a.	2026	n.a.	Disclosure in accordance with TNFD Guidance

EDP participates in several national and international organizations, working in these topics in a learning by sharing perspective involving not only other peers, but also partners such as NGO or Academia. This participation has supported the design of these targets although without direct contribution. Examples of these organizations where EDP participates: WBCSD; Act4Nature Portugal, Fundación Biodiversidad, Spain; REWI, USA.

E4-4_01 - Ecological threshold and allocation of impacts to undertaking were applied when setting target (biodiversity and ecosystems)

To comply with the above targets, EDP has considered the location of its assets, considering their potential risk. As off today, an asset is internally considered with significant risk for Biodiversity when located in or near areas of conservation interest or when an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) flags biodiversity risks identified locally.

Ecological thresholds are considered when selecting the datasets being used to map the potential risk of the assets. These datasets include:

- **World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA):** managed by Birdlife International on behalf of the KBA Partnership. It is updated twice per year. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) are the most important places in the world for species and their habitats. The KBA network includes 'sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity', in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems
- **World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA):** is the most comprehensive global database of marine and terrestrial protected areas. Its compilation and management is carried out by the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), in collaboration with governments, non-governmental organisations, academia and industry. The WDPA is updated at the start of each month in IBAT
- **UICN Red List of Threatened Species:** is a rich compendium of information on threats, ecological requirements, and habitats of over 155,000 species; and on conservation actions that can be taken to reduce or prevent extinctions. It is updated routinely around the year.

Additionally, at local level, during the permitting stage, mitigation/compensatory measures applied to a specific project also consider local ecological thresholds such as excess fragmented or rare habitats disturbance; local species/populations vulnerabilities and risk of local extinction, for example.

E4-4_02 - Disclosure of ecological threshold identified and methodology used to identify threshold (biodiversity and ecosystems)

The ecological thresholds mentioned in E4-4_01 are defined by highly reputable organizations such as IUCN, Birdlife International and UNEP. Their methodologies are internationally recognized and recommended, making their data and assessments reliable sources for management and use as risk criteria for biodiversity. These organizations develop their methodologies in collaboration with leading scientific institutions, ensuring that their work is based on the latest scientific knowledge and best practices, and they publish them, ensuring transparency in decision-making processes.

E4-4_03 - Disclosure of how entity-specific threshold was determined (biodiversity and ecosystems)

The ecological thresholds considered are not entity specific.

E4-4_04 - Disclosure of how responsibility for respecting identified ecological threshold is allocated (biodiversity and ecosystems)

The responsibility of complying with local permitting outcomes is set at the level of the country manager. The responsibility of risk assessment considering IBAT datasets are set at corporate level, with the decision of an oriented action plan being decided jointly by Corporate and Regional level.

E4-4_05 - Target is informed by relevant aspect of EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

The targets established by EDP for Biodiversity are aligned with the European strategy for biodiversity, as they consider the same time horizon and contribute directly to the defined goal of halting and reversing the trend of global biodiversity loss by 2030, that is, working to achieve a positive impact on Nature.

E4-4_06 - Disclosure of how the targets relate to the biodiversity and ecosystem impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities identified in relation to own operations and upstream and downstream value chain

EDP's Business Plan for 2023-2026 includes targets related to Nature, with the overarching goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2040, a target endorsed by SBTi in early 2023. Furthermore, EDP has set a corporate objective to attain a Biodiversity "Net Gain" in all new projects with significant residual impacts by 2030. By 2026, EDP aims to have implemented Net Gain Biodiversity tracking systems in 100% of new projects, signifying the need for all internal knowledge and resources to be in place to enable the company to meet Nature's 2030 targets. Additionally, under EDP's corporate commitments, EDP will not build new generation facilities in Natural Heritage Sites from the UNESCO World Heritage List".

E4-4_07 - Disclosure of the geographical scope of the targets

EDP targets related to Nature are applicable in all geographies where EDP is present according with the level of risk on biodiversity. Additional information concerning the scope is detailed in BP-01-03

E4-4_08 - Biodiversity offsets were used in setting target

EDP applies the mitigation hierarchy but no quantification on NNL or NG achievement has been yet done. So, no biodiversity offsets have been used in the action plan.

E4-4_09 - Layer in mitigation hierarchy to which target can be allocated (biodiversity and ecosystems)

EDP Nature related targets can be allocated to all layers of the mitigation hierarchy: avoidance, minimisation, restoration, rehabilitation and compensation.

E4-5_01 - Number of sites owned, leased or managed in or near protected areas or key biodiversity areas that undertaking is negatively affecting/ E4-5_02 - Area of sites owned, leased or managed in or near protected areas or key biodiversity areas that undertaking is negatively affecting

Following what is indicated in E4.SBM-3_04, the location of a site in or in the vicinity of a protected area or key biodiversity area may have a potential negative impact on biodiversity.

Aiming to determine the biodiversity risk at specific sites, as described in E4.SBM-3_01, EDP is working on the development of a biodiversity risk assessment process for its assets.

The information on the number of sites in protected areas/key biodiversity areas and the surface area occupied by them, is presented below.

The surface occupied by EDP sites was calculated considering the wind turbines' rotor diameter (when turbine rotor diameter is not available, maximum rotor diameter is used), the solar farms' area, the reservoirs of hydropower plants and the networks' management strip area.

PROTECTED OR KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS	UN	2024
Sites owned, leased or managed in or near protected areas that undertaking is negatively affecting[1]	#	151
Sites owned, leased or managed in or near protected areas that undertaking is negatively affecting	ha	4,299
Sites owned, leased or managed in or near key biodiversity areas that undertaking is negatively affecting[2]	#	85
Sites owned, leased or managed in or near key biodiversity areas that undertaking is negatively affecting	ha	31,975

Note: information regarding WDPA and KBA site occupation areas may include overlaps.

This information will change in the coming years, as the biodiversity risk identification process is optimized.

E4-5_04 - Disclosure of metrics considered relevant (land-use change, freshwater-use change and (or) sea-use change)

To manage biodiversity impacts and dependencies, risks and opportunities, the following metrics are being considered:

- land use in protected/natural habitats (ha)
- assets (generation and networks) located within or in the surrounding areas of conservation interest (WDPA, KBA)
- flooded area in protected/natural habitats (ha)
- generation and networks assets with by biodiversity action plans
- wastewater quality parameters at thermal power plants
- production assets located in water-stressed areas
- water abstracted for operations in water-stressed areas
- water consumption related to operations in water-stressed areas.

[1] WDPA - World Database on Protected Areas. Solar DG not included.
[2] KBA - Key Biodiversity Areas - . Solar DG and distribution networks not included.

ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy

E5.IRO-1_01 - Disclosure of whether the undertaking has screened its assets and activities in order to identify actual and potential impacts, risks and opportunities in own operations and upstream and downstream value chain, and if so, methodologies, assumptions and tools used

EDP has conducted a comprehensive screening of its activities to identify actual and potential impacts, risks, and opportunities related to circular economy and resource use within its own operations and across its upstream and downstream value chain.

Methodologies, assumptions, and tools used:

i. **materiality assessments:** regular materiality assessments are conducted to prioritize the most significant risks and impacts related to resource use and circular economy. These assessments evaluate the relevance and significance of various environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in relation to EDP's operations and value chain

ii. **environmental risk management:** EDP's environmental risk management methodology involves mapping and updating the main environmental risks associated with the group's activities

iii. **supplier audits and inspections:** regular environmental audits and inspections of suppliers are conducted to ensure compliance with EDP's standards and identify areas for improvement. These audits cover various aspects, including resource efficiency, waste management, and the use of recycled materials

iv. **stakeholder engagement:** EDP engages with a wide range of stakeholders, including workers, suppliers, NGOs, and industry experts, to gather insights and feedback on resource use, waste management, and circular economy practices. This engagement helps us understand the concerns and needs of those affected by our operations.

EDP's sustainability reporting framework includes detailed disclosures on the methodologies and assumptions used in screening for impacts, risks, and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy.

E5.IRO-1_02 - Disclosure of whether and how the undertaking has conducted consultations (resource and circular economy)

EDP has conducts consultations to identify and address impacts, risks, and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy within its operations and value chain. These consultations are integrated in different processes and initiatives:

i. **Close the Loop program**: EDP's "Close the Loop" program is a significant initiative aimed at promoting circular economy practices. This program involves partnerships with stakeholders, including recycling companies and industry leaders, to optimize resource use, minimize waste, and ensure transparent communication throughout the company. Through this program, EDP engages with various stakeholders to gather insights and feedback on circular economy practices and resource efficiency

ii. **stakeholder engagement**: EDP actively engages with a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, suppliers, NGOs, and industry experts, to understand their concerns and needs related to resource use and circular economy. These engagements include regular consultations, surveys, and feedback mechanisms, which help EDP identify potential impacts and opportunities for improvement

iii. **collaborative platforms**: EDP participates in collaborative platforms that focus on circular economy and resource management. These platforms facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration with other organizations, helping EDP stay informed about best practices and emerging trends in circular economy.

E5.MDR-P_01-06 - Policies to manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy

EDP is committed to managing material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy through comprehensive policies and practices. These policies are designed to ensure sustainable resource management, minimize waste, and promote circular economy principles across our operations and value chain.

Environmental Policy: EDP's Environmental Policy outlines our commitment to minimizing environmental impacts through efficient resource use and waste reduction. This policy emphasizes the importance of adopting circular economy principles, such as reducing, reusing, and recycling materials, to maintain the value of resources throughout their lifecycle. The scope of this policy

includes all activities of EDP and its subsidiaries, as well as entities providing services on behalf of EDP.

Circular Economy Strategy: EDP's Circular Economy Strategy focuses on integrating circular economy principles into our business model. This strategy includes initiatives such as the "Close the Loop" program, which aims to optimize resource use, minimize waste, and promote the use of secondary (recycled) resources. The scope of this strategy includes all activities of EDP and its subsidiaries, as well as entities providing services on behalf of EDP.

Sustainable Procurement Policy: EDP's Sustainable Procurement Policy ensures that all suppliers adhere to high standards of resource efficiency and circular economy practices. This policy includes criteria for evaluating suppliers based on their environmental performance, promoting responsible sourcing, and encouraging the use of recycled and renewable materials. The scope of this policy includes all activities of EDP and its subsidiaries, as well as entities providing services on behalf of EDP.

Supplier Code of Conduct: EDP's Supplier Code of Conduct requires suppliers to comply with national and international legislation, respect environmental standards, and promote circular economy practices. Suppliers must ensure that these standards are upheld throughout their own supply chains. The scope of this policy includes all activities of EDP and its subsidiaries, as well as entities providing services on behalf of EDP.

The information concerning the governance process of these policies is detailed in ESRS 2 MDR-P GOV-1_09 and GOV-1_10, where it is detailed the overall governance and responsibilities of sustainability, including Environment, as well as Circular Economy Strategy.

E5-1_01 - Disclosure of whether and how policy addresses transitioning away from use of virgin resources, including relative increases in use of secondary (recycled) resources

EDP is committed to transitioning away from the use of virgin resources and increasing the use of secondary (recycled) resources. This approach is integral to our environmental policy and Circular Economy Strategy, aiming to reduce our environmental footprint and promote sustainable resource management.

Environmental Policy: EDP's Environmental Policy emphasizes the importance of minimizing the use of natural resources and optimizing internal products and services to promote a circular economy. The policy prioritizes the reduction of virgin resource use and encourages the adoption of secondary (recycled) resources to maintain the value of materials throughout their lifecycle.

Circular Economy Strategy: EDP's Circular Economy Strategy focuses on integrating circular economy principles into our business model. This strategy is implemented through seven different axes of action such as efficiency in the use of resources, resource valorization, including optimization of resource use, minimizing waste, and promote the use of secondary (recycled) resources. The strategy prioritizes the transition from virgin resources to recycled materials through design, production, and consumption practices that extend the lifecycle of products and materials.

E5-1_02 - Disclosure of whether and how policy addresses sustainable sourcing and use of renewable resources

EDP is committed to sustainable sourcing and the use of renewable resources as part of our broader environmental and sustainability strategy. This approach is integral to reducing our environmental footprint and promoting responsible resource management.

Environmental Policy: EDP's Environmental Policy outlines our commitment to minimizing environmental impacts through the sustainable use of resources. This policy emphasizes the importance of adopting renewable energy sources and cleaner, more efficient energy technologies. It also promotes the use of renewable resources to reduce dependency on non-renewable materials.

Circular Economy Strategy: EDP's Circular Economy Strategy focuses on integrating circular economy principles into our business model. This strategy is implemented through seven different axes of action, such as efficiency in the use of resources, product longevity, circular supplies and new business models that enable the optimization of resource use and promoting the use of secondary (recycled) resources.

Sustainable Procurement Policy: EDP's Sustainable Procurement Policy ensures that suppliers adhere to high standards of environmental performance. This policy includes criteria for evaluating suppliers based on their ability to source materials sustainably and use renewable resources. It promotes responsible sourcing practices and encourages the use of recycled and renewable materials.

E5.MDR-A_01-12 - Actions and resources in relation to resource use and circular economy / E5-2_03 - Description of application of circular design / E5-2_04 - Description of application of circular business practices / E5-2_07 - Information about collective action on development of collaborations or initiatives increasing circularity of products and materials / E5-2_08 - Description of contribution to circular economy / E5-2_09 - Description of other stakeholders involved in collective action (resource use and circular economy)

AXIS OF ACTION	INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	PLATFORM	SCOPE
Efficient use of resources and materials	Promotion of rationalization of water consumption	Minimizing water usage in hydroelectric plant landscapes is a key priority for us. To achieve this, we are actively incorporating rainwater reuse practices for irrigation. Additionally, we are conducting a comprehensive assessment to identify opportunities for streamlining water consumption. To address areas with less developed water management, such as hydroelectric power plants, we are executing an action plan. This plan focuses on enhancing consumption accounting measures and initiating pilot projects in gardens. These projects involve selecting climate-appropriate vegetation and optimizing watering practices for increased efficiency.	Renewable Generation Assets – Portugal	Own operations
	Use of rainwater in wind farms	To reduce water consumption for human use, EDPR EU&SA has implemented innovative rainwater harvesting systems in its operations. These systems include the installation of cisterns that efficiently collect, store, and reuse rainwater. This harvested water is then used for various maintenance activities, such as cleaning floors, offices, accommodation, and irrigation. By embracing these sustainable practices, the company not only conserve precious water resources but also demonstrate our commitment to environmental stewardship.	Renewable Generation Assets – Europe and South America	Own operations
	Energy storage system with batteries at solar farms	Installation of batteries for energy storage in solar farms with the aim of improving the flexibility of electrical systems, thus incorporating greater renewable capacity.	Renewable Generation Assets – Europe and South America	Own operations
	CIRCUMETRIC 2.0	Circumetric is a corporate tool designed to assess the circularity of initiatives, with the primary goal of raising awareness and identifying improvement measures. In 2024, significant enhancements were made to the tool, and its scope was expanded to cover all geographies. This expansion ensures the tool's continued functionality while incorporating new features to better serve its purpose. Additionally, we witnessed a growing use of the tool in valuing circularity in initiatives by the network generation business areas.	Renewable Generation Assets and Networks – Iberia	Own operations
	Enhancing Effluent Management and Water Reuse	At thermal power plants, wastewater streams are separated and treated individually to enhance the quality of each discharge before they are unified in a global effluent treatment plant. Significant investments have been made in Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) effluent treatment plants at Soto de Ribera. At the Soto de Ribera Thermal Power Plant, water from the effluent treatment plant is reused for operational purposes, showcasing a commitment to sustainability and efficient resource management.	Renewable Generation Assets – Iberia	Own operations
Product longevity	Extend lifecycle of smart meters	Both E-REDES and EDP Brasil are setting examples in the energy sector by reducing waste and fostering innovation in asset management. E-REDES in Portugal is pioneering sustainable asset management with its reverse logistics project for electricity meters. Over the past two years, 12,000 faulty smart meters were checked, and 70% were reintroduced into the network after thorough assessments. Defective meters under warranty undergo meticulous inspection and, if functional, are reused, reducing waste and promoting a circular economy. This initiative highlights E-REDES' commitment to sustainability and innovation. In Brazil, EDP Brasil is also advancing sustainable practices. Energy meters, essential for measuring electricity consumption, are often discarded. However, a lifecycle analysis revealed the potential to reuse many of these meters. The reuse process involves sorting, cleaning, polishing, voltage testing, and packaging. This approach aligns with the principles of the circular economy, reducing waste and promoting sustainability.	Networks – Iberia and South America	Own operations and value chain
Digitalisation	AI-Driven Asset Management	At E-REDES, the innovative Analytics4Assets tool leverages AI to evaluate HV/MV power transformers, circuit breakers, and power lines. By analysing asset behaviour throughout their lifecycle, this tool supports maintenance and investment optimization, providing crucial insights for deciding whether transformers should be maintained, upgraded, or rehabilitated. The reconditioning of transformers, combined with predictive analysis and real-time remote monitoring, enhances responsiveness and service quality while extending the useful life of resources through dematerialization processes. Additionally, E-REDES employs LIDAR systems for the maintenance and monitoring of power lines, significantly reducing the need for physical inspections and conserving resources. This comprehensive approach not only ensures efficient asset management but also promotes sustainability and operational excellence.	Networks – Iberia	Own operations and value chain
	Environmental Footprint Tool for CRM Management	We are developing a tool based on the Environmental Footprint with a lifecycle perspective to identify the most utilized Critical Raw Materials (CRMs) in each business sector. This tool will provide insights into the environmental impact of these materials and propose future improvement actions. By understanding the lifecycle and environmental footprint of CRMs, businesses can make informed decisions to enhance resource efficiency and reduce their ecological impact, fostering a more sustainable and responsible approach to raw material usage.	Renewable Generation Assets and Networks – Iberia	Own operations
	ECO-D: Digital Tool for Circular Dismantling	As part of its Climate Change Strategy, EDP Group has committed to closing all its coal-fired power plants by 2025, dismantling the facilities according to environmental requirements to minimize impacts. By applying its Circular Economy Strategy, EDP extends the useful life of assets by reusing them internally or in other organizations, thus avoiding the need to manufacture new equipment and manage waste. The ECO-D tool measures environmental benefits by calculating the environmental footprint from manufacturing to dismantling. Thanks to this strategy, an Environmental Impact Avoided of 54% has been achieved, promoting the Circular Economy not only in the life cycle of assets but also at the end of their use.	Renewable Generation Assets and Networks – Iberia	Own operations

AXIS OF ACTION	INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	PLATFORM	SCOPE
Resource valorization	Scaling Uniform Recycling	In 2024, EDP expanded its uniform recycling efforts through a two-year partnership with Retalhar, aimed at repurposing textile waste. This initiative successfully transformed 1.3 tons of old uniforms into 1,300 tool bags for electricians and 1,000 cases for Teacher's Day. Beyond promoting sustainability, this project supported 40 seamstresses and their families in Rio Grande do Sul, helping them build resilience after facing climate challenges. By turning waste into valuable products, EDP and Retalhar are making a significant impact on both the environment and the community.	Networks- South America	Own operations and value chain
	Solar Panel Donations	EDPR NA partnered with Cloud County Community College in Concordia, Kansas for a solar panel donation opportunity. The 170 individual 375W Boviet solar panels will support the college's Technical Education and Innovation Center, which will house their nursing, renewable energy, agriculture, and industrial technology programs, as well as the solar and wind technician training program. EDPR NA's donated panels will also power the new greenhouse for Cloud County Community College's horticulture program.	Renewable Generation Assets – North America	Own operations and value chain
	Wind Turbine Blade Reuse for Welcome Center	EDPR NA partnered with Vestas and the Indiana State Department of Transportation for a blade donation opportunity. The Vestas blade from Meadow Lake IV Wind Farm was repurposed as an art installation for the Kankakee Valley Welcome Center.	Renewable Generation Assets – North America	Own operations and value chain
	Close the Loop Partnerships + Wind Turbine Blade and Panel Recycling	EDPR NA is leading the development of a circular economy powered by secondary markets such as recycling. We have partnered with over 20 leading materials management organizations throughout the continent to help in setting global standards on materials production and waste management. This effort underscores our unified mission to building a sustainable energy future for all. While solar panels and wind turbines are the most obvious components, every renewable energy project includes other materials that can also be recycled, such as solvents and oils, rare-earth magnets, as well as cables, concrete and steel. The initiative aims to foster a circular economy and minimize environmental impact by enhancing resource efficiency and extending product lifespans. 2024 Wind Turbine Blades Recycled: 87.35 Metric Tons of waste glass-based fibrous materials (Marble River and Jericho Rise Wind Farm, Lone Star I and II Wind Farms, Headwaters I and II Wind Farms, Harvest Ridge Wind Farm). This was possible through the support of multiple blade recycling partners including Vestas, Wind Power Solution, Pitbull Shredding, Jackson Demolition, and Helm's Salvage. 2024 Solar Panels Recycled: 458.75 Metric Tons (1,011,512 LBS** may be higher pending Ragsdale numbers) throughout EDPR NA and EDPR NA Distributed Generation. This was possible through the support of multiple nationwide solar panel and e-waste recycling partners including: SOLARCYCLE, We Recycle Solar, Fabtech, Solar Panel Recycling Inc, and Ontility!	Renewable Generation Assets – North America	Own operations and value chain
	Bushing Recycling	EDPR NA partnered with United Metals Recycling to complete its first recycling of high-voltage bushings from the utility transformer at the Elkorn Valley Wind Farm electrical substation.	Renewable Generation Assets – North America	Own operations and value chain
	Manual for End-of-Life Projects	Managing end-of-life projects is crucial for promoting sustainability and resource efficiency. Properly handling these projects ensures that valuable materials are reused and environmental impacts are minimized. In this context, we have developed several manuals to guide our efforts. We expanded our Best Practices Manual for Coal Decommissioning Circularity to multiple languages in 2024, making it accessible to a global audience. Additionally, we began developing a new manual focused on network processes, covering dismantling, modernization, and operations of substations, thermal power plants, and transmission lines. This guide aims to identify reusable assets, detail their characteristics, and create a comprehensive catalogue. Furthermore, we established the "Guidelines for End-of-Life Projects at EDPR" to address resource valorization strategies for wind and solar projects. As part of the this project, we donated out-of-use turbine blades, demonstrating our commitment to innovative solutions for end-of-life wind turbine blades and photovoltaic panels.	Networks – Iberia Renewable Generation Assets – Europe and South America	Own operations
	Recycling of porcelains isolators	Due to the significant amount of porcelain being generated in networks, primarily from discarded isolators, EDP decided to reassess its life cycle. Laboratory tests, which showed positive results from using crushed porcelain in concrete blocks, led to the decision to reuse this material on a larger scale by incorporating crushed porcelain as fine aggregate in civil construction. This approach ensures the complete utilization of what was once considered waste material.	Networks - South America	Own operations and value chain
	Reuse of wooden utility poles for playgrounds and other public/community structures	In 2024, following the successful installation of 'Parque Natu' in Mogi das Cruzes, a city within EDP's distribution concession area in São Paulo state, a playground and some furniture were designed and installed using the same repurposed wooden utility poles. These additions aimed to enhance the infrastructure of a community space in the Jabaeté neighbourhood, frequented by local community organizations and residents. The structures built for the Espírito Santo version of the initiative also included pieces made from recycled plastic bottle caps, collected by local residents and EDP employees through a campaign to gather the necessary materials.	Networks - South America	Own operations and value chain
New business models	Solar energy sales as a service	Development of a business model as a service for solar, in which the management of panels made by EDP contributes to their better maintenance and, therefore, to an extension of their useful life, in addition to the fact that when the customer no longer needs them, they can be reused by other customers.	Client Solutions - Iberia	Own operations and value chain

AXIS OF ACTION	INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	PLATFORM	SCOPE
Circular supplies	Circular procurement tool	In 2024, one of our key initiatives was to select a versatile tool to assess a product's circularity index during the purchasing phase, fostering more circular supply chains. This innovative tool enables comprehensive evaluations, including Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Material Circularity Indicator (MCI), and Social-Life Cycle Assessment (S-LCA). By integrating these assessments, we ensure that our purchasing decisions are not only economically sound but also environmentally and socially responsible, paving the way for a more sustainable future.	Networks – Iberia	Own operations and value chain
	Integrating circularity in suppliers' evaluation	In 2024, EDP advanced its commitment to sustainability through the ESG Supplier Roadmap, focusing on circular economy principles, supplier engagement, and capacity building. By collaborating closely with over 10,000 suppliers globally, EDP promotes the adoption of circular practices, ensuring that products and materials are reused and recycled efficiently. Each supplier has access to a score reflecting their performance in circular economy dimensions, fostering transparency and continuous improvement. This initiative not only enhances the environmental performance of the supply chain but also empowers suppliers with the knowledge and tools needed for circular economy practices. As a result, suppliers improve their sustainability performance, contributing to EDP's overarching goals of decarbonization and resilience. This collaborative approach fosters a more sustainable and transparent value chain, driving mutual growth and success.	Global Business Services - Global	Own operations and value chain
Influence and awareness	Circular economy Training	EDP has implemented training sessions for all employees on the principles of the circular economy and current regulations. These sessions also cover how EDP is addressing these requirements. Parallel to this, EDP maintains an open dialogue with suppliers to understand and share innovations, key concerns, and trends in the circular economy. This bidirectional communication ensures that both EDP and its suppliers are aligned and can collaboratively advance their sustainability goals. This comprehensive approach not only enhances internal capabilities but also strengthens external partnerships, driving collective progress towards a more sustainable and circular economy.	Global	Own operations
	Partnership for the Recovery of Wind Turbine Blades & Solar Panels	To prevent wind turbine blades and solar panels from ending up in landfills and to give them a second life, a transformation process is applied to reintegrate them into the cycle. One of the most significant challenges in the renewable energy sector is waste generation, particularly from wind turbine blades and solar panels. Therefore, it is crucial to seek opportunities to promote innovative solutions for the recovery of these end-of-life components. EDPR has already begun this work through various partnerships. By analysing potential collaborations and partnerships focused on innovative solutions, the company can implement new circular alternatives that enhance sustainability and reduce waste.	Renewable Generation Assets – Europe and South America	Own operations and value chain
	Partnerships for circularity improvement	Our commitment to enhancing circularity is strengthened through strategic partnerships with both international and national organizations dedicated to this cause. In 2024, we deepened these connections to align with best practices. Collaborations with global entities (e.g. WBCSD, Eurelectic), alongside national organizations (e.g. Fóretica, BCSD, Ihobe, NREL, etc.) and regulation, have been pivotal. Additionally, we are establishing connections with local entities and technology-specific organizations to address unique challenges and opportunities. These partnerships enable us to leverage diverse expertise and resources, fostering innovation and effective implementation of circular initiatives. By working together, we aim to drive significant progress in circularity, ensuring sustainable practices are integrated across all levels of our operations.	Global	Own operations and value chain
Efficiency in the use of resources and materials	Oil analysis before replacement	To extend the useful life of turbine oils, thereby promoting resource efficiency and reducing waste generation, periodic oil checks are incorporated into the regular maintenance service. These checks ensure optimal turbine performance. Before replacing the oil, an analysis is conducted to determine whether it meets the necessary criteria for replacement or if it remains in good condition, allowing its useful life to be extended.	Renewable Generation Assets – Europe and South America	Own operations

Note: All the actions described were developed during 2024 and due to their operational nature, no targets were defined. The monitoring is done annually.

E5.MDR-T_14-19 - Disclosures to be reported if the undertaking has not adopted targets

There are no targets related to the entry of materials and products into the organization.

E5-4_01 - Disclosure of information on material resource inflows

EDP adopts a comprehensive approach to managing material resource inflows, ensuring efficiency and alignment with circular economy principles. The company's operations involve significant material inputs, particularly related to the construction, operation, and maintenance of its assets, which are primarily derived from:

- equipment
- raw materials
- consumables.

To address these inflows, EDP prioritizes the reuse of materials wherever possible. In cases where disposal is necessary, recycling is emphasized as the first solution. Licensed operators are engaged to transport waste materials to recovery facilities, ensuring reintegration into the economic cycle. This proactive waste management approach begins upstream, during the design phase and in the selection of materials, embedding sustainability into the operational framework.

Additionally, EDP has made significant efforts to ensure that waste materials, such as fly ash and coal slag, are repurposed as by-products or raw materials for other industries, promoting circularity.

The transition to renewable energy sources further underscores the importance of a circular economy.

E5-4_02 – Overall total weight of products and technical and biological materials used during the reporting period

RESOURCES INFLOWS	UN	2024
Overall total weight of products and technical and biological materials	t	99,410
Materials	t	2,541
Sodium hydroxide	t	73
Hydrochloric acid	t	258
Sodium hypochlorite	t	335
Ammonia	t	257
Limestone	t	1,503
Acquired oils	t	114
Technical Products	t	96,869
Turbine	t	1,038
Inverter	t	1,305
Module	t	65,524
Rotor and blades	t	250
Tracker	t	26,019
Tower	t	2,733
Biological Products	t	0

E5-4_04 – The absolute weight of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials used to manufacture the undertaking's products and services (including packaging) / E5-4_05 – Percentage of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials

Currently, EDP does not have a methodology in place to estimate the absolute weight or percentage of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products, and secondary materials used in the manufacturing of its products and services, including packaging.

E5-4_06 – Description of methodologies used to calculate data and key assumptions used

Methodologies used:

i. **data collection and analysis**: the main equipments purchased are mapped. Using the LCA's information of that equipments theirs weight is calculated for each year

ii. **Business Plan projections:** estimates are based on net production projections outlined in the Business Plan (BP 23-26). These projections are confirmed and adjusted as necessary to ensure accuracy and alignment with the business strategy.

Key assumptions:

i. **historical data utilization**: the methodology assumes that historical data is a reliable indicator of future trends. This includes data from the past four years

ii. **Business Plan alignment**: projections are aligned with the Business Plan (BP 23-26), which provides a framework for estimating future equipment purchased. This alignment ensures that the estimates are consistent with the company's strategic goals

iii. **specific factors application**: specific factors derived from historical data are applied to estimate future generation assets. These factors account for variations in production levels and operational changes.

E5-4_08 – Description of how double counting was avoided and of choices made

To ensure the accuracy of resource inflow data and avoid double counting, EDP implemented several measures:

- **internal systems and documentation:** the final destination of all resources is recorded in internal systems, accompanied by detailed documentation. This practice helps in tracking the flow of resources and prevents any duplication in reporting

- **licensed operators:** contracts with licensed operators ensure that resources are directed to their intended recovery destinations. This collaboration helps in maintaining a clear and accurate record of resource utilization

- **upstream management**: resource management begins at the design phase, where the selection of materials is carefully planned to optimize their use and reintegration into the economic circuit. This proactive approach minimizes the risk of double counting by ensuring that resources are efficiently utilized from the outset.

E5-5_01 - Description of the key products and materials that come out of the undertaking's production process

EDP is focusing on the acceleration of the renewable generation and networks growth namely, wind, solar power, and battery energy storage system projects. Key outputs of EDP's production process include clean electricity, as well as by-products or materials aligned with circular economy principles. Below is a description of these key products and materials:

Key Products

i. Renewable Electricity:

- description: EDP generates clean electricity through its portfolio of onshore wind, hydropower dams, solar photovoltaic (PV), and battery energy storage system projects
- circular principles: by replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy, the electricity produced reduces greenhouse gas emissions and contributes to decarbonization efforts globally. Its production supports the optimization of energy use through integration with energy storage and grid flexibility technologies.

ii. Key Materials Designed Along Circular Principles

EDP is not directly involved in the production of the equipments it uses to assure the company's activity, however EDP's procurement process does include circularity as a consideration when purchasing equipment and components.

Wind Turbine Components:

- durability and reusability: wind turbines are designed to operate for 20-25 years, with components such as towers, blades, and nacelles optimized for durability
- recycling and repurposing: efforts are ongoing to develop recycling solutions for turbine blades and other composite materials, such as repurposing fibreglass in cement manufacturing.

Solar PV Panels:

- durability and reusability: solar panels have a lifespan of 25-30 years and are built to withstand environmental stresses
- recycling: solar panels are increasingly recycled at end-of-life to recover valuable materials like silicon, silver, aluminium, and glass for use in new panels or other products.

Substations and Transformers:

Replacing mineral oil in transformers with vegetable oil, which reduces hazardous waste and promotes regenerative fuels and recycling metal bushings from substations.

Operational By-products (Metals, Cardboard, Wooden Pallets):

- recycling and recirculation: materials used in construction and maintenance, such as metals, cardboard, and wooden pallets, are sorted and recycled or reused where possible to minimize waste.

iii. Circular Business Models

Battery Energy Storage Systems:

- longevity and repurposing: batteries deployed for energy storage are designed for long operational lifespans. At end-of-life, they may be repurposed for secondary applications or recycled to recover valuable metals.

Repowering and Upgrading Projects:

- refurbishment and modernization: EDP undertakes repowering projects for older wind farms by replacing outdated components with modern, efficient equipment, extending the asset's operational life and improving energy output. Replaced components are recycled, reused, or salvaged.

Community Energy Programs:

- energy sharing and optimization: through virtual power purchase agreements and community energy sharing initiatives, EDP optimizes the use of renewable energy by connecting surplus generation with demand in local communities.

By embedding circular economy principles into its operations, EDP not only maximizes the utility and lifespan of its products and materials but also contributes to broader environmental and social sustainability goals.

E5-6_02 - Disclosure of qualitative information of anticipated financial effects of material risks and opportunities arising from resource use and circular economy-related impacts

EDP is dedicated to sustainable business practices and integrates circular economy principles to manage resource use efficiently. Below is a qualitative disclosure of the anticipated financial effects related to material risks and opportunities in this area.

Anticipated Financial Effects of Material Risks:

EDP's operations rely on critical materials, such as rare earth elements for wind turbines and silicon for solar panels. Resource scarcity or supply chain disruptions could lead to cost increases, delays, or operational constraints, potentially increasing capital and operational expenditures to secure alternative materials, diversify suppliers, or develop recycling processes for critical components. This could impact short- and medium-term cash flows and profitability.

Stricter regulations on resource extraction, waste management, and circularity may impose additional compliance costs on EDP. Adapting to evolving regulations could result in increased expenses, including investments in recycling technologies and waste reduction systems, affecting financial performance in the medium term.

Extreme weather events linked to climate change could disrupt operations, increasing maintenance costs, insurance premiums, or necessitating the redesign of resource-intensive processes. These factors could lead to heightened operational costs and reduced efficiency over the short and long term, with potential implications for EDP's cash flow stability.

Market and investor preferences for sustainable and circular practices may exert pressure on EDP to enhance its circular economy commitments. This could lead to the reallocation of resources toward R&D and implementing circular business models, resulting in increased short-term costs but potentially improving competitive positioning in the long term.

Anticipated Financial Effects of Material Opportunities:

Integrating circular economy principles can lower material costs and reduce dependency on virgin resources. For example, repowering older wind farms with new components and reusing or recycling end-of-life solar panels can decrease lifecycle costs of assets, improve cash flows, and enhance profitability in the medium and long term.

Deploying circular solutions in battery technologies, such as second-life applications and advanced recycling processes, aligns with emerging energy storage markets. This can enhance revenue potential and provide a competitive advantage by offering sustainable storage solutions.

Minimizing waste during project construction and operations aligns with cost-saving measures and stakeholder expectations. Efficient resource use can lead to reduced operational costs and improved profitability.

Demonstrating commitment to circularity and sustainability can enhance access to ESG-aligned financing opportunities, such as green bonds or sustainability-linked loans. This can result in favourable borrowing terms and increased capital inflow for scaling projects, improving EDP's financial position in the long term.

E5-6_03 - Description of effects considered and related impacts (resource use and circular economy)

EDP considers several effects and related impacts in its approach to resource use and circular economy. One significant effect is the potential for resource scarcity and supply chain disruptions, particularly concerning critical materials like rare earth elements and silicon. This could lead to cost increases, delays, or operational constraints, necessitating increased capital and operational expenditures to secure alternative materials, diversify suppliers, or develop recycling processes.

Regulatory changes also play a crucial role. Stricter regulations on resource extraction, waste management, and circularity may result in additional compliance costs. Adapting to these evolving regulations could involve increased expenses for investments in recycling technologies and waste reduction systems.

Climate change impacts are another critical consideration. Extreme weather events could disrupt operations, increasing maintenance costs, insurance premiums, or necessitating the redesign of resource-intensive processes. These disruptions could lead to heightened operational costs and reduced efficiency.

Market and consumer expectations for sustainable and circular practices exert pressure on EDP to enhance its circular economy commitments. This may involve reallocating resources toward research and development and implementing circular business models, potentially increasing short-term costs but improving long-term competitive positioning.

The related impacts of these effects are multifaceted. Environmentally, focusing on the durability, reusability, and recycling of equipment and materials helps reduce EDP's environmental footprint, conserve natural resources, and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Economically, implementing circular economy principles can lead to cost savings through reduced material costs, lower waste management expenses, and improved efficiency, contributing to EDP's financial stability and profitability. Socially, EDP's commitment to sustainability and circular economy practices enhances its reputation and aligns with stakeholder expectations, fostering positive relationships with local communities and stakeholders.

E5-6_04 - Disclosure of critical assumptions used in estimates of financial effects of material risks and opportunities arising from resource use and circular economy-related impacts

EDP is in the process of developing methodologies to calculate the financial effects of material risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy impacts. Within this process EDP considers several assumptions:

- the availability and market prices of critical materials, such as rare earth elements and silicon, will remain relatively stable. Significant fluctuations could affect cost estimates for securing alternative materials or developing recycling processes
- current and anticipated regulations on resource extraction, waste management, and circularity will evolve in a predictable manner. Sudden regulatory changes could lead to unexpected compliance costs and need additional investments in recycling technologies and waste reduction systems
- technological advancements in recycling and resource efficiency are expected to continue at a steady pace. Breakthroughs or delays in technology development could alter the financial impacts of implementing circular economy practices
- market and consumer preferences for sustainable and circular practices are assumed to grow steadily. Rapid shifts in market expectations could require accelerated investments in R&D and circular business models, affecting short-term financial performance
- these critical assumptions underpin EDP's ongoing efforts to estimate the financial effects related to the risks and opportunities arising from resource use and circular economy impacts.

4.3. Social information

ESRS S1 Own workforce

S1.SBM-3_01 – All people in its own workforce who can be materially impacted by undertaking are included in scope of disclosure under ESRS 2

All employees in EDP Group can be materially impacted and are in the scope of disclosure under ESRS 2.

S1.SBM-3_02 – Description of types of employees and non-employees in its own workforce subject to material impacts

Employees: includes all people with a fixed-term or permanent employment contract with EDP or one of its subsidiaries.

Non-employees: this concept is still being defined in order to meet labour relations requirements. In this sense, EDP will not report non-employees' datapoints in the first year.

S1.SBM-3_03 – Material negative impacts occurrence (own workforce)

EDP Group recognizes material negative impacts in gender diversity, pay gap and employee attraction and retention. As an energy company, EDP attracts a predominantly male workforce, which influences diversity across leadership and impacts turnover rates. EDP is actively addressing these issues through initiatives to promote inclusion and reduce pay gaps.

In terms of attraction and retention, operating in countries where EDP's brand is less recognized poses challenges in attracting talent. Additionally, global trends like "Quiet Quitting" and the "Great Resignation" highlight the importance of strengthening engagement and retention strategies.

In terms of pay gap, to prevent and mitigate this impact, EDP develops clear policies and procedures in key processes such as recruitment, job offers and salaries that comply with internal equity and market alignment, preventing systemic impacts such as the gender pay gap. For both systemic and contextual situations, EDP develops responses adjusted to the situation, considering, if applicable, potential compensatory mechanisms.

S1.SBM-3_04 – Description of activities that result in positive impacts and types of employees and non-employees in its own workforce that are positively affected or could be positively affected

EDP Group's presence in nearly 30 markets and multiple generations in the workforce shape a diverse and inclusive culture. EDP creates positive impacts for all employees through diversity initiatives and professional development. These efforts foster collaboration and innovation across the organization.

To ensure a response to the needs of employees in various matters of their personal and professional sphere, as well as to anticipate potential opportunities and mitigate risks, EDP develops forums for listening to employees such as the annual organizational climate study or the biennial Ethics study. The results of these studies have inspired the implementation of various initiatives to promote health, physical, emotional, financial, social and professional well-being, the integration of personal and professional life, support for parenthood and greater flexibility in working time and space:

- **flexible working arrangements (temporal and spatial) –** EDP promotes a 3:2 hybrid working model for compatible functions, including other flexibility measures such as Flex Fridays, which allow employees to manage their professional and personal responsibilities in a more balanced way
- **offer of days off (birthday and celebration of local festivities) –** in addition to flexible working hours, EDP also offers a birthday celebration day-off and a day associated with important festivities in each region where it operates (Magic Season day-off)
- **support for parenthood –** as a family-responsible company, EDP provides a range of family and parenthood support measures such as: in some countries, EDP offers pregnant women 15 consecutive days' leave in the period immediately preceding the expected date of childbirth, without loss of compensation (this is also applicable in the case of adoption); a cash gift for newborns: vouchers for childcare/education services or breastfeeding rooms in some offices

- **Mind Your Mind –** an awareness campaign focused on promoting mental health which reinforces the importance of approaching the issue in a transparent way, appealing to preventive behaviours, through different global and local initiatives which seek to promote an increasingly healthy working environment and ensure comprehensive support services
- **global psychological support lines –** EDP provides a variety of psychological support lines, available to all employees globally.

Additionally, EDP has employee listening procedures in different dimensions or phases of their experience, with the organizational climate study cycle being the main one, allowing for employee feedback to be gathered and acted upon.

Integrated into "Changing Tomorrow Now... With You", PlayitSafe operationalises the "#36 – Zero Accidents Strategy" initiative, with the goals of: i) Reducing occupational accidents and eliminating serious and fatal accidents; ii) Increasing the safety culture of the EDP Group and iii) Improving external recognition of EDP's performance in terms of Health and Safety at Work.

PlayitSafe cuts across the whole group, lasting four years and promoting ongoing improvement in the company and its procedures, with a special focus on accident prevention. Thus, this project and the underlying work will be carried out around six priority axes essential to the aim of reducing accidents. They are:

- the commitment and involvement of leaders in Prevention and Safety
- promotion of safe behaviours and learning from mistakes
- digitisation of processes and operations
- enhanced Prevention and Safety skills
- communication and involvement with Prevention and Safety
- management of the procurement chain.

In order to evaluate the psychosocial risks to which its employees are exposed in the workplace, a protocol was developed between EDP and the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, for the development of the "Study of Psychosocial Risks in EDP employees".

The study covered all EDP employees, who were invited to participate, by completing an online questionnaire.

In conclusion, EDP Group employees can be considered to have reported manageable stress and satisfactory well-being in the performance of their work and may be considered to be working in a healthy professional environment.

S1.SBM-3_05 - Description of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on own workforce

EDP Group depends on a skilled, diverse workforce, creating both opportunities and risks. Key opportunities include attracting women in STEM, a global inclusive recruitment strategy, ensuring fair career opportunities, promoting generation diversity, and enabling growth through flexible work and career progression frameworks. Risks stem from adapting to a competitive energy market, geopolitical conflicts, and global disruptions, highlighting the need for a resilient and aligned workforce.

EDP can also emphasise the risks and opportunities on own workforce related to the dynamics associated with flexible working models or factors associated with health and well-being at work and on the job. While hybrid and remote working increases productivity and employee satisfaction, it also poses challenges such as the blurring of boundaries between work and personal life, increased risks of burnout and potential demotivation and loss of purpose over time. To this end, EDP will continue to proactively invest in wellness programs, mental health support and policies that promote balance and inclusion. In addition, the use of technology to optimize work processes and maintain a strong organizational culture is key to mitigating these risks while increasing talent retention and overall workforce resilience.

Significant changes in the world of work over the last decades have resulted in emerging occupational health and safety risks, with a focus on so-called psychosocial risks - such as stress, violence, harassment and intimidation - associated with problems in the workplace.

Ensuring a healthy work environment and promoting well-being, in addition to being a social responsibility factor of the organization, is an economic factor as it ensures that the organization performs effectively. Poor quality work and work environments lead to significant economic losses, due to a decrease in performance in carrying out the tasks or to absenteeism or associated health expenses. However, ensuring a healthy work environment promotes a positive image of the company and leads to the creation of high-quality and socially responsible management with positive effects on performance and competitiveness.

The employees were invited to answer the survey online, where the response rate was quite positive. The survey aimed to identify the factors associated with the emergence of both stress and well-

being, as well as the establishment of intervention guidelines for the creation of a safer and healthier work environment.

One of the focuses was on burnout syndrome, recognised as an occupational disease and which is a more frequent form of chronic stress in the workplace, causing high costs for both the individual and the company. In this sense, the values of burnout reached by EDP Group were below the European average. In the engagement category, which refers to positive feelings and sense of accomplishment as the positive cognitive-affective state related to work, results are in line with the European average. This set of two indicators are very positive, revealing stamina, dedication and absorption in the work within healthy parameters.

Regarding work demands where criteria such as overtime working, autonomy and job uncertainty are evaluated, the results were equally satisfactory when compared to the European average. Lack of overwork, decision-making independence in the professional role and the absence of job insecurity stand out.

S1.SBM-3_06 - Description of material impacts on workers that may arise from transition plans for reducing negative impacts on environment and achieving greener and climate-neutral operations

Aligned with commitment to be all green by 2030, EDP has been increasing its renewable power and reducing the generation from coal-fired power plants and natural gas. From this energy transition may arise some negative impacts on employees such as: jobs that no longer exist, and under skilled employees for future jobs.

EDP has taken measures to mitigate this negative impacts, as described in S1-4_19.

S1.SBM-3_07 - Information about type of operations at significant risk of incidents of forced labour or compulsory labour / S1.SBM-3_08 - Information about countries or geographic areas with operations considered at significant risk of incidents of forced labour or compulsory labour

Considering:

- the UNEP Financial Initiative disclosure of high-risk countries for Human Rights, EDP does not have direct operations in high risk countries. EDP still has operation in Colombia, but has publicly informed the market of its decision to exit this market
- the type of activities developed by EDP's own workforce, mainly highly technical qualified jobs
- the outputs of EDP's internal speak-up channel since 2012, with no complains on this topic.

There is no evidence of any material risks regarding the existence of forced labour or compulsory labour within EDP's workforce.

S1.SBM-3_09 - Information about type of operations at significant risk of incidents of child labour / S1.SBM-3_10 - Information about countries or geographic areas with operations considered at significant risk of incidents of child labour

EDP does not operate in any of the top 20 countries recognized as having child labour, according with UNICEF Child Labour Statistics nor it operates in a sector identified as being more exposed to such reality. Additionally, EDP has in place an internal contract process that guarantees there is no child labour within its own workforce. No incidents have ever been flagged.

S1.SBM-3_11 - Disclosure of whether and how understanding of people in its own workforce with particular characteristics, working in particular contexts, or undertaking particular activities may be at greater risk of harm has been developed

The risks or potential risks to which employees may be subjected are identified in a fairly comprehensive way through various areas of expertise: safety, health, well-being or diversity, equity, and inclusion. These risks are identified at various points in the employee's journey, depending on the circumstances in which each person or group of people finds themselves (new hires, returning after leave, or voluntary or involuntary exits). In addition, the positions and functions for which EDP recruits are analysed according to the risk they pose to people's safety, health and well-being, and an analysis is made of the job and the person's conditions, which may include occupational medicine to assess the person's medical aptitude and other ergonomic analyses.

Furthermore, EDP's off boarding experience guarantees that knowledge management is an issue to be addressed when employees leave to guarantee the sustainability of teams and the organization.

S1.SBM-3_12 - Disclosure of which of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on people in its own workforce relate to specific groups of people

EDP tracks the entire talent management journey, from attraction to off boarding, and monitors both professional and demographic indicators to help identify risks and opportunities that may affect specific groups or the workforce as a whole. This data-driven approach enables EDP to recognize where targeted actions may be needed. For example, focused action plans have been developed, such as the Gender Equality Plan, to address specific needs and opportunities for particular groups of employees, ensuring that EDP's strategies are tailored to the unique circumstances and challenges faced by different segments of EDP´s workforce.

In this context, EDP identifies potential risks that may arise from specific circumstances or groups of employees such as, for example, employees approaching retirement age and employees with technical operation and maintenance functions assigned to company assets that are being phased out. In these situations, risk analyses and integrated action plans are carried out in order to mitigate the impacts they may generate, including internal mobility within the company, training or reskilling plans, outplacement services, and/or health insurance after leaving for a limited period.

S1.MDR-P_01-06 - Policies to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce

Concerning the management of material impacts, risks, and opportunities for EDP's workforce, the policies guarantee the following:

- commitment to human rights and labour standards: EDP is committed to respecting human rights and labour standards, ensuring fair treatment, and promoting diversity and inclusion of its employees
- health and safety: the company prioritizes the health and safety of its employees, implementing comprehensive health and safety management systems and promoting a culture of safety
- training and development: EDP invests in the training and continuous development of its employees, providing opportunities to improve skills and career growth
- employee engagement and well-being: the company focuses on employee engagement and well-being, offering various programs and initiatives to support work-life balance and overall well-being
- Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB): EDP promotes diversity and inclusion, ensuring equal opportunities for all employees and promoting an inclusive work environment
- sustainability and environmental responsibility: the company integrates sustainability and environmental responsibility into its workforce policies, encouraging employees to adopt sustainable practices.

These policies are intended to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to EDP's workforce, covering all employees.

The EDP Group has an Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) policy. This policy reinforces the strategic objective of achieving “Zero accidents, no personal injury”.

Safety - understood as Occupational Health and Safety - is an integral part of the activity of the EDP Group companies and is present in every decision: in planning, construction, operation and maintenance, in staff management, procurement, commercial activities, and relations involving customers, suppliers and the general public.

Safety at work should be achieved through the systematic analysis of risks, involving the workers and their representatives, as well as service providers, as applicable, so as to identify and treat all situations with potential risk, during the preparation of work, in order to achieve an acceptable level of risk. If there are no safety conditions for the carrying out of a job, it must not be started or, if it is already in progress, it must be stopped.

No action shall be taken against any employee who expresses concern about an issue related to Health and Safety at Work or is involved in a near-accident, unless s/he has consciously and intentionally carried out an illegal act or wilfully disregarded a safety rule or procedure.

S1-1_01 - Policies to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce, including for specific groups within workforce or all own workforce

EDP Group maintains a comprehensive Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging (DEIB) Policy, which is critical to managing material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to its workforce. This policy applies to all members of the workforce, including specific groups with unique needs and challenges (e.g., women, people with disabilities, different generations and nationalities or culturalities). EDP also has some specific plans for targeted persons such as women (e.g. Plan for Gender Equality) and is committed to respecting human rights and labour standards (Human and Labour Rights Policy), ensuring fair treatment of its employees.

The Health and Safety of stakeholders is fundamental to the success of the EDP Group, whose main objective is to consolidate a positive safety culture through the involvement of everyone.

EDP takes responsibility for ensuring that the necessary conditions are in place to adapt to the new challenges of the workplace.

The Health and Safety Policy, which has been communicated and is available internally and externally, reflects the commitment to continuous improvement, with the conviction that working in a safe and healthy environment is a determining factor for employee satisfaction and an asset for successful results.

S1-1_02 – Disclosure of explanations of significant changes to policies adopted during reporting year

During 2024, a new procedure was created to implement new controls and analysis in what concerns Ethics and Compliance checks and risk management in the entrance in new countries. The reason to create this procedure is the need to systematize the approach for Compliance Due Diligence in investment decisions or entry into new countries, ensuring high ethical standards and compliance with laws and regulations. This procedure establishes general rules for compliance risk analysis and implement risk management mechanisms, ensuring that different risks are considered in investment decisions.

Another policy that was revised was the Social Investment Policy, to clarify and unify the process and the monitoring of all social investment in the group. The procedure for Gifts and event was updated to reflect new limits in the different region which EDP operates.

Once the corresponding updates were completed, the revised policies were published on both external and internal websites to ensure their proper dissemination among all employees of the organization.

In this regard, all policies establish a biennial review period to address potential organizational changes as well as adjustments to legislative modification. In 2024, the Code of Ethics, applicable to all employees, underwent its biennial review. Its content was updated and harmonized, reflecting organizational changes, consolidating it into a single code, and aligning it with global trends.

S1-1_03 – Description of relevant human rights policy commitments relevant to own workforce

Framed by EDP's Human Rights Policy, EDP is committed to ensure respect for Human and Labour Rights in the EDP Group's sphere of activity, implementing the commitments defined in its policies, specifying the international reference treaties and standards and establishing the procedures that ensure compliance with them.The Policy applies to all EDP Group companies and employees, business relationship and activities, in all its geographic locations, regardless of the local practices or level of social and economic development.

The Policy sets out for the EDP Group's sphere of activity its commitment to respect all internationally recognized human and labour rights, namely the following relevant to own workforce:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- Instruments to protect vulnerable people and groups, including: i) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); ii) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979; iii) Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; iv). International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990; v) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006.

Within the scope of the International Labour Organization (ILO):

- the eight Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and related conventions, including: (i) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, (No.87), and the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, (No.98); (ii) The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour (Conventions 29 and 105); (iii) The effective abolition of child labour (Conventions 138 and 182); (iv) The elimination of discrimination in relation to employment and occupation (Conventions 100 and 111); (v) Respect Labour Standards on Working time (Conventions 1, 14 and 106); (vi) Protection of Occupational Health and Safety (Conventions 155 and 187, Protocol 2002); (vii) The guarantee of payment of a minimum wage (2008 ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization); (viii) Social Protection (Conventions 102 and 202).

Main strategic commitments relevant to own workforce:

- support the International Bill of Human Rights, subscribe to and implement the Principles of the Global Compact and the instruments to protect vulnerable people and groups
- apply the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and related conventions and the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy
- operate a human and labour rights management system that is active and present in all its activities, implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct and the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Corporate Due Diligence and Corporate Accountability

Action principles relevant to own workforce:

- identify, prevent and monitor the risks related to human and labour rights that are salient in its sector of activity, developing and keeping a Human and Labour Rights Risk Map up to date
- guarantee it will not be complicit in human and labour rights abuses or disrespect
- recognize as stakeholders: workers and their families,
- engage constructively with its stakeholders, especially those affected or likely to be affected by its activities, incorporating their views and concerns within business decisions and the development of its approach to human and labour rights
- avoid adverse impacts that may arise from business operations or relationships, ensuring remediation in the event of their occurrence and undertaking not to retaliate against accusations, and cooperating in initiatives that promote access to remediation through legitimate judicial or non-judicial mechanisms
- ensure the proper functioning of a system to report occurrences and make complaints, with a guarantee of confidentiality and non-retaliation
- communicate and report with transparency its approach to human and labour rights, identifying risks and impacts, mitigation, compensation and remediation measures taken and the results of such actions.

S1-1_04 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to respect for human rights including labour rights, of people in its own workforce

The respect for human rights is guaranteed by a strict compliance of international and national laws where the company operates, complemented by a set of policies and internal procedures, supporting an internal risk assessment, mitigation and remediation practices, whenever needed. The main policies framing EDP's own workforce are the following:

- Code of Ethics
- Human and Labour Rights Policy
- Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Belonging Policy
- Health and Safety at Work Policy

These policies support the material topics identified for EDP's own workforce, with each one of them being implemented separately in accordance to an overall management system that guarantees prevention, mitigation and remediation.

S1-1_05 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to engagement with people in its own workforce

Under EDP's Human Rights' Policy, EDP assumes the strategic commitment to operate a human and labour rights management system by implementing several international standards, such as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct and the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Corporate Due Diligence and Corporate Accountability. Framed by these standards, EDP has established a comprehensive system to engage its employees and incorporate their feedback into the decision-making process. This system includes several channels and methods that allow employees to voice their opinions, concerns, and suggestions. Key methods include:

- assignment of a P&O Business Partner to act as a dedicated relationship partner, ensuring each employee has a direct point of contact
- an engagement process with the employees' representative structures such as worker councils and trade unions

- anonymous and voluntary participation in the Organizational employee feedback survey (EDP's Climate Study), which gathers extensive data on employee feedback
- the Speak Up Channel, which provides a confidential channel for reporting unethical behaviour.

S1-1_07 – Disclosure of whether and how policies are aligned with relevant internationally recognised instruments

Framed by EDP's Human Rights Policy, EDP is committed to ensure respect for Human and Labour Rights in the EDP Group's sphere of activity, implementing the commitments defined in its policies, specifying the international reference treaties and standards and establishing the procedures that ensure compliance with them.The Policy applies to all EDP Group companies and employees, business relationship and activities, in all its geographic locations, regardless of the local practices or level of social and economic development.

The Policy sets out for the EDP Group's sphere of activity its commitment to respect all internationally recognized human and labour rights, namely the following relevant to own workforce:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- Instruments to protect vulnerable people and groups, including: i) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); ii) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979; iii) Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; iv). International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990; v) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006

Within the scope of the International Labour Organization (ILO):

- the eight Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and related conventions, including: (i) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, (No.87), and the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, (No.98); (ii) The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour (Conventions 29 and 105); (iii) The effective abolition of child labour (Conventions 138 and 182); (iv) The elimination of discrimination in relation to employment and occupation (Conventions 100 and 111); (v) Respect Labour Standards on Working time (Conventions 1, 14 and 106); (vi) Protection of Occupational Health and Safety (Conventions 155 and 187, Protocol 2002); (vii) The guarantee of payment of a minimum wage (2008 ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization); (viii) Social Protection (Conventions 102 and 202).

Main strategic commitments relevant to own workforce:

- support the International Bill of Human Rights, subscribe to and implement the Principles of the Global Compact and the instruments to protect vulnerable people and groups
- apply the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and related conventions and the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy
- operate a human and labour rights management system that is active and present in all its activities, implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct and the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Corporate Due Diligence and Corporate Accountability.

Translating the overall international policies and conventions to respect human rights, EDP assumed the following action principles relevant to its own workforce:

- identify, prevent and monitor the risks related to human and labour rights that are salient in its sector of activity, developing and keeping a Human and Labour Rights Risk Map up to date
- guarantee it will not be complicit in human and labour rights abuses or disrespect
- Recognize as stakeholders: workers and their families
- engage constructively with its stakeholders, especially those affected or likely to be affected by its activities, incorporating their views and concerns within business decisions and the development of its approach to human and labour rights
- avoid adverse impacts that may arise from business operations or relationships, ensuring remediation in the event of their occurrence and undertaking not to retaliate against accusations, and cooperating in initiatives that promote access to remediation through legitimate judicial or non-judicial mechanisms
- ensure the proper functioning of a system to report occurrences and make complaints, with a guarantee of confidentiality and non-retaliation

- communicate and report with transparency its approach to human and labour rights, identifying risks and impacts, mitigation, compensation and remediation measures taken and the results of such actions.

S1-1_08 – Policies explicitly address trafficking in human beings, forced labour or compulsory labour and child labour

Framed by EDP's Human Rights Policy, EDP is committed to ensure respect for Human and Labour Rights in the EDP Group's sphere of activity, implementing the commitments defined in its policies, specifying the international reference treaties and standards and establishing the procedures that ensure compliance with them.The Policy applies to all EDP Group companies and employees, business relationship and activities, in all its geographic locations, regardless of the local practices or level of social and economic development.

This Policy transposes to EDP's sphere of activity the human and labour rights commitments and procedures defined by international standards and directives, namely:

- United Nations Global Compact, which explicitly considers forced labour and child labour as a key topic of human rights concerns:

  i. Principle 4: he elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

  ii. Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and

The Policy sets out for the EDP Group's sphere of activity its commitment to respect all internationally recognized human and labour rights, namely the following relevant to own workforce and linked to forced and child labour issues:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

Within the scope of the International Labour Organization (ILO) it includes:

- the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour (Conventions 29 and 105);
- the effective abolition of child labour (Conventions 138 and 182).

S1-1_09 – Workplace accident prevention policy or management system is in place

The Health and Safety of all those who contribute to the development of the companies that are part of the EDP Group — workers, suppliers, service providers, customers, and other stakeholders — is deemed a key value and a priority for the commercial success of the group. The development of a positive safety culture is only possible with the involvement of everyone through a participatory and collaborative attitude towards safety at work.

People are at the heart of EDP Group's strategic agenda, which accepts responsibility for guaranteeing the conditions necessary for them to adapt to the new work demands resulting from digitisation and the development of the business, especially in matters related to Occupational Health and Safety.

The Occupational Health and Safety Policy and the approved principles apply to all EDP Group companies, have been communicated by the CEO, and are available on the intranet and posted at EDP's operational facilities.

EDP Group's Occupational Health and Safety Policy demonstrates its commitment to a model of Occupational Health and Safety based on ongoing improvement and the conviction that working in a safe, healthy environment is crucial for employee satisfaction and provides added value in successful results.

EDP Group's management of Occupational Health and Safety subscribes to the model and principles recommended in the ISO 45001:2018 specification, and to the recommendations of the International Labour Organization, expressed in the ILO OSH 2001 document and in Convention No. 155 on OHS, reinforcing the principle that Occupational Health and Safety issues are managed according to common and cross-cutting criteria in the EDP Group companies. The Corporate Safety Management System (CSMS) is certified by Lloyd's Register.

The CSMS reflects EDP Group's Occupational Health and Safety Policy and defines a set of procedures and actions with a view to:

- promoting the integration of the management of prevention and safety in organizational management
- developing a culture of prevention and safety, contributing to the protection of workers against health hazards and diseases
- contributing to the sustainable development of EDP Group companies and reducing losses due to occupational incidents and diseases

- disclosing to all interested parties the responsible management of EDP Group regarding Occupational Health and Safety, acknowledging this as an essential aspect of sustainable development.

In 2024, the EDP Group accounted for a total of 10,515 employees covered by ISO 45001:2018 certification, which are distributed according to the following table:

GEOGRAPHY	EMPLOYEES COVERED (#)[1]	EMPLOYEES COVERED (%)
Iberia	7,648	99
South America	1,232	38
North America	999	94
Rest of Europe	340	54
APAC	296	80
EDP group	**10,515**	**81**

S1-1_10 – Specific policies aimed at elimination of discrimination are in place

EDP has several mechanisms in place that ensure equal access to opportunities, that mitigate the structural effect of potential inequalities or even that make it possible to correct potential inequalities in various people management and development processes – whether through policies, internal guidelines for People & Organization processes or programs and affirmative actions. Some mechanisms are:

- Code of Ethics: a code with a robust approach to identifying, addressing and preventing discriminatory and unethical behaviour
- Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging (DEIB) Policy: explicitly prohibits all forms of discrimination within the organization (e.g. racial and ethnic origin, colour, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, religion, political opinion, national descent or social origin)
- Global Compensation Model: a common compensation strategy across the EDP Group, aligning local practices with a global policy that promotes transparency, equity and meritocracy by clarifying compensation concepts, organizational segments and their relationship with the matrix of functional families and different career paths. This model includes clear guidelines for action in various processes such as salary reviews and short-term incentives.

[1] The values reported do not include the EDP Foundation and EDP Institute and include trainees.

All these mechanisms are essential, for example, to the proximity and relationship function of P&O Business Partners with teams, leaders and employees and in promoting a culture of openness, transparency and inclusion.

EDP is committed to respect all internationally recognized human and labour rights, namely the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979 (EDP's Human Rights Policy) and, within the scope of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the elimination of discrimination in relation to employment and occupation (Conventions 100 and 111).

S1-1_11 – Grounds for discrimination are specifically covered in policy

The following grounds for discrimination are specifically covered in the policy:

- "EDP aims for an inclusive culture that welcomes and supports employees' voices. The Code of Ethics is a privileged tool that frames the reflection on Ethics, but it is essentially a means of supporting the resolution of ethical issues since it presents standards and norms of behaviour that help sustain the company's decisions. The interaction of Complainants with the EDP Group in matters allegedly of an ethical nature may take place through the following Ethics Channels: EDP, EDP España, EDP Renováveis, EDP Brasil." (Page 7, EDP Group's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging Policy)
- "Diversity refers to the traits and characteristics that make people having differences from each other and unique. Differences among people with respect to age, class, ethnicity, gender, health, physical and mental ability, race, affective-sexual orientation, religion, physical size, education level, job and function, personality traits, and other human differences." (Page 10, EDP Group's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging Policy)
- "Discrimination: treating a person or a particular group of people differently, or less favourably, for some reason and/or based on some characteristics (ex.: race, gender, age, etc.)." (Page 10, EDP Group's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging Policy).

S1-1_12 - Disclosure of specific policy commitments related to inclusion and (or) positive action for people from groups at particular risk of vulnerability in own workforce

EDP Group is deeply committed to fostering inclusion and taking positive action to support individuals from groups at particular risk of vulnerability. These commitments are embedded in EDP Group's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging (DEIB) Policy and are supported by actionable targets to ensure measurable progress.

Key commitments include:

- gender equity: achieving 31% female representation across the workforce, with an additional focus on ensuring 31% of leadership roles are held by women, reflecting the group's dedication to closing gender gaps at all levels
- inclusion of people with disabilities: reaching 2% representation of people with disabilities, supported by workplace accommodations and tailored initiatives to promote accessibility and equal opportunities
- generational diversity: ensuring 42% of leadership positions are held by Generation Y (Millennials), recognizing the importance of diverse perspectives in decision-making
- global mobility and representation: promoting diversity of experience by aiming for 5% of employees to work outside their country of origin, encouraging cross-cultural understanding and global collaboration.

S1-1_13 - Disclosure of whether and how policies are implemented through specific procedures to ensure discrimination is prevented, mitigated and acted upon once detected, as well as to advance diversity and inclusion

EDP implements the following procedures to prevent, mitigate, and take action upon detected discrimination: comprehensive training on EDP's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging (DEIB) Policy and Ethics Policy; inclusive recruiting practices to minimize unconscious bias; and ensuring accessibility by providing accommodations for all employees.

EDP employs active listening mechanisms, such as anonymous reporting tools and climate surveys, along with proactive risk assessments, to identify and resolve potential issues early on. Incidents of discrimination are investigated promptly, and appropriate corrective actions are taken. Dedicated support systems, such as DEIB representatives and employee resource groups (ERGs), are also in place to ensure justice.

Furthermore, strategic initiatives such as leadership workshops and targeted outreach campaigns help drive progress in diversity, while continuous improvement is achieved through insights gained from audits and feedback.

This structured, multi-faceted approach ensures that EDP Group's policies effectively prevent and address discrimination while driving significant progress towards a more diverse and inclusive workplace.

S1-2_01 - Disclosure of whether and how perspectives of own workforce inform decisions or activities aimed at managing actual and potential impacts

EDP discloses several employee engagement initiatives, including surveys, focus groups, and communication channels. The annual organizational Climate Survey is the main source of comprehensive employee feedback, assessing different dimensions of the employee experience, and resulting in action plans at various levels: corporate, region and team levels. In the corporate level, different areas of expertise integrate employee insights to inform and shape P&O strategy, in projects such as the Global Compensation Framework, Global Benefits Framework, Change management communications, Development initiatives and others.

S1-2_02 - Engagement occurs with own workforce or their representatives

EDP discloses several employee engagement initiatives, including surveys, focus groups, and communication channels directly with its own workforce. In addition, EDP shares information with employee representatives and trade union structures on issues relevant to the company's activity, ensuring alignment and involvement of all stakeholders.

EDP also works on DEIB through strategic groups such as Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) and our DEIB Council, which drive these efforts across the organization.

S1-2_03 - Disclosure of stage at which engagement occurs, type of engagement and frequency of engagement

EDP publishes various employee involvement initiatives, including surveys, focus groups and communication channels directly with the company's own employees. In addition, EDP shares information with employee representatives and labour union structures, through both plenary

meetings (with all unions) and bilateral meetings (with each union individually) whenever justified, on topics relevant to the company's activity, ensuring the alignment and involvement of all stakeholders.

S1-2_04 - Disclosure of function and most senior role within undertaking that has operational responsibility for ensuring that engagement happens and that results inform undertakes approach

The Stakeholder management at EDP is conducted by the Policy, Regulation & Stakeholders, further led by the Stakeholder & European Affairs Center of Excellence.The member of Executive Board of Directors chairing this function has the most senior role.

The workforce engagement at EDP is managed by the Head of People & Organization Function. The member of Executive Board of Directors chairing this function has the most senior role.

S1-2_05 - Disclosure of Global Framework Agreement or other agreements related to respect of human rights of workers

At EDP, there are several collective labour agreements established with structures representing workers, mainly in Portugal, Brazil and Spain. Employees have the right to create, in each company, a workers' committee to defend their interests and rights, as provided for in the Constitution and the law of each country.

At the EDP Group, around 77,5% of employees are covered by collective labour agreements, and internal auditing mechanisms are in place to verify compliance with all rules and regulations. In Portugal, there is one labour agreement in force covering 99.9% of employees, in Spain, 2 agreements (III Convenio Colectivo EDP España and IV Convenio Colectivo Marco Grupo Viesgo) covering 57,6% of employees and in Brazil 12 collective labor agreements and another 10 Profit Sharing Agreements (Participação nos Lucros ou Resultados PLR) covering 97,3% of employees.

Trade unions and employees also have the right to develop trade union activities within the company, namely through delegates, trade union committees and inter-union committees. The unions maintain a direct channel with employees in order to listen to their demands or answer questions about possible requests that may be made in the collective labour agreements during the period leading up to the negotiation process. For example, in Portugal, trade unions are Sindel, SIEAP, Fiequimetal, Sinovae, Sirep, Sinergia, Asosi and CIF – Confederação Empresarial de Portugal. In Spain, SOMA, FITAG-UGT-EDP, UGT Viesgo, ACYP: Asociación de Cuadros y Professionales, CSI: Corriente Sindical Iziquierda, ELA: EUSKAL Sindicatua, CCOO EDP, CCOO Viesgo, AELEC: Asociación Española de la Industria Eléctrica. In Brazil, Sindicato Eletr. SP, Sindicato Securitários SP, Sinergia ES, STEET TO, STIUG GO, Sindicato Ofic. Eletric. RS, SINTRESC, FENATEMA AP, Sindicato Urbanitários PA, Sindicato Urbanitários AC, Sindicato Urbanitários RO e SINDIENERGIA.

Likewise, the P&O Business Partners (professionals from the People & Organization areas) are the focal point for listening to any claims/complaints from employees regarding compliance with the employment contract. EDP has Labour Relations teams that manage interaction with these employee representative structures, in order to ensure a culture of permanent dialogue, promotion of social peace and alignment of the interests and rights of the parties, maintaining negotiation cycles in line with EDP's business and organizational development dynamics. The relationship with these structures is usually characterized by bilateral and plenary meetings, which may vary according to the country.)

S1-2_06 - Disclosure of how effectiveness of engagement with its own workforce is assessed

EDP discloses the effectiveness of its involvement with its employees and the results obtained. The Organisational Climate Survey is the main annual global consultation tool, to find out the perception of people at EDP in various dimensions that impact their work and daily well-being.

Other employee listening moments are reflected across the employee experience (such as feedback on the recruitment experience, onboarding experience, exit surveys, or ad-hoc surveys for specific topics). EDP also develops Focus Groups or transversal and multidisciplinary working groups, as ways of generating greater proximity and involvement, and as spaces for reflection and sharing of ideas to define concrete measures and strategies that respond to the real needs of its people and the organization.

S1-2_07 - Disclosure of steps taken to gain insight into perspectives of people in its own workforce that may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and (or) marginalised

EDP takes measures to learn about the perspectives of people in its own workforce who may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and/or marginalised, namely through:

- feedback collected via climate studies and other listening mechanisms
- surveys associated with key moments in the employee journey (e.g. recruitment, onboarding, mobility, and training)

- ongoing monitoring of incidents reported through the Speak Up ethics channel.

S1-3_01 - Disclosure of general approach to and processes for providing or contributing to remedy where undertaking has caused or contributed to a material negative impact on people in its own workforce

EDP Group addresses potential negative impacts related to talent management, particularly in cases of involuntary separations, through a structured off boarding process. This includes clear communication, career counselling (in some cases), and job placement support to assist employees in their transition (in some cases). EDP also maintain an alumni network to provide ongoing support and development opportunities for former employees. EDP processes are continually improved, with feedback from departing employees helping to ensure that the remedies provided are effective and minimize any negative impact on their career progression.

Within the scope of terminations by mutual agreement with the company, EDP offers its employees outplacement services in order to support the impacted employees in finding other professional opportunities. In addition to these services, health insurance may also be offered for a limited period.

S1-3_02 - Disclosure of specific channels in place for its own workforce to raise concerns or needs directly with undertaking and have them addressed

The primary channel for raising concerns is the Speak Up Channel, which is available to all employees on both the internal and public websites and to all other stakeholders on the company website. This channel allows individuals to report any behaviour they perceive as violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements. The Speak Up Channel ensures that all complaints are treated confidentially and that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

Complaints can be submitted through various means, including online forms, face-to-face meetings, or videoconferences. The company guarantees that all reports received will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and in accordance with data protection regulations. Additionally, the company provides the option for anonymous reporting, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower remains unknown to those affected or investigated unless expressly authorized by the whistleblower.

The investigation process is managed by the Ethics & Compliance Officer (ECO) and the Ethics Commission, ensuring that all complaints are handled impartially and without conflicts of interest. The ECO is responsible for maintaining a secure communication channel with the whistleblower and ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and internal policies.

S1-3_03 - Third-party mechanisms are accessible to all own workforce

In Brazil, there is a unique communication channel, the Ethics Channel, specifically for reporting violations of the Code of Ethics and other internal regulations, which operates on an external platform rather than an internal one. This channel is managed by a third party who initially receives and screens the reports. The third party then directs the reports to the internal investigation team according to a predefined flow, ensuring that all complaints are handled efficiently and appropriately.

S1-3_04 - Disclosure of whether and how own workforce and their workers' representatives are able to access channels at level of undertaking they are employed by or contracted to work for

The primary channel for raising concerns is the Speak Up Channel, which is available to all employees on both the internal and public websites and to all other stakeholders on the company website. This channel allows individuals to report any behaviour they perceive as violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements.

S1-3_05 - Grievance or complaints handling mechanisms related to employee matters exist

Employees can raise concerns through the company's Speak Up Channel, which is accessible to all stakeholders. This channel allows individuals to report any behaviour they perceive as violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements. The Speak Up Channel ensures that all complaints are treated confidentially and that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

All communications must be made in good faith and with adequate justification, and the unjustified use of Speak Up Channels may constitute an offence of a disciplinary, civil, or criminal nature.

Once a complaint is received, it undergoes a preliminary analysis to determine its validity. If the complaint is valid, an investigation is conducted independently and objectively to determine the credibility of the complaint. This process involves collecting, analysing, and investigating the facts rigorously.

The investigation process is managed by the Ethics & Compliance Officer (ECO) and the Ethics Commission, ensuring that all complaints are handled impartially and without conflicts of interest. The ECO is responsible for maintaining a secure communication channel with the whistleblower and ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and internal policies.

Additionally, the company emphasizes the importance of corrective actions and follow-up on complaints. Measures identified and recommended for correcting any unlawful and/or unethical behaviour found in the complaints are implemented and monitored to ensure their effectiveness. This includes changes to processes and control methods, corrections or adjustments to documentation, increased awareness or training on specific subjects, and other necessary measures.

S1-3_06 – Disclosure of processes through which undertaking supports or requires availability of channels

The company ensures that its communication channels for reporting complaints, namely the Speak Up Channel and the Ethics Channel, are available 24/7. These channels are accessible to all employees and stakeholders through both internal and external platforms, with the Ethics Channel being available exclusively in Brazil. These channels facilitate the reporting of any perceived violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements.

To guarantee uninterrupted service, a dedicated maintenance team is on standby around the clock. This team is responsible for monitoring the system's integrity and promptly addressing any technical issues that may arise. This proactive approach ensures that the communication channels remain operational, providing a reliable means for individuals to report concerns confidentially and securely.

S1-3_07 – Disclosure of how issues raised and addressed are tracked and monitored and how effectiveness of channels is ensured

As stated in the company Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure, the process begins with the receipt of a complaint, that is registered and filed in the complaint management support tool. All reports are automatically assigned a sequential number by the platform and cannot be modified or deleted. This ensures that all complaints and their respective investigations are documented and maintained with strict confidentiality and data protection measures. The channel was, in 2023, submitted to an internal audit.

S1-3_08 – Disclosure of whether and how it is assessed that its own workforce is aware of and trust structures or processes as way to raise their concerns or needs and have them addressed

To assess whether the company workforce is aware of and trust the structures or processes in place to raise their concerns or needs and have them addressed, the company conducts a biennial internal ethics survey. This survey includes a set of questions specifically designed to address this topic. Additionally, the annual climate survey also features questions aimed at understanding the workforce's awareness and trust in these structures and processes.

S1-3_09 – Policies regarding protection against retaliation for individuals that use channels to raise concerns or needs are in place

The company has established comprehensive policies to protect individuals who use channels to raise concerns or needs, ensuring they are safeguarded against retaliation.

The company prohibits any acts of retaliation against individuals who file complaints in good faith. This includes threats, attempts at retaliation, and any form of discrimination or adverse treatment. The policies ensure that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

To further protect whistleblowers, the company has implemented several measures:

- **confidentiality and anonymity**: whistleblowers can choose to remain anonymous, and all reports are treated with strict confidentiality. The identity of the whistleblower is not disclosed to those affected or investigated without their consent
- **regular monitoring**: the Ethics & Compliance Officer monitors the situation of whistleblowers to ensure they are not subjected to any form of retaliation. This includes periodic meetings and reviews of performance assessments to detect any signs of retaliatory acts
- **support measures**: the company provides support to whistleblowers, including legal protection and access to the courts to defend their rights. In cases where retaliation is confirmed, appropriate disciplinary measures are taken against the perpetrators, and efforts are made to restore the whistleblower to their original situation.

S1.MDR-A_01-12 – Action plans and resources to manage its material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to its own workforce

EDP is committed to attracting, developing, and retaining the best talent through a comprehensive talent strategy built on three key pillars:

- attraction, where it enhances its employer branding strategy, scale up sourcing efforts, and ensures a broader and more diverse talent pool (e.g. internship programs, events, partnerships with universities, targeted initiatives)
- experience, where its global strategy focuses on well-being, flexibility, and inclusion (e.g. DEIB Policy, well-being strategy, flexibility measures such as the hybrid work model and the Flex Fridays measure and Organizational Climate Survey), supported by a strong compensation and benefits framework and a top-tier talent retention and succession plan (e.g. retention framework, succession planning process, Global Compensation Framework, Global Benefits Framework)
- development, where it fosters global collaboration and mobility, strengthens leadership growth, and promotes continuous reskilling and upskilling (e.g. Annual Learning Plan, Lead First program, Lead forward program).

S1-4_01 – Description of action taken, planned or underway to prevent or mitigate negative impacts on own workforce

EDP discloses the actions taken, planned, or underway to prevent or mitigate material negative impacts on its own workforce, such as a its matrix operating model, structured by platforms, regions, business support areas, and a shared services centre in order to optimize its structure and services; greater digital maturity and process efficiency through digital platforms; greater collaboration through global digital communities; an inclusive and flexible work environment that promotes the integration of personal and professional life; or a culture oriented towards continuous learning and development.

To mitigate the negative impact that an unequal benefit offer may cause to employees in different geographies and to promote well-being and satisfaction, EDP implemented, for example, the extension of three benefits – birthday Celebration day-off, Magic Season day-off and the Psychological Support Line, reinforcing its commitment to a flexible, healthy and family-oriented work culture.

S1-4_02 – Disclosure on whether and how action has been taken to provide or enable remedy in relation to actual material impact

EDP ensures that clear and transparent processes and procedures are defined so that it can act consistently and proactively to resolve situations that impact employees in their day-to-day work and throughout their professional and personal journey.

Any exceptional situation or situation arising from unforeseen circumstances is promptly analysed and a specific action plan is defined. This could include situations relating to the business, such as the planned closure of an asset, business unit or region of operation, or situations linked to the lives of employees, such as support in situations of family vulnerability, illness or equivalent.

Aspects related to the integration of personal and professional life and flexibility are highly valued by employees in the Organizational Climate Study and, because they directly impact the personal and professional life, job satisfaction and well-being of employees, they are closely monitored by EDP.

Thus, in the context of greater equity in the offer of benefits in all regions, in 2024 a project was started that aims to standardize a set of relevant benefits associated with health care, parenting support or flexibility and free time. In 2024, the psychological support lines were launched globally, as well as the Birthday and Magic Season days off (a day associated with local festivities). These benefits reached more employees, bringing more flexibility in their use (fixed days vs. current month) and valuing, in the case of festivities, the cultural diversity of the countries where EDP operates.

The result of this investment in excellence in workplace practices and EDP's dedication to promoting a supportive and inclusive work culture, is EDP's EFR global certification, one of only two companies in the world to hold a certification at this level.

S1-4_03 – Description of additional initiatives or actions with primary purpose of delivering positive impacts for own workforce

EDP discloses actions or initiatives that it has underway with the main goal of producing positive impacts for its employees:

- providing its employees a human and meaningful experience, through a global purpose, human skills, and concrete well-being and flexibility measures
- focusing on attracting and retaining internal talent through a strong global talent attraction and acquisition strategy (e.g. Trainee Program, Internal Mobility), as well as a personalized succession and development strategy (e.g. Your Board Program and Learning Plan)

- promoting growth opportunities for all employees in an engaging way, in line with a global development mindset. Employees have performance reviews and development conversations (a minimum of three per year)
- investing in collaboration and internal mobility as a way of sharing knowledge and individual and organizational development. In this regard, EDP provides an internal marketplace with internal opportunities for all employees.
- treating diversity, equity and inclusion as catalysts for innovation (e.g. Pride Internal Mobility, multicultural teams workshop)
- promoting agility and efficiency by improving and digitizing processes to reduce decision-making time and using global people analysis tools to support decision-making and strategic planning. In this sense, a new Decision Model was approved to improve decision-making agility.

S1-4_04 - Description of how effectiveness of actions and initiatives in delivering outcomes for own workforce is tracked and assessed

At EDP, action planning is structured across three levels to ensure a comprehensive response to the Organizational Climate Survey results. At the corporate level, areas of expertise analyse global results to design long-term action plans focused on strategic themes like development opportunities, pay and benefits, and performance management. At the regional/platform level, action plans are tailored to address specific local needs and challenges. The team level is the most impactful, where managers analyse team results, debrief with their teams to gather insights, and co-create action plans to improve the team experience. All action plan owners use the Perceptyx platform to select a focus area (e.g., bottom 5 items, drivers of engagement, or significant declines), define two actions, and set three review dates. Progress is closely monitored through regular reports, which provide visibility into planned actions and ensure accountability by identifying teams or owners who have not yet uploaded their plans. This structured, data-driven approach fosters alignment with strategic goals while addressing the unique needs of employees at every organizational level.

S1-4_05 - Description of process through which it identifies what action is needed and appropriate in response to particular actual or potential negative impact on own workforce

EDP has employee listening procedures in different dimensions or phases of their experience, the main one being the Climate Study survey cycle, which allows for employee feedback to be gathered and acted upon. EDP also recognizes the importance of promoting equal access to opportunities, defining clear and transparent processes throughout the organization, and promoting a healthy working environment that fosters innovation. Recognizing some potential risks arising from market, macroeconomic, and social factors, EDP identifies the importance of pay equity or promoting a culture of well-being.

To mitigate potential risks associated with pay equity, EDP develops some mechanisms such as: 1) the Gender Equality Plan and plans to mitigate the risk of pay disparity in more local contexts; 2) pay equity analysis routines; or 3) upskill training and capacity building for professionals in the People & Organization areas, such as the UN Target Gender Equality program.

To promote a culture of well-being, EDP has a systemic approach to this issue, with a clear and transversally communicated strategy comprising five dimensions (physical, emotional, financial, social, and professional). For each dimension, risk and advantage factors are identified, either through continuous feedback from employees or through the Organizational Climate Study, designing and implementing initiatives such as the Mind Your Mind campaign, a global psychological support line, training for leaders, nutrition consultations, health insurance, a volunteer program, measures to support parenthood, financial advice, a platform of discounts and flexible benefits or measures of flexibility in the management of work and working hours.

S1-4_06 - Description of what action is planned or underway to mitigate material risks arising from impacts and dependencies on own workforce and how effectiveness is tracked

To address employee attraction and retention, EDP is strongly committed to upskilling and reskilling initiatives, aligned with EDP 2026 Business Plan. EDP tracks two key KPIs:

i. employees receiving ESG training (70%)

ii. qualification and requalification efforts critical to EDP future (45%).

EDP promotes ESG awareness by integrating it into key learning programs and offering diverse learning methods. Partnering with external experts, EDP provides certifications that benefit both employees and the organization.

Globally, EDP focuses on leadership, digital skills, innovation, and core business knowledge. EDP expands access to on-demand learning, recognizes informal learning, and collaborates with partners to address specific upskilling and reskilling needs.

Additionally, EDP recognizes that an ageing workforce presents both challenges and opportunities, making a strong development strategy even more essential. Beyond investing in upskilling and reskilling, EDP aligns its efforts with succession planning and the retention of critical knowledge.

This approach ensures that both new talent and experienced professionals are empowered, facilitating an efficient transition of skills and strengthening business sustainability. Continuous qualification efforts enable employees to keep pace with technological and market transformations, reinforcing EDP's long-term competitiveness.

S1-4_07 - Description of what action is planned or underway to pursue material opportunities in relation to own workforce

For EDP to be a truly future-proof organization, an ambitious People and Organisation (P&O) strategy has been defined to fulfil the following in the coming years:

- provide its people with a human and meaningful experience through a global purpose and skills and concrete measures of well-being and flexibility
- focus on attracting and retaining internal talent through a strong global strategy of employer branding and onboarding, as well as a customised succession and development strategy
- foster growth opportunities for all employees in an engaging manner, in line with a global development mindset
- invest in collaboration and internal mobilities as a way of sharing knowledge and individual and organisational development
- treat diversity, equity and inclusion as catalysts for innovation
- promote agility and efficiency through the improvement and digitalisation of processes to reduce decision-making time
- use the global tools of people analytics as instruments to support decision-making and strategic planning.

S1-4_08 - Disclosure of whether and how it is ensured that own practices do not cause or contribute to material negative impacts on own workforce

In regards to data use, the EDP Group companies always prioritize in their relationship with their customers, employees, service providers, suppliers, partners and other interested parties, strict respect for their privacy.

Further information in S1.MDR-P_01-06.

S1-4_09 - Disclosure of resources are allocated to the management of material impacts

EDP Group allocates dedicated resources to manage its material impacts effectively, ensuring a structured and transparent approach to the P&O strategy. EDP has specialized teams and governance structures, such as the DEIB Council and employee resource groups (ERGs), that focus on addressing diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging.

Additionally, the ESG team oversees the integration of sustainability across the organization. Financial resources are directed towards key programs, including upskilling and reskilling initiatives, ESG training, and diversity and inclusion projects. EDP also invests in monitoring systems to track progress against our targets and ensure accountability. These resources enable to address impacts proactively, driving meaningful change across the organization.

These resources are also reflected in the annual budget allocation to health and well-being themes or programs, as well as to mechanisms that ensure the equity of internal processes. For example, a budget allocation to act and correct, if applicable, in situations that, through mobility and organizational restructuring, may generate or accentuate wage inequality on the basis of gender.

S1-4_19 - Information about measures taken to mitigate negative impacts on workers that arise from transition to greener, climate-neutral economy

At EDP, workforce development is a top priority, supported by a multidisciplinary approach that combines social interaction, practical experience, and comprehensive training. This strategy ensures employees are equipped to meet the challenges of the present and the future while supporting the transition to a greener and climate-neutral economy.

EDP has a number of measures in place to help make the economy greener and more climate-neutral, including support for the purchase of a social commuting pass (an incentive to use public

transport), bicycle parking at EDP's facilities, free charging of electric vehicles at EDP's facilities, among other measures.

In addition, in terms of vehicles allocated to employees, the EDP Group has not allowed the purchase of combustion vehicles since 2023.

As part of exits by agreement with the company, EDP offers its employees outplacement services to help them find other professional opportunities.

EDP´s approach also emphasizes social interaction through digital communities that foster collaboration and knowledge sharing across the organization. Internal mobility opportunities enable employees to gain diverse experiences and expand their professional horizons.

Additionally, EDP prioritizes training and development, offering programs that address both upskilling and reskilling needs.

To reinforce this commitment, EDP has set ambitious targets for 2026, including ensuring that 70% of employees receive ESG-related training and 45% engage in upskilling and reskilling programs. EDP is also driving innovation through a comprehensive artificial intelligence strategy implemented across the group, ensuring that employees are prepared to leverage cutting-edge technologies effectively.

These measures align with EDP's goal of becoming a future-proof company, equipping its workforce with the skills and knowledge needed to navigate the transition to sustainable operations while addressing regulatory requirements and adapting to external developments.

S1.MDR-T_01-13 - Targets set to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce

EDP Group is committed to advancing Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging (DEIB), and professional development, with clear objectives for 2026. These include achieving 31% of women across the organization and in leadership roles (women in organizational leadership positions), 2% of employees with disabilities (% of people with disabilities, according to local legislation, under the total headcount), 42% of generation Y in management positions (% of millennial people in leadership positions in the organization) and 5% of employees who work outside their country of origin (% of people who work globally outside the country where they were born).

In terms of training, EDP aspires that 45% of employees participate in improvement and requalification programs (e.g. reskilling skills; redirecting to other businesses - conventional energy to renewables) and that 70% receive ESG training (e.g. e-learning related to energy transition, sustainability), which reflects its dedication to a sustainable and inclusive future.

All of these KPIs are measured annually, and some are part of the current Business Plan. EDP makes a quarterly status report and, in some cases, communicates its status internally and/or externally.

The Climate Survey's Annual Accomplishment Scale is combined with the results of the Engagement and Empowerment dimensions, using two key factors: the 3-year trend (50%) - the comparison of current results with the group's performance over the last 3 years - and the external benchmark (50%).

In terms of Occupational Health and Safety, EDP has this set of KPIs:

Goals	KPI 2024	Target 2024	Target 2030
Fatal accidents (EDP employees and Service Providers)	6	0	0
Frequency rate (EDP employees and Service Providers)	1.72	1.60	<1.00
Frequency rate (EDP employees and Service Providers)	580	215	<150

Frequency rate as number of accidents at work in service with absence/fatalities, per million hours worked.
Total severity rate as number of calendar days lost due to work accident per million hours worked, in the reference period.

The setting-out of Occupational Health and Safety goals and the action programmes needed to achieve them is carried out in accordance with the internal procedure “Management Objectives and Programmes” of EDP Group’s CSMS.

These objectives are defined at corporate level, approved by the Executive Board of Directors (EBD), and at the level of each Business Unit/Organizational Unit, approved by the respective Boards of Directors and in line with the corporate objectives.

Health and safety at work is fundamental to ensuring a safe and healthy environment for the EDP Group's employees. In this context, setting clear objectives and targets is essential to direct efforts and monitor results.

The occupational safety objectives are broad, reflect long-term results and are in line with international occupational safety standards.

The Safety at Work Actions Operating Plan sets forth the commitments and initiatives undertaken by the organisational units for implementation of the 6 strategic pillars defined at strategic and corporate level, in terms of Prevention and Safety approved for 2020/24.

i. managerial commitment to OHS

ii. behaviours, preventive activities and learning from mistakes

iii. streamlining, digitising and standardising OHS processes in the EDP Group

iv. skills

v. communication and involvement

vi. OHS management in contracts with ESPs.

The implementation of EDP's annual occupational health and safety program was based on a series of actions aimed at preventing accidents at work.

i. Reducing accidents

- Eliminate fatal accidents and accidents with serious consequences
- Significantly reduce the frequency rate and the total severity rate.

ii. Promoting a culture of safety

- Promote a safety culture where safety is a priority and part of our people's daily lives
- Integrating safety as a fundamental value in the organization's operations and decisions.

iii. Monitoring and continuous improvement

- Carry out regular audits to identify risks and implement corrective actions
- Monitor and disseminate results to reinforce transparency and commitment to safety.

iv. Risk Management

- Identifying, assessing and mitigating risks in highly complex operations and activities
- Monitoring working conditions that may impact the health of our workers.

v. Involvement of all levels

- Involve our leaders in promoting safe practices
- Ensuring that all workers are committed and aware of the risks to which they are exposed.

vi. Compliance with legislation and standards

- Ensure that operations are in line with local legislation and international standards
- Maintain certifications in accordance with ISO 45001:2018.

The implementation of these objectives is monitored quarterly by the Corporate Safety area and quarterly by the prevention and safety committees, which analyse the progress of the actions and propose, if necessary, the measures needed to achieve them.

These priorities were established at EDP Group level, by considering recent results and trends in the main KPIs for Occupational Health and Safety including inputs from accident analyses and internal and external audits of safety management and works carried out for EDP.

S1-5_01 – Disclosure of whether and how own workforce or workforce' representatives were engaged directly in setting targets

At EDP, the process of setting targets is collaborative and involves input from various organizational bodies and employee groups. EDP Group engages directly with its workforce and their representatives through discussions with the Executive Board of Directors (EBD), focus groups, the DEIB Council, the People & Organization (P&O) community, and other relevant stakeholders. This inclusive approach ensures that the targets set reflect a diverse range of perspectives, aligning with both organizational goals and the needs and aspirations of employees.

The definition of KPIs and their respective targets is defined by the organizational units with technical expertise in the respective KPI categories – FP&A, ESG, People & Organization, Ethics and Compliance, among others. This is a process of close collaboration between teams in order to guarantee a KPI model that meets the needs of all impacted parties.

The consolidation of the annual KPIs, as well as the definition of the indicators for the following year, are communicated to employees in a clear and efficient manner, using EDP's internal communication channels.

The EDP Group actively involves the workforce and their representatives in identifying lessons and improvements through quarterly safety committee meetings where information is gathered with the objective of improving safety and operational conditions.

Leaders and safety teams collaborate in addressing SIF risks, including electrical work and work at height, analysing incidents, and defining specific objectives and action plans to prevent incidents from occurring.

Feedback from representatives is integrated into trend analysis, enabling continuous monitoring and the identification of opportunities for improvement.

S1-5_02 - Disclosure of whether and how own workforce or workforce' representatives were engaged directly in tracking performance against targets

EDP engages various groups of employees in tracking performance against targets through multiple structured and periodic touchpoints. Regular performance analyses are conducted to assess progress toward key targets, with employee groups contributing insights and feedback to guide improvements. These analyses ensure that employees are part of the process and contribute to a culture of shared responsibility for achieving results.

In addition, performance updates are shared semi-annually through transparent public communications. This keeps the workforce informed and aligned with the organization's strategic objectives while reinforcing accountability. Workforce representatives also participate in dedicated committees and governance bodies, where they contribute directly to discussions on tracking performance and aligning efforts with targets.

The Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging (DEIB) Council plays a critical role by convening regularly to evaluate progress on DEIB initiatives and ensure alignment with broader organizational goals. Lastly, the Integrated Annual Report provides comprehensive updates on organizational performance, offering the workforce and their representatives visibility into key achievements and areas for improvement.

This multi-faceted approach fosters transparency, accountability, and collective ownership of performance outcomes, ensuring active engagement from the workforce at various levels.

S1-5_03 - Disclosure of whether and how own workforce or workforce' representatives were engaged directly in identifying lessons or improvements as result of undertakings performance

The EDP Group, as set out in its Safety Policy and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) objectives, has a strategic goal of achieving zero accidents. For this reason, it is essential that during the incident investigation process the root causes and adequate preventive measures are identified to avoid future occurrences. Monitoring the effectiveness of the measures implemented, and disseminating the lessons learned to all BUs, thus promotes the sharing of solutions and best practice that contribute to an EDP Group-wide safety culture.

It was in this context that a Safety Review Panel was set up under the coordination of the SSBC, to analyse the action plans drawn up by the BU.

The Safety Review Panel is a consultative body for the entire EDP Group and is made up of internal (BU) and/or external experts with proven recognition in specific areas of risk/activity. This Safety Review Panel is independent of the BUs and reports the results of incident analysis to the EBD.

EDP Group's Safety policy recognises and establishes the principle that the ongoing investigation and analysis of incidents – accidents and near-misses or hazardous situations – systematically conducted are essential conditions for ongoing improvement in the prevention of occupational accidents and occupational diseases.

Every incident is indicative of possible failures or imperfections in the organisation and/or execution of the work. The investigation of the incident consists of identifying them and establishing the facts to eliminate or neutralise them.

The Safety Review Panel analysed 5 fatal accidents and 4 accidents with serious consequences.

After analysing the action plans of the accidents, the experts suggested 47 extra actions to the respective plans, of which 22 have been implemented, 6 are in the process of being implemented, 11 are under analysis and 8 actions that the businesses do not consider applicable to their reality.

EDP has several channels and formats for listening to employees. Examples of these channels are:

- management of employment relationship information in a digital system (personal information, training, and professional experience)
- assignment of a relationship partner, P&O Business Partner

- possibility of joining structures representing workers and/or trade unions
- anonymous and voluntary participation in the Organizational Climate Study
- Speak Up, a channel for reporting and denouncing unethical situations.

In particular, through the Organizational Climate Survey, action plans are designed and implemented at corporate, regional, and team levels, and team level, in which employees are encouraged to contribute by answering a survey. This survey assesses the favourability of employees to issues associated with categories such as Engagement & Empowerment, Well-being, Performance Management, Compensation & Benefits, Development Opportunities, or Collaboration, among others. The results of this survey inspire action plans aimed at improving the employee experience by improving internal processes. This tool has been a primary means of listening to employees globally. In order to keep employees informed of the measures taken, different internal channels are used, namely the Intranet, Newsletters, Global Communities and the respective P&O Business Partners and meetings dedicated to P&O topics.

In relation to EDP's objectives (e.g., Gen Y in leadership positions), there is a page available on the Intranet and Website for employees and external. This type of KPI is monitored annually and statused quarterly by P&O. EDP will work on these KPIs through P&O mechanisms, such as development initiatives or succession plan pipeline (placing these indicators as influencers of EDP goals).

S1-6_01 - Employee head count by gender / S1-6_02 - Number of employees (head count)

EMPLOYEE HEAD COUNT	UN	2024	2023
Male	#	8,872	9,239
Female	#	3,636	3,751
Other	#	0	0
Not reported	#	88	51
Total	**#**	**12,596**	**13,041**

S1-6_04 - Characteristics of undertaking's employees - number of employees in countries with 50 or more employees representing at least 10% of total number of employees / S1-6_05 - Employee head count in countries where the undertaking has at least 50 employees representing at least 10% of its total number of employees (#)

EMPLOYEE HEAD COUNT	UN	2024	2023
Portugal	#	5,466	5,682
Spain	#	2,053	2,090
Brazil	#	2,993	3,071

S1-6_07 - Characteristics of undertaking's employees - information on employees by contract type and gender / S1-6_09 - Number of employees (head count or full-time equivalent)

		2024				
EMPLOYEE HEAD COUNT	UN	FEMALE	MALE	OTHER	NOT DISCLOSED	TOTAL
Employees (head count)	#	3,636	8,872	0	88	12,596
Employee head count by contract type	**#**	**3,636**	**8,872**	**0**	**88**	**12,596**
Permanent employees	#	3,595	8,808	0	84	12,487
Temporary employees	#	41	64	0	4	109
Non-guaranteed hours employees	#	0	0	0	0	0
Employee head count by occupational contract type	**#**	**3,636**	**8,872**	**0**	**88**	**12,596**
Full-time employees	#	3,633	8,870	0	88	12,591
Part-time employees	#	3	2	0	0	5

S1-6_08 – Characteristics of undertaking's employees – information on employees by region

		2024					
EMPLOYEE HEAD COUNT	**UN**	**IBERIA**	**REST OF EUROPE**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**TOTAL**
Employees (head count)	#	7,519	608	3,050	1,060	359	12,596
Employee head count by contract type	**#**	**7,519**	**608**	**3,050**	**1,060**	**359**	**12,596**
Permanent employees	#	7,477	605	3,050	1,001	354	12,487
Temporary employees	#	42	3	0	59	5	109
Non-guaranteed hours employees	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employee head count by occupational contract type	**#**	**7,519**	**608**	**3,050**	**1,060**	**359**	**12,596**
Full-time employees	#	7,515	607	3,050	1,060	359	12,591
Part-time employees	#	4	1	0	0	0	5

S1-6_11 – Number of employee who have left undertaking / S1-6_12 – Percentage of employee turnover

	UN	**2024**	**2023**
Employees who have left the undertaking	#	1,379	1,729
Employees turnover	%	10.95	13.40

Turnover refers to employees who leave the organization voluntarily, or due to dismissal, retirement, or death in service.

S1-6_13 – Description of methodologies and assumptions used to compile data (employees)

The number of employees and its breakdown by key characteristics (e.g.: gender, age, professional category) is reported in headcount and refers to the end of December. The data is stored in the Human Resources Information System (HRIS), and EDP obtains the employees' data from this source. The total number includes the employees in all countries where EDP operates, but only for consolidated companies.

S1-6_14 – Employees numbers are reported in head count or full-time equivalent

Employees numbers are reported in head count.

S1-6_15 – Employees numbers are reported at end of reporting period/average/ other methodology

In terms of head count, employees numbers are reported at end of December.

S1-6_16 – Disclosure of contextual information necessary to understand data (employees)

In 2024, some functions were centralized, resulting in increased efficiency in terms of headcount. This agility and efficiency promoted by the new model is the main reason for the decrease of 3% in HC compared to 2023.

S1-6_17 – Disclosure of cross-reference of information reported under paragraph 50 (a) to most representative number in financial statements

Information related to this data point can be found in Note 10 to the financial statements.

S1-6_18 - Further detailed breakdown by gender and by region [table] / S1-6_19 - Number of full-time employees by head count or full time equivalent / S1-6_20 - Number of part-time employees by head count or full time equivalent

			2024					
EMPLOYEE HEAD COUNT	**GENDER**	**UN**	**IBERIA**	**REST OF EUROPE**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**TOTAL**
Employees (head count)		#	7,519	608	3,050	1,060	359	12,596
Employee head count by contract type								
Permanent employees	**Total**	**#**	**7,477**	**605**	**3,050**	**1,001**	**354**	**12,487**
	Female	#	2,183	223	788	265	136	3,595
	Male	#	5,294	382	2,262	652	218	8,808
	Other	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Disclosed	#	0	0	0	84	0	84
Temporary employees	**Total**	**#**	**42**	**3**	**0**	**59**	**5**	**109**
	Female	#	24	2	0	13	2	41
	Male	#	18	1	0	42	3	64
	Other	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Disclosed	#	0	0	0	4	0	4
Non-guaranteed hours employees	**Total**	**#**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Female	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Disclosed	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employee head count by occupational contract type								
Full-time employees	**Total**	**#**	**7,515**	**607**	**3,050**	**1,060**	**359**	**12,591**
	Female	#	2,204	225	788	278	138	3,633
	Male	#	5,311	382	2,262	694	221	8,870
	Other	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Disclosed	#	0	0	0	88	0	88
Part-time employees	**Total**	**#**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**
	Female	#	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	#	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Other	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Disclosed	#	0	0	0	0	0	0

S1-8_01 - Percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements

BARGAINING AGREEMENTS	**UN**	**2024**	**2023**
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	%	77.2	77.8

S1-8_02 - Percentage of own employees covered by collective bargaining agreements are within coverage rate by country with significant employment (in the EEA) / S1-8_03 - Percentage of own employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (outside EEA) by region / S1-8_06 - Percentage of employees in country with significant employment (in the EEA) covered by workers' representatives

	COLLECTIVE BARGAINING COVERAGE		**SOCIAL DIALOGUE**
COVERAGE RATE	**EMPLOYEES – EEA**	**EMPLOYEES-NON-EEA**	**WORKPLACE REPRESENTATION (EEA ONLY)**
0-19 %	—	—	Spain
20-39 %	—	—	Portugal
40- 59 %	Spain	—	—
60 -79 %	—	—	—
80 - 100 %	Portugal	South America	—

S1-8_07 - Disclosure of existence of any agreement with employees for representation by European Works Council (EWC), Societas Europaea (SE) Works Council, or Societas Cooperativa Europaea (SCE) Works Council (Mandatory/1 year | The undertaking may omit the information with regard to its own employees in non-EEA countries for the first year of preparation of its sustainability statement.)

There is no reference or internal knowledge about the involvement in these Agreements.

S1-9_01 - Gender distribution in number of employees (head count) at top management level / S1-9_02 - Gender distribution in percentage of employees at top management level

		2024				
TOP MANAGEMENT	**UN**	**MALE**	**FEMALE**	**OTHER**	**NOT DISCLOSED**	**TOTAL**
Employees at top management level	#	71	26	0	0	97
Employees at top management level	%	73	27	0	0	100

As stated in S1-9_06, the top management team comprises Senior Executive Directors and Executive Directors.

S1-9_03 - Distribution of employees (head count) under 30 years old / S1-9_04 - Distribution of employees (head count) between 30 and 50 years old / S1-9_05 - Distribution of employees (head count) over 50 years old

		2024				
EMPLOYEE HEAD COUNT	**UN**	**MALE**	**FEMALE**	**OTHER**	**NOT DISCLOSED**	**TOTAL**
< 30	#	1,066	527	—	35	1,628
[30-50[	#	5,579	2,396	—	43	8,018
≥ 50	#	2,227	713	—	10	2,950
Total	**#**	**8,872**	**3,636**	**—**	**88**	**12,596**
< 30	%	8.5	4.2	—	0.3	12.9
[30-50[	%	44.3	19.0	—	0.3	63.7
≥ 50	%	17.7	5.7	—	0.1	23.4

S1-9_06 - Disclosure of own definition of top management used

EDP has a Global Compensation Framework, widely disseminated to its employees through internal communication channels, which presents the group's different organizational segments, with the different missions and duties of each one. The top management in this global framework are: Senior Executive Directors and Executive Directors.

S1-10_01 - All employees are paid adequate wage, in line with applicable benchmarks

At EDP all employees are paid adequate wage. EDP has the Global Compensation Framework that considers market factors (comp. ratio) to define its compensation practices and to ensure equity and attractiveness.

Additionally, EDP discloses the ratio "EDP minimum wage paid/National minimum Wage" in each region, and in all of them, EDP minimum wage is higher than the national minimum wage (Iberia:1,26; South America 1,59; North America: 2,09; Asia Pacific: 1,26; Rest of Europe: 1,4). To calculate this ratio the minimum wage paid by EDP in each country is used vs the national minimum wage by country, that is obtained from official sources (Eurostat, for example). The wage considered by EDP in the calculation is the contractual wage, and Kronos employees (82) are not being considered because they have an independent payroll.

S1-11_01 - All employees in own workforce are covered by social protection, through public programs or through benefits offered, against loss of income due to sickness

EDP is committed to ensuring that all its employees are covered by social protection programs, either through public initiatives or through benefits offered by the company. Specifically, in the event of sickness, EDP provides robust support to safeguard the income and well-being of its employees at various levels.

These are some of the initiatives that EDP promotes in the field of health protection:

- health insurance for employees: EDP offers extensive health insurance coverage to all employees, ensuring access to necessary medical care and financial protection during times of illness
- financial support during sickness: in some countries, in cases of prolonged illness, EDP offers financial support to ensure that employees do not suffer a loss of income.

Other forms of non-financial support to protect against the sickness:

- mental health support lines available in all EDP countries since 2024, providing direct access to mental health resources and support and ensuring that employees have the necessary support to maintain their mental and emotional well-being
- annual flu vaccination programs to prevent illness and promote the health of the workforce in some countries
- gym and healthy food initiatives, where EDP encourages a healthy lifestyle through gym memberships and provides more healthy food options available to employees
- physiotherapy services, so that employees have access to physiotherapy services in several countries.

EDP promotes other regional initiatives, depending on local circumstances, such as ergonomic workplace assessments, critical incident management and support, smoking cessation programs, and a holistic mental health promotion program.

S1-11_02 - All employees in own workforce are covered by social protection, through public programs or through benefits offered, against loss of income due to unemployment starting from when own worker is working for undertaking

Within the scope of terminations by mutual agreement with the company, EDP offers its employees outplacement services in order to support the impacted employees in finding other professional opportunities. In addition to these services, health insurance may also be offered for a limited period.

S1-11_03 - All employees in own workforce are covered by social protection, through public programs or through benefits offered, against loss of income due to employment injury and acquired disability

EDP is committed to ensuring that all our employees are covered by comprehensive social protection programs, whether through public initiatives or company benefits. Specifically, in the event of employment injury or acquired disability, EDP provides robust support to safeguard our employees' income and well-being.

In addition to the protection legally granted in each country, EDP has additional support measures in the event of an accident at work, such as insurance in addition to compulsory insurance, as well as life insurance and personal accident insurance.

S1-11_04 - All employees in own workforce are covered by social protection, through public programs or through benefits offered, against loss of income due to parental leave

EDP is dedicated to promoting a healthy work-life balance and supporting employees through various life events, including parenthood. EDP's commitment to integrating professional and personal life is reflected in the comprehensive measures the company has in place to support parenthood.

In addition to the protection legally granted in each country, EDP offers a range of benefits and initiatives designed to support employees during the critical period of parenthood:

- **parental leave –** EDP ensures that all employees can enjoy parental leave, encouraging male and female employees to share the initial parental leave and promoting gender equality and positive parenting. A new global benefit related to a minimum of days for parental leave will be implemented in EDP Group in 2025
- **new parents kit –** the company provides a kit for employees in Portugal that includes information about the benefits available to employees at this stage of life, as well as their rights to share the initial parental leave
- **leave for pregnant women –** In some countries, EDP offers pregnant women 15 consecutive days' leave in the period immediately preceding the expected date of childbirth, without loss of compensation (this is also applicable in the case of adoption). In some other countries, this measure can be taken 15 days before or after the expected childbirth date / adoption.
- **positive parenting initiatives**: EDP reinforces initiatives to promote positive parenting, focusing on the importance of male employees enjoying their respective parental rights and benefits
- **post-parental leave transition policy –** upon returning from parental leave, employees may work on a reduced-hours schedule during a transition period, ensuring a smooth reintegration into the workplace
- **other measures –** the company also offers parking in its buildings to pregnant women from the last trimester of pregnancy onwards and also a gift for each birth.

EDP's commitment to work-life integration and employee well-being has been recognized through our global Family Responsible Company (EFR) certification by Fundación Másfamilia. This certification acknowledges EDP's dedication to flexibility, respect, and equal opportunities, and highlights its efforts to create a supportive and inclusive work environment.

These initiatives reflect EDP's dedication to the well-being of its employees, ensuring they are supported through various life events, including parenthood, and promoting a healthy balance between their professional and personal lives.

S1-11_05 - All employees in own workforce are covered by social protection, through public programs or through benefits offered, against loss of income due to retirement

In addition to the protection legally granted in each country, EDP has additional support measures in the event of old-age retirement, such as a pension supplement or an individual pension plan, which aim to minimize the expected reduction in pensions granted by the social protection system in force. The company also has a training program aimed at preparing employees for retirement, with information on free time occupation and personal finance management, among other topics.

S1-12_01 - Percentage of persons with disabilities amongst employees, subject to legal restrictions on collection of data / S1-12_02 - Percentage of employees with disabilities in own workforce breakdown by gender

EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES IN OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024
Female	%	0.62
Male	%	0.96
Other	%	0.00
Not Disclosed	%	0.00
Total	**%**	**1.58**

S1-12_03 - Disclosure of contextual information necessary to understand data and how data has been compiled (persons with disabilities)

EDP is committed to fostering an inclusive environment and ensuring the representation of persons with disabilities throughout the employee journey. To support this commitment, EDP collects and analyses comprehensive professional (e.g., professional segment, company, region of working, functional family, and others) and demographic (e.g., gender, generation, nationality, disabilities, and others) data to understand and enhance inclusion. The calculation methodology is adapted locally, respecting local legislation and the definitions of "disability" and quota compliance in each country. For example, in Portugal, the calculation requires a disability of 60% or higher. In Brazil, any degree of disability is considered, as long as it is proven through a medical report or a biopsychosocial assessment.

To calculate the ratio "employees with disabilities" it is used: the number of persons with disabilities / total number of employees. The data about the number of persons with disabilities is available in About.me (internal people management platform) and is uploaded in the hiring process.

S1-13_01 - Training and skills development indicators gender / S1-13_02 - Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews / S1-13_05 - Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews by employee category

		2024				
EMPLOYEES THAT PARTICIPATED IN REGULAR PERFORMANCE AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT REVIEWS	UN	FEMALE	MALE	OTHER	NOT DISCLOSED	TOTAL
Executive Board of Directors	%	100	100	—	100	100
Senior Management	%	100	100	—	100	100
Supervisors	%	100	100	—	100	100
Specialists	%	100	100	—	100	100
Technicians	%	100	100	—	100	100

S1-13_03 - Average number of training hours by gender / S1-13_04 - Average number of training hours per person for employees

		2024				
TRAINING HOURS	**UN**	**FEMALE**	**MALE**	**OTHER**	**NOT DISCLOSED**	**TOTAL**
Executive Board of Directors	h/p	11.00	15.58	—	—	13.75
Senior Management	h/p	22.57	22.35	—	2.50	22.35
Supervisors	h/p	29.30	20.72	—	31.64	22.92
Specialists	h/p	19.18	25.57	—	25.54	22.98
Technicians	h/p	21.82	38.26	—	108.83	36.96
Total	**h/p**	**20.56**	**30.50**	**—**	**77.61**	**27.96**

S1-14_01 - Percentage of people in its own workforce who are covered by health and safety management system based on legal requirements and (or) recognised standards or guidelines

HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	**UN**	**2024**	**2023**
Employees who are covered by health and safety management system based on legal requirements and (or) recognised standards or guidelines[1]	%	81	78

[1] The values reported do not include the EDP Foundation and EDP Institute and include trainees.

S1-14_02 - Number of fatalities in own workforce as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health / S1-14_03 - Number of fatalities as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health of other workers working on undertaking's sites

FATALITIES	**UN**	**2024**
Fatalities in own workforce as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health [Employees]	**#**	**0**

Work-related injuries are accidents at the workplace in work time and accidents on the way to or from work, with an absence of one more calendar days and fatal accidents.

No information regarding the number of fatalities as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health of other workers working on EDP's sites came to EDP's knowledge.

S1-14_04 - Number of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce / S1-14_05 - Rate of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce

WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS	**UN**	**2024**
Recordable work-related accidents for own workforce [Employees]	**#**	**39**
Rate of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce [Employees]	**x**	**1.66**

Recordable work-related accidents are the accidents occurred at the place and working time or on a journey, with 1 or more days of absence and fatal accidents. The rate of recordable work-related accidents is the number of accidents at work in service with absence/fatalities, per million hours worked.

S1-14_06 - Number of cases of recordable work-related ill health of employees/ S1-14_07 - Number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related ill health and fatalities from ill health related to employees

EMPLOYEES	UN	2024	2023
Recordable work-related ill health of employees	**#**	**1**	**0**
Days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related ill health and fatalities from ill health related to employees	**#**	**1,465**	**—**
Days lost to work-related injuries	#	1,465	—
Days lost to fatalities from work-related accidents	#	0	—
Days lost work-related ill health	#	0	—
Days lost to fatalities from ill health	#	0	—

Recordable work-related accidents are the accidents occurred at the place and working time or on a journey, with 1 or more days of absence and fatal accidents. Lost days are the number of calendar days lost due to work accident per million hours worked, in the reference period.

S1-15_01 - Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave/ S1-15_02 - Percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave / S1-15_03 - Percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave by gender

		2024				
FAMILY-RELATED LEAVE	UN	MALE	FEMALE	OTHER	NOT DISCLOSED	TOTAL
Employees entitled to take parental leave (1)	#	409	190	0	0	599
Entitled employees that took parental leave (2)	#	342	186	0	0	528
Entitled employees that took parental leave (3)	**%**	**83.6**	**97.9**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**88.1**
Employees (4)	#	8,872	3,636	0	88	12,596
Employees entitled to take parental leave (5)	**%**	**4.6**	**5.2**	**N/A**	**0.0**	**4.8**
Employees that took parental leave (6)	**%**	**3.9**	**5.1**	**N/A**	**0.0**	**4.2**

Employees entitled to parental leave means those employees that are covered by organizational policies, agreements or contracts that contain parental leave entitlements. Currently, only information about parental leave within family-related leave is available.

To calculate the percentages of parental leaves: (3)=(2)/(1); (5)=(1)/(4) and (6)=(2)/(4).

S1-16_01 – Gender Pay Gap / S1-16_04 – Gender pay gap breakdown by employee category and/or country/segment

		2024					
GENDER PAY GAP[1]	UN	IBERIA	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	REST OF EUROPE	ASIA PACIFIC	TOTAL
Senior Management[2]	%	8.6	-13.1	-25.7	N/A	10.5	1.1
Supervisors	%	3.8	0.5	-0.9	30.2	11.1	6.4
Specialists	%	5.9	16.6	3.9	16.4	9.7	11.1
Technicians	%	-21.4	12.0	0.0	40.2	10.9	-19.7

The gender pay gap was determined using the formula (M−F) /M ×100, where M represents the average ordinary basic salary for men and F represents the average ordinary basic salary for women.

S1-16_03 – Disclosure of contextual information necessary to understand data, how data has been compiled and other changes to underlying data that are to be considered

To accurately assess the gender pay gap, an adjusted methodology was created to assess every situation in the group. This assessment considers key variables such as global job role (function), job grade, and seniority. By applying this comprehensive approach, it is possible to identify real pay differences between equivalent positions or jobs of equal value and take consistent action to address them.

The gender pay gap is calculated as follows: (average annual fixed remuneration of male employees – average annual fixed remuneration of female employees) / average annual fixed remuneration of male employees.

The annual total remuneration ratio is calculated according: annual fixed remuneration for highest paid individual / averaged employee annual fixed remuneration (excluding the highest paid individual).

Annual fixed remuneration is the of annual base salary and other fixed payments.

S1-16_05 – Gender pay gap breakdown by employee category and ordinary basic salary and complementary/variable components

		2024	
GENDER PAY GAP[3]	UN	ORDINARY BASIC SALARY	COMPLEMENTARY/ VARIABLE COMPONENTS
Senior Management	%	1.1	3.3
Supervisors	%	6.4	0.4
Specialists	%	11.1	1.4
Technicians	%	-19.7	-23.6

The gender pay gap is calculated by category type for both ordinary basic salary and complementary/variable components using the formula (M−F)/M ×100, where M represents the average salary for men and F represents the average salary for women.

S1-17_01 – Number of incidents of discrimination / S1-17_02 – Number of incidents of discrimination / S1-17_03 – Number of complaints filed through channels for people in own workforce to raise concerns

CLAIMS[4]	UN	2024	2023
Incidents of discrimination (including harassment)	#	66	64
Complaints filed through channels for people in own workforce to raise concerns	#	355	382

Represent the number of Claims presented before the Ethics Commission.

[1] GENDER PAY GAP [(M-F)/M*100]
[2] There are no senior management women in the Rest of Europe
[3] GENDER PAY GAP [(M-F)/M*100]
[4] Entries registered in the complaint channels Ethics of EDP Group.

S1-17_04 – Number of complaints filed to National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises

Nothing has come to our attention that indicates there are complaints filed to National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises.

S1-17_05 – Amount of fines, penalties, and compensation for damages as result of incidents of discrimination, including harassment and complaints filed

Cases referred in S1-17_03 relate to complaints filled directly to EDP and, consequently, are not subject to fines.

S1-17_07 – Disclosure of contextual information necessary to understand data and how data has been compiled (work-related grievances, incidents and complaints related to social and human rights matters)

The information is compiled by the area responsible for the whistleblowing management system according to the data received through the reporting channels and the outcomes of the analysis and deliberation of the Ethics Commission on the cases presented to it.

S1-17_08 – Number of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce / S1-17_09 – Number of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce that are cases of non respect of UN Guiding Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises / S1-17_10 – No severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce have occurred / S1-17_11 – Amount of fines, penalties, and compensation for severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce / S1-17_12 – Information about reconciliation of amount of fines, penalties, and compensation for severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce with most relevant amount presented in financial statements

There were no issues and incidents related to human rights in own workforce. There were no fines, penalties and compensation for damages for the incidents of harassment or discrimination.

ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain

S2.SBM-3_01 - All value chain workers who can be materially impacted by undertaking are included in scope of disclosure under ESRS 2

EDP includes value chain workers who can be materially impacted by our operations within the scope of this disclosure, in compliance with ESRS 2. This encompasses workers involved in our supply chain, contractors, and other non-employee workers whose well-being and rights may be affected by our business activities.

EDP is committed to upholding the highest standards of labour practices and human rights across our value chain. Our policies are designed to ensure fair treatment, safe working conditions, and respect for the rights of all workers.

S2.SBM-3_02 - Description of types of value chain workers subject to material impacts S2.SBM-3_03 - Type of value chain workers subject to material impacts by own operations or through value chain

EDP identifies and includes various types of value chain workers who are subject to material impacts from our operations. These workers encompass supply chain workers involved in manufacturing, production, logistics, and transportation, including those engaged in the extraction of raw materials, refining, manufacturing, and other forms of transformation. Contractors and subcontractors, such as construction workers and individuals working on the maintenance of facilities, are also considered. These workers are not part of EDP's direct workforce but are employed by third-party companies.

Additionally, service providers who offer various services for EDP, including logistics, distribution, franchising, and retail activities, are included. Workers in joint ventures or special purpose entities involving EDP are also considered. Special attention is given to vulnerable workers who may be particularly susceptible to negative impacts due to intrinsic characteristics or specific contexts, such as union members, migrant workers, domestic workers, women, or young workers.

The potential material impacts on these value chain workers, evaluated by EDP, include health and safety risks, such as exposure to hazardous conditions, accidents, and occupational illnesses. Labour rights issues, including fair compensation, working hours, and labour rights violations, are also considered. Job security and stability, including concerns about job security, contract terms, and employment stability, are addressed.

S2.SBM-3_04 - Disclosure of geographies or commodities for which there is significant risk of child labour, or of forced or compulsory labour, among workers in undertaking's value chain

EDP identifies and discloses geographies and commodities within the value chain where there could be a potential human and labour right risk, including forced labour, child labour and any form of compulsory labour and modern slavery.

In order to identify the geographies with potential human and labour rights risk, EDP uses different sources of information to construct its own list of countries with high, medium and low potential human and labour rights risks.

The list constructed by EDP is dynamic, based on updates from its main sources of information and other information from third parties. The definition of risk countries allows EDP to analyse the exposure of the equipment it purchases (beyond tier 1) from these regions, define a risk screening process and work with the supply chain to ensure that mitigation measures are in place.

This is a growing process that will gradually cover more and more of the company's critical and core equipment and countries.

The list of countries and dependencies with high human and labour rights risk as defined by EDP is as follows:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Korea, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Eritrea, Syria, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, Laos, Equatorial Guinea, Belarus, Cuba, Burundi, Congo, Bahrain, Somalia, Palestine/Gaza, Libya, Iraq and Haiti.

S2.SBM-3_05 - Material negative impacts occurrence (value chain workers)

EDP is committed to transparency regarding any material negative impacts associated with our operations or value chain. This includes both widespread or systemic issues and individual incidents.

Widespread or systemic impacts - child labour and forced labour:

- cobalt mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): there are significant risks of child labour and forced labour in the cobalt supply chain, which is critical for battery production
- polysilicon production in China: concerns about forced labour, particularly in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, where a substantial portion of the world's polysilicon is produced.

Individual incidents:

- EDP has not identified any recent individual incidents such as industrial accidents or oil spills that have had a material negative impact on value chain workers. However, we remain vigilant and committed to addressing any such incidents promptly should they occur.

In addition, EDP makes it a priority to establish traceability requirements and clauses in the supply of modules. Traceability is a fundamental requirement when contracting a module supplier. On the other hand, in the case of batteries, EDP engages with suppliers to work on this matter and promote the development of industry traceability systems that allow the traceability of critical components.

S2.SBM-3_06 - Description of activities that result in positive impacts and types of value chain workers that are positively affected or could be positively affected

EDP is committed to fostering positive impacts through our operations and value chain activities. This includes initiatives that support job creation, upskilling, and overall improvement in working conditions for value chain workers.

EDP's activities to leverage positive impacts in value chain workers include:

Updated purchasing practices

- **Sustainable procurement —** EDP has implemented sustainable procurement practices that prioritize suppliers with strong ESG performance. This encourages suppliers to adopt better labour practices and environmental standards

Capacity-building for supply chain workers

- **Training programs —** EDP offers training programs for supply chain workers to enhance their skills and knowledge in areas such as health and safety, environmental management, and technical skills
- **ESG Supplier Roadmap —** This initiative supports suppliers in developing best sustainability practices, providing them with visibility on their ESG performance and a clear path to align with EDP's strategic objectives

Job creation and upskilling

- **Renewable energy projects —** EDP's investment in renewable energy projects creates new job opportunities in construction, maintenance, and operation of renewable energy facilities
- **Innovation and technology —** EDP promotes innovation and the adoption of new technologies, which can lead to the creation of high-skilled jobs and opportunities for upskilling existing workers

S2.SBM-3_07 - Description of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on value chain workers

EDP is committed to identifying and managing material risks and opportunities arising from our impacts and dependencies on value chain workers, according to SBM-3_02.

Main material risks:

- **child labour in the value chain** - potential occurrences of child labour in high-risk regions can lead to severe reputational damage, legal liabilities, and disruptions in the supply chain
- **Human Rights due diligence** - ensuring thorough assessments and continuous monitoring to respect human rights throughout the value chain. Failure to do so can result in human rights violations and associated risks
- **corporate sustainability due diligence** - implementing comprehensive sustainability practices across the supply chain to mitigate risks related to environmental and social governance (ESG) issues
- **hiring process transparency** - maintaining transparent and fair hiring practices to avoid potential legal and reputational risks, ensuring that all workers are treated fairly and ethically.

Main material opportunities:

- **grievance mechanisms** – implementing effective grievance mechanisms allows workers to report issues and concerns, leading to improved working conditions and enhanced trust within the value chain.
- **reduced Dependence / supplier diversification** – reducing dependency on single suppliers by diversifying the supplier base enhances supply chain resilience and reduces risks associated with supply disruptions.

S2.SBM-3_08 – Disclosure of whether and how the undertaking has developed an understanding of how workers with particular characteristics, those working in particular contexts, or those undertaking particular activities may be at greater risk of harm.

EDP is committed to understanding and mitigating the risks faced by value chain workers with particular characteristics, those working in specific contexts, or those undertaking particular activities.

Workers with particular characteristics – EDP recognizes that certain groups, such as women, children, and migrant workers, may be at greater risk of harm due to their socio-economic status and lack of legal protections. Additionally, workers with disabilities may face extra challenges and risks in the workplace, including discrimination and inadequate accommodations.

Workers in particular contexts – EDP has identified regions with higher risks of labour rights violations. For more information see S2.SBM-3_04. Operations in conflict zones or politically unstable regions can expose workers to heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and unsafe working conditions.

Workers undertaking particular activities – workers involved in mining and extraction activities are at greater risk of occupational hazards, including accidents, exposure to harmful substances, and physical strain. Similarly, those in manufacturing roles may face risks related to repetitive tasks, machinery operation, and exposure to chemicals.

EDP has developed this understanding through several key initiatives:

- **materiality assessments –** regular assessments to identify and prioritize the most significant risks and impacts on value chain workers
- **stakeholder engagement –** continuous dialogue with stakeholders, including workers, suppliers, NGOs, and industry experts, to gather insights and feedback on labour practices and risks
- **audits and inspections –** conducting audits and inspections of suppliers and operations in high-risk areas to ensure compliance with labour standards and identify areas for improvement
- **training and capacity building –** providing training for suppliers and workers on recognizing and mitigating risks, promoting safe and fair working conditions.

S2.SBM-3_09 – Disclosure of which of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on value chain workers are impacts on specific groups

EDP recognizes that certain groups, such as women, children, and migrant workers, may be at greater risk of harm due to their socio-economic status and lack of legal protections. Additionally, workers with disabilities may face extra challenges and risks in the workplace, including discrimination and inadequate accommodations.

In high-risk regions workers are more susceptible to child labour, forced labour, and unsafe working conditions. Operations in conflict zones or politically unstable regions expose workers to heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and unsafe working conditions.

Workers involved in mining and extraction activities are at greater risk of occupational hazards, including accidents, exposure to harmful substances, and physical strain. Similarly, those in manufacturing roles may face risks related to repetitive tasks, machinery operation, and exposure to chemicals.

EDP also identifies several opportunities arising from our impacts and dependencies on specific groups of value chain workers. Enhancing support for vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and migrant workers, through targeted policies and programs can promote gender equality, child protection, and fair treatment. In high-risk regions, rigorous supplier audits and partnerships to improve labour practices can mitigate risks and support local initiatives that enhance worker protections. For workers in conflict zones, collaborating with international organizations can provide support and protection, ensuring their safety and well-being.

S2.MDR-P_01-06 - Policies to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to value chain workers

EDP has a set of policies that enables to manage material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to value chain workers through comprehensive policies and practices.

The following policies are designed to ensure fair treatment, safe working conditions, and respect for the rights of all workers within our value chain:

i. **Sustainable Procurement Policy –** EDP's Sustainable Procurement Policy ensures that all suppliers adhere to high standards of labour practices and human rights. This policy includes criteria for evaluating suppliers based on their social and environmental performance, promoting responsible sourcing practices

ii. **Supplier Code of Conduct –** EDP's Supplier Code of Conduct applies to all entities that supply or intend to supply goods and services to any of the EDP Group companies. This code requires suppliers to comply with national and international legislation, respect human rights, labour rights, and workplace safety, and promote ethical practices. Suppliers must also ensure that these standards are upheld throughout their own supply chains

iii. **Human ans Labour Rights Policy –** EDP's Human Rights Policy is aligned with international standards such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Conventions. This policy outlines our commitment to preventing human rights abuses, including child labour and forced labour, within our value chain

iv. **Health and Safety Policy –** EDP prioritizes the health and safety of all workers in our value chain. Our Health and Safety Policy mandates strict adherence to safety standards and practices, regular training programs, and continuous monitoring to ensure a safe working environment

v. **Stakeholder Engagement Policy –** EDP actively engages with value chain workers and other stakeholders to understand their needs and concerns. This policy facilitates regular consultations, surveys, and feedback mechanisms to ensure transparent communication and collaborative problem-solving.

S2-1_01 - Description of relevant human rights policy commitments relevant to value chain workers

The frameworks underpinning both the Human Rights Policy and the related due diligence processes, as well as specific measures for the protection of human rights, are outlined below. EDP respects and aligns its operations and organizational structure with the definition of human rights as established in the International Bill of Human Rights, ensuring the identification of the universal human rights the company is committed to safeguarding. Furthermore, by adhering to the Eight Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work defined by the ILO, EDP commits to protecting workers throughout the value chain, respecting freedom of association, eliminating forced labour, abolishing child labour, and eradicating discrimination in employment.

Additionally, EDP is committed to complying with the principles set forth by the United Nations, through both the UN Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. EDP is committed to implementing the necessary measures to protect and respect human and labour rights and to remediate any negative impacts that may arise throughout the value chain.

Finally, the company pledges to adopt the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, committing to carrying out a comprehensive due diligence process on human rights across its direct and indirect operations. This includes analysing, identifying, and assessing actual and potential impacts, implementing measures to prevent and mitigate such impacts, and conducting periodic reviews and communicating the due diligence processes it establishes.The Company is also committed to establish whistle-blowing and complaint channels and to engage with its supply chain to ensure that it has the same measures in place.

These international standards are reflected in EDP's Human and Labour Rights Policy and its processes for managing and safeguarding human and labour rights across the value chain.

In its Human and Labour Rights Policy EDP undertakes to:

- identify, prevent and monitor potential human rights risks
- recognize the rights of its stakeholders and engage with them to avoid any risk in this area
- implement the necessary measures to avoid adverse impacts that may arise from its activity
- establish a process for the collection of complaints and denunciations from stakeholders in this area.

The human rights commitments are in turn transposed to the suppliers' screening and contract negotiation with suppliers, requiring EDP that they have the same aligned commitments as the company and the ones establish in the Human Rights Policy, and implement measures to mitigate any human and labour rights risks in their own supply chain. EDP works with its suppliers to ensure the implementation of risk mitigation measures regarding human and labour rights (policies, management systems, traceability capabilities, etc.).

S2-1_02 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to respect for human rights relevant to value chain workers

EDP is firmly committed to protect human and labour rights in its value chain and establish policies, measures and procedures that allow the company to monitor, prevent and mitigate any human and labour rights risks. These policies, codes and procedures allow EDP to engage with the different workers and stakeholders in the value chain: equipment suppliers, service providers and own workforce. Depending on the stage of the value chain (upstream, own operations or downstream) EDP applies different measures, engagement actions and due diligence processes to avoid human and labour rights abuses.

S2-1_03 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to engagement with value chain workers

EDP establishes different types of engagement with stakeholders in the value chain, depending on the stakeholder, their activity with EDP, the ESG strategic priorities and the risks associated with their activity and relationship with the company. For upstream processes, for suppliers of critical equipment, EDP starts its ESG engagement before contracting suppliers. Engagement prioritizes one or other issues according to the risks and opportunities of the supply and the supplier. Through questionnaires and direct meetings with suppliers, EDP conveys its ESG priorities and what it expects from the supplier in different areas, including human rights. Equipment traceability (until raw material) and supply chain management has become one critical issue for EDP when engages with types of suppliers that have exposure to mining activity (for example solar module suppliers). In addition, EDP establish periodic ESG engagement actions with suppliers after contracting and during monitoring phase, in order to collect evidences of contractual compliance and update critical ESG issues with suppliers.

For service providers, EDP follows a similar engagement approach. The company engages and evaluates suppliers in relation to their ESG risks (e.g. health and safety risks) prior to contracting. Then, after the awarding phase, EDP continues its engagement process with service providers, through direct engagements and on-site inspections, by working with this type of supplier at the company's facilities.

Finally, EDP carries out awareness actions with suppliers, holding public events under the EDPartners initiative in which various topics related to the relevance of suppliers for EDP's activity are discussed and in which ESG issues and supplier performance is a relevant topic.

S2-1_04 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to measures to provide and (or) enable remedy for human rights impacts

The company's greatest exposure to human and labour rights abuses comes from the company's supply chain, mainly during upstream processes.

Internally, EDP has measures to protect the working conditions of its employees. In addition, EDP implements management systems on HSE and performs specific inspections of the service providers regarding health and safety conditions and performance.

Regarding the supply chain and upstream value chain, EDP's procurement process is structured to identify any potential risks on human and labour rights that could emerge within the company's supply chain and upstream processes. In this context, the avoidance of human rights risks such as forced labour or child labour, along with other risks of labour practices or safety, is a primary focus when the company assesses a potential supplier.

EDP's due diligence process reflects the identification, management and mitigation of potential human and labour rights risks and modern slavery and human trafficking situations in EDP's value chain. EDP's due diligence process begins with its main commitments regarding human and labour rights, through its policies and codes (EDP's Human and Labour rights Policy, EDP Supplier code of Conduct and EDP Code of Ethics). Then an identification of ESG risks in the value chain is performed by the company. In the case of human and labour rights, EDP analyses the services offered by suppliers and other stakeholders in the value chain and identifies which risks associated with human and labour rights should be prioritized at any given time.

S2-1_05 – Policies explicitly address trafficking in human beings, forced labour or compulsory labour and child labour

EDP is firmly committed to prevent any form of modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour, and child labour within its operations or throughout its value chain. To this end, it has established policies and procedures to identify these risks and take appropriate action to avoid, mitigate, and, if necessary, remediate them.

When addressing human trafficking, forced labour and child labour, EDP establishes commitments , prior risk identification and materiality assessment. These are the following policies, codes and procedures that EDP has in place to manage human trafficking, forced labour and child labour in its value chain:

- **EDP Code of Ethics** in establishing the commitments and action guidelines of EDP and its collaborators in protecting the human and labour rights of employees in the value chain and avoiding situations of human trafficking, forced labour and child labour
- **EDP Human and Labour Rights Policy** establishing the company's overall commitment to protecting human and labour rights and extending the same commitment to its supply chain. The Policy includes EDP's commitment to establish a due diligence process to protect human rights, and to prevent and mitigate any potential situation of human trafficking, forced labour and child labour
- **EDP Supplier Code of Conduct** when establishing the commitments to be taken into account by EDP suppliers and contractors and for which they must comply with national and international legislation, respect human rights, labour rights, and workplace safety, and promote ethical practices. Suppliers must also ensure that these standards are upheld throughout their own supply chains.

S2-1_06 – Undertaking has supplier code of conduct

Yes, EDP has a Supplier Code of Conduct in place (under revision) that also applies to EDP's supply chain and outlines the procurement and contract negotiation processes with suppliers, in order to ensure that critical suppliers align with the company's ethical and sustainability commitments.

Supplier's alignment with EDP Supplier Code of Conduct is a requirement for critical contracts. EDP's Supplier Code of Conduct promote the adaptation of sustainability policies and commitments in the supply chain. The main section of the Code´s commitments are the following ones:

- Compliance Commitments
- Ethical Commitments
- Environmental Commitments
- Labour Commitments
- Workplace Safety and Health Commitments
- Community and Human Rights commitments
- Management commitments.

S2-1_08 – Disclosure of whether and how policies are aligned with relevant internationally recognised instruments

EDP has a Human and Labour Rights Policy, which transposes the main commitments of the organization in this area. Through this Policy, EDP is committed to respect and implement the necessary measures to align with international standards (international standards and directives, treaties and conventions).

The frameworks underpinning both the Human Rights Policy and the related due diligence processes, as well as specific measures for the protection of human rights, are outlined below. EDP respects and aligns its operations and organizational structure with the definition of human rights as established in the International Bill of Human Rights, ensuring the identification of the universal human rights the company is committed to safeguarding. Furthermore, by adhering to the Eight Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work defined by the ILO, EDP commits to protecting workers throughout the value chain, respecting freedom of association, eliminating forced labour, abolishing child labour, and eradicating discrimination in employment.

Additionally, EDP is committed to complying with the principles set forth by the United Nations, through both the UN Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. EDP is committed to implementing the necessary measures to protect and respect

human and labour rights and to remediate any negative impacts that may arise throughout the value chain.

Finally, the company pledges to adopt the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, committing to carrying out a comprehensive due diligence process on human rights across its direct and indirect operations. This includes analysing, identifying, and assessing actual and potential impacts, implementing measures to prevent and mitigate such impacts, and conducting periodic reviews and communicating the due diligence processes it establishes. The Company is also committed to establish whistle-blowing and complaint channels and to engage with its supply chain to ensure that it has the same measures in place.

These international standards are reflected in EDP's Human and Labour Rights Policy and its processes for managing and safeguarding human and labour rights across the value chain.

S2-1_09 - Disclosure of extent and indication of nature of cases of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises that involve value chain workers

Through its due diligence processes (IDDs and ESG Due Diligence) EDP has not identified cases of human rights violations in the supply chain as established by these international standards.

During the IDD process, possible controversies are analysed before contracting suppliers and the ESG due diligence complements the process by analysing the policies, systems and concrete measures that suppliers have in place in terms of human rights whenever there is a potential risk in this area.

Following the ESG due diligence process, EDP establishes a series of ESG contractual clauses to mitigate potential risks during execution. Among these clauses is the traceability of the supply chain. For critical equipment in terms of human rights, such as modules, traceability is an essential element when contracting a supplier.

S2-2_01 - Disclosure of whether and how perspectives of value chain workers inform decisions or activities aimed at managing actual and potential impacts

EDP's due diligence process reflects the identification, management and mitigation of potential human and labour rights, modern slavery, and human trafficking situations in EDP's value chain. Prior to the Contracting phase, for those supplies and services whose activity may present human and labour rights risks, EDP performs an ESG Screening by analysing the supplier's performance and the measures it has in place to protect human and labour rights, not only in its own activities, but also throughout its own supply chain.

Among the indicators analysed are the existence of human rights policies, supplier codes of conduct, supply chain audits, labour conditions or grievance mechanism, among others. In addition, for critical supplies in terms of human rights, such as modules, EDP analyses suppliers according to their traceability capabilities, which is a fundamental criteria when selecting the supplier.

The supplier's human rights performance is a criteria to be analysed during the awarding phase. Depending on the supplier's ESG criticality and potential supply risks, the supplier's performance in the different ESG priorities of EDP is essential during the awarding phase. Furthermore, during the awarding phase, additional engagements are made to transfer strategic priorities and establish next steps to be implemented during contract execution and future agreements.

S2-2_02 - Engagement occurs with value chain workers or their legitimate representatives directly, or with credible proxies

EDP engages with the different stakeholders in its value chain. For equipment suppliers, EDP engages with the tier 1 supplier, analysing that it has the necessary measures to protect the rights of workers in the supply chain. For its own workforce, EDP has all the necessary mechanisms in place to protect its employees and their rights. Finally, for service providers, the Company carries out an engagement prior to contracting in order to know if the company has the necessary measures to develop its activity (qualification). In addition, for the most critical service providers, EDP performs an IDD to analyse any integrity risk or controversy. EDP has close contact as they are working in its facilities. In addition, all EDP's stakeholders and interested parties have the company's speak up channel to report any type of situation that deviates from the company's ethical standards.

S2-2_03 - Disclosure of stage at which engagement occurs, type of engagement and frequency of engagement

During the different phases of the procurement process, EDP engages with critical suppliers on ESG issues. The objective is to know the supplier's capacity to manage certain risks.

EDP's engagements could be linked to the different phases of the company's due diligence:

- **registration and qualification –** first engagement with the supplier to analyse its ESG corporate performance, according to the potential risks associated with its activity

- **requests for proposals –** during the specific RFPs EDP makes an additional engagement with the supplier to resolve any doubts or questions and to know the specific measures applicable to the project to be developed by EDP with the supplier and to gather additional information for the award phase
- **supplier contracting and awarding –** during the awarding phase the ESG inputs with the supplier's performance are taken into account during the decision. In addition, during the contracting and agreement signing phase EDP makes additional engagements with the supplier to negotiate the contractual clauses that will be executed during the next phase
- **monitoring and evaluation phase –** additional engagement to request evidence that has been negotiated during the contract and to share points of improvement and new developments on both sides (e.g. improvements in due diligence or traceability processes).

The engagements performed by EDP depend on the type of supplier. For equipment suppliers, as they are the most exposed to possible human rights violations, a continuous engagement with suppliers is established, at least whenever the supplier applies to provide services to EDP. If the supplier continues to advance through the different phases, there are additional engagements, as mentioned above.

S2-2_04 – Disclosure of function and most senior role within undertaking that has operational responsibility for ensuring that engagement happens and that results inform undertakings approach

The EDP Purchasing Director and the ESG Director would be the most responsible for ESG engagement with suppliers. Depending on the type of purchase, there are specialized technical teams in EDP that coordinate the ESG engagement and priorities to work with the supplier.

S2-2_05 – Disclosure of Global Framework Agreement or other agreements related to respect of human rights of workers

Currently, EDP does not have a Global Framework Agreement or other specific agreements related to the respect of human rights of workers. However, EDP is committed to upholding human and labour rights through its comprehensive Human and Labour Rights Policy. This policy aligns with international standards, including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the International Labour Organization convention.

S2-2_06 – Disclosure of how effectiveness of engagement with value chain workers is assessed

During the monitoring and evaluation phase of EDP's due diligence process, the company executes contractual clauses if necessary. During this phase, after the awarding, EDP requests evidence of traceability and ESG, making effective the engagement process that it carries out from the initial supplier qualification phase.

S2-2_07 – Disclosure of steps taken to gain insight into perspectives of value chain workers that may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and (or) marginalised

EDP uses the Materiality process to identify relevant issues, main risks, and opportunities for value chain workers.

In this process, external sources are consulted, which in 2024 included a direct questionnaire addressed to critical suppliers for the group. Additionally, it also included the use of internal sources, with interviews conducted with internal experts with specific expertise on the subject.

Furthermore, EDP's whistleblowing and complaints channel – Speak Up Channel – is also an important source of information on key critical issues raised by value chain workers.

S2-3_01 – Disclosure of general approach to and processes for providing or contributing to remedy where undertaking has identified that it connected with a material negative impact on value chain workers

To address and remedy any identified material negative impacts on value chain workers, EDP has established a robust monitoring and compliance framework for its suppliers. This framework includes both passive and active mechanisms to ensure adherence to contractual obligations.

- **Passive mechanisms –** suppliers are required to report any incidents, violations, or circumstances that could negatively impact the agreement.
- **Active mechanisms –** EDP conducts contractual performance evaluations, audits (both on-site and remote), and inspections. Additionally, EDP implements management systems that are certified by the company and supervised by verified external certification bodies (third parties). When action plans are necessary, EDP monitors and supports their implementation to ensure continuous improvement and positive impact across the value chain.

S2-3_02 - Disclosure of specific channels in place for value chain workers to raise concerns or needs directly with undertaking and have them addressed

EDP adopts a common and global approach to ensure the respect of human and labour rights along its value chain by implementing policies, processes, and measures to protect these rights. To adequately implement the Human and Labour Rights Policy, based on the international frameworks defined by the United Nations and the International Labour Organization, EDP has a set of tools in place.

One of the main instruments in place is the Speak Up Channel, which is publicly available and allows any stakeholder group, including value chain workers, to raise concerns or needs directly with the company. This channel ensures that all workers in the value chain have a safe and confidential means to communicate any issues, which are then addressed appropriately and in accordance with international human and labour rights principles. In 2024 , no claims regarding Human Rights were received through this channel.

S2-3_03 - Disclosure of processes through which undertaking supports or requires availability of channels

The EDP ensures the availability and proper disclosure of its Speak Up Channel through multiple processes and platforms, demonstrating its commitment to transparency, ethics, and compliance:

- **global coverage and accessibility -** the Speak Up Channel is accessible to all stakeholders of EDP Group companies, including employees, suppliers, customers, and other interested parties. Reports can address breaches of the Code of Ethics, legislative provisions, and internal policies or regulations.
- **multiple communication channels -** the Speak Up Channel is actively publicized across different formats, including:
  - the EDP corporate website and websites of other entities within the group, where the respective channels are clearly disclosed
  - internal documents and regulations, ensuring all stakeholders are informed of the process and their rights
  - company policies and ethics guidelines, emphasizing EDP's zero-tolerance for ethical violations.

Furthermore, EDP includes in its contractual clauses with suppliers a requirement to comply with the EDP Code of Ethics, which explicitly references the Speak Up Channel as the designated platform for submitting complaints and concerns. This clause mandates that suppliers must ensure the dissemination of information about the Speak Up Channel to all their workers.

EDP implements a robust procedure that ensures the visibility of its Speak Up Channel while safeguarding whistleblowers through anonymity, confidentiality, and protection against retaliation for those acting in good faith. By adopting clear and effective processes to handle complaints, EDP Group companies reinforce their commitment to accessible communication channels, fostering a culture of ethical integrity, transparency, and trust across all operations and geographies.

As an improvement point, to better control the awareness of the Speak Up Channel among all workers in the supply chain, EDP is working on an enhancement action that aims to include a question during inspections about whether the workers are aware of the available channels for reporting complaints and concerns they may have.

S2-3_04 - Disclosure of how issues raised and addressed are tracked and monitored and how effectiveness of channels is ensured

Issues raised through the Speak Up Channel at EDP are meticulously tracked and monitored through a structured process to ensure their effective resolution and the overall effectiveness of the communication channels.

Upon receipt of a complaint, an initial screening is performed to determine if the complaint is well-founded or unfounded. Unfounded complaints are closed, and the whistleblower is informed. Well-founded complaints proceed to an investigation phase, involving rigorous, independent, and objective analysis to determine the credibility and circumstances of the complaint.

For urgent and serious issues, immediate measures are taken to protect the interests of EDP and its stakeholders. The Ethics Committee reviews the investigation results and issues a decision on the complaint. The management body of the relevant company then takes appropriate actions based on this decision.

The Ethics and Compliance Officer (ECO) regularly reports on complaint-related activities to the competent bodies. The ECO, in coordination with the Legal & Governance Department, reviews the regulation every two years or when significant legal changes occur, submitting proposed changes for approval to EDP's Executive Board of Directors.

Additionally, the whistleblowing management process is detailed in the Whistleblowing Management Regulation, which underwent an external audit in 2023. This audit was conducted to ensure that the processes and protocols in place adhere to the highest standards and effectively protect the rights and confidentiality of whistleblowers, fostering a secure and reliable environment for raising concerns and complaints.

S2-3_05 - Disclosure of whether and how it is assessed that value chain workers are aware of and trust structures or processes as way to raise their concerns or needs and have them addressed

EDP places a high priority on ensuring that all stakeholders, including value chain workers, are aware of and trust the structures and processes in place for raising concerns or needs. This commitment is embedded in the company's Code of Ethics and Integrity Policy.

To foster awareness and trust, EDP actively disseminates information about its whistleblowing channels through various interactions with suppliers and other stakeholders. This proactive communication ensures that value chain workers are informed about the channels available for reporting any unethical or unlawful conduct.

The Speak Up Channels, part of EDP's whistleblowing management process, are designed to be accessible and reliable, allowing stakeholders to report concerns confidentially and, if desired, anonymously. Each report undergoes a thorough investigation, ensuring it is handled with seriousness and integrity.

EDP has not received any indications of a lack of trust from value chain workers regarding the current process. This suggests that the existing structures and processes are effective and trusted by those they are designed to protect. EDP's commitment to maintaining and enhancing these channels is evident in its continuous efforts to comply with evolving regulations and update its whistleblowing management process accordingly.

As an improvement point, to better control the awareness of the Speak Up Channel among all workers in the supply chain, EDP is working on an enhancement action that aims to include a question during inspections about whether the workers are aware of the available channels for reporting complaints and concerns they may have.

S2-3_06 - Policies regarding protection against retaliation for individuals that use channels to raise concerns or needs are in place

EDP has established comprehensive policies to protect individuals who use the company's channels to raise concerns or report unethical or illicit conduct. These policies are designed to ensure that whistleblowers can report issues safely and without fear of retaliation.

According to the Whistleblowing Management Regulation, the EDP Group strictly prohibits any form of retaliation against whistleblowers. This includes actions such as dismissal, threats, suspension, repression, harassment, withholding or suspending payment of salaries or benefits, demotion, transfer, or any other disciplinary or retaliatory actions that could cause pecuniary or non-pecuniary damage to the whistleblower. This protection is extended for a period of two years following the report, provided the report was made in good faith and on serious grounds, in accordance with applicable law.

The prohibition of retaliation also extends to anyone assisting the whistleblower in the complaint's procedure, including trade union representatives or workers' representatives, any third party connected with the whistleblower who could be subject to retaliation in a professional context, and legal persons or similar entities owned or controlled by the whistleblower, for whom the whistleblower works or to whom the whistleblower is professionally connected.

The regulation emphasizes the importance of confidentiality and data protection. Complaints are treated as confidential information, and the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law or judicial decision. In such cases, the whistleblower is informed in writing about the reasons for disclosing the confidential data, unless this compromises ongoing investigations or related judicial processes.

S2.MDR-A_01-12 - Action plans and resources to manage its material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to value chain workers

EDP's procurement process includes a comprehensive analysis of potential risks and material negative impacts across the entire supply chain, from those occurring in upstream manufacturing processes to those occurring within the company's own operations and facilities. To address these risks and material negative impacts, procurement teams implement measures to mitigate technical, operational, and ESG risks at various stages of the procurement and due diligence process. This process is designed to prevent and mitigate supply chain risks related to:

- equipment inefficiencies due to poor manufacturing or maintenance

- supply disruptions caused by interruptions in the supply chain
- ethical and compliance risks involving company partners
- human rights violations, including forced labour, child labour, unsafe working conditions, and other poor labour practices
- environmental risks resulting from unsustainable supply chain practices or lack of preparedness
- other ESG and operational risks.

The risk management framework is grounded in EDP's Sustainable Procurement Protocol, with a focus on critical suppliers—those with the highest potential impact and risk. For these suppliers, engagement and additional mitigation measures are prioritized. Through criticality analysis, EDP identifies and segments the risks associated with different types of specifications.

This analysis is conducted using a Sustainability Matrix outlined in EDP's Sustainability Protocol, which combines sector-specific risks identified through stakeholder consultation with the characteristics of each specification. Based on this internal process, the analysis considers a range of criteria, including financial stability, business relevance and continuity, dependency and autonomy, data access, facilities, customer and community impact, cybersecurity, emissions potential, waste management, environmental incidents, workplace safety, integrity and compliance, and human and labour rights.

Once the risks associated with each type of purchase have been identified, non-negotiable clauses are incorporated into the specifications, establishing the minimum qualification standards suppliers must meet, along with the rules for monitoring contract execution. Suppliers are only eligible to enter the negotiation phase after undergoing comprehensive ESG due diligence. This process evaluates their integrity, legal and ethical compliance, financial stability, technical capability, and social and environmental practices.

By applying strict go/no-go criteria in supplier selection and including contractual clauses for monitoring, audits, and performance assessments, EDP ensures it engages with low-risk suppliers whose competencies align with the specific risks inherent in each activity.

S2-4_01 - Description of action planned or underway to prevent, mitigate or remediate material negative impacts on value chain workers

EDP's procurement process includes a comprehensive analysis of potential risks and material negative impacts across the entire supply chain, from those occurring in upstream manufacturing processes to those occurring within the company's own operations and facilities. To address these risks and material negative impacts, procurement teams implement measures to mitigate technical, operational, and ESG risks at various stages of the procurement and due diligence process. This process is designed to prevent and mitigate supply chain risks related to:

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S2-4_04 – Description of how effectiveness of actions or initiatives in delivering outcomes for value chain workers is tracked and assessed

The effectiveness of actions or initiatives in delivering outcomes for value chain workers is tracked and assessed through a comprehensive scoring and rating system that evaluates suppliers' climate and social performance at different stages of interaction. This system includes three key stages: Registration and Qualification, Requests for Proposals and Contracting, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

During the **Registration and Qualification** stage, EDP analyses potential suppliers applying for tenders. Suppliers are evaluated based on their climate and social performance, including emissions reporting, climate commitments, decarbonization targets, product environmental information, water consumption, gender diversity, inclusion, human rights, and safety. A score and rating are established for each supplier, which serves as an additional input during the award phase. This rating is shared with suppliers to involve and align them with EDP's ESG strategy, allowing the definition of initiatives that contribute to the improvement of their sustainability practices.

In the **Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and Contracting** stage, EDP engages with suppliers to convey its strategic ESG priorities, including decarbonization and human rights. Supplier engagement is prioritized even before the award process, ensuring that suppliers understand and commit to EDP's five strategic priorities: Decarbonization, Human and Labour Rights, Biodiversity, Circular Economy, and Health and Safety.

During the **Monitoring and Evaluation** stage, EDP continuously tracks and assesses the effectiveness of suppliers' actions through ongoing monitoring and periodic reassessments. This process combines third-party assessments and supplier-submitted information, enabling EDP to identify areas for improvement and implement specific initiatives to align suppliers with its ESG strategic priorities. For suppliers with gaps in any of EDP's ESG priorities, engagement exercises such as one-on-one meetings, events, and workshops are conducted to help suppliers develop necessary measures during the contract execution phase.

To ensure continuous improvement and alignment with EDP's sustainability goals, the Qualification System criteria are regularly reviewed and updated. This iterative process ensures that suppliers consistently meet performance expectations, effectively addressing potential risks while driving progress in sustainability and ESG compliance across the value chain.

EDP also tracks the outcomes of these actions and initiatives to assess whether the intended objectives have been achieved. This includes evaluating the impact of implemented measures on improving supplier performance, enhancing worker well-being, and achieving strategic ESG goals. By systematically monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of these actions, EDP ensures that value chain workers directly benefit from these initiatives, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient supply chain.

S2-4_05 – Description of processes to identifying what action is needed and appropriate in response to particular actual or potential material negative impact on value chain workers

EDP's procurement process includes an analysis of potential risks that may occur throughout the supply chain, from risks in upstream processes in the manufacture of equipment to those in the company's own operations and facilities. Procurement teams implement measures to mitigate technical, operational, or ESG risks at different stages.

EDP has established requirements that must be met by its suppliers throughout the main procurement phases to address actual or potential material negative impacts on value chain workers:

- **registration and qualification –** EDP's qualification process analyses critical issues and establishes minimum requirements to ensure suppliers meet standards in technical capabilities, quality management, financial stability, compliance, integrity, health and safety, and environmental management. This risk assessment combines third-party results and supplier-submitted information. EDP regularly reviews and updates the Qualification System criteria to reflect market trends and regulations. During this process, EDP shares relevant information, such as the EDP Code of Ethics, Integrity Policy, and Supplier Code of Conduct, ensuring suppliers understand and comply with these standards.

- **requests for proposals and contracting –** EDP incorporates comprehensive ESG criteria in its contracting processes to manage and mitigate operational and ESG risks. Suppliers are evaluated on five ESG priorities: decarbonization, circular economy, human and labour rights, health and safety, and transparency and biodiversity. EDP reviews suppliers' policies, targets,

strategies, and other documents to ensure alignment with its ESG positioning. High-risk situations require approval from the Management Team and the Executive Board, with additional compliance clauses related to corruption, conflict of interest, and sanctions lists. ESG criteria function as go/no-go filters, with specific conditions tailored to contract types based on identified risks. EDP engages in meetings with strategic suppliers during contracting and awarding phases to discuss technical and sustainability criteria, ensuring alignment for successful project execution. Additionally, EDP has a Third-Party Integrity Due Diligence Procedure to reinforce risk identification and prevent potential integrity or corruption risks.

- **monitoring and evaluation of suppliers –** EDP ensures supplier compliance through passive and active mechanisms. Passive mechanisms involve suppliers reporting incidents or violations. Active mechanisms include performance evaluations, audits, inspections, and certified management systems. EDP monitors and supports action plans to ensure continuous improvement and positive impact throughout the value chain. These action plans are developed collaboratively with suppliers to address identified issues, set corrective measures, establish deadlines and goals, and provide ongoing support and evaluation.

S2-4_06 - Description of approach to taking action in relation to specific material negative impacts on value chain workers

Once the risks associated with each type of purchase have been identified, non-negotiable clauses are incorporated into the specifications, establishing the minimum qualification standards suppliers must meet, along with the rules for monitoring contract execution. Suppliers are only eligible to enter the negotiation phase after undergoing comprehensive ESG due diligence. This process evaluates their integrity, legal and ethical compliance, financial stability, technical capability, and social and environmental practices.

By applying strict go/no-go criteria in supplier selection and including contractual clauses for monitoring, audits, and performance assessments, EDP ensures it engages with low-risk suppliers whose competencies align with the specific risks inherent in each activity. EDP collaborates with its suppliers to define and implement action plans aimed at continuous improvement and positive impact across the value chain. Based on performance evaluations, audits, and inspections, these plans include identifying areas for improvement, defining corrective measures, setting deadlines and goals, monitoring and providing continuous support, and evaluating progress.

To address specific material negative impacts on value chain workers, EDP's action plans focus on reducing operational and ESG risks, improving sustainability practices, and aligning suppliers with EDP's values. This includes ensuring compliance with health and safety standards, enhancing labour rights, and promoting ethical practices. By maintaining a rigorous monitoring and support system, EDP ensures that suppliers meet contractual requirements and contribute to social responsibility, thereby mitigating negative impacts on workers throughout the value chain.

In addition to these efforts, EDP is committed to enhancing its capabilities and fostering dialogue with entities in the value chain, as well as collaborating with industry peers and other relevant parties. To achieve this, EDP actively participates in working groups and organizations such as Wind Power, Solar Power Europe, Eurelectric, and SEIA. These collaborations are essential for developing a unified strategy to address significant adverse effects on workers within the value chain in the electric sector. This enables EDP to share knowledge, develop best practices, and advance towards common sustainability and innovation goals.

S2-4_07 - Description of approach to ensuring that processes to provide or enable remedy in event of material negative impacts on value chain workers are available and effective in their implementation and outcomes

EDP's procurement process analyses potential risks throughout the supply chain, from equipment manufacturing to company operations. Measures are implemented to mitigate technical, operational, or ESG risks.

Registration and qualification – EDP sets minimum requirements for suppliers in technical capabilities, quality management, financial stability, compliance, integrity, health and safety, and environmental management. This process combines third-party results and supplier information. Relevant documents, such as the EDP Code of Ethics, are accessible through EDP's online portal.

Requests for proposals and contracting – EDP includes ESG criteria in contracting to manage risks. Suppliers are evaluated on decarbonization, circular economy, human and labour rights, health and safety, and transparency and biodiversity. High-risk situations require approval from management, with compliance clauses for corruption and conflicts of interest. EDP engages with strategic suppliers to ensure alignment on technical and sustainability criteria.

Monitoring and evaluation of suppliers – EDP ensures compliance through passive (incident reporting) and active (audits, inspections) mechanisms. Action plans are developed with suppliers for continuous improvement. Effectiveness is verified through regular audits and feedback collection.

S2-4_08 - Description of what action is planned or underway to mitigate material risks arising from impacts and dependencies on value chain workers and how effectiveness is tracked

EDP has implemented several actions to mitigate material risks arising from dependencies on value chain workers. These actions ensure the well-being of workers and align with EDP's ESG strategic priorities.

Supplier engagement - EDP engages with suppliers early in the procurement process to communicate its ESG priorities, including decarbonization, human rights, biodiversity, circular economy, and health and safety. This engagement ensures that suppliers understand and commit to these priorities, addressing dependencies on value chain workers.

Pre-qualification and qualification - potential suppliers undergo a thorough evaluation based on their climate and social performance. This includes assessments of emissions reporting, climate commitments, human rights practices, and more. Suppliers receive scores and ratings that influence the awarding process and help identify areas for improvement, mitigating risks related to dependencies on value chain workers.

Addressing gaps - for suppliers with identified gaps in ESG priorities, EDP conducts targeted engagement activities, such as one-on-one meetings, workshops, and events. These activities aim to help suppliers develop and implement necessary measures during the contract execution phase, ensuring that dependencies on value chain workers are managed effectively.

Continuous improvement - EDP regularly reviews and updates its Qualification System criteria, incorporating third-party assessments and supplier-submitted information. This ensures that suppliers continuously meet performance expectations and improve their sustainability practices, addressing dependencies on value chain workers.

S2-4_10 - Disclosure of whether and how it is ensured that own practices do not cause or contribute to material negative impacts on value chain workers

EDP adopts a structured approach to ensure that its practices do not cause or contribute to material negative impacts on value chain workers, emphasizing both sustainability and compliance with ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) priorities. This approach includes several key steps to mitigate risks and promote effective outcomes.

Key measures involve introducing specific contractual clauses tailored to the ESG risk of each supply (e.g., equipment or service). These clauses are designed to align suppliers with EDP's standards and expectations. EDP ensures compliance through active monitoring mechanisms, such as audits, inspections, and performance evaluations, carried out directly or by third parties.

Additionally, specific action plans are established for each supplier to identify areas for improvement and enhance ESG performance. Progress is monitored closely to ensure that corrective actions are effectively implemented, and suppliers advance toward sustainable practices.

EDP also maintains an ongoing engagement process with key suppliers through dialogues and consultations. This structured process promotes alignment with ESG priorities while addressing critical issues like supply chain traceability, ensuring transparency from equipment origin to the final product.

S2-4_11 - Disclosure of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to upstream and downstream value chain

EDP did not have any recorded severe human rights incidents during the reporting year.

S2-4_12 - Disclosure of resources allocated to management of material impacts

The company has a comprehensive approach and multiple resources allocated to managing material impacts. At the highest level, human rights governance follows the sustainability governance. The General and Supervisory Board of Directors is the body ultimately responsible for overseeing human and labour rights, through its Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, which has the highest responsibility to oversee all Sustainability aspects. At the executive level, the Executive Board of Directors is supported by a sustainability team that coordinates and consolidates and monitors performance and initiatives carried out by all the operational departments involved. Among the teams involved in the process are ethics, compliance, procurement, health and safety, environment and people management.

S2.MDR-T_01-13 - Targets set to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to value chain workers

For EDP, it is a priority to engage with its supply chain and, in particular, with strategic suppliers. Firstly, because of the important contribution they make as main partners in achieving the Company's business objectives; and on the other hand, to avoid, manage and mitigate any ESG risk situation that may arise in the supply chain. The Company has set several targets to manage material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to value chain workers. Here are the key targets and initiatives:

- **zero fatal accidents –** EDP aims to achieve zero fatal accidents for workers and suppliers by 2025. This target underscores the company's commitment to safety and the well-being of its workforce and partners
- **supplier engagement –** by 2026, EDP aims to ensure that 100% of suppliers are compliant with ESG Due Diligence, and that 90% of its purchasing volume is aligned with the company's ESG goals. From 2022, the Company has launched this engagement process with strategic suppliers in sustainability matters. To this end, during the qualification phase, the Company shares its ESG priorities with suppliers in order to assess their performance, analyse their contribution to the EDP Group's goals and identify potential risks. This information analysis process is complemented by specific ESG and traceability meetings, in which both parties share their strategic priorities, commitments and targets regarding transparency, supply chain management and goal alignment: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labour Rights; 3) Circular Economy; 4) Health and Safety; and 5) Biodiversity
- **Human Rights compliance –** EDP recognizes the importance of compliance with human rights standards as stated in the Company's Code of Ethics. EDP verifies compliance with international and national standards, acting by the principle of the most complete standard, subscribing to the conventions of the United Nations and the International Labour Organization, and implementing these criteria in the selection of counterparties and in contractual relations. Ensure compliance with the commitments assumed in EDP's "Human and Labour Rights Policy", maintaining a Human and Labour Rights Monitoring Programme to identify risks and to act in order to avoid, minimise or repair any negative impacts arising from the Company's business and activities. EDP systematically scrutinises any evidence of human rights violations that may be related to any counterparty through a due diligence process on legal compliance, integrity, human and labour rights to counterparties with deals above €25k. This process covers 99% of the purchasing volume and results in the exclusion of those who do not guarantee compliance with national and international standards.

S2-5_01 - Disclosure of whether and how value chain workers , their legitimate representatives or credible proxies were engaged directly in setting targets

EDP engages value chain workers, their legitimate representatives, or credible proxies in setting targets through various initiatives and structured processes. Here are some key points:

- **EDPartners talks** - EDP organizes EDPartners Talks, which are informational sessions with a selection of its suppliers. These sessions aim to address joint relationship topics and gain a deeper understanding of the suppliers' perspectives on the EDP Group. The feedback received during these sessions is used to identify opportunities to improve the relationship and implement action plans that contribute to better experiences and business results for both parties
- **stakeholder engagement** - EDP values the involvement of stakeholders and maintains an open and transparent dialogue with them. This engagement helps the company anticipate challenges, minimize business risks, and create new relationship opportunities. The Materiality procedure is used to identify and prioritize non-financial issues relevant to stakeholders and the company's business strategy.
- **Stakeholder Relationship Policy** - EDP has a Stakeholder Relationship Policy that emphasizes building trust with stakeholders. The policy outlines commitments to strengthen relationships and ensure effective and genuine involvement of stakeholders in governance models. This approach is seen as a competitive lever with a positive impact on EDP's performance

S2-5_02 - Disclosure of whether and how value chain workers , their legitimate representatives or credible proxies were engaged directly in tracking performance against targets

EDP engages value chain workers, their legitimate representatives, or credible proxies in tracking performance against targets through several structured processes and initiatives including:

Supplier Engagement: During the qualification phase, the Company shares its ESG priorities with suppliers in order to assess their performance, analyse their contribution to the EDP Group's goals and identify potential risks. This information analysis process is complemented by specific ESG and traceability goal reviews and potential follow up meetings, particularly with critical suppliers, in which both parties share their strategic priorities, commitments and targets regarding transparency, supply chain management and goal alignment: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labour Rights; 3) Circular Economy; 4) Health and Safety; and 5) Biodiversity.

ESG Assessments and Performance Evaluation: EDP conducts ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) assessments of its suppliers, particularly those identified as critical. The assessment model is based on four criteria: Execution, Prevention and Safety, Environmental Management, and Ethics, Human and Labour Rights. These assessments help partner suppliers identify areas for improvement to achieve operational excellence. The performance evaluation process involves regular engagement with suppliers to track progress and ensure compliance with ESG standards. These reviews are conducted on an ongoing basis through various third party platforms including ISNet and GOSupply, as well as through an annual review process for critical suppliers (SPET Tool – Supplier Performance Evaluation Tool).

Capacity Building Programs: EDP supports capacity building programs for its suppliers. In 2024, several critical suppliers participated in these programs, which aim to enhance their capabilities and ensure compliance with ESG standards. These programs involve regular monitoring and engagement with suppliers to track their performance against set targets and/or to b. Certain suppliers may also have conditional contractor plans in place, in which the supplier must implement initiatives to improve their overall performance and identify corrective actions for any incidences to improve safety culture.

S2-5_03 - Disclosure of whether and how value chain workers , their legitimate representatives or credible proxies were engaged directly in identifying lessons or improvements as result of undertaking's performance

ESG Assessments and Performance Evaluation - EDP conducts ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) assessments of its suppliers, particularly those identified as critical. The assessment model is based on four criteria: Execution, Prevention and Safety, Environmental Management, and Ethics, Human and Labour Rights. These assessments help partner suppliers identify areas for improvement to achieve operational excellence. The performance evaluation process involves regular engagement with suppliers to track progress and ensure compliance with ESG standards. These reviews are conducted on an ongoing basis through various third party platforms including ISNet and GOSupply, as well as through an annual review process for critical suppliers (SPET Tool – Supplier Performance Evaluation Tool). Additionally, This process includes establishing corrective and improvement action plans based on third party audit results (manufacturing audits, factory audits for materials, ESG data audits, etc.).

ESRS S3 Affected communities

S3.SBM-3_01 - All affected communities who can be materially impacted by undertaking are included in scope of disclosure under ESRS 2

All projects require a Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Due Diligence or at least assessment on impacts expected - and from those, the project owners develop their action plans. These identify the communities affected (including indigenous communities; living and working around the operation site) , their location and the impact expected from operation, and require the analysis of risks and correspondent stakeholder engagement plan. The supply chain is included through Procurement at all EDP policies and procedures.

At Generation Iberia, an engagement plan is designed, defining internal and external vision, the plan for engagement and the follow up intended. The 52 hydroelectric power plants and the 3 thermal power plants had their impacted communities covered by intensive assessment: relevant topics were identified; stakeholders were mapped and evaluated and the actions needed were drawn, supported by an external assessment of direct hearings on various topics: renewable energies; decarbonization; natural capital and relationship with EDP. The hearing included official entities, municipalities, NGOs and University. Risks, opportunities and commitments were defined and analysed, merging into an action plan focusing on strategy, development and proximity. Indicators for impact evaluation and satisfaction ratings were defined and then implemented by the local teams.

S3.SBM-3_02 - Description of types of affected communities subject to material impacts / S3.SBM-3_03 - Type of communities subject to material impacts by own operations or through value chain

The ESIAs and Due Diligences required, help EDP map all sites and facilities; the value-chain landscape and impact, and whether they are Indigenous Communities or not.Communities around EDP's operating sites are always included, mapping their population; local powers, landowners; NGOs and other relevant stakeholders that need to be assessed.In Spain, the Transitioning sites requested thorough assessments on typologies of communities, mapping the local stakeholders and the impacts expected, and addressing them in action plans. North America, Vietnam or South Korea also have examples of communities impacted by operation, that were previously assessed, in order for stakeholders to be thoroughly mapped and their specificities addressed, as did the Generation Platform in Portugal.

All types of communities are subject to material impacts assessments and consequent engagement and action plans: indigenous communities are amongst these. EDP requires its teams and contractors to endure the ESG Policies and Regimentations stated by the Company. Transparency through stakeholder engagement; mapping all affected by operation and an early assessment and communication plan with those, is required and mandatory. Engagement/ action plans are developed after this assessment is taken. When a complaint is placed, or an occurrence is detected, those situations are immediately identified, thus guaranteeing that EDP acts, addressing the situation and reporting on it.

S3.SBM-3_04 - Material negative impacts occurrence (affected communities)

Affected communities include mainly local communities living nearby or working in the surrounding of a new project with potential negative environmental impacts such as pollution, landscape changes, biodiversity loss, and negative social impacts such as expropriations or local social conflicts. Those impacts differ significantly with the technology, size, and location of a certain project. Additionally it can also include suppliers, contractors, or partners involved in EDP's value chain, if the business relation leads to unfair treatment, exploitation, and discrimination.

Following the double materiality process implemented at EDP in 2024, detailed in SBM-3_01, no environmental impacts on local communities were considered material and only the issue on perpetuation of inequality and marginalisation within the broader community was deemed material.

S3.SBM-3_05 - Description of activities that result in positive impacts and types of affected communities that are positively affected or could be positively affected

EDP develops several CSR initiatives in the communities impacted by its operations that create a positive impact on those communities. With more than €30m invested each year in CSR programs around the world, EDP is committed to contribute to the communities with its own initiatives, donations, and volunteering. From Europe to Latin America, North America, Africa and APAC, EDP develops more than 500 social projects with a strong focus on ensuring a fair energy transition that leaves no-one behind.

While Fair Energy Transition is the overarching global theme, EDP also invests in Culture through its foundations in Brazil, Spain and Portugal, as well as in Emergency relief (to face natural disasters, wars, etc.) and other specific needs to support local communities.

Within Fair Energy Transition, EDP develops social projects across 6 main pillars that drive valuable global alignment:

- **solar energy projects** – implementation of solar panels to bring the benefits of solar (in self-consumption or solar communities) in schools, rural or disadvantaged communities or social organization all over the world. EDP has implemented more than 1,700 solar panels impacting more than 6,300 people and avoiding the emission of 220 tons of CO_2. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Greece, United States of America

- **energy poverty projects –** offering energy-saving and energy-efficient solutions in the homes of low-income families – e.g. better insulated windows and doors, more efficient equipments, helping these people to keep their homes at an adequate temperature (and thus preventing various illnesses at the same time. Some countries where this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Romania

- **green impact investment & financial support –** Impact investment fund and capital donations to support local fair energy transition businesses such as:

  i. **A2E Fund –** a fund to support renewable energy projects that promote the environmental, social and economic development of rural communities in developing countries. With 6 editions underway, EDP received over 920 applications and selected 47 projects in Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola and Rwanda, investing €4.5m (2018-2024);

  ii. **EDP Solidarity Energy –** a fund from the 3 foundations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil that supports innovative, sustainable and impactful projects that contribute to a fairer, more inclusive and socially responsible society, through non-refundable donations. It targets conversion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and electric mobility.

  iii. **Hope Fund –** a fund that will invest in social purpose organizations with a sustainable business model, that address all types of Fair Energy Transition challenges, with innovative impact solutions in Portugal, Spain and other countries from South America. This investment aims for total/partial capital recovery while traditional philanthropy assumes complete loss of capital from the onset.

- **upskilling and reskilling projects –** development of projects within the scope of renewable energy, to meet future labour needs and guarantee that former coal workers, people living in communities close to EDP's production centres and other minorities have job opportunities. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Italy

- **educational projects –** promotion of Educational Programs so that new generations (aged 6 to 16) understand the importance of clean energy sources and their role in decarbonising and mitigating climate change. Some of the countries where this project has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Poland

- **environmental sustainability projects –** projects aimed at protecting species or the natural heritage, such as cleaning up beaches and oceans or restoring forests, while helping to maintain and strengthen ecosystem services that benefit local communities. Some examples include an underwater clean-up action in Portugal (breaking a Guinness World Record for the largest number of divers in 12h), which also took place in Spain and Singapore, or the Re.Earth project, a pilot project launched in Portugal to create a local circular economy based on light biomass owned by small local landowners. The smallholders clean up their land with the possibility of selling their agroforestry waste. EDP then uses this biomass to create green energy and heat the facilities of social organisations. At the same time, land clearing contributes greatly to preventing forest fires and their harmful environmental and social consequences.

The social investment projects developed by EDP and their positive impacts on communities are disclosed in more detail in the Social Investment Report. It is also possible to find information about EDP' social investment projects on the EDP YES – You Empower Society – website. Information on the type of communities benefiting from CSR projects is collected by the teams managing the projects and reported on an internal platform for managing the company's social investment. The type of communities benefiting from these projects include those affected by the closure/opening of new power stations, communities in developing countries, indigenous communities, people with some type of vulnerability in the communities impacted by EDP's operations (homeless, low-income, affected by some type of physical or mental illness, elderly people or those in a situation of social exclusion), local social entrepreneurs (e.g. the local entrepreneurship program ENTAMA), emergency relief teams, among others. This information will be made publicly available in the 2024 social investment report.

S3.SBM-3_06 – Description of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on affected communities

The double materiality assessment highlighted material opportunities in social dialogue and stakeholder engagement. Effective communication through social dialogue fosters valuable insights that shape responsive business strategies and enable proactive issue resolution, and strengthen a social licence to operate. Additionally, community collaboration, drives collective problem-solving, innovation, and inclusivity. Grievance mechanisms also enable affected communities to voice

concerns or report issues, allowing for timely resolution, preventing escalation, and building trust and accountability within the community.

The material risks stem from community resistance to EDP's projects, which can result in delays, increased costs, reputational damage, or even project cancellations. Failure to address indigenous property rights and failure to build trust within communities, poses a significant risk to EDP, including legal, reputational, financial, and operational challenges.

S3.SBM-3_07 - Disclosure of whether and how the undertaking has developed an understanding of how affected communities with particular characteristics or those living in particular contexts, or those undertaking particular activities may be at greater risk of harm

EDP discloses a Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy, with an extensive list of Procedures compulsory throughout the group. It's mandatory to address impacted communities, indigenous and not, thus justifying the plans engaged towards the population.

At the Local Stakeholders Procedures, EDP discloses how to identify local stakeholders:

Identification of project stakeholders

For the purposes of identifying the main stakeholders involved, ensuring the success of the project at all its stages, its is necessary to draw up a framework of the project's stakeholders.

Non-exhaustive criteria to support the process of identifying stakeholders are identified in the side image.

Communicating for stakeholders engagement

As Communication being one of the principles established by the EDP Group Stakeholders Relationship Policy, it is essential for it to be established in the action plan as a priority. Before that, it must be culturally apprehended by the EDP team and its relevance and methodology clearly induced to the teams that represent EDP in the territory, even if external.

Further onto these Procedures, the various dimensions of dialogue to be considered are listed, identifying the various disclosure methods and dialogue tools.

Influence	Stakeholders who may influence the company's ability to achieve its objectives, through actions that impede or facilitate the company's performance (e.g. individuals with an influence on decision-making processes, NGOs, media).
Proximity	Local Stakeholders: who reside or work in the area of a given project.
Impact	Stakeholders impacted positively or negatively by the project.
Representation	Bodies representing groups of individuals through institutional structures: municipalities, councils, organisations, etc. These bodies can provide a unifying voice for different types of interest s citizens may have.
Vulnerability	Stakeholders who are vulnerable because of their age, ethnic group, gender, position in the community or for other reasons, e.g. Indigenous groups overlooked by authorities. We should also consider vulnerability by absolute dependence on the project for economic survival.

Listening to stakeholders

To understand the position of stakeholders in relation to the project, including their expectations and needs, a representative sample of stakeholders should be heard in a structured way, so we can incorporate their input into the decision-making process.

Among the various formats for hearings, it is recommended that personal and individual interviews be carried out with the different stakeholders, allowing the discourse to be adapted to the audience. In addition to interviews, stakeholders can also be consulted in other ways (see next page).

Consultation formats for stakeholders:

- personal interviews (recommended) or online
- paper or online questionnaires
- stakeholders commission
- public hearings.

Examples of issues to address:

- attitude towards the project (positive or negative)
- main advantages and disadvantages of the project
- main groups impacted (benefited and harmed)
- procedural aspects of project decisions
- assessment of the local stakeholders' relationship with the company
- local communities' experiences of other projects of similar size
- project acceptance measures
- preferential channels for communication with communities
- regulatory/normative challenges.

At the end of the hearing process, the stakeholders' expectations should be analysed carefully and, where appropriate, integrated into decision-making processes.

Characterisation of stakeholders

After listening to stakeholders and getting to know their position and expectations in respect of the project in detail, a division and prioritization should be carried out according to the information gathered, in order to define engagement approaches in line with their respective profiles.

Analysis and processing of the information identified will make it possible to build a table with stakeholders' positions by identifying typical profiles aligned on how the respondents understand the project. Identifying and segmenting key actor profiles will make it possible to build structured and effective responses in line with their different positions on the project.

Criteria for supporting the segmentation of stakeholders:

- position regarding the project: supporters, neutral, critical or blocker
- ability to influence operations
- ability to influence other stakeholders
- visibility within media and communities
- impact of operations on stakeholders and vice-versa.

Information to be contained in the appropriate stakeholders profiling tables:

- stakeholders
- local/ national/ international
- segment to which they belong
- relevant stakeholders topics, whether internal/external and what risks they entail
- the stakeholders' position in respect of the project
- influence on the theme, operations and stakeholders
- stakeholders' visibility and media profile
- contacts
- other information.

These Procedures also include the measures for engagement. It is essential to draw up a Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan that will include voluntary and mandatory measures, and which must contain clear and consistent responses to the stakeholders' expectations and needs, promoting proximity and trustworthy communication, creating shared value through collaboration. This proposal should always be accompanied by deadlines for compliance or implementation of the measures.

The Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan should be reviewed whenever justified by strategic changes, or by the stakeholders' position, considering what was initially verified.

Type of measures

- Mandatory measures: These initiatives aim to promote engagement with stakeholders to offset the project's impact, in line with EDP's legal or regulatory obligations or other commitments previously entered by EDP.
- Voluntary measures: Each BU must create an Initiative Catalogue that will serve as the basis for negotiating all actions to be taken with project stakeholders.

Approaches to engagement

The proposed actions must be broken down by their nature (information, consultation, partnership or other) and must have a clear implementation/enforcement period.

- Information actions: Disclose project information to keep all stakeholders up to date.
- Consultation actions: Identify perceptions and expectations and keep the Project Manager informed.
- Partnerships: Create consensus in divergent situations, incorporate perceptions and expectations in decision-making or negotiation processes.

Minimum information the plan must contain:

- stakeholders mapping
- segment to which they belong
- stakeholders' consultation results analysis & sharing
- engagement objectives;
- compulsory and voluntary measures
- actions and their nature
- deadlines
- channels to be used and developed
- identification of the Person(s) Responsible for its execution, monitoring and reporting
- intended results
- KPIs
- regular report compromise.

In Brazil, there are specific public conventions and regulations towards traditional people (indigenous) like the OIT/ILO (International Labour Organization) Convention #169 on Tribal and Indigenous People, determining the need for special measurements on impact mitigation, and those are covered while ESIAs are being assessed. In 2022, a Social Diagnosis mapped discomfort towards the building of wind projects at Serra de Borborema, and an Action Plan was designed, creating social programs aligned with the communities needs. A good example is IMPULSA, a social program supporting professional skills for locals – over 120 students were taught on HT electricity; industrial machinery, stone work and motorcycle mechanics. By 2024, a new class of 68 were taught pastry, modelling and system technology.

In Spain and Portugal, Generation develloped a General Action Plan that implies auditing the local communities, communicating with them and defining external vision for each project, before the final plan is implemented. These sometimes involve academic studies, or external assesses of the population's fears and expectations, defining risks and opportunities to address.

S3.SBM-3_08 – Disclosure of which of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on affected communities are impacts on specific groups

The 'Failure to address indigenous property rights' is a risk that only impacts indigenous people. Other risks and opportunities identified are applicable to all affected communities.

S3.MDR-P_01-06 – Policies to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to affected communities

EDP approved its Policy of Local Stakeholder Engagement in 2023, and it is published at its site under "Stakeholder Management Approach". A detailed set of Procedures was shared with all community/ stakeholders teams at group level, and is published internally at the intranet, and also at

the Sharepoint those teams share, “Community Gate Keeper”. The premise is to map and deeply engage with the communities before starting a new project, and throughout operation.All types of Communities are to be identified, mapped, and customized upon their approach, according to their specificities, including indigenous communities.

EDP also has its Social Investment Policy, which establishes the objectives, corporate strategies and regulations relating to EDP's Social Investment, which is expressed in social responsibility programmes and projects in the community through its own and collaborative initiatives, donations and volunteering. This policy is also published on the edp.com website.

S3-1_01 - Disclosure of any particular policy provisions for preventing and addressing impacts on indigenous peoples

EDP’s Policy of Local Stakeholder Engagement, page 7/8 provides for the results of independent ESIA and HRA to be reported, justifying when there’s a non-existence of negative impacts. The Policy describes the indicators to be analysed, and all steps to be considered when approaching a Community. The Procedures’ document further describes all steps at any operation phase, to respectfully engage with local stakeholders.

Further policies support the respect for local communities and the assessment of impacts inflicted: EDP's Environmental policy, following EDP's Sustainable Development Principles and covering circular economy, water resources, biodiversity and specific impacts on indigenous populations (these can be through electromagnetic fields, Biodiversity, Air Emissions, Spills, Landscape changes; noise and waste). The Human and Labour Rights Policy endorses strategic commitments towards international treaties and law, also defining EDP's Action Principles, namely:

"c) Recognize as stakeholders: workers and their families, local communities, and any other person or group of people whose lives and environment may be influenced by EDP’s activities, including their legitimate representatives, labour unions, social or environmental organizations.

d) Engage constructively with its stakeholders, especially those affected or likely to be affected by its activities, incorporating their views and concerns within business decisions and the development of its approach to human and labour rights.

e) Avoid adverse impacts that may arise from business operations or relationships, ensuring remediation in the event of their occurrence and undertaking not to retaliate against accusations, and cooperating in initiatives that promote access to remediation through legitimate judicial or non-judicial mechanisms. (...)"

S3-1_02 - Description of relevant human rights policy commitments relevant to affected communities

EDP’s Human and Labour Rights Policy is published at www.edp.com. Article 8 defines its Action Principles, specifically addressing Local Communities under c), and article 10 promotes the HR working committee who assesses the annual report and improvement plan. The Policy is based on the international frameworks defined by the United Nations and the International Labour Organization. EDP follows the principles of the International Bill of Human Rights. Affected Communities is one of the areas human rights is addressed.

S3-1_03 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to respect for human rights of communities, and indigenous peoples specifically

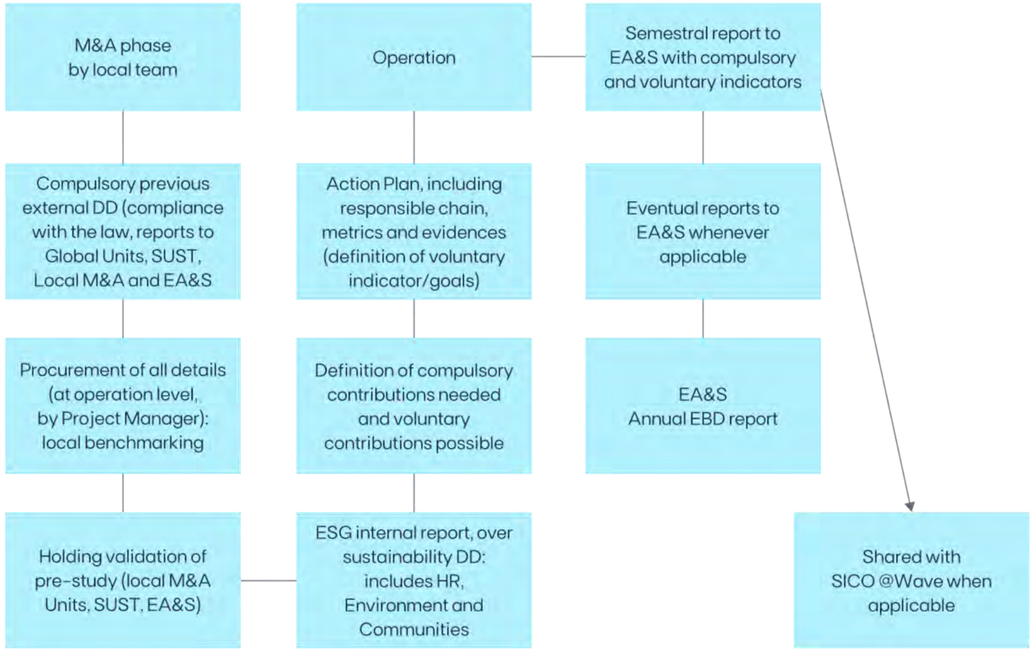
EDP’s Human and Labour Rights Policy - Under "Action Principles": Recognize as stakeholders: workers and their families, local communities, and any other person or group of people whose lives and environment may be influenced by EDP’s activities, including their legitimate representatives, labour unions, social or environmental organizations.

Under "International Treaties and conventions" the policy mentions the commitments it respects, among others, within the scope of the UN - "Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007"; within the scope of ILO - "Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007"

EDP has a "Policy of Local Stakeholder Engagement" describing in detail local stakeholder engagement procedures, specifically "stakeholder engagement first steps when entering a community", applicable to all territories, including indigenous communities. This policy indicates its Principles, defining for stakeholder engagement first steps , then followed by the definition of procedures and responsibilities implemented: i. Governance from Board to local teams; ii. Identification of project stakeholders (through Influence/ Proximity/ Impact/ Representation / Vulnerability); iii. Engagement approach; iv. Managing Expectations; v. Monitoring and evaluation, further identifying the action plan needed per project phase. An extra document of Procedures for Local Stakeholder Engagement was approved in 2023 and implemented at all local teams, with specific methodologies, maps and monitoring processes.

S3-1_04 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to engagement with affected communities

EDP has a "Policy of Local Stakeholder Engagement" describing in detail Local Stakeholder Engagement Procedures, specifically "stakeholder engagement first steps when entering a community". This policy indicates its principles, defining for stakeholder engagement first steps when entering a community then followed by the definition of procedures and responsibilities implemented: i. Governance from Board to local teams; ii. Identification of project stakeholders (through Influence/ Proximity/ Impact/ Representation / Vulnerability); iii. Engagement approach; iv. Managing Expectations; v. Monitoring and evaluation, further identifying the action plan needed per project phase. An extra document of Procedures for Local Stakeholder Engagement was approved in 2023 and implemented at all local teams, with specific methodologies, maps and monitoring processes.



S3-1_05 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to measures to provide and (or) enable remedy for human rights impacts

Under EDP's Human Rights Policy, EDP is committed to follow the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, through the application of the following action principles directly linked to potential affected communities (not exhaustive):

- identify, prevent and monitor the risks related to human and labour rights
- guarantee it will not be complicit in human and labour rights abuses or disrespect
- recognize local communities, and any other person or group of people whose lives and environment may be influenced by EDP's activities, including their legitimate representatives, labour unions, social or environmental organizations
- engage constructively with its stakeholders, especially those affected or likely to be affected by its activities, incorporating their views and concerns within business decisions and the development of its approach to human and labour rights
- avoid adverse impacts that may arise from business operations or relationships, ensuring remediation in the event of their occurrence
- ensure the proper functioning of a system to report occurrences and make complaints, with a guarantee of confidentiality and non-retaliation
- communicate and report with transparency its approach to human and labour rights.

Following these action principles, at project level, EDP:

- conducts a local stakeholder engagement process in order to identify main concerns, and adapts locally the project in order to avoid or mitigate the impacts on the surrounding communities
- identifies the main environmental and social impacts, through an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, where several mitigation initiatives are locally proposed, approved and implemented
- during the SEIA, public consultation stage allows a period for the overall society to comment and suggest any changes

- when required or it is perceived a certain project may have material impacts, local sessions to present the project to local communities are conducted, reinforcing the engagement process in place

- when material impacts are identified, a compensatory action plan is put in place, tailor made for the local community. Additionally, in many countries, a financial fee to the municipality is added to the overall cost of the project. This fee is normally linked to the annual revenue of the site.

All human rights impacts are assessed, as stated at EDP's Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy – as well as the need to plan accordingly, compensating and sharing value with the affected communities – those procedures are a must-have for the action plans provided per project, and those serve as metrics for the evidences looked upon while disclosing. EDP does not have a set-table of compensation measures, it is provided per case and per situation, by the regional teams.

Some examples of how these principles were put into practice:

The Portuguese CERCA solar station is the biggest in Europe at EDP Group: the energy landscape impacts immensely on local communities, and a great effort was put into communicating the shared-value ahead of operation: over €400k were invested, both at a "Green Education " project implemented in nearby schools and compensation measures taken (construction of social facilities, agreed with the Municipality and contracted); from, those, over €200k were invested into construction of local accesses, like roads.

In Brazil, the wind/ transmission investment of Serra de Borborema led EDPR into a very deep social diagnosis, to further identify possible impacts upon the communities. Population was heard and mapped in detail, 11 communities, their occupation, their ways of living, their demographic line, school level, land occupancy, sanitary conditions and various other criteria, to better acknowledge how to interact and propose shared-value. It was meant to feed the social action plan of EDPR towards the region: Locals were heard and spoken to, stakeholders identified and a social investment plan designed and shared with the community. Education on Renewable Energy was implemented at local schools, as well as incentivised for young adults . Agricultural incentives were identified as well as the improvement of water resources (wells). Various social programmes previously piloted by EDPR were brought in.

Also in Chile, the 5 new areas of investment have thorough stakeholder mapping, upon which formal agreements were met with local communities, through collaboration conventions and social strategy: The indigenous communities were assessed by independent sources, identifying risks and former complications with the Mapuche people and the lessons learned from that. Coordination instances were established between EDPR and the localities, and social investment was released with the sole purpose of executing community initiatives, building trust and sharing value.

S3-1_06 – Disclosure of whether and how policies are aligned with relevant internationally recognised instruments

EDP has in place a Human and Labour Rights Policy framed by several international reference treaties and standards and establishing the procedures that ensures compliance with them.The Policy applies to all EDP Group companies and employees, business relationship and activities, in all its geographic locations, regardless of the local practices or level of social and economic development.

The Policy sets out for the EDP Group's sphere of activity its commitment to respect all internationally recognized human and labour rights, namely the following most relevant to affected communities:

- **United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,** aiming to protect affected communities through a framework known as "Protect, Respect, and Remedy."

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights,** 1948

- instruments to protect vulnerable people and groups, including the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, 2007, and the **Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention**, 1989 (No. 169).

This Policy considers a set of main strategic commitments applied to the affected communities:

- support the International Bill of Human Rights, subscribe to and implement the Principles of the Global Compact and the instruments to protect vulnerable people and groups

- apply the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and related conventions and the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy

- operate a human and labour rights management system that is active and present in all its activities, implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct and the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Corporate Due Diligence and Corporate Accountability.

The Policy considers a set of action principles, from which the following are the most relevant to affected communities:

- identify, prevent and monitor the risks related to human and labour rights that are salient in its sector of activity, developing and keeping a Human and Labour Rights Risk Map up to date
- guarantee it will not be complicit in human and labour rights abuses or disrespect
- recognize as stakeholders: local communities and any other person or group of people whose lives and environment may be influenced by EDP's activities, including their legitimate representatives, labour unions, social or environmental organizations
- engage constructively with its stakeholders, especially those affected or likely to be affected by its activities, incorporating their views and concerns within business decisions and the development of its approach to human and labour rights
- avoid adverse impacts that may arise from business operations or relationships, ensuring remediation in the event of their occurrence and undertaking not to retaliate against accusations, and cooperating in initiatives that promote access to remediation through legitimate judicial or non-judicial mechanisms
- ensure the proper functioning of a system to report occurrences and make complaints, with a guarantee of confidentiality and non-retaliation
- communicate and report with transparency its approach to human and labour rights, identifying risks and impacts, mitigation, compensation and remediation measures taken and the results of such actions.

S3-1_07 - Disclosure of extent and indication of nature of cases of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises that involve affected communities

EDP discloses the number of claims in relation to Human Rights "EDP Group was not subject to accusations or suspicions of violations of fundamental human and labour rights.". It also discloses number of claims related to Relationship with communities, through quantitative evidence at the Integrated Report.

S3-1_08 - Disclosure of explanations of significant changes to policies adopted during reporting year

When a new policy or set of procedures is approved, endorsed and disclosed, it is always presented under this report and publicly exposed at EDP's site.

For example, in 2024 the social investment policy was reviewed and a new version approved. The main changes to this new policy were:

- the revision of the definition of social investment to now also include investments in innovation of the company's products, services, or operations, as well as operational expenses with procurement processes, which create a clearly defined and demonstrable social impact
- new strategic investment axes, prioritising issues related to fair energy transition, in line with the company's business focus
- change in policy's responsibilities, following the creation of an office to supervise and coordinate the company's social investment.

The policy itself mentions the history of its versions, as well as the policy's main changes in each version (section 1. Version History). EDP's social investment policy is disclosed at edp.com website.

S3-1_09 - Disclosure on an illustration of the types of communication of its policies to those individuals, group of individuals or entities for whom they are relevant

EDP states in its Social Investment Policy (section 6.5. Communication) that 'The Policy, Social Investment Programs/Projects and respective Results are publicly disclosed, at least, through the websites, publications and reports of EDP Structures.'

The Social Investment Policy is publicly disclosed at edp.com website.

In addition to public disclosure, the policy was also publicised internally to employees through:

- emails directly addressed to EDP employees working on social investment/CSR
- internal notice on the company's intranet and social network, for wider dissemination to all employees.

In order to break down language barriers, the policy is translated into the following languages: English, Spanish and Portuguese (the main languages used in the countries where EDP operates).

EDP also discloses how the communication of the Human and Labour Rights Policy is carried out on a permanent basis (paragraph 13) – the Integrated Report and the Social Investment report disclose all this info.

S3-2_01 – Disclosure of whether and how perspectives of affected communities inform decisions or activities aimed at managing actual and potential impacts

EDP Policy for Local Stakeholder Engagement endorses its Procedures, a document that is baseline of action to any community engagement. At the Local Stakeholder Engagement Procedures, page 8 onwards, the responsibilities governance is described in detail and include "defining, implementing and monitoring the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan in accordance with the EDP Group Stakeholders Relationship Policy, the EDP Group Stakeholders Management Methodology Guide and the EDP Group Local Stakeholders Engagement Policy, and in particular:

- analyses benchmarking of risks taken in the community; action taken before, lessons learned, and results obtained
- lists all risks now evident from DD and first stakeholders audits
- analyses the main themes to be addressed while engaging with the local stakeholders
- proposes the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan to the BU's Stakeholders Management Department, which is responsible for approving it and deciding how often it should be informed about the project's progress
- informs and keeps the Project Manager informed in accordance with the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan.".

The Procedures continue, including dimensions of stakeholder dialogue to be considered; disclosure methods and dialogue tools and a chapter on listening to stakeholders and further on, under "indicator types", "assess the short-or medium-term changes that occur in people and organizations as a result of the company's activity. These are indicators that monitor the success of the initiatives developed: i.e., the added value for stakeholders or the number of direct and indirect jobs created. They can be subdivided into (i) the impact of EDP's action on stakeholders and (ii) the impact of the identified stakeholders in the territory (quantity and quality). Some examples: average learning hours per person; average care hours per person; average edutainment hours per person; new jobs created; studies published; waste removed; recovered natural area; planted trees; individuals of a species protected; installed renewable energy; energy savings; adaptation plans approved. Always leave space for "others" and their description, to openly evaluate all options."

In Spain, in areas where the Coal Power Plants were to be decommissioned, independent assessments were taken and the communities were heard and involved on the plans to overcome the economic set-back of a closure. In Portugal, several meetings were held directly with municipalities, sharing the state of the art of the projects and their outcomes expected/ commitments taken by EDP towards the community.

S3-2_02 – Engagement occurs with affected communities or their legitimate representatives directly, or with credible proxies

Under EDP Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy, EDP teams must follow the Local Stakeholder Engagement Procedures, which define criteria for identification of project stakeholders (page 10/11).

In North America, the Community Relations Coordinator program is someone from the local population that is contracted to be the eyes and hears of EDP in the field, understanding the communities most outstanding needs. The local stakeholder teams have regular workshops on specificities of engaging with general public, and local events are supported and endured to promote communication with the population; in Australia, Orange County engaged with several tribes, hearing their formal representatives on the Wind project that was under development: the community leaders were then engaged on the incoming project, and were asked to name it at their will. Australia's largest community co-owned solar and battery hybrid clean energy park had an openned voting through local schools for its name, that included schools from all territories involved. Names suggested are still being pulled for a 2025 disclosure. The voting committee represented community stakeholders, as: the indigenous community;a local NGO; the City Council; the Indigenous Community Lobbying group; the co-op partners and EDP.

S3-2_03 - Disclosure of stage at which engagement occurs, type of engagement and frequency of engagement

Under EDP Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy, the approach and the managing of expectations are indicated, specifying the informations required and when/ how to use it (pages 12/13), further defining approach PER project phase (page 14) and stating that “SEIS should follow the various phases and be revisited whenever there is evolution or change of phase.”

EDP teams must follow the Local Stakeholder Engagement Procedures, which define per project phase, all steps needed, introducing annexes with the tables for:

Cycle of Local Stakeholders Engagement	Annex i.
Identification of project stakeholders	Annex ii. 1
Characterization of project stakeholders	Annex ii. 2
Project stakeholders hearings	Annex ii. 3
Structuring the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan	Annex ii. 4
Results of the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan	Annex ii. 5
Regular reporting	Annex ii. 6
EDP Group stakeholders segmentation	Annex iii.

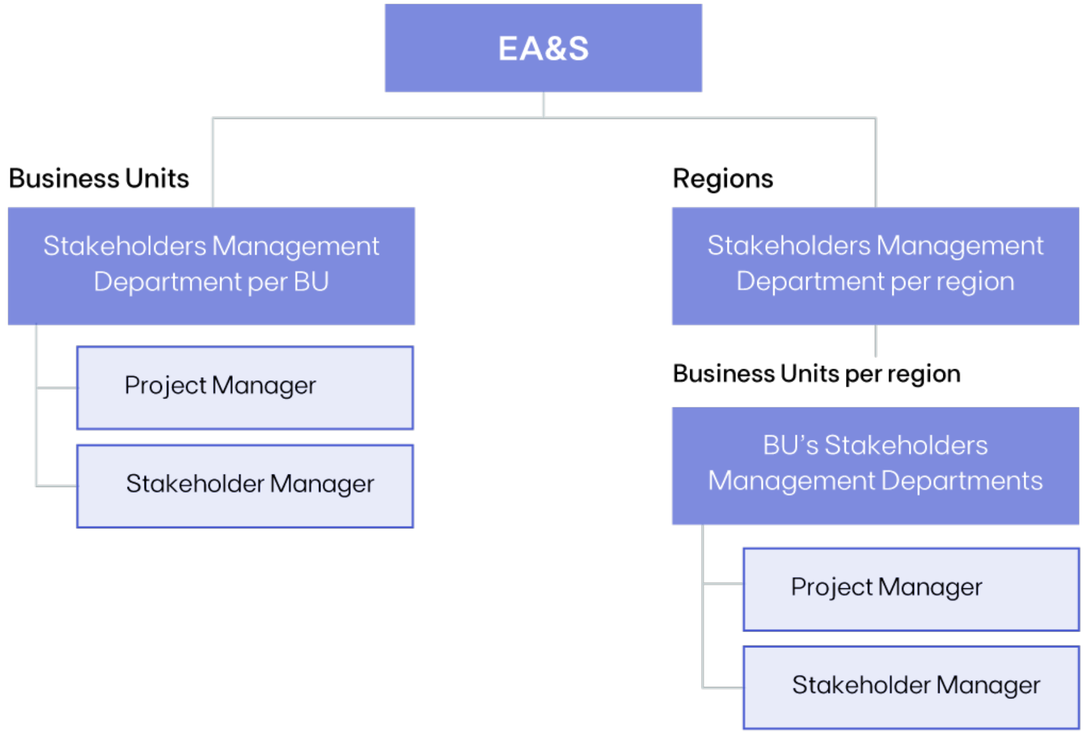
The frequency of active engagement depends on the risks identified or requests/ complaints filed under the communication channels established."

At EDP Produção, the development stage is designed and disclosed at the Stakeholder Engagement Plan; the Project Operational phase is disclosed under specific project-by-project plans, available for public consultation, and Deactivation phase is disclosed following ESIA assessments academically prepared for the purpose of minimizing the economic impact of a shut-down.

At E-Redes, all licensing has public disclosure previous to enforcement, and municipalities are involved at sub-stations' level. Building a social investment towards communities, E-Redes has been promoting bio-diversity, energy efficiency within populations and social inclusion. The annual report states all the specific projects endured, as well as the safety programs built for communities where it operates, with simulations and exercises near the affected communities.

S3-2_04 - Disclosure of function and most senior role within undertaking that has operational responsibility for ensuring that engagement happens and that results inform undertakings approach

Under EDP Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy (pages 9/10), the Governance Model definition is clear, from EBD down, defining the the integration of the engagement of local-scale stakeholders in the formal structure of the company and its subsidiaries, according to the following map:



The responsibilities assigned to each of the roles are as follows (should there be no Stakeholder Department at a specific BU, the Project team interacts with the Corporate department responsible for managing stakeholders).

Project Manager

Responsible for ensuring that the DD and the HRA have been executed by an independent and reliable 3rd party, and for implementing, coordinating and monitoring the project's development, by complying with the EDP Group Stakeholders Relationship Policy, the EDP Group Stakeholders Management Methodology Guide and the EDP Local Stakeholders Engagement Policy.

The project manager also sets out the responsibilities for implementing the Local Stakeholder Engagement Plan initiatives, as defined in the EDP Stakeholders Management Methodology Guide and in this Policy, ensuring its preparation and defining who's to implement it, guaranteeing compliance with all the requirements.

Stakeholder Manager

Assigned by the Project Manager, responsible for defining, implementing and monitoring the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan in accordance with the EDP Group Stakeholders Relationship Policy, the EDP Group Stakeholders Management Methodology Guide and this Policy, and in particular:

- analyses benchmarking of risks taken in the community; action taken before, lessons learned, and results obtained
- lists all risks now evident from DD and first stakeholders' audits
- analyses the main themes to be addressed while engaging with the local stakeholders
- proposes the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan to the BU's Stakeholders Management Department, which is responsible for approving it and deciding how often it should be informed about the project's progress
- keeps the Project Manager informed in accordance with the Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan.

Business Unit's Stakeholder Management/Corporate Geographic Department

Departments that ensure the coordination of stakeholders management activities in their BU in Portugal. In the remaining geographical regions, this point is taken to the corporate department responsible for managing stakeholders in the respective geographical region. Main responsibilities include:

- notify PR&Stakeholders by 30 January each year, of the projects covered by this Policy in accordance with the criteria laid down. The list of projects may be updated on a proposal from the BU's Stakeholders Management Department/ in the geography or PR&Stakeholders at any time of the year
- ensure consistency between the plans of the different BUs projects, as well as compliance with all the group's procedures
- analyse, approve and monitor the implementation of the project's Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan
- determine the regularity with which the project team must inform it about the development of the project
- share the project's Stakeholders Management Plan with PR&Stakeholders from its approval and at least every six months basis, ensuring the strategic alignment of the EDP Group.

S3-2_05 - Disclosure of how the undertaking assesses the effectiveness of its engagement with affected communities

The Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy discloses an article on " Managing Expectations"and " monitoring and evaluation", endorsed at the Procedures at page 28, "Continue to disclose, consult and report information to stakeholders

The continuous disclosure of the project information to stakeholders, as well as the nature and frequency of the consultation and reporting activities during the course of the operations, should be proportionate to the extent of the impacts and concerns for their stakeholders. It is important to keep an open channel of communication with key stakeholders informing them when necessary."

In España, preparing for the shutdown of the Coal Power Plants in Carreño, Ribera, Espiel and Los Barrios, a Public Participation process was installed. Results upon the perception on Quality of Life; the de-population of territories; the action taken by EDP to engage with those issues and how the main fears and problems were addressed were shared with the population, and taken into the the action plan drawn for those regions 2024/2026.

The general Engagement plans prepared by EDP Generation always cover internal and external visions for the process phase, analysing specific needs and suggested investments towards local communities.

S3-2_06 - Disclosure of steps taken to gain insight into perspectives of affected communities that may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and (or) marginalised

The Policy of Local Stakeholder Engagement is further developed under the Procedures document, per project phase“ To the extent applicable, stakeholders engagement activities should be continued, in topics such as:

- Monitoring of Social and Environmental Impact Studies (SEIS) and other commitments.
- Changes to the project design and to the operational procedures that may impact certain Stakeholders groups.
- Any unforeseen impacts or developments.
- Annual maintenance procedures and emergency response plans.
- Flow of hired workers and their impact on communities.
- Impact on local infraestructure and access to services (e.g. roads, housing, education, public services, health...
- Changes in the aesthetics and quality of the landscape.

In Brazil, local populations are prepared for major impacts with a permanent communication system, that hears, manages expectations and creates meaningful alternatives for those impacted. There are public hearings when needed. The specific case of networks challenges the relocation of populations: there are social diagnosis previously done on the relocation of families at Guarulhos EDP distribution line.

Also, at operation level, the Interaction social plan for the Indigenous Community of São Manoel has been positively impacting the lives and relations of the population with Generation: there was an Interaction Plan followed by public presentations and later reports on the action taken and impacts measured.

There's also the ABEEolica organization Best Practice Manual that EDP worked at, and supported , being part of an ESG day by April 2024, reinforcing a narrative transversal to peer and value chain, towards the benefits of wind energy.

S3-2_07 - Disclosure of whether and how the undertaking takes into account and ensures respect of particular rights of indigenous peoples in its stakeholder engagement approach

It is stated at the Policy for Local Stakeholder Engagement, page 7: “ (...) When analysing a particular project, and also based on the results of the DD and HRA carried out, the BUs should identify the following indicators as far as local stakeholders are concerned:

- CAPEX, if the amount has an impact on the BU’s business plan or budget foreseen for the project.
- Social impact:
  i. impact on the local economy/lifestyle and culture of the community
  ii. impact preventable on vulnerable stakeholders (indigenous people and minorities; socially deprived people, with the lack of fulfilment in any of the Human Rights defined by the UN)
  iii. significant impact on the territory/ landscape
  iv. impact of irreversible transformation on biodiversity
  v. significant impact on economic activity in the territory.(...) “. Annually, the Stakeholder Management Unit compiles and reports on Impact on Indigenous People specifically, through GRI tables, developing the coming year’s Action Plan accordingly. the Impact Assessments and Due Diligences previous to development are compulsory and taken strictly into account while planning the investment, the development and Operation.

A document was prepared and shared in Brazil, for the São Manoel HidroElectric project's surrounding indigenous population. It is a program on interaction and communication, mapping, identifying, engaging and evaluating outcomes within the community. In Chile, EDP Renováveis develloped a Community Outreach Plan from the public affairs area, and all initiatives were prepared in consultation with local teams and local stakeholders.

S3-3_10 - Disclosure of general approach to and processes for providing or contributing to remedy where undertaking has identified that it connected with a material negative impact on affected communities

EDP discloses its action principles (Human and Labour Rights Policy) including "ensuring remediation in the event of their occurrence and undertaking not to retaliate against accusations, and cooperating in initiatives that promote access to remediation through legitimate judicial or non-judicial mechanisms" and "Communicate and report with transparency its approach to human and labour rights, identifying risks and impacts, mitigation, compensation and remediation measures taken and the results of such actions."

It also discloses the "ACTION PLAN ACCORDING TO THE PROJECT PHASE" which includes the 2nd phase "Planning/Licensing" that includes the step to "Develop a Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan and define compensation measures".

EDP Renováveis in Europe implements a methodology throughout various stages of the projects, following specific steps:

a. Development:

- prior environmental licence (around 1 year)
- environmental & economic studies
- social impact assessment
- pre construction (in pre construction, the methodology and tactics used vary by market. In some cases, they are mandatory, while in others, EDP typically implements them proactively or chooses not to)

b. Implementation of social programs

- active listening of local stakeholders: through studies, surveys, meetings, informal conversations, etc.
- public consultation process

c. Construction

- implementation of environmental plans and programs

d. Operation:

- execution of environmental plans and programs
- open and continuous communication with local stakeholders such was the case at the Isle of Skye, Scotland , with the Ben Sca and Balmeanach project.

It's bottom line that it is considered best practice to engage with local communities during the planning and consenting phases of projects to enhance their acceptance and support.

In 2024, EDP implemented several community-focused initiatives near its projects, Ben Sca and Balmeanach. There was a collaboration agreement with a local college in Portree, Skye, to provide funding for training and courses aimed at benefiting the local community.

These courses, offered at a reduced rate, cover a variety of important topics, including Renewable Energy Systems Awareness, Health & Safety training, First Aid and paediatric first aid training, chainsaw crosscut and maintenance, and food hygiene. Through these initiatives, Skye residents now have the opportunity to gain valuable skills and knowledge, supporting both personal development and local economic growth.

S3-3_11 - Disclosure of specific channels in place for affected communities to raise concerns or needs directly with undertaking and have them addressed

The primary channel for raising concerns is the Speak Up Channel, which is available to all stakeholders on the company website. This channel allows individuals to report any behaviour they perceive as violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements. The Speak Up Channel ensures that all complaints are treated confidentially and that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

Complaints can be submitted through various means, including online forms, face-to-face meetings, or videoconferences. The company guarantees that all reports received will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and in accordance with data protection regulations. Additionally, the company provides the option for anonymous reporting, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower remains unknown to those affected or investigated unless expressly authorized by the whistleblower.

The investigation process is managed by the Ethics & Compliance Officer (ECO) and the Ethics Commission, ensuring that all complaints are handled impartially and without conflicts of interest.

The ECO is responsible for maintaining a secure communication channel with the whistleblower and ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and internal policies.

The public EDP channels are always available, but specific examples illustrate how they function:

- **the Ketzin project –** for certain projects, specific measures are taken to ensure open dialogue with stakeholders. These include preparing informational materials that highlight key aspects of the project and providing direct contact details for the individuals responsible for managing stakeholder relations. There was a poster prepared for the Ketzin project, which was published online on the town's website and displayed in the town hall where public notices are typically posted

- **the Ben Sca Wind Farm –** some projects include dedicated ad-hoc landing pages to ensure that project-related information is publicly accessible to everyone. This is a common practice in the UK: Ben Sca Wind Farm | Homepage -> Specific sections are provided where people can submit questions and comments related to the project. These sections also inform the public about all steps involved in the consultation processes.

S3-3_12 - Disclosure of processes through which undertaking supports or requires availability of channels

The company ensures that its communication channels for reporting complaints, namely the Speak Up Channel and the Ethics Channel, are available 24/7. These channels are accessible to all employees and stakeholders through both internal and external platforms, with the Ethics Channel being available exclusively in Brazil. These channels facilitate the reporting of any perceived violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements.

To guarantee uninterrupted service, a dedicated maintenance team is on standby around the clock. This team is responsible for monitoring the system's integrity and promptly addressing any technical issues that may arise. This proactive approach ensures that the communication channels remain operational, providing a reliable means for individuals to report concerns confidentially and securely.

EDP provides information on its Speak Up channels in its Whistleblowing Management Policy. It also discloses in its Local Stakeholders Engagement Policy that for each project specific communication channels must be identified on a per-project basis. Every local stakeholder team has this mapped and reported internally, sharing when red flags arise or yearly at the Annual Report timings.

In North America, every project in development has an email and phone number made publicly available that is listed on the project webpage, the project fact sheet, and included in any external newsletters, advertisements, or invitations. Developers leave their contact information with local decision-makers (county commissioners, town supervisors, etc). It is standard practice for each development project to host a few types of events focused on sharing information and listening to the community:

- landowner dinners – meetings with our participating lease holding landowners to share more detailed project updates and address any of their concerns/questions

- community open house or info session – drop-in event with several informational posters and printouts with details on the project and answers to frequently asked questions, and several EDPR employees and subject matter experts on-hand to have conversations

- construction kick-off open house – similar to the above but specifically done approximately one month prior to construction to prepare the community for the construction activities.

In most cases, projects will also have an informational booth at community festivals to answer questions and share information as well. All the events are publicized by direct invitations mailed to landowners, in many cases also directly mailed to project neighbours, ads published in the local newspaper, and notifying community leaders to help publicize. At these events, our direct contact info (phone and email) is prominently featured as well.

S3-3_13 - Disclosure of how issues raised and addressed are tracked and monitored and how effectiveness of channels is ensured

As stated in the company Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure, the process begins with the receipt of a complaint, that is registered and filed in the complaint management support tool. All reports are automatically assigned a sequential number by the platform and cannot be modified or deleted. This ensures that all complaints and their respective investigations are documented and maintained with strict confidentiality and data protection measures. The channel was, in 2023, submitted to an internal audit.

The Whistleblowing Management System Policy describes how the screening/preliminary analysis process is carried out, the investigation process and the classification of the complaint, the conclusion of the process and the decision.

EDP states at its Policies, the engagement approach applied for each project, and that the communication channel must be created, identifying channels by project. It is also mentioned that in order to incorporate the opinion of the stakeholder, it should be listened to. It further mentions the

importance of evaluating and monitoring communication mechanisms and that a dialogue should be established so that complaints are addressed.

EDPR South America has an "Ouvidoria Social", a channel opened to the public since the first stages of investment. Files are then kept on a red flag system to assure follow-up ("fichas de Ouvidoria"). In Pedra Preta, local streets and structural accesses were damaged by construction trucks and there was a lot of complaining, immediately answered by local teams. Networks provides a Consumers Council, with representatives from various stakeholder levels, defending EDP consumers' interests. There are regular local workshops for clients and neighbourhood communities. Also at Transmission level, the local communication programs are always put together per project, per area, focusing on local population towards minimizing impacts.

S3-3_14 - Disclosure of whether and how it is assessed that affected communities are aware of and trust structures or processes as way to raise their concerns or needs and have them addressed

All new projects or new project phases have a communication channel mandatory to be enforced and made known to the population: per case, the means used are the ones that the local team makes sure will reach all members of the community, so they may be either email, open assemblies, external/street communication or other sports that the population will understand visually; NGOs are brought in when needed to reinforce communication and trust; telephone numbers are made available - and the Project Manager will receive all kinds of results, making sure that the population really is entitled and heard, and its comments/ protests or suggestions are incorporated onto the action plan.

EDPR always implements a contact, specific per operation site, and there's also the more general info@edpr.com email available. Developers receive those emails and take action accordingly, involving the Community Engagement teams only when necessary.

S3-3_15 - Policies regarding protection against retaliation for individuals that use channels to raise concerns or needs are in place

EDP discloses policies regarding protection against retaliation for individuals that use channels to raise concerns or needs, are in place.

The company has established comprehensive policies to protect individuals who use channels to raise concerns or needs, ensuring they are safeguarded against retaliation.

The company prohibits any acts of retaliation against individuals who file complaints in good faith. This includes threats, attempts at retaliation, and any form of discrimination or adverse treatment. The policies ensure that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

S3-3_18 - Disclosure of whether and how affected communities are able to access channels at level of undertaking they are affected by

EDP discloses (at EDP Policies for Local Stakeholder Engagement; Ethics; Integrity, and General Stakeholder Management) that grievances are treated confidentially and with respect to rights of privacy and data protection.

When assessing a community for a project phase change, a mandatory communication channel is created with the local population: it is decided locally what will be the more efficient means to achieve the end of a fluent communication that will be reassuring, generate trust and shared value and eliminate fears. This could be done through a local NGO or local nominated translators from the community. There will be public currencies where a direct contact is provided, followed by differentiated means, as telephone numbers and/or emails. A local contact is permanently consulted on the state of the art of the relationship.

The primary channel for raising concerns is the Speak Up Channel, which is available to all stakeholders on the company website. This channel allows individuals to report any behaviour they perceive as violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements.

S3-3_19 Third-party mechanisms are accessible to all affected communities

In Brazil, there is a unique communication channel available to all stakeholders, the Ethics Channel, specifically for reporting violations of the Code of Ethics and other internal regulations, which operates on an external platform rather than an internal one. This channel is managed by a third party who initially receives and screens the reports. The third party then directs the reports to the internal investigation team according to a predefined flow, ensuring that all complaints are handled efficiently and appropriately.

S3-3_20 - Grievances are treated confidentially and with respect to rights of privacy and data protection

When a complaint is received, it is registered and filed in the complaint management support tool, ensuring that all information is maintained with strict confidentiality and in accordance with data protection regulations. The identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law, and all reports are treated with the utmost confidentiality.

The investigation process is managed by the Ethics & Compliance Officer (ECO) and the Ethics Commission, ensuring that all complaints are handled impartially and without conflicts of interest. The ECO is responsible for maintaining a secure communication channel with the whistleblower and ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and internal policies.

Additionally, the company emphasizes the importance of corrective actions and follow-up on complaints. Measures identified and recommended for correcting any unlawful and/or unethical behaviour found in the complaints are implemented and monitored to ensure their effectiveness. This includes changes to processes and control methods, corrections or adjustments to documentation, increased awareness or training on specific subjects, and other necessary measures.

S3-3_21 - affected communities are allowed to use anonymously channels to raise concerns or needs

Yes, as stated in the Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure .

EDP discloses (at EDP Policies for Local Stakeholder engagement; Ethics; Integrity, and General Stakeholder Management) that channels can be used anonymously to raise concerns or needs.

S3.MDR-A_01-12 - Action plans and resources to manage its material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to affected communities

EDP develops several CSR initiatives in the communities impacted by its operations in order to prevent, mitigate and remedy any negative impacts and create a positive impact on those communities. With more than €30m invested each year in CSR programs around the world, EDP is committed to contribute to the communities with its own initiatives, donations, and volunteering. From Europe to Latin America, North America, Africa and APAC, EDP develops more than 500 social projects with a strong focus on ensuring a fair energy transition that leaves no-one behind. While Fair Energy Transition is the overarching global theme, EDP also invests in Culture through its foundations in Brazil, Spain and Portugal, as well as in Emergency relief (to face natural disasters, wars, etc.) and other specific needs to support local communities.

Within Fair Energy Transition, EDP develops social projects across 6 main pillars that drive valuable global alignment:

- **solar energy projects -** implementation of solar panels to bring the benefits of solar (in self-consumption or solar communities) in schools, rural or disadvantaged communities or social organization all over the world. EDP has implemented more than 1,700 solar panels impacting more than 6,300 people and avoiding the emission of 220 tons of CO_2. Some countries where this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Greece, United States of America

- **energy poverty projects -** offering energy-saving and energy-efficient solutions in the homes of low-income families - e.g. better insulated windows and doors, more efficient equipments, helping these people to keep their homes at an adequate temperature (and thus preventing various illnesses at the same time. Some countries where this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Romania

- **green impact investment & financial support -** impact investment fund and capital donations to support local fair energy transition businesses such as:

  i. **A2E fund -** a fund to support renewable energy projects that promote the environmental, social and economic development of rural communities in developing countries. With 6 editions underway, EDP received over 920 applications and selected 47 projects in Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola and Rwanda, investing €4.5m (2018-2024)

  ii. **EDP Solidarity Energy -** a fund from the 3 foundations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil that supports innovative, sustainable and impactful projects that contribute to a fairer, more inclusive and socially responsible society, through non-refundable donations. It targets conversion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and electric mobility

  iii. **Hope Fund** -a fund that will invest in social purpose organizations with a sustainable business model, that address all types of Fair Energy Transition challenges, with innovative impact solutions in Portugal, Spain and other countries from South America. This investment aims for total/partial capital recovery while traditional philanthropy assumes complete loss of capital from the onset.

- **upskilling and reskilling projects -** development of projects within the scope of renewable energy, to meet future labour needs and guarantee that former coal workers, people living in

communities close to EDP's production centres and other minorities have job opportunities. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Italy.

- **educational projects –** promotion of Educational Programs so that new generations (aged 6 to 16) understand the importance of clean energy sources and their role in decarbonising and mitigating climate change. Some of the countries where this project has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Poland.
- **environmental sustainability projects** projects aimed at protecting species or the natural heritage, such as cleaning up beaches and oceans or restoring forests, while helping to maintain and strengthen ecosystem services that benefit local communities. Some examples include an underwater clean-up action in Portugal (breaking a Guinness World Record for the largest number of divers in 12h), which also took place in Spain and Singapore, or the Re.Earth project, a pilot project launched in Portugal to create a local circular economy based on light biomass owned by small local landowners. The smallholders clean up their land with the possibility of selling their agroforestry waste. EDP then uses this biomass to create green energy and heat the facilities of social organisations. At the same time, land clearing contributes greatly to preventing forest fires and their harmful environmental and social consequences.

The resources used to carry out these initiatives include cash, in-kind and time (volunteering) contributions, as well as the management costs to run these projects. EDP's contributions in this area are planned annually by the various companies that make up the EDP Group, and there is a specific budget for their realisation. This plan is always analysed by a team that coordinates EDP's social investment, ensuring that it complies with the objectives and strategic axes defined for social investment, and that it is in line with the group's social investment policy. In addition to the initiatives planned annually, support requests from communities are also received. These are received and analysed by the social investment coordination team, which evaluates potential support in light of the annual investment plan and the group's strategic objectives, as well as the specific needs of that community. Applications for support can be submitted using a specific form on the EDP YES website.

The preparation of the annual social investment plan, as well as the reception, analysis, and support of unplanned initiatives, is described in an internal Social Investment Management procedure.

The social investment projects developed by EDP and their positive impacts on communities are disclosed in more detail in the Social Investment Report. It is also possible to find information about EDP' social investment projects on the EDP YES – You Empower Society – website. The social investment strategy, objectives, and action axis are also described in the social investment policy.

At Generation business units, Portugal and Spain are a showcase, under its Stakeholder Engagement Plans, on what and how to address when approaching local communities.

S3-4_01 - Description of action taken, planned or underway to prevent, mitigate or remediate material negative impacts on affected communities

Every stakeholders' engagement plan for local development has to disclose the action plan towards the impact generated locally.

In North America, The Stakeholders' Engagement Team encourages EDP Developers to follow a standard community engagement timeline with a tactics manual, which explains all the various items in that timeline and what their purpose is. EDP considers the land use and very site-specific environmental concerns as impactful, but that is remediated or mitigated by the site design, at development stage.

EDP develops several CSR initiatives in the communities impacted by its operations in order to mitigate and remedy any negative impacts. The company's social investment strategy prioritises projects related to Fair energy transition, since the company operates in a sector directly related to it and these are relevant issues for local communities. For example, EDP develops skills development and entrepreneurship support projects aimed at communities affected by the closure of thermal power stations or where new energy production centres will be installed, thus promoting job creation and the integration of more vulnerable people into the labour market, especially green jobs.

One of these programs, in Spain, is the Entama program, created in 2019 to promote the energy transition and the development and reindustrialization of local communities through support for projects in territories where EDP has energy production centres or that are at risk of depopulation. By promoting small business projects in these communities, economic development and job creation are encouraged, as well as local supplier networks, thus valuing local resources, promoting sustainable tourism, generating wealth in the territory and, consequently, population settlement. Through this initiative, EDP intends to strengthen its social and economic involvement with the local communities near its production centres. In the first 5 editions, Entama supported 56 projects that generated about 98 jobs.

In Vietnam, operations will be developed in the province of Ninh Thuan, so EDP invested in the community to share value and earn a social license to operate: facilitate access to bicycles for children in schools, or providing primary schools with TV devices to enhance the learning programs deployed there.

In Brazil, often Transmission Lines have to be moved to prevent impact (when possible). Networks distributes informative signs with the emergency and contingents plans; EDP showcases environmental and electric security processes whenever possible, through events and local public appearances. In regions like Agua Azul and Mogi Suzano, pamphlets with descriptive pictures were distributed to the population, and banners were posted at the construction sites; there are Safety Campaigns within workers, too, preventing from accidents. Local events are put together to endure the direct contact with populations: there are several indicators being rated throughout the year that prove right to the action taken, endorsing a commitment towards communities – and technical teams are made available for the re-connection whenever severe events occur, disconnecting electricity.

EDP discloses several social investment projects aimed at affected communities and their positive impacts in more detail in the Social Investment Report. It is also possible to find information about EDP' social investment projects on the EDP YES – You Empower Society – website.

S3-4_03 – Description of additional initiatives or processes with primary purpose of delivering positive impacts for affected communities

The frameworks of action are identified at stakeholder engagement Plan and on local communication undertaken by EDP. Also promoted and stimulated by general outside Communication, from EDP team.

In addition to developing CSR initiatives dedicated to mitigating and remedying the negative impacts of its operations, EDP also promotes many other initiatives in the communities impacted by its operations that create a positive impact on those communities, with the aim of establishing a good relationship with these communities, building a social licence to operate and addressing the development priorities and problems of local communities. When local communities are impacted by EDP operations (planning/construction/closure of energy production site or even on assets already in operation), local stakeholders, namely local authorities, are contacted to better understand their needs and expectations in order to develop the projects that best fit their needs.

EDP is committed to contributing to communities through its own initiatives, donations and volunteering. From Europe to Latin America, North America and APAC, EDP develops social projects with a strong focus on ensuring a fair energy transition that leaves no one behind. For example, in North-America, every operating project LLC (also known as project phase) has $3000 USD budgeted each year for social investments. Development projects decide their own donation budgets, which are almost always much higher than $3k per phase.

EDP has also developed a portfolio of social investment programmes that is presented to local stakeholders. This portfolio is based on projects that fall within the scope of the Just Energy Transition, based on 6 main pillars:

- **solar energy projects –** implementation of solar panels to bring the benefits of solar (in self-consumption or solar communities) in schools, rural or disadvantaged communities or social organization all over the world. EDP has implemented more than 1,700 solar panels impacting more than 6,300 people and avoiding the emission of 220 tons of CO_2. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Greece, United States of America

- **energy poverty projects** – offering energy-saving and energy-efficient solutions in the homes of low-income families – e.g. better insulated windows and doors, more efficient equipments, helping these people to keep their homes at an adequate temperature (and thus preventing various illnesses at the same time. Some countries where this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Romania

- **green impact investment & financial support –**impact investment fund and capital donations to support local fair energy transition businesses such as:

  i. **A2E Fund –** a fund to support renewable energy projects that promote the environmental, social and economic development of rural communities in developing countries. With 6 editions underway, EDP received over 920 applications and selected 47 projects in Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola and Rwanda, investing €4.5m (2018-2024)

  ii. **EDP Solidarity Energy –** a fund from the 3 foundations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil that supports innovative, sustainable and impactful projects that contribute to a fairer, more inclusive and socially responsible society, through non-refundable donations. It targets conversion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and electric mobility

  iii. **Hope Fund –** a fund that will invest in social purpose organizations with a sustainable business model, that address all types of Fair Energy Transition challenges, with innovative impact solutions in Portugal, Spain and other countries from South America. This investment aims for total/partial capital recovery while traditional philanthropy assumes complete loss of capital from the onset

- **upskilling and reskilling projects –** development of projects within the scope of renewable energy, to meet future labour needs and guarantee that former coal workers, people living in communities close to EDP's production centres and other minorities have job opportunities. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Italy

- **educational projects –** promotion of Educational Programs so that new generations (aged 6 to 16) understand the importance of clean energy sources and their role in decarbonising and mitigating climate change. Some of the countries where this project has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Poland. In United States of America, EDP also funds youth educational organizations like KidWind, FFA, and 4H

- **environmental sustainability projects –** projects aimed at protecting species or the natural heritage, such as cleaning up beaches and oceans or restoring forests, while helping to maintain and strengthen ecosystem services that benefit local communities. Some examples include an underwater clean-up action in Portugal (breaking a Guinness World Record for the largest number of divers in 12h), which also took place in Spain and Singapore, or the Re.Earth project, a pilot project launched in Portugal to create a local circular economy based on light biomass owned by small local landowners. The smallholders clean up their land with the possibility of selling their agroforestry waste. EDP then uses this biomass to create green energy and heat the facilities of social organisations. At the same time, land clearing contributes greatly to preventing forest fires and their harmful environmental and social consequences.

In addition to these initiatives, EDP also invests in Culture through its foundations in Brazil, Spain and Portugal, as well as in Emergency Aid (to deal with natural disasters, wars, etc.) and other specific initiatives to support the needs identified by stakeholders in local communities. The social investment projects developed by EDP and their positive impacts on communities are disclosed in more detail in the Social Investment Report. It is also possible to find information about EDP' social investment projects on the EDP YES – You Empower Society – website.

S3-4_04 – Description of how effectiveness of actions or initiatives in delivering outcomes for affected communities is tracked and assessed

EDP assesses the effectiveness of social investment projects in terms of their ability to create the desired positive impacts on communities through an impact assessment methodology it has developed and which is based on the United Nations' SDGs.This methodology is available for project managers to use to assess the impact of their projects on communities.

EDP also follows the impact measurement methodology developed by B4SI – Business for Societal Impact. The B4SI framework is a structured approach for companies to measure and report their social impact, namely the long-term changes brought about by these activities (impacts). Through this methodology, EDP reports the following outcome indicators:

1. Impact on people

1.1. Depth of impact – enables to assess the degree to which beneficiaries are better off as a result of the activity, identifying three distinct levels of change:

i. connect: the number of people reached by an activity who can report some limited change as a result of the activity (e.g. raised awareness of opportunities to improve literacy skills)

ii. improve: the number of people who can report some substantive improvement in their lives as a result of the activity (e.g. actually able to read better)

iii. transform: the number of people who can report an enduring change in their circumstances, or for whom a change can be observed, as a result of the improvements made (e.g. got a job as a result of improved literacy)

1.2 Type of impact – enables to map the area(s) in which an activity has benefited the people it has reached:

i. behaviour or attitude change: has the activity helped people make behavioural changes that can improve the person's life or life chances or has it challenged negative attitudes or preconceptions, enabling them to make wider, different or more informed choices?

ii. skills or personal effectiveness: has the activity helped people to develop new, or improve existing, skills to enable them to develop academically, in the work place and socially?

iii. quality of life or well-being: has the activity helped people to be healthier, happier or more comfortable (e.g. through improved emotional, social or physical well-being)?

2. Impact on community organizations

The framework also enable to understand the degree to which a beneficiary entity or partner organization has:

i. improved existing / delivered new services

ii. reached more people or spent more time with clients

iii. improved management processes

iv. increased their profile

v. taken on more staff or volunteers.

EDP discloses that Community Gate Keeper monitors the group's activity towards local populations and reports to the Board on impact achieved or avoided. In addition, EDP discloses several initiatives and actions in relation to affected communities and the respective KPIs.

S3-4_05 – Description of processes to identifying what action is needed and appropriate in response to particular actual or potential material negative impact on affected communities

EDP discloses its Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy, with an extensive list of Procedures compulsory throughout the group. It discloses a framework of "stakeholder engagement first steps when entering a community" which includes the steps of "definition of compulsory contributions needed and voluntary contributions possible" and "action plan, including responsibility chain, metrics and evidences (definition of voluntary indicators/ goals)"; the "action plan according to project phase" also includes a phase of planning/licensing to define compensation measures.

In addition, the local stakeholder management teams have a portfolio of the company's social investment/CSR projects, which they present to the local communities in order to jointly identify which CSR initiatives provided by the company might make sense to implement in those communities and which could help to address potential negative impacts caused by the company.

EDP discloses specific information regarding several community initiatives. (Stated at Local stakeholder engagement policy; Social Investment Report; EDP YES Website)

S3-4_06 – Description of approach to taking action in relation to specific material negative impacts on affected communities

EDP discloses its Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy, with an extensive list of Procedures compulsory throughout the group. It discloses a framework of "stakeholder engagement first steps when entering a community" which includes the steps of "definition of compulsory contributions needed and voluntary contributions possible" and "action plan, including responsibility chain, metrics and evidences (definition of voluntary indicators/ goals)"; the "action plan according to project phase" also includes a phase of planning/licensing to define compensation measures.

EDP develops several CSR initiatives in the communities impacted by its operations in order to mitigate and remedy any negative impacts. When local communities are impacted by EDP operations (planning/construction/closure of energy production site or even on assets already in operation), local stakeholders, namely local authorities, are contacted to better understand their needs and expectations in order to develop the projects that best fit their needs. The company's social investment strategy prioritises projects related to Fair energy transition, since the company operates in a sector directly related to it and these are relevant issues for local communities. For example, EDP develops skills development and entrepreneurship support projects aimed at communities affected by the closure of thermal power stations or where new energy production centres will be installed, thus promoting job creation and the integration of more vulnerable people into the labour market, especially green jobs.

This is the case during the planning and installation phase of the Serra da Borborema Wind Farm in Brazil. In the social diagnosis carried out for the Serra da Borborema Wind Farm, a high rate of unemployment was identified among young people who lacked the basic training to get a job in the region. The demands were identified in conjunction with the local authorities and residents will be offered scholarships to take professional qualification courses. In 2023, more than 110 students were trained in a 50/50 partnership with the Town Hall, where 4 courses were offered in 2 different periods: High Voltage Building Electrical Installer, Industrial Machinery Engineer, Bricklayer and Motorbike Manufacturing Mechanic. In 2024, 68 students were trained in the same partnership model, on 3 different courses: Confectioner, Modelling and Computer Programmer. The courses are taught by SENAI and the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service of Paraíba.

In Portugal, several meetings are held with local impacted stakeholders, to inform and be informed on how to mitigate consequences of operation, defining options in an aligned way. Under Networks' projects, whenever appropriate and should the local stakeholders be affected in their lands, trespassed by HT and MT lines, monetary compensations are issued.

The social investment projects developed by EDP and their positive impacts on communities are disclosed in more detail in the Social Investment Report. It is also possible to find information about EDP' social investment projects on the EDP YES – You Empower Society – website.

S3-4_07 – Description of approach to ensuring that processes to provide or enable remedy in event of material negative impacts on affected communities are available and effective in their implementation and outcomes

EDP discloses the "Action plan according to the project phase" which includes the 2nd phase "Planning/Licensing", that highlights the step to "Develop a Local Stakeholders Engagement Plan and define compensation measures". In North America, a Tactics Manual was created, with a timeline to be followed, helping development teams through engagement conversations for maximum efficiency. The Community Engagement Team deploys monthly workshops with all involved with local populations, further endorsing tool to a shared value relation.

With regard to the processes related to social investment/CSR initiatives, EDP has the following guiding documents:

- **Social Investment Policy**, establishes the objectives, corporate strategies and regulations relating to EDP's Social Investment, which is expressed in social responsibility programmes and projects in the community, through its own and collaborative initiatives, donations and volunteering. This policy is available on the edp.com website and in the company's internal regulations

- **Social Investment Management Procedure** – an internal procedure that aims to describe the process of drawing up the annual social investment plan, as well as receiving, analysing and supporting unplanned initiatives. This document is available to all EDP employees in the company's internal regulations repository.

EDP assesses the effectiveness of social investment projects in terms of their ability to remedy the negative impacts caused on communities, through the application of an impact assessment methodology it has developed and which is based on the United Nations SDGs.This methodology is available for project managers to assess the impact of their projects on communities.

In 2024, EDP promoted a transversal impact measurement project with the support of an external partner to find an impact assessment methodology applicable to all projects and easily used by project managers. This project aims to strengthen EDP's impact assessment methodology, addressing the fact that not all projects have a direct correspondence with the SDGs.

This project is underway and will be implemented by the 1st quarter of 2025 and will enable better measurement of the effectiveness of project implementation and outcomes in communities.

S3-4_08 – Description of what action is planned or underway to mitigate material risks arising from impacts and dependencies on affected communities and how effectiveness is tracked / S3-4_09 – Description of what action is planned or underway to pursue material opportunities in relation to affected communities

EDP develops several CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) initiatives in the communities impacted by its operations that create a positive impact on those communities. With more than €30m invested each year in CSR programs around the world, EDP is committed to contribute to the communities with its own initiatives, donations, and volunteering. From Europe to South America, North America, Africa and APAC, EDP develops more than 500 social projects with a strong focus on ensuring a fair energy transition that leaves no-one behind.

While Fair Energy Transition is the overarching global theme, EDP also invests in Culture through its foundations in Brazil, Spain and Portugal, as well as in Emergency relief (to face natural disasters, wars, etc.) and other specific needs to support local communities.

Within Fair Energy Transition, EDP develops social projects across 6 main pillars that drive valuable global alignment. The projects here listed align with the risks and opportunities identified:

- **solar energy projects –** implementation of solar panels to bring the benefits of solar (in self-consumption or solar communities) in schools, rural or disadvantaged communities or social organization all over the world. EDP has implemented more than 1,700 solar panels impacting more than 6,300 people and avoiding the emission of 220 tons of CO_2. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Greece, United States of America

- **energy poverty projects** – offering energy-saving and energy-efficient solutions in the homes of low-income families – e.g. better insulated windows and doors, more efficient equipments, helping these people to keep their homes at an adequate temperature (and thus preventing various illnesses at the same time. Some countries where this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Romania

- **green impact investment & financial support**: impact investment fund and capital donations to support local fair energy transition businesses such as:

  i. **A2E Fund**: a fund to support renewable energy projects that promote the environmental, social and economic development of rural communities in developing countries. With 6 editions underway, EDP received over 920 applications and selected 47 projects in Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola and Rwanda, investing €4.5m (2018-2024)

  ii. **EDP Solidarity Energy**: a fund from the 3 foundations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil that supports innovative, sustainable and impactful projects that contribute to a fairer, more inclusive and socially responsible society, through non-refundable donations. It targets conversion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and electric mobility

  iii. **Hope Fund**: a fund that will invest in social purpose organizations with a sustainable business model, that address all types of Fair Energy Transition challenges, with innovative impact solutions in Portugal, Spain and other countries from South America. This investment aims for total/partial capital recovery while traditional philanthropy assumes complete loss of capital from the onset

- **upskilling and reskilling projects**: development of projects within the scope of renewable energy, to meet future labour needs and guarantee that former coal workers, people living in communities close to EDP's production centres and other minorities have job opportunities. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Italy

- **educational projects**: promotion of educational programs so that new generations (aged 6 to 16) understand the importance of clean energy sources and their role in decarbonising and mitigating climate change. Some of the countries where this project has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Poland

- **environmental sustainability projects**: projects aimed at protecting species or the natural heritage, such as cleaning up beaches and oceans or restoring forests, while helping to maintain and strengthen ecosystem services that benefit local communities. Some examples include an underwater clean-up action in Portugal (breaking a Guinness World Record for the largest number of divers in 12h), which also took place in Spain and Singapore, or the Re.Earth project, a pilot project launched in Portugal to create a local circular economy based on light biomass owned by small local landowners. The smallholders clean up their land with the possibility of selling their agroforestry waste. EDP then uses this biomass to create green energy and heat the facilities of social organisations. At the same time, land clearing contributes greatly to preventing forest fires and their harmful environmental and social consequences.

EDP assesses the effectiveness of social investment projects in terms of their ability to create the desired positive impacts on communities through an impact assessment methodology it has developed and which is based on the United Nations SDGs. This methodology is available for project managers to use to assess the impact of their projects on communities.

In 2024, EDP promoted a transversal impact measurement project with the support of an external partner to find an impact assessment methodology applicable to all projects and that is easily used by focal points. This project aims to strengthen EDP's impact assessment methodology, addressing the fact that not all projects have a direct correspondence with the SDGs.

This project is ongoing and will be implemented by the Q1 2025 and will allow better disclosure of the impact upon communities.

The social investment projects developed by EDP and their positive impacts on communities are disclosed in more detail in the Social Investment Report. It is also possible to find information about EDP' social investment projects on the EDP YES – You Empower Society – website.

In particular, EDP discloses actions taken in North America, Brazil, surroundings of São Manoel Hydroelectric Power Station, La Guajira (Colombia), Greece, etc. in the context of its impact in local and indigenous communities (Social Investment Report 2023; EDP YES Website).

In Vietnam, the Government rose funds to support the rebuild after the YAGI Typhoon. A donation of SGD10.000 was made by EDP, but an extra 200,000VND was made to help the population cope with flooding and homelessness due to the typhoon. The Xuan Thien Facility in Ninh Thuan was deeply involved with the community.

S3-4_10 – Disclosure of whether and how it is ensured that own practices do not cause or contribute to material negative impacts on affected communities

EDP engages with local communities before starting a new project, to deeply diagnose, through independent external studies, the real impacts business will have on the new energy landscape. EDP has a local stakeholder engagement policy, with an extensive list of procedures compulsory throughout the group. Engagement Plans cover a previous DD/ ESIA and will address specific risks. Municipality meetings are held, listening to local topics and aligning the strategy with local powers.

S3-4_11 - Disclosure of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to affected communities

EDP permanently monitors its risks and incidents, eventual crisis and community impacts. They are assessed at international raters surveillance and also through the GRI tables exposed at the Integrated Report, yearly.

Some regions have regulation providing report on events occurred: in Brazil, the Risk and Socio-Environmental Impact Management Report (PR.FT.IST.00009) states that there were no issues related to Human Rights or local communities.

Finally, EDP provides to all stakeholders, the Speak Up whistleblowing channel to facilitate the sharing of stakeholders' complaints. During 2024, There were no complains from affected communities.

S3-4_12 - Disclosure of resources allocated to management of material impacts

EDP discloses the existence of local stakeholder teams and that "Community Gate Keeper monitors the group's activity towards local populations and reports regularly to the EBD and the GSB on impact achieved or avoided. In its Local stakeholder engagement policy, EDP also discloses the governance model and which roles/teams have responsibilities in relation to the policy which has the premise to engage with communities and diagnose real impacts.

EDP carries out several CSR initiatives in the communities affected by its operations, with the aim of preventing, mitigating and remedying any negative impacts and creating a positive impact on those communities.

The resources used to realise these initiatives include contributions in cash, in kind and in time (volunteering), as well as management costs that include, among others, the time that EDP employees allocate to managing and monitoring the projects, consultancy services, communication and travel costs that makes it possible to carry out these projects.

The resources needed to carry out social investment initiatives are planned annually by the companies that make up the EDP Group, and there is a specific budget for their realisation. This plan is always analysed by a team that coordinates EDP's social investment, ensuring that it complies with the objectives and strategic axes defined for social investment and that it is aligned with the group's social investment policy.

EDP has a digital platform that allows employees to report these resources and manage CSR projects, which are then disclosed in the Annual Report, the Social Investment Report and on the EDP YES - You Empower Society - website.

Throughout the year, the use of these resources and compliance with the plan are monitored and internal meetings are held between EDP teams in the various countries where the company operates, to align and share its social investment projects, as well as the implementation of the plan.

In addition to the initiatives planned each year, requests for support are also received from communities. These are received and analysed by the social investment coordination team, which assesses the potential support, taking into account the annual investment plan and the group's strategic objectives, as well as the specific needs of the community where the project takes place. Applications for support can be submitted using a form available on the EDP YES website.

The preparation of the annual social investment plan, as well as receiving, analysing and supporting unplanned initiatives, is described in an internal Social Investment Management procedure.

Projects' CAPEX already comprises the conditioning processes towards social and environmental impact.

S3-4_14 - Disclosure of how participation in industry or multi-stakeholder initiative and undertaking's own involvement is aiming to address material impacts

Recognizing the importance of ecosystems and biodiversity for maintaining the cycles that sustain life on the planet, as part of its CSR initiatives, EDP has partnerships with several organizations in several countries, supporting projects that aim to conserve natural heritage and rehabilitate wildlife. Throughout 2024, EDP also contributed with several corporate volunteering actions, where EDP employees actively engaged in initiatives focused on protecting ecosystems, such as beach clean-ups or reforestation, in several of the countries where it is present. In 2024, EDP also supported underwater clean-up projects that contributed to the removal of marine litter in Portugal, Spain and Singapore.

Forest fires are a significant problem with high social and environmental costs and one major cause is the excessive presence of light biomass (bushes, etc.). However, small producers cannot afford the harvesting and legislation is forcing them to cut the trees in the boundaries of their lands at their own expense. That is turning the forest less profitable, enhancing rural poverty and making people abandon their lands. In order to help mitigate these negative impacts, in 2024, EDP launched the Re.Earth project pilot in Portugal. Through this project, EDP financially rewards producers who carry

out this removal, also using the collected biomass to bring energy to key structures of the communities, while reducing the possibility of forest fires.

EDP also supports awareness/education projects on biodiversity and the circular economy, or projects that promote knowledge about the consequences of climate change and the role of renewable energy in its mitigation. EDP's educational initiatives span several countries, aiming to equip young minds with knowledge about sustainable energy technologies. These programs utilize innovative approaches such as interactive sessions, practical projects, and virtual reality to engage participants and foster a deeper appreciation for sustainable energy solutions. One example is the Energy Academy program, an educational activity that aims to explain to young people the difference between the different types of energy generation technologies. The sessions consist of leading students through the world of renewable energies using children's characters representing solar, hydraulic, wind, geothermal and biomass energy, accompanied by videos and interactive presentations allowing them to learn about their different characteristics in an easy and attractive way. As part of this program, a dedicated website was also developed, where students and teachers can find the content to be used in the sessions. Another initiative is the 'Conversas com Energia' (Conversations with Energy) in Portugal, aimed at promoting knowledge and dialogue around the challenges of the climate emergency, energy, and sustainability. Each session is a unique experience that promotes debate between a group of young people and a different speaker about the past, present, and future of our planet.

These initiatives are disclosed on the EDP YES website, under the YES to the Planet axis, as well as in the annual social investment report.

S3-4_15 - Disclosure of whether and how affected communities play role in decisions regarding design and implementation of programmes or investments

When preparing and deciding on the implementation of social investment projects, both those developed by EDP (its own projects) and in the case of projects developed by external organisations supported by EDP, local communities are consulted/involved in this process.

For example, when local communities are impacted by the construction of a new energy production site, or even on assets already in operation, local stakeholders, namely local authorities, are contacted to better understand their needs and expectations in order to develop the projects that best fit their needs - EDP even has a portfolio of initiatives that is presented to local stakeholders.

These action plans serve to ensure good relations with local communities for projects in operation, and also serve to facilitate the processing of new projects and obtaining the social licence to operate in these locations.

EDP' Social investment projects are communicated to the various stakeholders through the EDP Y.E.S - You Empower Society website, ensuring an integrated narrative about the EDP Group's social investment. In its Social Investment Report, EDP discloses information about several initiatives that includes details about engagement with communities.

S3-4_16 - Information about intended or achieved positive outcomes of programmes or investments for affected communities

Below, for EDP's global social investment programmes, are the respective positive impacts on local communities:

- **Solidarity Solar Project -** implementation of solar panels to bring the benefits of solar (in self-consumption or solar communities) in schools, rural or disadvantaged communities or social organization all over the world. EDP has implemented more than 1,700 solar panels impacting more than 6,300 people and avoiding the emission of 220 tons of CO_2. Some countries were this has been developed: Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Greece, United States of America.

- **Energy Inclusion Project -** offering energy-saving and energy-efficient solutions in the homes of low-income families - e.g. better insulated windows and doors, more efficient equipments, helping these people to keep their homes at an adequate temperature (and thus preventing various illnesses at the same time. EDP has intervened in more than 820 homes, impacting more than 3,000 people. Some countries where this has been developed: Brazil, Portugal, Spain, Poland and Romania.

- **A2E Fund -** a fund to support renewable energy projects that promote the environmental, social and economic development of rural communities in developing countries. With 6 editions underway, EDP received over 920 applications and selected 47 projects in Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola and Rwanda, investing €4.5m (2018-2024); These projects have impacted more than 8 million people.

- **EDP Solidarity Energy -** a fund from the 3 foundations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil that supports innovative, sustainable and impactful projects that contribute to a fairer, more inclusive and socially responsible society, through non-refundable donations. It targets conversion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and electric mobility. Since 2004, 744 projects have been realised, impacting more than 2.4 million people

- **Upskilling and Reskilling Projects -** Development of projects within the scope of renewable energy, to meet future labour needs and guarantee that former coal workers, people living in communities close to EDP's production centres and other minorities have job opportunities. It also

contributes to population retention in rural areas, by creating local employment opportunities. Some countries where this has been developed: Brazil, Portugal, Spain, Italy, United States of America.

- **Energy Academy Projec**t: educational activity that aims to explain to young people the difference between the different types of energy generation technologies and make them understand the importance of clean energy sources and their role in decarbonization and mitigating climate change. The sessions consist of leading students through the world of renewable energies using children's characters representing solar, hydraulic, wind, geothermal and biomass energy, accompanied by videos and interactive presentations allowing them to learn about their different characteristics in an easy and attractive way. As part of this program, a dedicated website was also developed, where students and teachers can find the content to be used in the sessions. Some countries where this has been developed: Portugal, Spain and Brazil.

- **Environmental sustainability projects**: projects aimed at protecting species or the natural heritage, such as cleaning up beaches and oceans or restoring forests, while helping to maintain and strengthen ecosystem services that benefit local communities. Some examples include an underwater clean-up action in Portugal (breaking a Guinness World Record for the largest number of divers in 12h), which also took place in Spain and Singapore, or the Re.Earth project, a pilot project launched in Portugal to create a local circular economy based on light biomass owned by small local landowners. The smallholders clean up their land with the possibility of selling their agroforestry waste. EDP then uses this biomass to create green energy and heat the facilities of social organisations. At the same time, land clearing contributes greatly to preventing forest fires and their harmful environmental and social consequences.

The social investment projects developed by EDP and their positive impacts on communities are disclosed in more detail in the Social Investment Report. It is also possible to find information about EDP' social investment projects on the EDP YES – You Empower Society – website.

S3-4_17 – Explanation of the approximate scope of affected communities covered by the described social investment or development programmes, and, where applicable, the rationale for why selected communities were chosen

The scope of communities benefiting from EDP' social investment programmes include those affected by the closure/opening of new power stations, communities in developing countries, indigenous communities, people with some type of vulnerability in the communities impacted by EDP's operations (homeless, low-income, affected by some type of physical or mental illness, elderly people or those in a situation of social exclusion), local social entrepreneurs, emergency relief teams, among others. The rationale for selecting the communities includes:

- Communities who reside or work in the area of a given EDP project
- Communities impacted positively or negatively by EDP operations
- Communities in places where EDP intends to expand its business and obtain a social license to operate
- Communities with which EDP intends to improve relations and obtain their goodwill
- Communities in which EDP intends to reinforce its brand awareness.

In its Social Investment Report, EDP discloses information about various CSR programs and initiatives, as well as the communities covered.

S3-4_19 – Description of internal functions that are involved in managing impacts and types of action taken by internal functions to address negative and advance positive impacts

The existence of local stakeholder teams is monitored by the Community Gate Keeper, over the group's activity towards local populations. The group reports to the EBD and the GSB on impact achieved or avoided. In its Local stakeholder engagement policy, EDP also discloses the governance model and which roles/teams have responsibilities in relation to the policy which has the premise to engage with communities and diagnose real impacts. E.G., The CRC, "Community Relations Coordinator" figure was created in North America for EDP to be close to any situation needed to address throughout the region."

In addition to the functions described in the Local stakeholder engagement policy, EDP also created an office dedicated to defining the global social investment strategy – Social Impact Coordination Office – aiming to maximize the EDP Group's social impact, ensuring the alignment of all vehicles of social investment of the EDP Group, including its Foundations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil (Instituto EDP).

S3.MDR-T_01-13 - Targets set to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to affected communities

In 2021, EDP carried out a review of its social investment strategy, with the support of external consultants who brought together all internal stakeholders involved in social investment projects. From this joint work, an objective was defined to invest around €30m/year in social impact projects, between 2021 and 2030, focusing mainly on supporting projects related to the Fair Energy Transition, in line with the company's business area, and should represent around 45% of the investment. At the same time, EDP maintains access to culture as a fundamental axis of its social strategy, as it believes in the positive impact of culture on the development of society. Subsequently, in 2022, EDP presented its public commitment to invest more than €300m (corresponding to €30m per year) by 2030 in social investment projects, demonstrating its commitment to accelerating decarbonization and achieving carbon neutrality, leaving no one behind.

In addition, a corporate department was also created responsible for supervising, coordinating and executing social investment projects at the global level of the group in the various countries. The teams involved in social investment projects also have a digital platform where they report their initiatives, investments and results achieved. Compliance with investment objectives is permanently monitored by the corporate team, and the EDP Group's Business Units and Foundations are also involved and informed in periodic meetings to monitor the objectives set.

The focus on projects that promote access to clean energy in developing countries is another commitment that was reinforced: given the impact of Access to Energy projects on the benefiting communities, EDP's executive board of directors decided to double the budget available in 2022, in the 4th edition of the A2E Fund (Access to Energy) to €1m, this being the amount available annually for subsequent editions. In addition to the increase in the overall value, the value to be awarded per selected application was also increased to between 50 thousand and 150 thousand euros. This is a significant change that will allow the development of more robust projects with greater impact on communities, both in terms of the number of organizations supported and the number of people benefiting.

All supported projects present periodic reports describing the activities carried out, costs incurred and photographic samples proving execution. Until the 5th edition, some projects were selected for a physical visit by an EDP manager designated for monitoring. For the 6th edition (2024/2025), local consultants were hired to monitor all projects selected in this edition.

In addition to these global investment targets, specific targets are also defined for each project, namely in terms of outputs (e.g. number of beneficiaries to be reached, installed capacity) or impact indicators that are appropriate to the scope of the project (e.g. number of jobs created), with the progress and achievement of these targets being monitored by project managers. In the case of a project from an external entity supported by EDP, the results of the targets are determined by the external entity (sometimes with the support of EDP) and communicated by the entities to EDP, as provided for in the protocols signed with the entities at the beginning of the project.

S3-5_01 - Disclosure of whether and how affected communities were engaged directly in setting targets

In some cases, while negotiating with local authorities and local population, the targets are designed as a team work, with specific goals addressed by both sides. When such is the case, they'll be specifically addressed at the Action Plan, which is then public evidence.

For the social investment projects developed or supported by EDP, specific targets are set appropriate to the scope of the project, both in terms of outputs (e.g. number of beneficiaries to be reached, installed capacity) and outcomes (e.g. number of jobs created). These targets are defined prior to the realisation of the projects and, both in EDP's own projects and in projects developed by external entities supported by EDP, local communities are consulted/involved in their definition.

For example, when local communities are impacted by the construction of a new energy production site, or even on assets already in operation, local stakeholders, namely local authorities, are contacted to better understand their needs and expectations in order to develop the projects that best fit their needs (EDP even has a portfolio of initiatives that is presented to stakeholders). Once the most suitable project has been selected, specific targets are set together with the stakeholders to gauge whether the project has contributed to achieving what was intended and addressing local needs.

These action plans serve to ensure good relations with local communities for projects in operation, and also serve to facilitate the processing of new projects and obtaining the social licence to operate in these locations.

S3-5_02 - Disclosure of whether and how affected communities were engaged directly in tracking performance against targets

Some cases specify at the engagement plan, other just rely on local communication/ reputation and regular public evaluation, disclosed at internal and external reports.

In addition to the joint definition (EDP and local stakeholders) of metrics and targets for social investment projects, the same applies to their follow-up and measurement.

For example, in the case of a project developed by an external organisation in local communities, with the support of EDP, the results of the targets are measured by the external organisation and communicated to EDP's project managers. The targets set and the need to monitor their progress and reporting are even included in the collaboration protocols signed between EDP and the external organisations, even before the project begins.

In the case of EDP's own projects, the progress and realisation of the targets set are monitored and reported on by EDP's project managers with the support of local stakeholders.

EDP project managers also have access to an internal digital platform where they report on the social investment initiatives for which they are responsible, including the results of the indicators and the achievement of the defined targets.

S3-5_03 - Disclosure of whether and how affected communities were engaged directly in identifying lessons or improvements as result of undertaking's performance

Depending on the investment rate, or the risks taken, there are further assessments done by external entities. When that is not the case, local teams hear the population regularly to further identify and address any discomforts, or acknowledge achievements – these are usually shared with local media and internal networks upon timeline landmarks.

After contacting local communities and listening to their perception of what went well and what could have been done differently, EDP project managers are also encouraged to share lessons learned and best practices internally within the scope of their projects. These are shared in regular meetings held between project managers from the various EDP companies in different countries, as well as on the digital platform for reporting social investment initiatives, which has its own field for this purpose.

An example is the Energy Transition Project from Águeda, central Portugal. Identifying impacts that were not addressed previously, EDP and the Municipality reached an agreement for new initiative to be develloped under the action plan, enhancing the mitigation and strengthening the local population quality of life.

S3-5_04 - Disclosure of intended outcomes to be achieved in lives of affected communities

The methodology disclosed in S3-4_04 is available for project managers to assess the impact of their projects on communities, ensuring that the same indicators and respective targets are used for projects with similar desired effects, making it possible to collect the same type of data in a comparable way over time. These indicators and the achievement of established targets are reported on a digital platform that ensures that there is a history over time.

The chosen indicators and respective targets are applied depending on the type of project and include measuring and setting targets for output indicators: e.g. number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, average learning hours per person (h), Installed renewable energy (kWp), number of jobs created, Recovered natural area (ha). The progress and achievement of the targets are monitored by project managers.

EDP assesses the achievement of defined targets in terms of their ability to create the desired outcomes on communities, through an impact assessment methodology it has developed and which is based on the United Nations SDGs.

In 2024, EDP promoted a transversal project to review its impact measurement methodology with the support of an external partner to find an impact assessment methodology applicable to all projects and that is easily used by focal points. This project aims to strengthen EDP's impact assessment methodology, addressing the fact that not all projects have a direct correspondence with the SDGs.

This project is ongoing and will be implemented by the Q1 2025 and will allow better disclosure of the impact upon communities.

S3-5_05 - Information about stability over time of target in terms of definitions and methodologies to enable comparability

EDP assesses the effectiveness of social investment projects in terms of their ability to create the desired positive impacts on communities, through an impact assessment methodology it has developed and which is based on the United Nations SDGs. This methodology is available for project managers to assess the impact of their projects on communities, ensuring that the same indicators and respective targets are used for projects with similar desired effects, making it possible to collect the same type of data in a comparable way over time. These indicators and the achievement of

established targets are then reported on a digital platform that ensures that there is a history over time.

In 2024, EDP promoted a transversal impact measurement project with the support of an external partner to find an impact assessment methodology applicable to all projects and easily used by the focal points. This project aims to strengthen EDP's impact assessment methodology by reinforcing existing indicators, always with the premise of maintaining the standardisation of the indicators used and comparability over time. This project is underway and will be implemented by the 1st quarter of 2025 and will allow for better dissemination of the impact on communities.

S3-5_06 - Disclosure of references to standards or commitments on which target is based

EDP assesses the effectiveness of social investment projects and the achievement of defined targets in terms of their ability to create the desired positive impacts on communities, through an impact assessment methodology it has developed and which is based on the United Nations SDGs.

EDP also follows the impact measurement methodology developed by B4SI - Business for Societal Impact. The B4SI framework is a structured approach for companies to measure and report their social impact, namely through investment in the business community (ICC), investments in innovation of the company's products, services or operations, as well as operating expenses with procurement processes, which create a clearly defined and demonstrable social impact. The B4SI categorises activities into inputs, outputs and impacts, providing guidance on how to assess the resources contributed (inputs), the immediate results achieved (outputs) and the long-term changes brought about by these activities (impacts). B4SI emphasises the alignment of community investments with broader business strategies to ensure that they not only benefit society, but also contribute to the company's long-term objectives.

EDP also has a transversal project underway with the aim of strengthening its impact measurement methodology, with the support of an external partner for this purpose. In addition to the SDGs, this methodology is also based on the Impact Management Project (IMP) framework. From 2016 to 2018, the Impact Management Project (IMP) brought together a Community of Practitioners of more than 3,000 companies and investors to build a global consensus on how we measure, improve and publicise our positive and negative impacts (also known as 'impact management'). The resulting consensus (or 'standards') provides a common logic to help companies and investors understand their impacts on people and the planet, so they can reduce the negative and increase the positive.

EDP's Social Investment policy, which establishes the objectives, corporate strategies and regulations relating to EDP's social investment, and which is publicly available on the edp.com website, also describes the internal and external references in which the policy has been taken into consideration/aligned (section 4. References):

External References

The Social Investment Policy applies the principles and methodologies referred to in the following documents:

- ISO 26000 – Social Responsibility
- Principles for Responsible Investment – United Nations
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – United Nations
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines
- B4SI – Business for Societal Impact

Internal References

The Social Investment Policy must be interpreted in conjunction with the following EDP policies and commitments:

- Principles of Sustainable Development
- EDP Group Integrity Policy
- Social Investment Management Procedure
- EDP Group Stakeholder Relationship Policy and Stakeholder Segmentation Model
- Local Stakeholder Engagement Policy
- EDP Group Stakeholder Management Methodology Guide (includes Local Stakeholder Engagement Plan)
- EDP Group Interest Representation Policy
- EDP Group Code of Ethics
- Materiality Guide for the EDP Group

- Volunteering Policy
- EDP's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals
- Statutes of Fundação EDP, Fundación EDP and Instituto EDP
- Procedure for Integrity Due Diligence of Third Parties and Employee Candidates (IDD)
- Procedure for Relationship with Politically Exposed Persons (PEP)
- Procedure for Donations and Sponsorships
- Procedure for Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest.

ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users

S4.SBM-3_01 - All consumers and end-users who can be materially impacted by undertaking are included in scope of disclosure under ESRS 2 / S4.SBM-3_02 - Description of types of consumers and end-users subject to material impacts / S4.SBM-3_03 - Type of consumers and end-users subject to material impacts by own operations or through value chain

EDP serves a variety of consumers and end-users, including both residential and business customers, from a range of products and services, spanning from energy supply to solutions in energy efficiency, electric mobility, and decentralized solar energy.

In Iberia, the regulatory framework defines the separation of distribution (regulated market), supply (liberalised and regulated market) and supply in the regulated market. While, in Portugal, EDP operates in the three activities through independent companies, in Spain it is present in distribution (regulated market) and supply (liberalised market). In Brazil, in the states of São Paulo and Espírito Santo, EDP operates in the regulated market, in distribution and supply, as well as in supply in the liberalized market.

All these consumers (e.g..: domestic, industrial, small and medium-sized enterprises) and end-users (e.g..: local communities, promoter) of the distribution and commercial system operators are included in the scope of the disclosure.

Regarding vulnerable customers, EDP thoroughly applies the service guarantees specified by regulation and which aim to protect priority customers from interruptions in the supply of energy (Chapter X, sections I and II - Customers with special needs and priority customers of the Regulation on Service Quality in the Electricity and Natural Gas sector). Priority customers of EDP include health services, security forces, firefighters, civil protection, maritime and air safety, and penitentiary facilities. These customers are protected from energy supply interruptions and receive priority in service restoration.

EDP adapts its information and communication systems to ensure that customers with disabilities, such as those with limited vision, hearing, oral communication, or olfactory deficits, receive the same levels of quality service and rights as other customers in accordance with Chapter X, sections I and II - Customers with special needs and priority customers of the Regulation on Service Quality in the Electric and Natural Gas sector.

S4.SBM-3_04 - Material negative impacts occurrence (consumers and end-users)

There is a risk of incidents involving customers who purchase products or services from EDP, ranging from misuse of the product or service to equipment malfunctions, service interruptions, or accidents with serious consequences for customers. Additionally, while contractual agreements are in place to prevent misuse of customer information by service providers, there remains a risk of inappropriate handling. To mitigate these impacts, EDP implements robust measures such as proactive maintenance of equipment, clear user guidance, service continuity plans, and strict data protection protocols. These efforts align with the company's commitment to ensuring safety, reliability, and trust in its operations.

Furthermore, electricity supply service interruptions or disruptions can occur, and complaints (both technical and commercial) may be subject to compensation. Delays in connection requests are subject to a penalty system, and the unavailability of data to the market is also subject to penalties.

S4.SBM-3_05 - Description of activities that result in positive impacts and types of consumers and end-users that are positively affected or could be positively affected

EDP's products/services, in general, have a positive impact on the business and lives of customers and society, since they involve improving the energy efficiency and self consumption through tools available online that help customers improve their energy management (solutions such as being part of solar communities, all household electric appliances).

S4.SBM-3_06 - Description of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on consumers and end-users

The double materiality assessment identified several opportunities, such as portfolio diversification, which allows a company to capture a broader customer base. The shift in consumer behaviour, with a focus on sustainability, drives demand for sustainable products and services. Prioritizing customer satisfaction and offering solutions positions a company for growth and competitiveness, enhancing its reputation as a brand. Additionally, grievance mechanisms allow consumers and end-users to voice concerns or report issues, allowing for timely resolution and building trust and accountability.

The material risks stem from energy price volatility, which can impact financial performance, investments, supply chain, compliance, and competitiveness. Customer debt and legal compliance

with regulatory standards are also critical. Additionally, ensuring that all products and services meet safety standards is essential.

S4.SBM-3_07 - Disclosure of whether and how understanding of how consumers and end-users with particular characteristics, working in particular contexts, or undertaking particular activities may be at greater risk of harm has been developed

EDP monitors priority clients and/or those with social needs and with additional critical risk, in order to provide the best response to their needs. EDP provides several opportunities for customer feedback at all stages of the customer journey, allowing for various moments of input that aim to improve and correct internal processes, make communications clearer, simpler, and more efficient, and develop our range of products and services.

We provide satisfaction/feedback surveys through different channels to address questions, requests for contract changes, equipment installations, and technical assistance.

As an essential service for economy and society, we are a socially responsible company, and EDP recognises that the activities inherent to the commercialisation and distribution of electricity have an impact on the consumers and end users by own operations or through value chain located in our distribution areas. That is why, the security and quality of supply are the key aspects for customers, specially energy cuts in customers whose uninterrupted access to energy is vital for their well-being or essential services such as hospitals, care facilities, emergency response centres, data centres, and other essential infrastructure providers whose operations rely heavily on uninterrupted power supply for public safety and societal well-being.

S4.SBM-3_08 - Disclosure of which of material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on consumers and end-users are impacts on specific groups

There is a risk of incidents involving customers and end-user that are affected with energy cuts or service interruptions with serious consequences, specially in vulnerable costumers or essential services, that means contracts of public administrations and public bodies, may be considered essential and therefore must have special protection so that the electricity supply cannot be suspended.

S4.MDR-P_01-06 - Policies to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to consumers and end-users / S4-1_01 - Policies to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to affected consumers and end-users, including specific groups or all consumers / end-users

- Personal Data Protection Policy that are critical to protect against vulnerability of customer data and networks IT and OT systems: it outlines the company's commitment to protecting the privacy and confidentiality of personal data collected, processed, and stored within its operations. This policy typically covers principles such as lawful and fair processing, transparency, purpose limitation, data minimization, accuracy, storage limitation, integrity, and confidentiality. Additionally, it may detail procedures for obtaining consent, ensuring data security, handling data breaches, and complying with data subject rights. The policy is designed to ensure compliance with relevant data protection laws and regulations and to foster trust and condense among stakeholders regarding EDP's handling of personal data.

- Human and Labour Rights Policy: it outlines the organization's commitment to upholding fundamental human rights and labour standards across its operations. The policy articulates principles and guidelines for ensuring the fair treatment of employees, contractors, and stakeholders, including provisions related to non-discrimination, fair wages, safe working conditions, and freedom of association. By adhering to this policy, EDP Group aims to promote dignity, equality, and social responsibility throughout its workforce and supply chain.

- Safety Policy: it outlines the overarching principles and guidelines that govern health and safety practices across the organization. Its purpose is to ensure a safe and healthy work environment for all employees, contractors, and stakeholders. By adhering to this policy, EDP Group aims to prevent accidents, injuries, and illnesses, while promoting a culture of safety and well-being throughout its operations.

- Environmental Policy, that articulates the company's commitment to sustainable practices and environmental stewardship across Climate Change , Circular Economy & Biodiversity.

- Code of Ethics establish clear standards for responsible and ethical behaviour in customer interactions and service delivery.

- Considering quality of service and network resilience are essential for minimizing service interruptions for customers and end users, EDP has in place a Business Continuity Policy, approved in 2023 , that is based on continuous improvement and considers a set of guiding principles, in line with international good practices of Business Continuity, to enable EDP to

develop mechanisms for preventing, preparing, responding to and mitigating disruptive situations.

S4-1_04 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to engagement with consumers and/or end-users

The primary channel for raising concerns is the Speak Up Channel, available 24/7, which is available to all stakeholders on the company website (view S4-3_02).

Additionally, EDP continually invests in developing channels and means for resolving complaints and claims, as well as in improving the customer experience, such as institutional website (www.edp.pt), a mobile application, customer service line (213 535 353) and stores across the country. In addition to facilitating conventional customer service channels, alternative solutions to those provided for by law are made available, such as the Customer Ombudsperson and participation in citizenship initiatives, such as the Complaints Portal. In Portugal, EDP has a Customer Ombudsperson, an independent entity whose mission is to assess customer complaints in cases where they are not satisfied with the responses given in the conventional system.

S4-1_05 - Disclosure of general approach in relation to measures to provide and (or) enable remedy for human rights impacts

The company has an Integrity Due Diligence (IDD) process to identify integrity-related disputes or potential human rights abuses in business partners. Through this IDD process, it is possible to ensure that EDP's service providers comply with the premises of the code of ethics and human rights, thereby providing clients with the assurance of ethical and responsible business practices.

S4-1_06 - Description of whether and how policies are aligned with relevant internationally recognised instruments

EDP has a Human and Labour Rights Policy, which transposes the main commitments of the organization in this area. Through this Policy, EDP is committed to respect and implement the necessary measures to align with international standards (international standards and directives, treaties and conventions).

The frameworks underpinning both the Human Rights Policy and the related due diligence processes, as well as specific measures for the protection of human rights, are outlined below. EDP respects and aligns its operations and organizational structure with the definition of human rights as established in the International Bill of Human Rights, ensuring the identification of the universal human rights the company is committed to safeguarding.

Additionally, EDP is committed to complying with the principles set forth by the United Nations, through both the UN Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Finally, the company pledges to adopt the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, committing to carrying out a comprehensive due diligence process on human rights across its direct and indirect operations. The Company is also committed to establish whistle-blowing and complaint channels and to engage consumers and end-users to ensure that it has the same measures in place.

S4-1_07 - Disclosure of extent and indication of nature of cases of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises that involve consumers and/or end-users

There were no reported cases in this context.

S4-2_01 - Disclosure of whether and how perspectives of consumers and end-users inform decisions or activities aimed at managing actual and potential impacts

EDP conducts, on a yearly basis, satisfaction surveys with its B2B and B2C customers, which contribute with information that feeds the materiality analysis.

In terms of commercial service quality, complaints and customer satisfaction are monitored and improvement actions are identified and implemented annually.

The digitalisation of services to speed up the energy transition (Digital balcony) as well as the complete installation of smart meters in all customers optimise energy systems and contribute to greater grid automation and intelligence and provides digital platforms to support market facilitation (service simplification).

S4-2_02 - Engagement occurs with consumers and end-users or their legitimate representatives directly, or with credible proxies / S4-2_03 - Disclosure of stage at which engagement occurs, type of engagement and frequency of engagement

The primary channel for raising concerns is the Speak Up Channel, available 24/7, which is available to all stakeholders on the company website (see also S4-3_02).

EDP continually invests in developing channels and means for resolving complaints and claims, as well as in improving the customers and end users experience. In addition to facilitating conventional customer service channels, alternative solutions to those provided for by law are made available, such as the Customer Ombudsperson.

Fostering customer's engaging, in 2024 Networks implemented CSAT (Customer Satisfaction) that is a measurement used to quantify the degree to which customers are satisfied with a service, product or experience. The results would be used to improve the customer experience, their relationship with the EDP and their image of the Networks business.

Additionally, Networks Spain, measure the customer satisfaction level according to the NPS (Net Promoter Score) index, which rates the customers' likelihood to recommend something on a scale from 0 to 10, the data of which are gathered through a simple survey. For continuous improvement this action is also monitored in the ESG Masterplan.

Satisfaction surveys are conducted weekly by entities external to Networks, processing a simple sample of all contacts managed in the previous week. For commercial customers, satisfaction surveys are conducted annually by an external entity after the product or service has been installed. Customer support channels are available every day for any customer support needs.

Customer and end-users support channels are available every day for any customer support. The distribution company's telephone breakdown channel is operational 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Customer satisfaction surveys are periodically monitored by the Customers management areas in a framework of a continuous collaboration and an end-to-end approach to processes that strengthens our commitment to delivering a customer-centric continuous improvement experience.

S4-2_04 - Disclosure of function and most senior role within undertaking that has operational responsibility for ensuring that engagement happens and that results inform undertakings approach

The Stakeholder Management at EDP is managed by the Policy, Regulation & Stakeholders, further led by the Stakeholder & European Affairs Center of Excellence.The member of Executive Board of Directors chairing this function has the most senior role.

The communication at EDP's commercial services is managed by the Heads of Marketing Segments for B2C and B2B customers, with the support of the most senior role in the Executive Board of Directors.

The communication at EDP Networks is managed by the Heads of "Customer management" in Portugal and by "Development, Access & Customer Management" in Spain, with the support of the most senior role in the Executive Board of Directors.

S4-2_05 - Disclosure of how effectiveness of engagement with consumers and end-users is assessed

EDP assesses the effectiveness of engagement with consumers and end-users through satisfaction questionnaires, which may include metrics related to sustainability. This enables a more detailed analysis of key indicators to be monitored. Additionally, the B2C Marketing Department, the Digital Channels Division, the Contact Center, and the Corporate Stakeholders Division employ various mechanisms to evaluate engagement, such as periodic customer surveys, feedback collection through digital platforms, and data analysis from interactions. These efforts ensure a comprehensive understanding of customer needs and the continuous improvement of engagement strategies.

Networks assesses the effectiveness of engagement with consumers and end-users through weekly CSAT (satisfaction questionnaires) and also in Spain NPS (customer loyalty) which includes 4 touch points as call centre experience, breakdowns, complaints experience and work orders. This enables a more detailed analysis of the consumer´s experience.

Additionally, the stakeholder management is carried out in accordance with the EDP Stakeholder Engagement Policy and the EDP's Stakeholder Relations Management Methodological Guide. The starting point is an effective identification of the stakeholders and organisations of interest to the group, at any point in the life cycle of the projects and businesses, their involvement, and their relevance. In terms of stakeholder management, the purpose of the action is to build and strengthen relationships of trust, share knowledge and relevant information, anticipate challenges, and identify

new opportunities for cooperation in the face of the challenges that the EDP Group confronts in all the countries in which it operates.

S4-2_06 - Disclosure of steps taken to gain insight into perspectives of consumers and end-users / consumers and end-users that may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and (or) marginalised

EDP scrupulously applies the service guarantees specified by regulation (Article 103 of the Regulation on Service Quality in the Electricity and Natural Gas sector) and which aim to protect priority customers from interruptions in the supply of energy. Priority customers are informed individually about supply interruptions that are subject to prior notice, with the minimum adequate prior notice, and have priority in the restoration of service in the event of breakdowns. Priority clients are health services, security forces, firefighters, civil protection, maritime and air safety, and penitentiary facilities. Similarly, for customers with special needs, with limited vision, hearing or oral communication or olfactory deficit, EDP adapts its information and communication systems and guarantees the same levels of quality of service and rights available to other customers (Article 100 of the Regulation on Service Quality in the Electric and Natural Gas sector). EDP also provides the "Safe Invoice" service, which covers situations of involuntary unemployment, temporary incapacity for work or total and permanent disability.

In Brazil, the social tariff benefits low-income families with discounts, and indigenous and Quilombola families receive discounts based on consumption limits, in accordance with the Law no. 12.212/2010 and Decree no. 7.583/2011.

S4-3_01 - Disclosure of general approach to and processes for providing or contributing to remedy where undertaking has identified that it connected with a material negative impact on consumers and end-users

EDP provides multiple contact channels to promptly address customer concerns, ensuring that any issue is directed to specialized teams.

Here are some processes that address directly the negative impact of price fluctuation on consumers and end-users:

- strategy for the advanced procurement of energy in wholesale markets, phased throughout the previous year, to protect the customer from unexpected fluctuations in market conditions
- contracts without commitment, with fast switching processes and no cost to the customer, ensure that the customer is free to change if they find a more economical offer
- contracts with a price guarantee for a period of 3 to 12 months, depending on market evolution, but ensuring price stability for customers
- communication of price revisions with a 30-day notice period before the new prices come into effect, allows the customer to search for a more competitive offer in the market before feeling the impact of price increases.

Moreover, EDP promotes energy inclusion through educational initiatives and support programs such as Energia Solidária and Solidarity Solar, which install self-consumption solar panels in underprivileged communities, reducing energy costs for economically vulnerable families. These efforts reflect EDP's commitment to consumer protection, sustainability, and minimizing the impact of price fluctuations in the energy sector.

S4-3_02 - Disclosure of specific channels in place for consumers and end-users to raise concerns or needs directly with undertaking and have them addressed / S4-3_03 - Disclosure of processes through which undertaking supports or requires availability of channels / S4-3_09 - Disclosure of whether and how consumers and/or end-users are able to access channels at level of undertaking they are affected by

The primary channel for raising concerns is the Speak Up Channel, available 24/7, which is available to all stakeholders on the company website. This channel allows individuals to report any behaviour they perceive as violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, or legal requirements. The Speak Up Channel ensures that all complaints are treated confidentially and that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

Complaints can be submitted through various means, including online forms, face-to-face meetings, or videoconferences. The company guarantees that all reports received will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and in accordance with data protection regulations. Additionally, the company provides the option for anonymous reporting, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower remains unknown to those affected or investigated unless expressly authorized by the whistleblower.

To guarantee uninterrupted service, a dedicated maintenance team is on standby around the clock. This team is responsible for monitoring the system's integrity and promptly addressing any technical

issues that may arise. This proactive approach ensures that the communication channels remain operational, providing a reliable means for individuals to report concerns confidentially and securely.

The investigation process is managed by the Ethics & Compliance Officer (ECO) and the Ethics Commission, ensuring that all complaints are handled impartially and without conflicts of interest. The ECO is responsible for maintaining a secure communication channel with the whistleblower and ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and internal policies.

Additionally, customers have a series of 24x7 communication channels (stores, telephone, EDP's website and app) where they can request information, ask for services or discuss issues with their contracts, supply or consumption. A telephone channel is available in the event of network breakdowns, and a customer complaint resolution department is available to resolve any complaints about services.

Additional channels such as Customer Ombudsperson, Complaint's Portal (in Portugal) are also available (please refer to S4-1_04).

S4-3_04 - Disclosure of how issues raised and addressed are tracked and monitored and how effectiveness of channels is ensured

As stated in the company Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure, the process begins with the receipt of a complaint, that is registered and filed in the complaint management support tool. All reports are automatically assigned a sequential number by the platform and cannot be modified or deleted. This ensures that all complaints and their respective investigations are documented and maintained with strict confidentiality and data protection measures.

The channel was, in 2023, submitted to an internal audit.

Regarding the other channels (contact centres, telephone and stores) the process includes registering the request and analysing it through assisted channels interactions. If needed the request is forwarded to the middle office for further analysis. The final steps involve contacting the customer with the response, sending a written response, and closing the request.

S4-3_05 - Disclosure of whether and how it is assessed that consumers and end-users are aware of and trust structures or processes as way to raise their concerns or needs and have them addressed

EDP provides multiple contact channels to ensure customers can effectively raise concerns and have their issues addressed by specialized teams. At the time of sale, all contact details are shared through contracts and explained by dedicated specialists. Additionally, customers receive regular communications via email with essential information such as price changes and new services, always including multiple contact options such as phone numbers, website links, and store locations.

EDP ensures consumer awareness and trust in these structures through a variety of accessible communication channels, including its official website, phone support, physical service locations, and digital platforms such as EDP Online, the mobile app, and WhatsApp. To assess customer perception and trust, the company actively monitors satisfaction levels, with results in 2024 for B2C - Portugal electricity customers of 8,06 (in a scale of 0-10). Additionally, EDP provides structured complaint management systems, including an independent Customer Ombudsman, the "Portal da Queixa" for online complaints. The "Speak Up" ethics and whistleblowing channel further reinforces transparency by allowing anonymous reporting of irregularities. These measures reflect EDP's commitment to maintaining effective, trustworthy, and accessible communication with consumers.

S4-3_06 - Policies regarding protection against retaliation for individuals that use channels to raise concerns or needs are in place

The company has established comprehensive policies, namely the Whistleblowing Management Policy and Procedure, to protect individuals who use channels to raise concerns or needs, ensuring they are safeguarded against retaliation.

The company prohibits any acts of retaliation against individuals who file complaints in good faith. This includes threats, attempts at retaliation, and any form of discrimination or adverse treatment. The policies ensure that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

S4-3_10 - Third-party mechanisms are accessible to all consumers and/or end-users

In Brazil, there is a unique communication channel available to all stakeholders, the Ethics Channel, specifically for reporting violations of the Code of Ethics and other internal regulations, which

operates on an external platform rather than an internal one. This channel is managed by a third party who initially receives and screens the reports. The third party then directs the reports to the internal investigation team according to a predefined flow, ensuring that all complaints are handled efficiently and appropriately.

S4-3_11 - Grievances are treated confidentially and with respect to rights of privacy and data protection / S4-3_12 - Consumers and end-users are allowed to use anonymously channels to raise concerns or needs

When a complaint is received, it is registered and filed in the complaint management support tool, ensuring that all information is maintained with strict confidentiality and in accordance with data protection regulations. The identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law, and all reports are treated with the utmost confidentiality.

The investigation process is managed by the Ethics & Compliance Officer (ECO) and the Ethics Commission, ensuring that all complaints are handled impartially and without conflicts of interest. The ECO is responsible for maintaining a secure communication channel with the whistleblower and ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and internal policies.

Additionally, the company emphasizes the importance of corrective actions and follow-up on complaints. Measures identified and recommended for correcting any unlawful and/or unethical behaviour found in the complaints are implemented and monitored to ensure their effectiveness. This includes changes to processes and control methods, corrections or adjustments to documentation, increased awareness or training on specific subjects, and other necessary measures.

As stated in the Whistleblowing Management Regulation, all consumers and end-users are allowed to use the Speak-up channel anonymously.

S4.MDR-A_01-12 - Action plans and resources to manage its material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to consumers and end-users

Quality of Supply

In 2024, E- REDES TIEPI (Interruption Time Equivalent to Installed Power) was 50.7 minutes (including extraordinary events) and EDP Redes España TIEPI has maintained its leading position in the historical series with 18.75 minutes (slightly higher than the 15.73 minutes of the previous year), despite the record of different storms and events of force majeure.

EDP stands out as a leading company in security and quality of supply, as a result of the investment made in aspects of digitization and operational improvement of the system to achieve a truly smart grid.

During the year 2024, actions have been developed to improve the company's operations such as:

- Network automation: we have continued the work we have been carrying out on the automation of the network, which, in addition to improving its operation by detecting and isolating faulty sections quickly, reduces the number of trips made by field teams and the need to carry out manoeuvres on site.
- Digital Transformation projects: such as Early Fire Detection System; Fault location in MV networks – Safegrid; Substation monitoring with fixed cameras; Asset Defect Detection through AI; Automatic monitoring of substations.

Commercial Quality

In terms of commercial service quality, complaints and customer satisfaction are monitored and improvement actions are identified and implemented annually.

The digitalisation of services to speed up the energy transition (Digital balcony) as well as the complete installation of smart meters in all customers, optimise energy systems and contribute to greater grid automation and intelligence and provides digital platforms to support market facilitation (service simplification).

During the year 2024, actions have been developed to improve the company's operations such as:

- Customer Relationship Alignment, multisite project with 4 key levers: call centre, digital channels, voice of customer, and Process mining. This project is based on identification of best practices in each geography for the implementation of an Iberian framework. Some key actions started in 2024 and will be developed in 2025 such as: Automated telephone answering with the utilisation of AI; Automation in Complaints Management; Improved information to our customers on the estimated replacement time after breakdown in the continuity of supply. Additionally, by 'listening project' we identify improvements to our customers' experience project that was started in 2024 and will be developed in 2025
- Enhancements to the switching service portal for retailers

- Automation of New Supply requests, that will reduce the time in the request for our consumers and end-users, it is based on intelligent integrated system to automate the main processes associated with the definition of technical-economic solutions related to new supply requests or the extension of existing electricity grid supplies; this automation of engineering work is carried out using Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence.

Commercial Offer

EDP has been expanding its commercial activities and currently has a presence in several European countries and Brazil. The portfolio is being increasingly aligned with the energy transition, offering to its residential and business customers a range of products and services, spanning from energy supply to solutions in energy efficiency, electric mobility, and decentralized solar energy.

Access to Energy

Voluntarily, through its Social Investment Policy, EDP also develops programmes promoting access to energy for populations without connection to electricity networks, either through investments in companies with this theme in mind, such as SolarWorks in Mozambique and Rensource in Nigeria, or through the provision of an annual financing fund for sustainable clean energy projects in the areas of education, health, water and agriculture, business and community in countries with low electrification rates.

S4-4_01 - Description of action planned or underway to prevent, mitigate or remediate material negative impacts on consumers and end-users /S4-4_02 - Description of whether and how action has been taken to provide or enable remedy in relation to an actual material impact

EDP has established a comprehensive strategy to prevent, mitigate, and remediate material negative impacts on consumers and end-users, particularly in response to energy price volatility, decarbonization efforts, and regulatory shifts. To enhance price stability, the company employs risk management strategies such as long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and hedging mechanisms, minimizing exposure to market fluctuations. Additionally, EDP collaborates with regulators to advocate for structural solutions that ensure affordability, such as government-supported social tariffs and targeted energy efficiency incentives.

Action plans:

- Provision of a simulator to our customer service channels, allowing us to inform customers in a personalized manner about the impact of price updates on their bills. Upon customer request, EDP strives to ensure the best possible price conditions, which may involve migrating the customer to an offer with more advantageous pricing conditions

- Close monitoring of customer service channels during price review periods, particularly focusing on the volume of inquiries and complaints related to prices, customer doubts, etc. This information is used to improve procedures, enhance the information provided to customers, and strengthen training for service channels

- Offering a diverse portfolio of plans, with the ability to choose between energy plans with prices indexed to the market (greater savings in contexts of price drops in the wholesale market) or fixed-price energy plans (greater protection in the event of price increases in the wholesale market), and free migration between plans depending on market conditions.

Regarding networks, the security and quality of supply are key aspects for customers and end-users for that reason, EDP is developing smarter and more resilient grids to support the energy transition. EDP will implement innovative technology solutions in an integrated manner to develop smarter grids that are more flexible and reliable, which meet the growing decentralised generation and the increase in extreme weather events.

EDP has been able to maintain an above-average level of quality of the service thanks to the investments we have made in new electricity infrastructure, the maintenance and renovation of existing infrastructure and the ambitious plan to digitize our electricity grids.

In recent years, EDP has undertaken an ambitious plan to digitize our networks, transforming conventional meters and the infrastructure that supports them into smart meters, incorporating remote management, supervision and automation capabilities.

S4-4_03 - Description of additional initiatives or processes with primary purpose of delivering positive impacts for consumers and end-users

Within the scope of energy services in EDP's portfolio, there is a set of promoted practices that foster safety for products and services, namely:

- promotion of online simulators that allow solutions to be customised and sized according to each client's needs. In these offers, prior visits are made to adjust the solution and ensure that all additional interventions are considered
- steps are taken to ensure that the legal compliance of all services and products is met in accordance with the regulations in force
- training and supervision of all installation teams as well as the inclusion of instructions for use and safety rules made available to all customers
- specific studies for safety analyses of the structure of buildings and of accessory equipment, enabling safety risks to be mitigated or even eliminated, for continuous improvement
- regular inspection of assets, according to their function, type and regulation, to ensure their safe operation during their life cycle.

The relationship with social or territorial stakeholders is structured through a “Community Engagement” or local involvement strategy. As an example this relationship is based on open citizen participation processes, which include interviews, focus groups, public sessions and/or on specific topics, and quantitative phone surveys, among others. These participatory processes are conducted in a structured manner every two years and are accompanied by continuous actions throughout the year.

Through these participatory processes, the needs and expectations of stakeholder groups in each area are identified. This allows the existing standard social programs to be adapted to the specific needs of each municipality and/or geographic area, while enabling the co-creation, co-design, and development of specific projects and actions for a greater local impact with the directly involved stakeholders.

In the territorial contexts where distribution activities are carried out, consolidated communication channels exist with all local councils and associations, as well as business and social entities at the provincial and local levels.

S4-4_04 - Description of how effectiveness of actions or initiatives in delivering outcomes for consumers and end-users is tracked and assessed

EDP tracks and assesses the effectiveness of its initiatives to mitigate energy price fluctuations through data-driven monitoring, regulatory engagement, and consumer feedback mechanisms. The company evaluates the impact of social tariffs by analysing beneficiary numbers and financial support provided, ensuring equitable funding through regulatory adjustments.

According to ERSE, the prevision of numbers for social tariffs for 2025 is 740.912 electricity customers, contributing to €124m in subsidies. Additionally, consumer complaints are monitored through the Customer Ombudsman, with 42% of reviewed cases resulting in favourable resolutions and a 7% reduction in complaints in Portugal’s liberalized market, indicating improved pricing stability and transparency.

EDP is a partner for customers in the energy transition. Investment in solar energy solutions reduces customers' exposure to market price fluctuations and can help reduce grid energy consumption by up to 30%. In solutions with a battery that stores unused energy, savings can reach up to 70%. EDP is a partner for customers in more efficient energy use at home. Highlighting the EDP Efficient Home project, where we present a range of actions that allow customers to reduce their energy bill and increase thermal comfort, according to the type of investment they wish to make. Solar Neighbourhoods, created in 2020, are collective self-consumption communities where solar energy, and thus renewable energy, is produced and shared among its members. Each neighbourhood consists of producers and neighbours. The neighbours/families or businesses near the producer benefit from the creation of this community by receiving a discount on the electricity they self-consume from the neighbourhood, simply by joining this community, which incurs no cost.

In terms of networks, one of the key aspects that make the quality of service is the continuity of supply in terms of the number and duration of supply interruptions. The index that measures this service - Interruption Time Equivalent to Installed Capacity (TIEPI) - in 2024 was 50.7 minutes in Portugal (including extraordinary events) and 18.75 minutes in Spain. These data show EDP's firm commitment to continue strengthening the quality of supply offered to our consumers.

These figures are the result of the investments made by EDP in new electricity infrastructures and in the maintenance and renewal of existing ones, as well as our ambitious digitalization plan.

S4-4_05 - Description of approach to identifying what action is needed and appropriate in response to particular actual or potential material negative impact on consumers and end-users

In Portugal, since 2010, legislation has provided for the application of a social tariff for electricity and natural gas, which translates into a discount granted to economically vulnerable customers on the access tariff.The process to access the social tariff was facilitated in 2016, with the expansion of eligibility criteria and its automatic allocation. The discount is equivalent to 33.8% of the gross price of the transitory regulated market tariffs. On the natural gas supply, the benefit also exists and is equivalent to 31.2% discount on the final customers invoice.

In Brazil, the Social Tariff was implemented in 2002 and consists of a benefit created by the Federal Government applicable to low-income families. This is a discount on the tariff applicable to the residential class of the electricity distributors, which can vary between 10%, 40% and 65%, according to the consumption of each residence, up to a maximum of 220 kWh/month. Indigenous and Quilombola families who meet the specified requirements benefit, in turn, from a 100% discount up to a consumption limit of 50 kWh/month.

Focusing on the continuity of supply, EDP monitors several reliability indices utilized worldwide, e.g., the System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), which measures how often the average customer experiences a sustained interruption; the System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), which computes the average time that customers' service is interrupted. The importance of this monitoring from different geographical hierarchies allows EDP to identify priority areas where network investment should be prioritized.

The large area and the orography of our grids represent an additional challenge for the necessary management of the protection of the grids. We conduct continuous preventive inspections of our grids and entering partnerships with our business partners and competent authorities to implement solutions that will protect consumers and local communities.

Additional information in S4-3_01 and S4-4_01.

S4-4_06 - Description of approach to taking action in relation to specific material impacts on consumers and end-users

EDP plan the updates in their distribution power networks, assessing not only the expected impact on supply quality indicators, but also the cost of the different possibilities considered. To this end, Networks have a planning method with specific prioritization criteria to improve the quality of supply in distribution power networks taking in consideration key aspects such as 1) Modernization, 2) Resilience and Environmental 3) Decarbonization & electrification 4) Digital transformation and 5) Grid Losses. Depending on the valuation of the investment, there are different levels of approval, the Board being the highest.

Additional information in S4-3_01, S4-4_01 and S4-4_04.

S4-4_07 - Description of approach to ensuring that processes to provide or enable remedy in event of material negative impacts on consumers and end-users are available and effective in their implementation and outcomes

The approach to ensuring processes for providing or enabling remedy in cases of material negative impacts on consumers and end-users is determined on a case-by-case basis. While there is no single defined methodology, the organization maintains a mindset focused on effective implementation. Each department applies specific methodologies tailored to their areas, such as environment, quality, safety, risk, and business continuity. The Integrated Management System for the Commercial Area (SIGAC) facilitates alignment and convergence across these approaches, enhancing their availability and effectiveness.

Power outages are mainly due to planned power infrastructure upgrades, which are planned to minimize the number of customers affected, and to blackouts, which are unpredictable power outages due to, for example, material degradation, storms, wind, birds and vandalism. In the case of planned network cuts EDP has several communication channels to inform customers and end-consumers of scheduled supply interruptions, including the interactive web map that shows all power interruptions caused by scheduled maintenance work and network faults. The data shows the number of customers affected by the outage and the expected time to restore service, at the time it is known. The availability of customer service channels 365 days a year, 24 hours a day allows us to be aware of unscheduled outages in which we make the properly mitigation measures.

S4-4_08 - Description of what action is planned or underway to mitigate material risks arising from impacts and dependencies on consumers and end-users and how effectiveness is tracked

EDP is implementing innovative technology solutions in an integrated manner to develop smarter grids that are more flexible and reliable, focus on solid frameworks with proactive regulatory management, ongoing projects to achieve full automation and remote operation and creation and adaptation of existing infrastructures to play a key role in the energy transition. Today, smart grids

are at the heart of more secure, sustainable and efficient distribution with the focus on business continuity without interruptions.

Combining traditional electrical equipment, with > 90% smart meters and modern telecommunications systems (network sensorization) with continuous network automation and digital transformation projects (eg. ADMS, GIS, IA in Field inspections) allows EDP Networks to receive information remotely and manage energy distribution more efficiently in real time, which has a direct impact on the continuity of supply and the quality of service that we offer to our customers and end-consumers.

EDP also offers a diverse range of personalized energy solutions for homes and businesses, focusing on sustainability and efficiency. With green energy plans, 24/7 maintenance services, loyalty programs, and innovative energy efficiency solutions, EDP aims to retain its customers by providing savings, security, and excellent customer service.

S4-4_09 - Description of what action is planned or underway to pursue material opportunities in relation to consumers and end-users

EDP continues to invest in efficient equipment services, decentralized solar energy, and electric mobility, leveraging its customer base and expanding its active client portfolio in these categories. Examples include the launch of the Mixenergy solar water heater, the growth of solar neighbourhoods, and ME solutions tailored to corporate fleets. These efforts are guided by a commitment to circularity, sustainability, and lifecycle thinking, ensuring that products and services are designed and managed to minimize environmental impact and maximize value creation throughout their lifecycle. This approach supports a more sustainable future while addressing consumer and end-user needs.

Self- consumption — Energy production for own consumption

Consumers connected to EDP networks can produce their own electricity locally from a renewable energy source such as a solar panel. The energy produced can be consumed locally, stored, sold or shared as collective self-consumption or as part of a renewable energy unit. The electricity grid is the key element and facilitator that allows the sharing and sale of energy produced, the reduction of electricity bills and the reduction of the carbon footprint.

At the end of 2024, more than 245 thousand self-consumption installations were connected to the distribution network.

Integration of renewable energies

The use of endogenous (domestic) and renewable sources is the basis of our energy matrix (all the energy resources available in Iberia). One of the most effective forms of decarbonisation is the production of electricity from renewable sources, distributed throughout Iberia (distributed generation) and connected to the distribution network, making it possible to make better use of resources, bringing production and consumption closer together (reducing losses) and helping with local management between demand and supply.

At the end of 2024, 9,044MVA of distributed renewable generation was connected to the grid.

Smart meters

With almost 99% of deployment to prepare the electricity grid for the energy transformation, with the aim of:

- sensing flows and events on the grid and managing the grid in real time
- integrate new forms of production
- enable all stakeholders to manage consumption efficiently
- ensure greater convenience for customers and a reduction in CO_2 emissions by remotely carrying out readings and other services, such as contract changes.

S4-4_10 - Disclosure of whether and how it is ensured that own practices do not cause or contribute to material negative impacts on consumers and end-users

EDP bases its business on energy efficiency principles, contributing positively to the EDP Group's carbon neutrality goals. All solutions provided to clients adhere to these guidelines, ensuring that material impacts are positive. Additionally, various specialities—such as environment, safety, sustainability, engineering, and operations & maintenance—are actively involved to ensure that underlying risks are thoroughly considered. This collaborative approach enables the implementation of appropriate measures across the entire value chain, reinforcing the commitment to avoiding or mitigating potential negative impacts on consumers and end-users.

As a concrete example, in the context of residential solar installation, flyers outlining essential safety rules are distributed to clients before any installation activity begins. The installation team conducts a brief safety induction for the client and places a visible sign highlighting the key safety rules that

must be followed by the client and any third parties. This proactive approach enhances safety awareness, ensuring compliance with best practices and reinforcing our commitment to responsible operations.

S4-4_12 - Disclosure of resources allocated to management of material impacts

With the new Strategic Plan 2024-2026, EDP committed on enhancing the role of grids with almost €3 Bn euros investment for improvements in terms of quality, resilience, efficiency, and digitization. The aim is to support the increase in electricity demand and effectively manage the expected growth in renewable capacity.

S4.MDR-T_01-13 - Targets set to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities related to consumers and end-users

EDP has assumed a leading role in the energy transition, with ambitious commitments that include dropping coal production by 2025, becoming 100% renewable by 2030, and being Net Zero by 2040, advancing the targets set in the Paris Agreement.

Therefore, EDP pursues the Net Zero commitment by 2040, for which, in addition to decarbonising our own activities, we will provide our customers with low-carbon solutions, and we will explore the absorption and offsetting role for residual emissions.

There are previously defined objectives with associated metrics, such as reducing avoided CO_2 emissions, maintaining a high customer satisfaction index (>75%), increasing the ratio between B2C customers with electricity and sustainable services versus B2C customers with electricity only, increasing installed DG capacity for B2B and B2C and increasing EV charging points (100 thousand installed by 2030).

S4-5_01 - Disclosure of whether and how consumers and end-users were engaged directly in setting targets / S4-5_02 - Disclosure of whether and how consumers and end-users were engaged directly in tracking performance against targets / S4-5_03 - Disclosure of whether and how consumers and end-users were engaged directly in identifying lessons or improvements as result of undertaking's performance

EDP engages with its clients through customer satisfaction surveys, both from a transactional and relational perspective. From a transactional perspective, we collect feedback from customers after an interaction with EDP through various channels. These surveys help us understand customer satisfaction with different interactions (e.g., answering questions, contract change requests, equipment installation, technical assistance).

From a relational perspective, we request feedback from customers regarding their relationship with EDP and its products/services. These surveys allow us to measure the relationship between the customer and the product over time and provide us with insights into how our products influence customer satisfaction. These customer listening tools are important for identifying opportunities for improvement and defining respective initiatives.

Communication channels (meetings with local and regional authorities, personal interviews with key stakeholders and perception surveys via call centre), with different town councils and competent organizations have been strengthened, with the continuous the interaction with the Local Governments in which has allowed to carry out a dynamic and efficient action plan adjusted to the needs of each territory, not only from the investment of the grid perspective, also from the social and local community development with the aim to promote a culture of transparency, strengthen the relationship with local stakeholders, promote their effective and active engagement and minimize negative impacts in local communities, seeking the appropriate interaction between EDP Redes España and these entities . The approach considers 5 steps:

i. identify and prioritize relevant areas
   - regular meetings with key internal partners to follow up on site updates and pipeline

ii. identify the relevant stakeholders and their priorities/hot topics in the relevant area
   - gathering information on existing stakeholders at field level: regular contacts with project leaders

iii. assess stakeholder's positioning
   - identify and use specific communication channels
   - structured stakeholder consultation when needed

iv. set the community engagement strategy
   - design and deploy the action plan

v. monitoring and reporting and realign the strategy when needed

There are commercial KPIs that aim to increase services/products in each of the categories (efficient equipment, decentralized solar energy and electric mobility). Customer support teams are increasingly specialized in selling these products and are focused on meeting KPIs. At the same time, EDP Comercial's ESG indicators are published annually and are available to all customers on the EDP Comercial website.

Concerning networks, there are commercial and quality of supply KPIs that aim to increase the performance in customer´s and end users operations. Customer support teams are specialized in satisfaction monitoring (CSAT and NPS in Spain) and are focused on meeting commercial KPIs meanwhile Asset Operation teams in coordination with Development Access & customer management are focusing on achieving quality of supply targets.

4.4. Governance information

ESRS G1 Business conduct

G1.MDR-P_01-06 – Policies in place to manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to business conduct and corporate culture

EDP has implemented a comprehensive governance framework to manage business conduct and foster a strong corporate ethical culture. The EDP Code of Ethics, reviewed in 2024 and available at EDP's website, is foundational for promoting ethical and responsible behaviour across all levels of the organization, defining the ethical commitments that rule EDP's activities. It addresses critical topics such as respect for human rights, diversity and inclusion, stakeholder relations, environment, corruption and bribery. The EDP Code of Ethics applies to all employees and to agents and suppliers who act on behalf of EDP. Other suppliers are explicitly required to abide by this Code, in accordance with the obligations arising from qualification procedures or established contracts.

Additionally, the Integrity Policy approved by the Executive Board of Directors has implemented the mandatory execution to all EDP Group companies as well as to its employees, service providers acting on its behalf, in strict compliance with the legal framework applicable in geographies where the group is present which aim to avoid unlawful conducts, in particular those associated with the practice of corruption acts, money laundering and terrorism financing. EDP Group is committed to promote an exempt, honest, integrated, professional, and fair action and requires that its employees and contracted third parties behave in accordance with such commitment, complying with the legislation and regulation in force. The EDP Group Companies has implemented and has disseminated prevention, detection, and control measures towards any form of corruption, prevarication, conduct on conflict of interest, influence peddling, money laundering, terrorism financing and other illegal acts. In this regard, the EDP Group Companies may adopt more demanding additional measures, according to local needs, always ensuring the compliance with the local applicable legislation. Additionally, the Ethics & Compliance which independence is guaranteed through the reporting to the Executive Board of Directors and to the General and Supervisory Board/Financial Matters Committee of EDP is responsible to biennially review this Policy or whenever any relevant legislative change occurs, submitting those amendments to the Executive Board of Directors for approval. The Integrity Policy of EDP Group was revised in 2023 and is available at EDP's website: EDP Integrity Policy | edp.com.

In what concerns prevention and fighting against harassment at work, in some geographies there are specific policies, such as the Good Conduct Code for the Prevention and Fight Against Harassment at Work for EDP S.A, originally introduced in 2017, underwent a comprehensive revision on 17 July 2023, and the Protocolo para la Prevención y Actuación en Casos de Acoso en el Entorno Laboral, dated from January 2023.

As part of its commitment to fostering a culture of transparency and ethical conduct, EDP provides a robust Whistleblowing Management System for reporting concerns, which can be done through its Speak Up Channel, available at EDP's website, and for EDP Brasil the Ethics Channel available at the EDP Brasil website. This platforms allow employees and all other stakeholders to report any issues related to unethical and unlawful behaviour, including harassment, corruption, and violations of company policies, in a safe, anonymous and confidential manner. The Channels are available in multiple languages. The Whistleblowing Management System in place ensures confidentiality about the concerns reported, and, when possible, the identity of the whistleblower, protecting them from retaliation, reinforcing EDP's dedication to maintaining a work environment based on integrity and respect.

G1.GOV-1_01 – Disclosure of role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies related to business conduct

The Executive Board of Directors is responsible for defining the policies, procedures, and mechanisms that ensure proper business conduct within EDP. In turn, the General and Supervisory Board, within the scope of its duties, oversees compliance with these policies, particularly through the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, whose mission, among others, is to monitor and permanently supervise matters relating to internal codes of ethics and conduct, and the Financial Matters Committee, whose mission is, among others, to monitor and permanently supervise the activities and mechanisms of the Compliance management system.

The General and Supervisory Board appoints the Ethics Commission, following a proposal submitted by the Executive Board of Directors, and is also responsible for addressing issues related to the Code of Ethics. The Ethics Commission is the body that independently monitors and enforces EDP's Code of Ethics. It also assesses and deliberates on matters submitted to it, particularly regarding complaints submitted through the Speak Up channels, and promotes and supports the development and implementation of mechanisms to consolidate the group's principles of business ethics.

The Ethics Commission is responsible for analysing breaches of the Code of Ethics and current internal regulations, reviewing the implementation of the annual ethics plan prepared by the Ethics & Compliance Officer, and ensuring the adequacy of the Code of Ethics and its biennial revisions. The

Ethics Commission is composed of three independent members of the General and Supervisory Board. The Ethics & Compliance Officer, along with the Heads of People & Organization and Legal & Governance, attend the meetings as permanent guests.

G1.GOV-1_02 – Disclosure of expertise of administrative, management and supervisory bodies on business conduct matters

The members of EDP's administrative, management, and supervisory bodies demonstrate a strong commitment to business conduct matters, leveraging their expertise and active participation in relevant forums and initiatives. Their involvement in business ethics discussion forums ensures they stay informed about best practices and emerging trends. The promotion of ethical business conduct is further reinforced through a clear tone at the top.

The Executive Board of Directors consists of five members with diverse experiences and backgrounds, all of whom, to a greater or lesser extent, and most of them with a long careers at EDP. This provides them with direct experience and in-depth knowledge of EDP's business conduct principles.

Meanwhile, the General and Supervisory Board is composed of a larger number of members, the majority of which are independent members with solid careers in other companies and fields, bringing experience and a strong commitment to proper business conduct, namely Gonçalo Moura Martins, María José Beato, Alicia Reyes Revuelta, among others. In addition, the members of the Specialized Committees are made up of members of the General and Supervisory Board.

G1-1_01 – Description of how the undertaking establishes, develops, promotes and evaluates its corporate culture

A strong ESG culture focused on protecting and empowering human life is one of the ambitions outlined in EDP's Strategic Plan 2023–2026. This means that EDP aims for the entire organization to embody ESG principles, integrate them into decision-making processes, and diligently work toward their implementation.

EDP's corporate culture also incorporates other aspects relevant to sustainability, particularly a strong commitment to work safety, diversity, compliance and integrity. EDP has approved important policies and strategic documents, which are available to all employees and to which they must adhere. These documents embody the principles of the corporate culture, such as the Code of Ethics and the EDP Group Integrity Policy. Lastly, EDP has implemented internal channels and whistleblowing mechanisms to facilitate the reporting of irregularities.

One of the ways to assess the adoption of the company's culture by employees is through periodic surveys, specifically the organizational climate survey and the psychosocial risk assessment.

G1-1_02 – Description of the mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns about unlawful behaviour or behaviour in contradiction of its code of conduct or similar internal rules

The company has established comprehensive mechanisms for identifying, reporting, and investigating concerns about unlawful behaviour or behaviour that contradicts its code of Ethics or similar internal rules. These mechanisms are designed to ensure transparency, confidentiality, and integrity throughout the process.

Concerns can be reported through the company's Speak Up Channels (including the Ethics Channel at EDP Brasil), which are accessible to all stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, and other third parties. These channels allow for anonymous reporting, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law.

Once a complaint is received, it undergoes a preliminary analysis to determine its validity. If the complaint is found to be without serious grounds, it is closed, and the complainant is informed. If the complaint is valid, an investigation is conducted independently and objectively to determine the credibility of the complaint. This process involves collecting, analysing, and investigating the facts rigorously.

In cases of urgency and seriousness, appropriate measures are taken to protect the interests of the company and the parties involved. The investigation process is managed by the Ethics & Compliance Officer and the Ethics Commission, ensuring that all complaints are handled impartially and without conflicts of interest.

The investigation results in a decision by the Ethics Commission, which may classify the complaint as founded, unfounded, false, inconclusive, or not investigated. The process is finalized when the complaint is closed in the Speak Up Channels support tool, and the whistleblower is informed within the legally prescribed time limits. There is also a follow up with the Management Teams, made by the Ethics & Compliance, of the action plan proposed by the Ethics Commission when applicable.

G1-1_05 – Disclosure of safeguards for reporting irregularities including whistleblowing protection

The company is committed to ensuring robust safeguards for reporting irregularities, including whistleblowing protection. Confidentiality and anonymity are key principles, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower remains unknown to those affected or investigated unless expressly authorized by the whistleblower. In urgent and serious situations, appropriate measures are adopted to protect the interests of the company and the involved parties. All complaints received through the Speak Up Channel and the respective investigations are registered and filed, guaranteeing confidentiality and protection of personal data. The investigation process complies fully with the applicable legal framework and the company's internal policies.

The Whistleblowing Procedure outlines several safeguards for reporting irregularities, including whistleblowing protection. Confidentiality is emphasized, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law. The procedure also highlights the prohibition of retaliation against whistleblowers, ensuring that they are not subjected to any form of discrimination or adverse treatment as a result of their reporting. Additionally, the procedure provides for regular monitoring of the whistleblower's situation to ensure that they are not facing any retaliation. Measures are also included to protect the whistleblower's identity and the confidentiality of the information provided.

G1-1_08 – Undertaking is committed to investigate business conduct incidents promptly, independently and objectively

The undertaking is committed to investigating business conduct incidents promptly, including incidents about corruption and bribery, independently, and objectively. This commitment is reflected in the company's policies and procedures, which emphasize the importance of trust and transparency in all activities and relationships with stakeholders.

The company has established channels for reporting unethical behaviour, ensuring that all complaints are treated confidentially and investigated independently. The identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law. In situations of urgency and seriousness, appropriate measures are adopted to protect the interests of the company and the involved parties. All complaints received through the Speak Up Channels and the respective investigations are registered and filed, guaranteeing confidentiality and protection of personal data. The investigation process complies fully with the applicable legal framework and the company's internal policies.

The whistleblowing procedure outline several safeguards for reporting irregularities, including whistleblowing protection. Confidentiality is emphasized, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law. The procedures also highlight the prohibition of retaliation against whistleblowers, ensuring that they are not subjected to any form of discrimination or adverse treatment as a result of their reporting. Additionally, the procedure provide for regular monitoring of the whistleblower's situation to ensure that they are not facing any retaliation. Measures are also included to protect the whistleblower's identity and the confidentiality of the information provided.

G1-1_10 – Information about policy for training within organisation on business conduct

Training plays a central role in EDP's commitment to fostering a corporate culture that upholds the highest standards of ethics and integrity. The Ethics & Compliance invests in training and communication to ensure and reinforce the culture of ethics and compliance, so that all employees understand and adhere to the company's policies in this matter.

The biennial global ethics and compliance training plan is designed to mitigate non-compliance risks, based on identified business needs and ethics and compliance monitoring indicators. These elements guide the development of training and awareness actions, which are further complemented by tailored initiatives implemented at a local level. Throughout the year, all mapped actions are monitored. In 2024, transversal and local training and communication actions were developed, highlighting the following:

- the bite-sized learning on the Code of Ethics, "The Energy of Ethics", continued from 2023, with monthly publication of short videos related to various topics of the Code of Ethics, such as corruption and bribery and conflict of interest
- the transversal training Compliance FLIX | How I Met Integrity II, with practical cases illustrating situations of conduct violating the law/internal norms associated with the crime of corruption and infractions and how to act in situations of conduct violating the law/internal norms
- the transversal training Avoid Harassment, on situations that constitute moral and sexual harassment and how to act in case of harassment
- awareness actions on the topics of Speak-up, highlighting the video within the scope of the global celebration of Ethics Day, in October, in which a communication on speak up "It's OK to Speak up" was launched and a talk on the topic was held, covering what constitutes a complaint, the procedures, and each person's responsibility in the process

- local integrity training addressing the topic of corruption
- awareness actions to mark Compliance Officer Day and Anti-Corruption Day
- awareness actions to reinforce the policy on gifts and events.

G1-1_11 – Disclosure of the functions that are most at risk in respect of corruption and bribery

All the Compliance policies and procedures that mitigate the risks of corruption and bribery are, transversally, applicable to all the employees regardless of their role, rank in the organization or geographic location.

However, EDP Integrity Policy establishes an additional control to those persons who, by virtue of the exercise of their respective functions, have direct or indirect authority and responsibility for the planning, direction, and control of activities in EDP Group shall be considered decision makers.

It is considered that decision-makers, both due to their position within the organization and their decision-making capacity, may be exposed to a higher risk, and in this way to mitigate such risk, they must annually sign a declaration created for the purpose, confirm, if true, that, throughout the previous year, were aware of and have complied with, within the scope of the activity carried out at the service of EDP, the provisions contained in this Policy, having carried out their duties with integrity, in a transparent manner and in accordance with the legal provisions in force.

G1-1_12 – Entity is subject to legal requirements with regard to protection of whistleblowers

The entity is committed to adhering to legal requirements regarding the protection of whistleblowers. This commitment is reflected in the company's policies and procedures, which are designed to ensure compliance with the applicable legal framework and to foster a culture of trust and transparency.

The company has implemented a whistleblowing management system that aligns with the European Whistleblower Protection Directive and the local legislation transposing this directive in the countries where the company operates. This includes the establishment of dedicated whistleblowing channels, known as "Speak Up" Channels, which allow stakeholders to report concerns about unethical behaviour or breaches of internal regulations and laws.

The whistleblowing policy emphasize the importance of confidentiality and anonymity, ensuring that the identity of the whistleblower is protected unless disclosure is required by law. The whistleblowing procedure also highlight the prohibition of retaliation against whistleblowers, ensuring that they are not subjected to any form of discrimination or adverse treatment as a result of their reporting. Additionally, the procedure provide for regular monitoring of the whistleblower's situation to ensure that they are not facing any retaliation.

G1-2_01 – Description of policy to prevent late payments, especially to SMEs

The EDP Group, in its payment policy, establishes rules, procedures, and deadlines for executing payments by EDP companies and is aligned with the group's General Purchase Conditions (GPC), with the standard payment term set at 60 days. The policy, although not specifically mentioned, is applied globally.

The policy states the general rules for payment execution:

- the responsibility is created and approved in the ERP system
- legal documents supporting the payment and cost recognition are available and registered
- payment dates are clearly defined and approved.

Exceptions are allowed if there are:

- individual agreements with suppliers, adjusted to the particularities of contracts or partnerships
- regulatory requirements, especially in sectors or geographies where local regulations must be respected
- specific conditions agreed for critical supplies, such as strategic services or emergency situations.

These rules aim to ensure proper cash flow forecasting, harmonize payment execution within the EDP Group, and create synergies in service execution.

G1-3_01 - Information about procedures in place to prevent, detect, and address allegations or incidents of corruption or bribery

This Specific Compliance Program has as its central axis the **Integrity Policy**, which defines the commitments, general principles of action, and duties of the entities of the group, its employees, contractors, and business partners, regarding the prevention of illicit acts. This Policy complements the set of existing norms and compliance mechanisms at both the corporate level (including the Supplier Code of Conduct, the Code of Conduct for Senior Management and Senior Financial Officers, the Related Party Transactions Policy, and the Social Investment Policy, in addition to the group's own Code of Ethics and the available whistleblowing channels), and in the group companies, particularly the prevention and control models of criminal liability previously implemented by EDP España and EDP Renováveis (Spain, Chile and Italy) and the Compliance program for the prevention of corruption at EDP Energias do Brasil (which include a significant set of specific compliance policies and procedures).

The group's Integrity Policy is approved by the Executive Board of Directors, periodically reviewed (last review conducted in 2023), made available to all employees - being a mandatory reading document, with registration of acknowledgement - and is available on the EDP website. This Policy reinforces the zero-tolerance policy regarding corruption or bribery practices, clarifies the prohibition of facilitation payments, and details the principles related to the prevention of conflicts of interest, donations and sponsorships, contributions to political parties, prevention of money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism, as well as guidelines regarding the performance of integrity due diligence of third parties, the relationship with politically exposed persons (PEPs), the acceptance and allocation of offers and invitations to events, and the monitoring of international sanctions.

As to whistleblowing, the Integrity Policy reinforces the principle of non-retaliation, listing the different available channels at the internal and external levels, and addresses the process of investigating potential non-compliance situations and identifying and implementing any corrective actions.

The principles and guidelines set out in the Integrity Policy are embodied in specific internal procedures:

- **third-party integrity due diligence procedure**, namely suppliers, business partners/ counterparties, beneficiaries of sponsorship/ donations, employee applicants and other third parties, evaluating the various integrity risks (if necessary, using specialized external consultants), foresees the analysis of possible existing legal proceedings, adverse news, involvement with PEPs, inclusion in sanctions lists, situations of conflict of interest, etc. The analysis carried out results in the assignment of a rating and the issuance of an opinion that includes specific recommendations regarding the approval of the transaction, the adequacy of its contractual conditions, and the monitoring of the contract's execution
- **procedure for relations with PEPs** provides for specific rules of action, foreseeing the need to record and communicate certain types of interaction
- **procedure for offers and invitations to events** defines rules of action and thresholds for its award and acceptance, as well as review and approval mechanisms
- **procedure for the attribution of donations and sponsorships**, requires an integrity due diligence of the respective beneficiaries as well as the monitoring of the actual application of the support granted
- **procedure for conflict-of-interests management** establishes rules that guarantee impartiality and transparency in decision-making and to prevent misconduct or inappropriate behaviour.
- **compliance due diligence procedure** for entering new countries/ investment decisions establishes the general rules regarding compliance risk analysis associated with the entry of the EDP Group into new countries or with investment decisions, and to implement the respective risk management mechanisms.
- **whistleblowing management policy and procedure** define the principles of action and rules to be followed in the management of complaints received and in the investigation process, involving five phases: preliminary analysis, documentary investigation, interviews, investigation, and the release of a final report.

G1-3_02 - Investigators or investigating committee are separate from chain of management involved in prevention and detection of corruption or bribery

The Ethics Commission is the body responsible for managing complaints and reports. This commission is composed of three independent members from the General and Supervisory Board, ensuring their independence and impartiality from the executive management bodies. To assist the mission of the Ethics Committee, the Ethics & Compliance Officer, supported by an internal investigation team and, when necessary, specialized external teams, prepares the reports about the cases that will be evaluated and deliberated upon by the Ethics Commission.

G1-3_03 - Information about process to report outcomes to administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The company has established a comprehensive process to report outcomes of whistleblowing investigations to administrative, management, and supervisory bodies.

The Ethics & Compliance Officer (ECO) is responsible for managing the whistleblowing management system and ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and internal policies. The ECO promotes the regular analysis of global information on contacts received through whistleblowing channels and prepares opinions on cases of breach of the Code of Ethics for analysis by the Ethics Commission.

The ECO prepares a consolidated report on cases of infringement of the Code of Ethics, which is sent quarterly to the Executive Board of Directors (EBD) and annually to the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee (CGSC) for information. This report includes the total number of complaints received, their classification, the measures taken, and their status.

Additionally, the Ethics & Compliance periodically reports on its activity in the context of the complaints it deals with. This ensures that the outcomes of whistleblowing investigations are communicated effectively to the relevant administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, maintaining the highest standards of transparency and accountability.

G1-3_05 - Information about how policies are communicated to those for whom they are relevant (prevention and detection of corruption or bribery)

The organization's anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies are effectively communicated to all employees through a combination of mandatory training programs, internal communication tools, and easily accessible policy documentation. Additionally, all employees are required to acknowledge the Integrity Policy. The communication measures include integration into the onboarding process, ongoing awareness campaigns, and the availability of policies on the company intranet. For instance, to mark Anti-Corruption Day, an initiative was launched that referred to the policies available on the group's intranet, further strengthening awareness.

G1-3_06 - Information about nature, scope and depth of anti-corruption or anti-bribery training programmes offered or required

The organization's anti-corruption and anti-bribery training is transversal and mandatory for all employees and cover key topics, including the identification and prevention of corruption and bribery.

In 2024, the training program “How I Met Integrity II” was launched. This training allows employees to reflect on situations that may involve illicit acts or improper/unethical conduct and learn how should act to comply with the Integrity Policy. The Integrity Policy outlines the guiding principles for addressing anti-corruption or anti-bribery within the EDP Group.

G1-3_07- Percentage of functions-at-risk covered by training programmes

CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY	UN	2024
Functions-at-risk covered by training programmes	**%**	**47.08**

The indicator includes only employees who were with the company at the end of the year

G1-3_08 - Information about members of administrative, supervisory and management bodies relating to anti-corruption or anti-bribery training

All employees, including members of the administrative, supervisory, and management bodies, receive mandatory training on anti-corruption and anti-bribery practices as part of the organization's comprehensive ethics and compliance program.

In 2024, as part of the training and communication plan, anti-corruption and anti-bribery initiatives were carried out.

G1-4_01- Number of convictions for violation of anti-corruption and anti- bribery laws/ G1-4_02- Amount of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti- bribery laws

There were no convictions, nor fines, for violation of anti-corruption or anti-bribery laws.

G1-4_03 – Any actions taken to address breaches in procedures and standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery

As stated in the Whistleblowing Procedure, the following response measures may be adopted:

- changes to processes and control methods or policies
- corrections or adjustments to documentation
- increased awareness or training on specific subjects
- termination of contractual relations
- initiation of disciplinary proceedings, with possible loss of membership of the governing body, where applicable
- notification of the competent authorities, including institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of the European Union, for the investigation of the offence, when provided for by the applicable regulations, ensuring the preservation of the rights and guarantees of the parties involved
- initiation of legal proceedings, filing of a criminal complaint or similar measure.

G1-5_01 – Information about representative(s) responsible in administrative, management and supervisory bodies for oversight of political influence and lobbying activities

EDP discloses the curricula of the members of the General and Supervisory Board (Headed by António Lobo Xavier) and the Executive Board of Directors (which has Pedro Vasconcelos supervising the Business Conduct area for Stakeholder Management). The Center of Excellence for Stakeholder Management has under its mandate the coordination of Interest Representation governance, measurement and impacts, defining type of expenditures, its outcome and positioning obtained. This is now headed by Ricardo Ferreira.

The General Supervisory Board also oversees the political influence themes and execution, through requests of Regulatory Updates presented at least twice a year at the Board, and through the Governance and Sustainability Committee, which requires updates on Stakeholder Engagement.

On the EDP website, the full text of the Interest Representation Policy and detailed information about its application are available.

G1-5_02 – Information about financial or in-kind political contributions /G1-5_03- Financial political contributions

At its Interest Representation Policy, EDP discloses that "It prohibits any contribution or association of the EDP brand to political parties, candidates, political campaigns/candidacies or to related people or entities".

G1-5_04- Amount of internal and external lobbying expenses / G1-5_05- Amount paid for membership to lobbying associations

COSTS RELATED TO LOBBYING	UN	2024
Amount of internal and external lobbying expenses	**€m**	**0**
Amount paid for membership to lobbying associations	**€m**	**1.092**

EDP keeps a public disclosure at its website under Stakeholders / Transparency in Institutional Relations, with the total expenditures of Interest Representation, under its different types (Business and trade associations; Lobbying and Others). In 2024 the Lobbying expenditures amounted to €1.092m, 13% of the total Interest Representation expenditures made by the EDP Group.

G1-5_06- In-kind political contributions made / G1-5_08- Financial and in-kind political contributions made

EDP prohibits any contribution or association of the EDP brand to political parties, candidates, political campaigns/candidacies or to related people or entities

G1-5_09 – Disclosure of main topics covered by lobbying activities and undertaking's main positions on these topics

EDP works pro-actively and constructively with governments, sector associations and other stakeholders such as suppliers, clients, communities, to advocate for sound climate action that contributes to the goals of the Paris Agreement in all the geographies where the EDP Group operates.

Climate Change and promotion of renewable energy have been critical top topics within EDP's materiality analysis process, where the group identifies the most important issues for society and business to optimize the group's strategic orientation and to direct its internal management towards internalizing and responding to material issues, so that they become an integral element of the group's strategy guidelines.

Several topics were pushed forward by EDP throughout 2024:

Energy transition:

- design of electricity markets and hedging instruments
- enhancement of flexibility and RES integration in power systems
- security of supply in power systems
- regulatory framework of grids
- electrification of final consumption
- decarbonization of mobility sector
- supply chains resilience and diversification
- carbon markets.

Climate change:

- EU Climate Target by 2040 – Letter Calling on the EU to Set a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Target of at least 90% by 2040 (CLG Europe) – Definition of the target of 90% emission reduction as a base and not as an "at least" limit – based on the recommendations of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (range between 90%-95%) and the scenarios presented in the Communication of EC
- Tripple Renewables – Global Renewables Alliance campaign "Time4Action" on operationalization of the Global Target for renewables declared at COP28, with policy asks around Finance, Grids, Supply Chain and Permitting
- Ambitious and Actionable National Determined Contributions (NDCs), through several initiatives: WEF COP29 Open Letter – within the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders; Global Renewables Alliance Open Letter "Now Deliver Change" to support for ambitious, specific and actionable NDCs; WMBC Call to action for ambitious and investible NDCs.

G1-5_10 – Undertaking is registered in EU Transparency Register or in equivalent transparency register in Member State

EDP is registered at the EU Transparency Register REG Number 676889648373-61, activated under Companies & Groups, last update 20/05/2024, organisation detail – European Union (europa.eu). It also publishes all its lobbying activities at the State and Congress sites in the USA. California Secretary of State – CalAccess – Lobbying is a good example of the quarterly report filed for public record.

G1-5_11 – Information about appointment of any members of administrative, management and supervisory bodies who held comparable position in public administration in two years preceding such appointment

EDP discloses the curricula of the members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors. At EDP site, " Model and Governing Bodies" are publicly stated.

According to their CVs, the current members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors have not held any comparable positions in public administration (including regulatory bodies) within the past two years.

G1-6_01- Average number of days to pay invoice from date when contractual or statutory term of payment starts to be calculated / G1-6_02 – Description of undertakings standard payment terms in number of days by main category of suppliers / G1-6_03- Percentage of payments aligned with standard payment terms / G1-6_04- Outstanding legal proceedings for late payments / G1-6_05 – Disclosure of contextual information regarding payment practices

The general payment policy of the EDP Group is aligned with the General Purchase Conditions (GPC), with the standard payment term set at 60 days. However, there are specific exceptions that may alter this term, namely:

- individual agreements with suppliers, adjusted to the particularities of contracts or partnerships

- regulatory requirements, especially in sectors or geographies where local regulations must be respected
- specific conditions agreed for critical supplies, such as strategic services or emergency situations.

Payments are primarily processed through the ERP system (SAP) where the rules are parameterised in the system. This mechanism ensures that payments are made in accordance with the defined contractual conditions, reinforcing EDP's commitment to good practices and transparency.

Average payment term in days

Currently, the global average term has not been consolidated for all geographies due to the complexity of the data and regional differences. The standard policy of 60 days is followed, except for the aforementioned exceptions.

Percentage of payments made within the stipulated deadlines

For Portugal, it was possible to identify the percentage of late payments based on the rules above mentioned. The percentage is 0.70%.

The company is working to inform, in future reports, an indicator that includes all businesses and geographies.

Number of court cases due to non-payment or payment delays

There are no court cases related to non-payment or payment delays by EDP.

Global Payment Practices vs. Regional Specificities

Payment practices are mostly global and standardised, being followed in all geographies of the EDP Group. However, there are regional particularities in certain locations, which include:

- specific rules in compliance with local legislation
- operational adjustments in geographies with different structures or systems, which may impact deadline management.

These specificities are known and managed locally.

4.5. Other material topics

Fair energy transition

Governance and policies

EDP committed to tripling renewables by 2030 while respecting the landscape biodiversity and its communities. The strong and dedicated engagement needed is supported through three pillars:

- **innovation** – developing technologies and business models, pioneering projects
- **access to clean energy** – fighting energy poverty
- **community engagement** – leaving no one behind, earning a Social License to Operate through early engagement and shared value. Making sure ReSkilling and UpSkilling are available to the populations facing transition and that we can develop the interest of young people, from an early age, in the topic of renewable energies as consumers or future workers.

EDP approved its Policy of Local Stakeholder Engagement in 2023. A detailed set of Procedures was shared, with the premise of mapping and deeply engage with the communities before starting a new project, and throughout operation.

EDP also has its Social Investment Policy, which establishes the objectives, corporate strategies and regulations relating to EDP's Social Investment, which is expressed in social responsibility programmes and projects in the community through its own and collaborative initiatives, donations and volunteering. This policy is also published on the edp.com website.

EDP has its ethical guidelines and transparency tools operating through the Stakeholder Management and Local Stakeholder Engagement Policies and Procedures, as well as the Human Rights Policy, the Environmental Policy and the Biodiversity Strategy (as stated publicly in our website), as well as the Social Investment Policy that was approved in 2024 empowering the Y.E.S. Program, through projects developed under 5 main pillars: Energy, Planet, Skills, Culture and Community.

Strategy

Businesses must endorse the new green economy's people-positive culture, which is committed to respecting human rights.

Innovation will allow new economic trends to develop within the energy landscape: EDP is engaged in pioneering projects to enable the net zero future of the geographies where it operates, investing in expanding technologies, such as storage, green hydrogen, solar DG, offshore and floating solar.

Access to Clean Energy is baseline for a fair transition, but it needs to reach everyone.

Community Engagement has EDP mapping its local stakeholders through early engagement, previous assessments and due diligences, allowing a stronger acceptance through its engagement.

Some of the programs we are developing in the context of democratizing access to clean energy and community engagement are as follows:

- **solar energy projects**: implementation of solar panels to bring the benefits of solar (in self-consumption or solar communities) in schools, rural or disadvantaged communities or social organization all over the world
- **energy poverty projects**: offering energy-saving and efficient housing solutions to low-income families (thermal insulation, windows, doors, more efficient equipment, so that they can maintain their homes in an adequate temperature (and prevent several diseases)
- **green impact investment & financial support**: impact investment fund and capital donations to support local fair energy transition businesses such as:
  i. **A2E Fund**: a fund to support renewable energy projects that promote the environmental, social and economic development of rural communities, focusing on countries with low electrification rates

ii. **EDP Solidarity Energy**: a fund from the 3 foundations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil that supports innovative, sustainable and impactful projects that contribute to a fairer, more inclusive and socially responsible society, through non-refundable donations. It targets conversion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and electric mobility

iii. **Hope Fund**: a fund that will invest in social purpose organizations with a sustainable business model, that address all types of FET challenges, with innovative impact solutions in Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Colombia and Chile. This investment aims for total/partial capital recovery while traditional philanthropy assumes complete loss of capital from the onset.

- **upskilling and reskilling projects**: Development of projects that foster entrepreneurship and job creation within renewable energy to meet future labour needs and guarantee that former coal workers, people living in communities close to EDP's production centres and other minorities have job opportunities
- **educational projects**: Promotion of Educational Programs for the new generations (from 6Ys to 16Ys) to understand the importance of clean energy sources
- **environmental sustainability projects**: Several projects that address ocean or forest clean-up, species protection or others.

Impacts, risks and opportunities management

The challenges are technological, financial and logistical – but, above all, social. Without a Social License to Operate, businesses risk losing their acceptance and seeing their business-value decay. There's a huge opportunity in clean power infrastructure development. If we do it through partnership and with a purpose, we'll be creating significant business-value just as much as a culture of shared growth for society and the planet.

The transformation of the Energy Landscape is immense. Decommissioning from Coal, affects local economy and requires an agile response, but mostly faces fear of the unknown - as does the new "alien" arriving with new infrastructures that significantly impact local activity and local landscape. It's been common that population engage in denial and NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) movements.

Deeply assessing the local populations has been key to prevent crisis: only through due diligences and close contact can risks be identified and fought, becoming opportunities for shared value. Examples of this have been the programs develloped for the coal power plants' decommissioning In Sines (Portugal) there were only six months for the Active Future Programme to be effective, but it focused on reskilling , upskilling, entrepreneurship and emotional support, bringing the first specific transitioning process to peaceful disclosure. In Spain, the 4 power plants decommissioning from coal had a longer period to assess the population, build trust structures and local economy solutions from within, alongside to investing in school programs that help endorse the transition period and understanding. The same occurs in North America, where schools, Universities and Markets are used for the spreading of knowledge around energy trends, needs and benefits, building trust and shared value solutions.

More information in chapter 4, topic S3 - Affected Communities.

Metrics and targets

Given the cross-cutting nature of the Fair energy transition topic, there are no specific targets set for it. Instead, it is considered within the broader goals outlined in the Business Plan 2023-26.

Digital transformation and innovation

Digital

Governance and policies

The Digital function is ensured at EDP by DGU – Digital Global Unit –, with its organization and governance being fully in line with its purpose and scope of action. DGU mission statement is focused on maximizing digital and technology value creation at EDP, by setting the global vision and strategy for the group and bringing it to life in full partnership with the business.

Main DGU responsibilities range from defining group-wide technology vision and strategy to pushing the development of digital capabilities and ways of working across the EDP Group. Towards the end of 2024, DGU strategy going forward for the upcoming management cycle was structured around four value creation levers, namely:

a. boosting business value creation

b. accelerating business delivery

c. minimizing risk to business continuity

d. managing technology cost efficiently.

Digital has no specific Policies and follows the general Policies that are applicable to the whole EDP Group.

Impacts, Risks and Opportunities management

As Digital continues to be a key priority for all utilities – being mission-critical (most specially AI) to ensure the energy transition –, pursuing digital transformation at EDP involves several potential impacts, risks but also opportunities to take into account.

Concerning potential impacts, proactive action was taken in the course of 2024 to ensure that pushing the introduction of AI across the organization leads to a significant upskilling of EDP's workforce, the goal always being to free workforce capacity for increased value-added activities. Another potential impact has to do with possible inequalities arising from introducing emerging technologies, the focus here having been to effectively "democratize" technology (such as AI) at EDP, aiming at gradually making it accessible to the widest possible extent as it is introduced across the group. Focusing precisely on this purpose, an extensive set of awareness and dissemination sessions was held across EDP, engaging over 2,000 participants overall and achieving an excellent 96% satisfaction rate. Additionally – and as recognition for its efforts at actively addressing the external issues brought by introducing emerging technologies across our society as a whole –, EDP was awarded several important prizes in 2024, including from Portugal Digital and DSPA (Data Science Portuguese Association).

As for positive impacts, EDP has significantly contributed in 2024 to decrease digital and social gaps associated to its activities, including by: (i) starting an extensive revamp of our B2C client-facing commercial Apps., aiming at facilitating and greatly improving our clients' User Experience within their interactions with us as their energy provider; (ii) introducing NLU (Natural Language Understanding) Virtual Agents into our outage and customer support lines, dramatically reducing the number of calls opting to speak with live assistants – in part of the operations, more than 60% of incoming calls in 2024 were already answered in self-service (IVR and Virtual Agent through natural voice).

As one major risk to address and mitigate, it is critical to minimize or altogether avoid any potential disruptions in EDP operations arising from digital transformation and new AI-driven processes. In this context, several complementary lines of action have been established and pursued by DGU in 2024, such as: (i) on the one hand, promoting business process review towards AI embedding, thus committing business to adapt their processes accordingly; (ii) on the other hand, by identifying and ensuring the revamp of key, critical processes with security improvements. Also essential for mitigating potential disruptions in EDP operations are our top-notch cybersecurity standards, as expressed by our BitSight security rating, currently the highest worldwide among utilities.

Finally and regarding major opportunities for EDP resulting from the digital transformation and AI, one major breakthrough already in progress has to do with AI being fully rolled-out across the organization, with significant productivity gains expected for the EDP workforce. To this effect, the 'Mind4EDP' product was introduced in 2024 – an internal instance similar to ChatGPT –, fully customized to EDP's knowledge base and business needs. Furthermore – and as a relevant positive 'side effect' –, the 'quantum leap' derived from all added information and analysis capabilities thus made available to our employees is expected to significantly contribute to their ability and motivation performing their jobs.

Another major opportunity also to point out concerning 2024 consists in the extensive range of new digital solutions being introduced in the process of the digital transformation in progress at EDP, encompassing all business Platforms. Particularly relevant examples include (i) an in-house development of a real time, high-performance, scalable and reliable Energy Management &

Forecasting App. for the energy retail business; (ii) the refactoring of a major legacy trading solution into a Cloud-native, reliable, scalable and microservices-oriented App., delivering much improved reliability in the ingestion and analysis of trading data sources; (iii) an Android library ready to integrate with any mobile application and guarantee a correct use of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) by technicians when conducting field work, so as to mitigate potential risks/ accidents.

Metrics and targets

Metric	Achievement in 2024	Target for 2024
Digital Acceleration Index	3,22	3,05
Agile Maturity Level	3,38	2,7
Critical incidents occurrence	↙ 71%	↙ 30%
Zero trust security – BitSight cybersecurity rating	810 score 1st worldwide among utilities	800

- Digital Acceleration Index: based on an IDC framework and models (IDC being a global market intelligence, data, and events provider for the IT industry); this index results from a weighted average considering 2 domains: IDC internal models (3.47 score in 2024 and 80% weight) and Digital KPIs measuring business outcomes (2.25 score in 2024 and 20% weight)
- Agile Maturity Level: based on market standards adapted to EDP specificities: considers 5 maturity levels (1. Pre-crawl, 2. Crawl, 3. Walk, 4. Run, 5. Fly), the actual level resulting from assessing 4 domains (Organization, Team, Methodology and Monitoring) and 8 subdomains, with 80% compliance on any given level required in order to progress to the next level
- Critical incidents occurrence: as directly measured by counting the occurrence of 'P1' (Priority 1) incidents throughout 2024
- BitSight cyber security rating: as directly measured by BitSight, an external, international cybersecurity ratings company, this rating resulting from BitSight's internal assessment model, with 820 being the highest attainable value in their scale.

Note: except for the Agile Maturity Level, the targets for the remainder previous metrics were first discussed and proposed at DGU management level, having then being approved by EDP's EBD.

Research and Innovation (R&I)

Governance and Policies

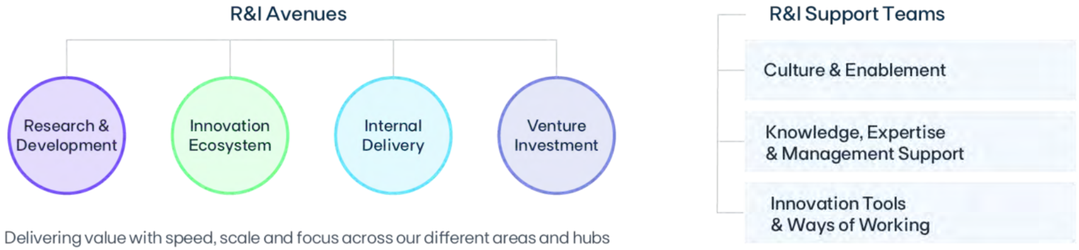
Innovation has long been a traditional investment priority for the group, with EDP Inovação (EDPI) as the key promoter for innovation. It was established in 2007 with the objective of creating an autonomous entity responsible for internal innovation activities as well as fostering stronger links with the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Alongside EDPI, the Center of New Energy Technologies (CNET) was established in 2014 with the objective of having a research and development centre inside EDP Group. To ensure complementarity between Innovation and Research, the Global Research and Innovation (GRI) was created in 2024, bringing together both EDPI and CNET.

Research & Innovation has no specific Policies and follows the general Policies that are applicable to the whole EDP Group.

GRI's operating model is based on a fast adopter logic with a well-defined purpose of accelerating new businesses with impact and promoting the rapid adoption of innovative solutions, while also exploring new paths to lead the energy transition. It seeks to solve the energy transition problems through the integration of new technologies, processes, and products, as well as innovative business models in EDP´s business to enhance competitiveness and create value for stakeholders.

GRI follows an Open Innovation philosophy that engages and promotes adoption through four innovation paths that act in parallel and complementary to one another, fed by a transversal sourcing process, namely: internal delivery (innovation portfolio developed internally), external partnerships through the open innovation ecosystem (start-ups, corporates, universities, among others), external investments through EDP Ventures, and Research through CNET (public funded projects, consultancy, among others).

These innovation avenues are supported by the right funding and investment, coordination, and expertise development to ensure EDP is at the forefront of market trends and innovation. GRI also ensures the development and management of the infrastructure to disseminate innovation culture and best practices across the organization, fostering both entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship.



Delivering value with speed, scale and focus across our different areas and hubs

GRI focuses on bringing innovation and research along four domains, aligned with corporate strategy and market trends, which positions EDP along the energy industry value chain:

- Renewable generation assets, their integration and flexibility, to help EDP achieve its renewable energy targets
- Networks, a crucial enabler of the energy transition
- Client Solutions, that supports EDP customers' decarbonization efforts by developing new solutions and speeding up their adoption
- Energy Management that focuses on energy management and trading tools, and energy storage and flexibility, which tests new storage technologies, flexibility management.

Close Strategic Alignment across innovation & research and the business priorities

GRI has an annual process of revising innovation and research priorities within these four domains, that ensures alignment (with corporate strategy and market trends), focus, and agility. This process is highly collaborative within GRI and with all platforms and hubs at EDP.

Impacts, Risks and Opportunities management / Metrics and Targets

2024 marked an important milestone at Global Research and Innovation, with several initiatives and projects that are preparing EDP for the future in terms of new technologies and business models, fostering its future competitiveness and positioning EDP as a forward-thinking industry leader.

Research

- In 2024, our Research team focused on two main activities: implementing R&D projects and sourcing new opportunities through R&D funding applications
- Several projects were concluded, including SATO, SMART2B, SPARCS, and XFLEX, all of which aimed to enhance building intelligence, energy efficiency, and flexibility, with 70% financing from the H2020 program
- Ongoing projects such as IANOS, TALOS and EV4EU continued to develop innovative solutions in areas like smart grids control, energy management and storage; robotics and digital solutions for PV O&M and electric mobility through the application of smart charging and vehicle-to-X solutions, with financing from Horizon Europe and H2020 programs
- Additionally, 10 new projects initiated in 2024, included AEROSUB, AHEAD, and APOLLO, focusing on robotics for wind energy, AI models for EV charging stations, and circular approaches for solar cell production, respectively.

Innovation internal delivery

- We achieved a record-breaking yearly portfolio volume, with #29 Emerging Business Opportunities (i.e., EBOs) managed along the year representing an outstanding +61% increase vs. 2023. All these EBOs involved #9 different EDP Business Units and more than #135 people across geographies
- Year to Date and since the last couple of years the Internal Delivery team was able to promote and submit #42 new ideation opportunities across our Innovation Portfolio funnel with our first Scale-Up Project deployment taking place in 2024 (i.e., ONAU project)

- #9 Pilots have been coordinated during 2024 supporting our Ecosystem Avenue and the team also received #14 public funded Spanish projects. Overall, our Internal Delivery team has handled a total of #52 projects throughout 2024, spending more than 100 days in the field conducting tests, pilots, and Proof of Concepts within the scope of our Innovation projects

- 2024 was clearly a year of new challenges and growth, highlighted by the expansion of our pipeline with publicly funded projects and the execution of pilots in collaboration with the Innovation Ecosystem Avenue.

Innovation ecosystem

- Through its open innovation ecosystem, GRI significantly expanded its global footprint and partnerships in 2024, earning international recognition with a third-place award for Best Innovation Practice at the World Innovation Conference for its Energy Starter program. The team established strategic partnerships with energy start-ups and corporates, including two landmark MOUs in the APAC region with CEPCO, Japan's third-largest utility, and Enterprise Singapore, extending the Energy Starter program's reach into Asian markets. The program's successful Open Day in Singapore, which convened key players in the energy sector, laid the foundation for these strategic partnerships.

- As a member of Free Electrons, a prestigious global program connecting utilities worldwide, EDP hosted a bootcamp that brought together 30 global start-ups and over 100 participants from EDP innovation teams, business units, and fellow utility partners, showcasing EDP's diverse business platforms and fostering cross-industry collaboration. The team further strengthened its innovation outreach by actively participating in leading programs such as AWS Clean Energy Accelerator, Vodafone Open Innovation, BIND 4.0, and key industry events like the Breakthrough Energy Summit.

- These external partnerships, coupled with active engagement across all EDP business platforms and geographies, accelerated the adoption of innovative solutions and exploration of new business models, positioning GRI as a forward-thinking industry leader while ensuring innovation reaches every corner of the organization. The Innovation Ecosystem team demonstrated remarkable growth, sourcing more than 1,600 start-ups and managing 18 active pilots (doubling year-over-year). Since its inception in 2016, the ecosystem has successfully deployed 146 pilots with a total investment of €4m, resulting in 49 rollouts that generated €52m in commercial contracts, validating the effectiveness of GRI's open innovation strategy.

EDP Ventures

- In 2024, EDP Ventures continued to play a crucial role in supporting the growth of promising start-ups and emerging technologies. To date, EDP Ventures has invested in #39 companies, demonstrating a sustained commitment to innovation and technological development. Throughout the year 2024, the accumulated investment volume reached near €75m, with an investment of ≈€5m made during 2024 and a total cash-in YTD of roughly ≈€40m. EDP Ventures expanded its global presence, now being active in #11 geographies, and operating through #4 different investment vehicles worldwide. These efforts not only provided financial backing but also facilitated the integration of innovative solutions into EDP's business, driving the energy transition and enhancing the company's competitive edge.

Overall, 2024 was very important consolidation year, which reinforced the importance of the research and innovation at EDP, and of GRI in catalysing EDP's business and providing optionality for potential future businesses for the group.

Responsible investment and sustainable finance

Governance and policies

To support the management of material impacts, risks and opportunities related to responsible investment, EDP has in place its eight sustainable development principles and a financial policy, which also covers all its subsidiaries.

From a material standpoint, the principles and values that guide EDP' actions towards responsible investment are defined in the public commitments made.

EDP principles of sustainable development

At the beginning of 2004, a set of eight sustainable development principles were approved. These principles guide our activities and embody our public commitment to conducting business while balancing the economic, environmental, and social aspects of EDP Group's operations. The EDP Principles of Sustainable Development are categorized into eight areas, which cover all the ESG factors: 1. Economic and social value; 2. Eco-efficiency and environmental protection; 3. Innovation; 4. Integrity and good governance; 5. Transparency and dialogue; 6. People and diversity; 7. Access to energy; 8. Social development and citizenship. These commitments demonstrate how EDP has distinguished itself on the path to decarbonization through significant investments in the growth of renewable energies, while also supporting communities and other stakeholders.

These principles were approved by the Executive Board of Directors (EBD) on March 2004.

Financial management policy

Furthermore, funding wise, EDP follows a centralized funding policy. Approximately 83% of EDP's gross debt is held at the holding level, namely at EDP S.A., EDP Finance BV, and EDP-Servicios Financieros España, S.A.U (EDP SFE). The remainder of EDP's gross debt is divided between EDP Brasil (ring-fenced from the rest of the group) and EDP Renováveis subsidiaries, namely through project finance. Green funding is a crucial tool for financing the energy transition, which is particularly relevant for EDP, given its growth plan is predominantly based on investments in renewables.

This policy was approved by the Executive Board of Directors (EBD) on January 2016.

Responsible investment

Strategy

EDP embeds sustainability into its business model, focusing on renewable energy investments and innovative energy solutions as a way to anticipating the evolution of physical, transition risks and opportunities, especially concerning governmental actions aimed at achieving carbon neutrality and the role EDP can play in facilitating this transformation. EDP's business strategy is shaped to mitigate chronic risk through a diversified generation portfolio in terms of technologies and geographies. Geographic diversification significantly reduces the risk, as structural reduction in precipitation is not likely to occur in all geographies and with the same magnitude. An example of this is the investment in other renewable sources besides hydro (i.e., solar and wind) in different markets (European markets, North and South America, and APAC).

EDP has a resilient business plan focused on driving growth and ensuring the company's ability to navigate the world's volatile environment. EDP aims to achieve accelerated and focused growth by implementing its investment plan for the period of 2024-2026, which will reinforce its position as a leader in the energy transition and solidify its distinctive 'green' stance and low-risk profile.

Impacts, risks and opportunities management

Since 2006, our Responsible Investment activities, which have a significant impact, have been driven by our focus on renewable assets and are linked to EDP's executive variable annual compensation.

The company assesses potential new market opportunities, particularly in emerging countries, driven by the growing demand for renewable energy. Recognizing this as a significant opportunity, EDP is actively pursuing expansion into new markets. Furthermore, the company evaluates the implications of technological advancements in renewable energy and energy storage, acknowledging the necessity to invest in new technologies to maintain competitiveness and ensure the resilience of its business.

This work is aligned with the purpose of responsible investment and sustainable finance, which intends to encourage the market agents to operate in a way that benefits the planet and society, and linking financial instruments like bonds and loans to their sustainability goals. This makes us a strong player in sustainability-themed and impact investing.

The decommissioning of coal plants and a procurement with ESG criteria are expected to reduce operational risks (e.g. environmental pollution; business interruptions), lower costs (e.g. operation, inspection and regular preventive maintenance, carbon taxes), and open up new business opportunities. These initiatives will not only increase revenues but also ensure long-term sustainability and resilience in the evolving energy market. All the coal plants closed are promoting a just transition in the old coal sites: Pecém, closed in December 2023, has a pilot green hydrogen project in operation; Abõno II, closed in February 2024, has ongoing hydrogen projects; and Soto 3, whose closure is being assessed by Spanish national authorities as requested by EDP, has just transition projects, particularly renewable hydrogen projects.

Metrics and targets

The aim is to have solid financials with the implementation of the investment plan, according with EDP plans to invest €13.6 Bn in renewables between 2024-2026. The ratio FFO (Funds from Operations) to Total Debt is one of the key quantitative components of the Executive Board of Directors'annual performance indicators, with a target of 21% for 2026.

The climate transition is intrinsic to EDP's business with three main goals. EDP has set an ambitious goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, with a clear roadmap to be coal-free by 2025 and fully green by 2030. This strategic vision underscores EDP's commitment to sustainability and its proactive approach to addressing global environmental challenges. As part of this strategy, EDP aims to install 3GW of green energy per year. Investments in portfolio decarbonization have enabled EDP to meet sustainable investment criteria, significantly reducing its environmental impact.

In 2024, revenues from coal accounted for less than 1%, and those from fossil fuels were under 2%. These calculations for 2024 comply with the requirements to disclose KPIs under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (EU 2020/852), which mandates EDP to disclose information on how and to what extent its activities are associated with environmentally sustainable economic activities.

This has resulted in a Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity of 29gCO_2/KWh, demonstrating our commitment to being coal-free by 2025.

Sustainable finance

Strategy

Although EDP's strategy has long been focused on sustainability, our issuance of Green Bonds has promoted a greater alignment of the company's financial policy with our sustainability strategy, while the market's awareness of this topic is increasing.

Green Bonds are interest-bearing securities whose issue proceeds are allocated to a pre-determined set of environmentally beneficial project categories. They differ from conventional covered bonds primarily in terms of the specific requirements governing the allocation of funds as well as applying special reporting rules.

The net proceeds from Green Bonds issuance is used in the financing or refinancing of existing or planned investments of EDPR, which support the transition to a low-carbon economy, especially those that help increase the production of renewable energy ("Eligible Green Project Portfolio").

Eligible Green Projects include the design, construction, installation and maintenance of renewable energy production projects, such as:

- wind power plants (onshore and offshore)
- solar power plants (photovoltaic).

The Eligible Green Project Portfolio excludes any projects based on fossil fuel and hydro energy production, transmission and distribution.

EDPR owns wind and solar energy parks in multiple countries, including Europe, the United States, Brazil, and several countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The net proceeds of green bonds issued by EDP will be managed on a portfolio basis. Proceeds will be used for (re)financing the Eligible Green Project Portfolio i.e. the financing of new and the refinancing of existing projects of EDP R.

Historically, EDP had already captured some of the green demand through our clearly sustainable corporate strategy; however, the first green bond deal led to a strong skew towards dark green investors. This confirmed to us that investors appreciated the Framework put in place, and approved the deal. Regarding sustainability-related financial risks (financial materiality), EDP has taken proactive steps to ensure their business operations are resilient to physical risks. As part of their

day-to-day operations and enterprise risk management, EDP has implemented measures such as purchasing insurance to protect assets and developing plans to mitigate physical risks.

As part of the drive by different agents of the power sector to push forward the decarbonisation process of the economy, EDP believes that the issuance of green bonds is an important tool to: a) encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy, giving financial backing to ongoing projects or new ones aimed at bringing about this transition; b) demonstrate an ongoing commitment to sustainability with a core objective of reducing CO_2 emissions and enabling the energy transition through its renewable energy operations and c) deepen the relations to existing and new investors, and to create a tighter link with socially responsible investors.

Impacts, risks and opportunities management

To recognize the commitment, leadership, and investment in renewable energy, EDP established its first Green Bond Framework in 2018. This framework outlined the process for issuing future bonds aimed at achieving EDP's sustainability objectives, based on International Capital Market Association's Green Bond Principles (ICMA GBP), which are market best practice. The document has been reviewed twice—once in 2022 and again in 2023—to incorporate new green instruments, such as green loans, and to align with the updated decarbonization strategy under the Business Plan 2023-2026. These updates reflect EDP's ongoing dedication to advancing its sustainability goals and adapting to the evolving landscape of green finance. These green financing instruments are issued by EDP, EDP finance BV, EDP SFE and EDP Renováveis and its subsidiaries and project companies to finance or refinance wind (onshore and offshore) and solar (PV) eligible assets and projects.

Metrics and targets

When it comes to sustainable finance, the proceeds of green bonds, green loans, and sustainability-linked loans play a significant role in advancing EDP's Climate Transition Plan and in achieving our goals of becoming coal-free by 2025 and net zero by 2040.

In the end of 2024, sustainable finance amounted to €21.5 Bn: (1) €13.2 Bn in green bonds; (2) €7.6 Bn in sustainability-linked loans and (3) €0.7 Bn in green loans, which represented 67% of the nominal debt.

EDP believes that the issuance of green financing instruments is an important tool to encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy, providing financial backing to existing or new projects that contribute to this transition.

The Framework defined by EDP is aligned with the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA)'s Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021, with June 2022 Appendix I 11 and the Loan Market Association (LMA)'s Green Loan Principles (GLP) 202312. These principles are voluntary guidelines that support transparency and credibility.

The requirements of this Framework will be applied to any green financing instrument issued by EDP, EDP – Servicios Financieros España, S.A.U. and EDP Finance B.V.. EDP has a centralized and coordinated approach to banking and capital markets, i.e., most of the funding for the EDP Group investments and activities is raised by these three entities. Additionally, EDPR´s subsidiaries can engage in external financing at project level, through non-recourse project financing. Therefore, the requirements of this Framework will also apply to EDPR´s subsidiaries raising non-recourse project financing. For the avoidance of doubt, companies from the EDP Group, other than EDP, EDP – Servicios Financieros España, S.A.U., EDP Finance B.V., EDPR and those under EDPR, are excluded from this Framework.

Green financing instruments may include green bonds (in various formats, such as, but not limited to, senior unsecured, subordinated unsecured (or hybrid), or project bond), and green loans, where the net proceeds will be exclusively applied to (re)finance, in part or in full, new and/or existing eligible green assets with clear environmental benefits.

Sustainability-linked loans

Sustainability-linked loans are debt instruments where the interest rate is linked to certain ESG metrics – that is, loans where the cash flows under the contract vary depending on an ESG metric or measure (also sometimes referred to as 'green loans'). For EDP, these measures relate to compliance with specific emissions and renewable installed capacity. The interest rate on the loan is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the borrower's performance relative to these measures.

All EDP green issuances are aligned with its sustainability strategy, as part of the Strategic Agenda and Business Plan 2023-2026. The proceeds will support EDP's targets to increase renewable capacity (coal-free by 2025 and all green by 2030), and to reduce the scopes 1 and 2 specific emissions by 77% by 2026 and 95% by 2030, using 2020 as base year. These targets have been approved by SBTi in 2023, under the Net Zero Standard. EDP has also committed to achieving Net Zero by 2040, reducing, in absolute terms, its CO_2 emissions by 90%, against 2020 base year, covering Scopes 1, 2 and 3. The share of renewables energy production is included in Executive Board of Directors' remuneration scheme.

EDP's green bond issuances have contributed heavily towards UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7: Affordable and clean energy and SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Regarding greenwashing allegations, EDP has been transparent about the sustainable use of proceeds and the environmental impacts since its first issuance. The company is committed to reporting on these aspects until the maturity of each issuance in its annual integrated report.

EDP's latest issuance, in September 2024, was allocated 2% to dark green investors, and 88% to medium and light green investors, based on the criteria of one of the global coordinator banks of the issuance. This consistency over the years shows that investors continue to appreciate EDP's commitment to sustainability.

Business continuity & resilience

Governance and policies

Organizations face, nowadays a multiplicity of adverse situations, as a result of their international positioning, further exposing them to disruptive events with potentially high negative impacts. On the other hand, being aware of its position allows organizations to assume a state of continuous monitoring and alertness, regarding the evolution of possible crises on a global scale, with impact on the organization.

The EDP Group assumes Crisis Management as a strategic capacity that enhances its supported and sustainable response to abnormal situations, characterized by high uncertainty and with potential negative impact on its strategic and business commitments and objectives, requiring urgent attention and action to protect the life and physical integrity of people, the environment, assets, and the reputation of the EDP Group.

The EDP Group Crisis Management Plan, which is transversal and strategic in nature and aligned with the ISO22361 standard, establishes the management structures, guiding principles for decision making, and practices to be observed in the three phases of the crisis management process: before, during and after the crisis. Alongside the Crisis Management Plan, the Crisis Communication Plan was established, which supports the actions of the teams responsible for ensuring effective communication – transparent, coherent, and consistent – in these highly complex and volatile contexts.

Designed to allow a strategic response to crisis and pre-crisis situations of diverse natures and with different levels of complexity, these plans are echoed in the Business Units and Corporate Centre Departments, when applicable, ensuring the tactical and operational capacity to respond to Crises, and an adequate escalation to the EBD and the EDP Group's Crisis Management Office.

In September, a Strategic Crisis Management exercise was carried out, allowing for important lessons to be learned about the group's resilience in the event of a serious disruption.

Conducting exercises is essential to strengthen preparedness and resilience when facing potential crises, as well as to prepare and solidify decision-making skills. This will also contribute to ensure the ability for faster and more assertive reaction to and recover from unexpected situations, allowing to experience, discuss and analyse scenarios in a safe and controlled environment, using the Crisis Management and Communication Plans as guides.

EDP is exposed to a myriad of threats and risks, made increasingly challenging in a world that is constantly changing, and therefore organizational resilience is reflected across the board in the principles and policies that define the EDP Group's positioning and performance at various levels. As a fundamental part of organizational resilience, Business Continuity Management plays an increasingly important role in the group's ability to respond to disruptive situations.

Ensuring the resilience and continuity for its critical services and processes has been one of the EDP Group's top priorities, and its commitment towards Business Continuity Management (BCM) is formalized in EDP's Business Continuity Policy. Such commitment resulted in the development of a transversal BCM methodology, aligned with international reference standards, such as the ISO 2230x standards family.

Also noteworthy was the creation of the Safety, Security & Business Continuity Unit (SS&BC) in January 2022, which allowed for the strategic reframing of the Crisis Management and Business Continuity, Safety (prevention and security) and Security (physical security and duty of care) subjects, towards a holistic and transversal management of these in EDP, benefiting from the clear complementarity between them and from an integrated approach.

It should be highlighted that E-REDES has maintained an ISO 22301 – Business Continuity certification since 2015, while EDP REDES España has accomplished its certification against this standard, in 2023.

EDP has therefore developed and maintains a set of human, procedural and technological controls, and safeguard measures that have been improved overtime, complemented by recovery plans at an operational level, such as the Business Continuity Plans for priority processes/services, Contingency Plans or Disaster Recovery Plans, among others. These allow EDP to enhance its capacity to continue to provide its services at acceptable levels even when faced with incidents, emergencies, and disasters, fulfilling its purpose and meeting the objectives it has committed to. To ensure their effectiveness and adequacy, these plans are subject to periodic exercises and simulations, both internally and in collaboration with external entities relevant to EDP's value chain.

Aiming to strengthen this commitment, the EDP Group has defined the Security Policy, which establishes the guiding principles to be followed.

Impacts, risks and opportunities management

Since February 2022, following what was established in its Crisis Management Plan and Crisis Communication Plan, EDP assumed a Pre-Crisis Situation, motivated by the emergence of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which resulted in a worsening of geopolitical instability in Europe and worldwide.

Starting an intensive follow-up of the evolution of this situation, a monitoring group was established that included different areas in EDP, especially those with a greater presence in the nearby region. This monitoring is carried out in terms of topics such as the physical safety of people and assets, cybersecurity, business continuity, risk management, supply chain, energy management, finance, regulation and stakeholders, compliance, communication, and social support.

This monitoring group, under the coordination of the SS&BC Unit, is responsible for reporting to the EBD on the main risks existing at each moment, changes in the environment, the status of implementation of risk management measures defined, as well as further measures proposed for adoption.

As a complement to the analysis and monitoring of the situation by the different areas, EDP also opted to resort to entities specialized in the management of geopolitical conflicts, in order to acquire greater knowledge of potential developments and thus anticipate its response to potential risks or threats. Considering the possible scenarios of the evolution of geopolitical conflicts (including, among others, the situation in the Middle East), an approach to evaluation of the most relevant risks and impacts for EDP was adopted, as well as of the main risk management and impact mitigation measures.

EDP's response to the extreme weather events that impacted operations, in the Iberian Peninsula (storm Kirk and forest fires), floods in Brazil and hurricanes in the USA (hurricane Helene and Milton), demonstrate the intrinsic capability of the company and its teams to adapt to disruptive situations by working tirelessly for an effective recovery.

In Portugal, in less than 24 hours, 800 of our employees were mobilized on the ground, who, along with contractors and call centre operators, managed to restore power to the 400,000 customers who were left without power. At the end of October, Spain was affected by a major DANA, with rainfall of almost 500 litres in a few hours that caused massive flash floods, resulting in a large number of fatalities and material losses. This event affected the electricity network and 1396 customers, resulting in the business continuity plan for the unavailability of network assets being activated.

EDP is responsible for a set of critical infrastructures in Spain and Portugal, which include electricity generation and distribution infrastructures (physical and control facilities), as well as related customer service activities, which have been identified within the scope of the Directive (EU) 2022/2557 of the European Parliament and Council of December 14, 2022, on the resilience of critical entities, which is awaiting transposition into national law.

Due to the diversity of the critical infrastructures under its responsibility, EDP has proactively adopted strategies to respond to risks of different natures, such as physical risks (e.g., fires, earthquakes, atmospheric events, including extreme events), and technological risks (including, but not limited to, cybersecurity risks for operational systems and information systems).

In addition, the measures and tools adopted to mitigate these risks are diversified and different in nature, adjusted to the specifics of the infrastructures, necessarily covering physical security (safety and security aspects), technological security and cybersecurity, as well as the management of Business Continuity, leveraged by a strong component of training and exercises. EDP has developed, for each of the critical infrastructures, the respective security plan, supported by the conclusions of the risk analysis carried out and the set of measures implemented as a result and in alignment with the national law.

Furthermore, it is important to mention the role assumed by EDP in promoting the adoption of good practices in the management of critical infrastructures in the sector, through its dissemination, but also through collaboration with external entities, participating in exercises and workshops relevant to the topic.

Focusing on establishing and developing a Security Culture, EDP promoted a set of awareness-raising activities, provided by SIS - Security Information Service; (i) the Knowledge and Sensitive Information Protection Program, which aims to alert entities in Portugal to espionage threats and raise their awareness of the importance of protecting knowledge and sensitive information and (ii) the Krítica Program, with the aim of contributing to improving the protection of critical infrastructures and sensitive national points against the terrorist threat.

Also with the aim of promoting a culture of resilience at EDP, the Safety, Security & Business Continuity Unit (SS&BC) dedicated a month to the dissemination of good practices and strategies to be adopted in natural disaster scenarios, in particular, earthquakes. Highlights among the initiatives promoted were: EDP's participation in the annual seismic risk awareness exercise "A Terra Treme", the organization of the conference "Resilience | Connecting the dots between entities", with the participation of the National Emergency and Civil Protection Authority and of the Lisbon City Council, through its ReSist program, and a workshop in collaboration with the Southern California

Earthquake Center, focusing on good practices to adopt for earthquake preparedness and response.

Furthermore, in this context and following the approval of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, EDP has participated, in Portugal, in the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC in its Portuguese acronym), under the responsibility of a sub-committee coordinated by ANEPC (National Authority for Emergency and Civil Protection). We highlight EDP's participation in the development of the Handbook on "Sectoral Interdependencies in the Resilience of operators of essential services to society" as part of the PNRRC activities for the 2021-2023 (soon available on the PNRRC website), while during the 2015-2017 triennium, the "Good Resilience Practices for Critical Infrastructure - Private Sector and State Business Sector" was developed and made available at the PNRRC website.

During 2024-2026, the aim of the working group is to carry out training and knowledge transfer actions geared towards the resilience of operators of essential services and disseminate practices and procedures for preventing and responding to disruptions.

Although internal monitoring is carried out on this issue, no specific objectives have been defined in these areas.

Metrics and targets

Given the cross-cutting nature of the Business continuity and resilience topic, there are no specific targets set for it. Instead, it is considered within the broader goals outlined in the Business Plan 2023-26.

Information privacy and security

In today's rapidly evolving technological landscape, data management and automation offer significant opportunities to drive innovation, optimize operations, and create personalized customer experiences.

However, these advancements also introduce new vulnerabilities that cybercriminals can exploit. There is also the risk of data breaches, both posing financial, reputational, and operational risks for the business and for individuals.

Non-compliance with data privacy regulations can result in hefty fines and undermine the trust that is fundamental to our business relationships.

As we navigate this dynamic environment, EDP Group is committed to leveraging the power of data responsibly, ensuring robust data security and adhering to all relevant data protection regulations to safeguard the interests of all our stakeholders.

Information privacy

Governance and policies/strategy

The EDP Group assumes the strict respect for the privacy and the protection of the personal data of all its stakeholders (customers, employees, service providers, suppliers, partners) as a fundamental commitment to be observed in its activity, throughout the value chain. This commitment is also reflected in the pursuit of compliance both with applicable legal requirements (European Union General Data Protection Regulation, Brazilian General Data Protection Law, as well as the applicable laws in all jurisdictions where the group operates), and with relevant standards and guidelines, as well as with data privacy best practices, while ensuring its business activities are conducted with integrity, in a competent and ethical manner.

The group's Data Protection Policy, that applies transversally to all the group's business units and operations, including suppliers and contractors (who shall only process the personal data following documented instructions from EDP), has the purpose of ensuring compliance with this commitment to prioritize the strictest respect for the privacy of its stakeholders, through the observance of the following principles:

i. lawfulness and purpose
ii. fairness and transparency
iii. proportionality
iv. control
v. privacy since “0” moment
vi. responsibility
vii. security.

This Policy is approved by the Executive Board of Directors and is reviewed whenever there are relevant changes in the applicable legal framework, in the context of the activities carried out by EDP or if other elements arise that require its adaptation.

To further put this commitment into practice, EDP has implemented a **Personal Data Protection Compliance Program**, aligned and integrated in the EDP Group’s Compliance Management System.

This Program is described in the Personal Data Protection Compliance Program Standard which explains its different components, namely:

- the governance model
- the risk management system
- the standards, policies and procedures developed regarding personal data protection
- the training and communication methodology
- the mechanisms for incident management
- the monitoring procedures
- the third-party compliance applicable requirements
- the reporting model
- the continuous improvement approach and triggers.

The Personal Data Protection Compliance Program governance model is based on the conceptual risk and control "3 lines of defence" management model and establishes the responsibilities and the interaction framework between the different relevant stakeholders.

In the second line of defence, the Program is promoted and coordinated by the Center of Excellence (CoE) for Privacy & Data Protection, within the Ethics and Compliance, and supported by Legal & Governance and by IT Security and Risk as specialized areas, responsible for providing specialized advice in specific matters and, as appropriate, proposing or implementing adequate controls. Additionally, the Ethics and Compliance focal points, within the business or supporting functions, are responsible for promoting the dissemination, knowledge, training, and implementation of the Compliance Program in their respective areas of activity.

In its turn, the different businesses and other support functions (such as People & Organization, Safety and Security, Innovation, etc.), in the first line of defence, have responsibility for ensuring its activities are performed according with legal requirements and internally defined policies and procedures.

The Internal Audit Global Unit, in the third line of defence, conducts specific audit work to verify the adequacy and effectiveness of the implemented control mechanisms.

Whenever legally required, this Governance Model also includes a Data Protection Officer (DPO). The DPO reports directly to the Ethics and Compliance on the development of his activity as well as regarding any non-conformities and risks detected.

On the other hand, this Compliance Program is supported by a set of different global data protection Standards and Procedures, approved by EDP's Executive Board of Directors, that address in particular:

- the privacy by design process
- the risk assessments of personal data processing activities and data protection impact assessments
- the management of data processors
- the process of responding to the exercise of data protection rights by the corresponding data subjects
- the management of personal data incidents and breaches.

These global procedures may be complemented by specific procedures and controls defined at the first line of defence level, which intend to cover the entire life cycle of the respective processing activities, according to their exposure to personal data protection risks.

In which regards Data Protection incidents, the group has defined and implemented a procedure to identify, manage and, as appropriate, report data breaches that lead to accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data.

Under this procedure, any person (employee or service provider) who becomes aware of a potential incident involving personal data must report it to Compliance, Legal and/or IT Security. The incident must be analysed and shared with the DPO, who issues its opinion. Finally, and where applicable, the formal decision to notify the competent supervisory authority and/or the data subjects lies with the management of the entity responsible for the processing.

On the other hand, the group entities make available different channels for data subjects to submit their complaints or requests.

In addition to the direct contact channels with the entity responsible for processing, made available to data subjects within the scope of each specific processing activity, the different entities of the EDP Group provide contact channels with the respective DPO, who is, by inherence of his function, responsible for ensuring the relations with data subjects in matters covered by personal data protection legislation. These are the preferred channels for data subjects to submit their requests and report incidents.

Also, the EDP Group has whistleblowing channels with a transversal nature, through which relevant stakeholders can file complaints regarding the various topics covered by the EDP Code of Ethics, including the Protection of Personal Data.

The management of data breaches as well as any complaints and requests for the exercise of data protection rights is accompanied and monitored by the Compliance CoE for Privacy & Data Protection.

In 2024, the EDP Group entities:

- notified the respective supervisory authorities of 2 data breaches of Customers' personal data in Portugal (2023: 2) and 0 in Spain (2023: 1). None of these, was communicated to data subjects (2023: 2 in Portugal and 0 in Spain) as they were deemed not likely to result in a high risk to data subjects
- received a total of 687 Customer complaints (2023: 614).

Impacts, risks and opportunities management

As to the continuous improvement of the Program, the Compliance CoE for Privacy & Data Protection defines, on an annual basis, an action plan in order to mitigate any identified risks as well to ensure the implementation of improvement opportunities.

This exercise is based on the outcomes of the follow-up and monitoring of the development of the Program, namely resulting from the Program metrics / Key Performance Indicators follow up, from the identification of risks and impacts in complaints from data subjects, possible investigation processes initiated by supervisory authorities, internal, external or DPO audits, as well as trends, rapid technological advancements (such as Artificial Intelligence) or legislative developments.

Such plans are reviewed periodically throughout the year and, if at a certain moment, new relevant risks are identified, immediate mitigation or corrective actions are identified and developed.

These improvement initiatives can be translated namely into:

- review/update of internal policies and procedures
- correction or review/update of operational processes or control mechanisms
- reinforcement of awareness or training on specific matters.

With regards to actions developed in 2024, the following stand out:

- launch of a transversal project to ensure compliance with the applicable legal requirements for the development and use of artificial intelligence, in coordination with Legal and IT
- review of the governance model of the Program, adapting it to the new EDP organizational model
- review and transversalization of some of the Program's procedures
- review/update and self-certification of the Record of Processing Activities in Brazil and Spain
- implementation of recommendations from the EDP Brasil Privacy Program audit completed in June/2024
- face-to-face training sessions with key interlocutors about: i) the revised procedures as well as ii) key data protection topics, aiming at strengthening the awareness of these stakeholders
- development and launch of 2 new e-learnings, available to all employees globally, addressing the Privacy by Design and the Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) processes.

A total of 4,017 participations were registered in the sessions mentioned above, corresponding to a total of 1,347 training hours (2023[1]: 9,183 participations/3,965 hours).

Metrics and targets

The monitoring of EDP's Personal Data Protection Compliance Program is reinforced by the use and follow-up of a specific set of data protection related targets and corresponding metrics / Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), that are periodically reported by Ethics & Compliance to the Executive Board of Directors and to the General and Supervisory Board, within the scope of these bodies responsibilities for supervising the Program. These targets and metrics are aligned with the overall EDP's commitments and objectives regarding personal data protection, stated above.

Also, considering the defined targets and the measurement of the corresponding KPIs, specific improvement actions may be developed, as already referred.

The most relevant targets concerning the Personal Data Protection Compliance Program and the corresponding metrics and KPIs for 2024 are in the table below.

TARGET	METRIC	KPI 2024
General		
Non-occurence of data breaches with risk to data subjects (that must be reported to supervisory authorities)	Number of data breaches reported to supervisory authorities	3
Non-occurence of data breaches with risk to data subjects, particularly Customers (that must be reported to supervisory authorities)	Number of data breaches affecting Customers reported to supervisory authorities	2
Non-occurence of data breaches with high risk to data subjects (that must be reported to data subjects)	Number of data breaches reported to data subjects	0
Non-occurence of data breaches with high risk to data subjects, particularly Customers (that must be reported to data subjects)	Number of data breaches affecting Customers reported to data subjects	0
Overall compliance with legal requirements	**Number of personal data protection related sanctions applied by supervisory authorities**	**1**
Training and awareness		
Training and awareness is made available to relevant employees	Number of participants in training sessions / e-learnings	4,017
	Number of training hours	1,347

[1] In 2023, mandatory training was made available to all EDP Group employees.

The basic information for calculating these indicators is directly obtained from records made in personal data protection management tools and additional information, when necessary (namely that relating to customer complaints, recorded directly in commercial systems, as well as the training information, recorded in the company's training management platform).

Information security

Governance and policies

EDP, as an energy utility company, has become very reliant on its digital infrastructure for efficient operations and services delivery. However, this increase in technological sophistication and integration also leads to an increased exposure to various cyber risks. EDP is already driving a digital transformation to further boost business performance, in which cyber resilience is included. Despite all the efforts made by organizations, there is probable risk that cyber-attacks become more frequent and with higher magnitude. The EDP Group's Information Security policy, updated and approved by the Executive Board of Directors in 2023, establishes information security as a competitive factor, generating confidence among its stakeholders, but also as a critical responsibility in a social context, due to its role as an operator of critical infrastructures and manager of large volumes of personal data on customers and employees. The EDP Group, subscribing to the practices recommended in internationally recognized standards, undertakes to:

- Ensure compliance with legal, contractual, regulatory requirements and information security recommendations or guidelines applicable to the EDP Group
- Provide organizational and support infrastructure, ensuring sustainability and the necessary evidence, in alignment with risk management for information security
- Ensure resources for the operationalization of processes and activities within the scope of information security management, including in terms of raising awareness among internal and external employees regarding this issue and awareness of their respective responsibilities
- Ensure the protection of EDP Group information, including in processing activities carried out by suppliers or other third parties
- Promote the importance of authenticity of information, emphasizing the use of genuine, unadulterated data from reliable sources
- Actively promote cooperation with external entities in the prevention and management of crises related to cybersecurity.

To ensure robust governance of the EDP Group's information security, specific committees were created to address cybersecurity issues. In 2023, the structure and competencies have been reviewed within a program to reformulate the information security governance model of the entire group. Information security committees have been held periodically since 2023 and include the top management of the organization as well as relevant stakeholders on information security matters. Annually, the EDP Group's cybersecurity risk assessment is presented to the members of the General and Supervisory Board.

Strategy

EDP Group's Information Security policy defines the organization's objectives and commitments, which are fundamental to the management and effective use of this invaluable asset, which is information. Committed to adhering to legal and regulatory requirements, EDP provides the necessary support infrastructure, ensuring adequate resources for security management, protecting information, promoting data authenticity, and cooperating in the prevention and management of cybersecurity crises.

To support and coordinate the entire operationalization, and recognizing the critical importance of information, EDP formally established its cybersecurity area in 2010. Since then, it has advanced cybersecurity initiatives through meticulously planned three-year roadmaps, based on fundamental principles and currently with an investment of approximately 5% of IT TOTEX, ensuring a gradual evolution of information security.

The Information Security policy is further reinforced by domain-specific standards, aligned with the international standard ISO 27001:2022, which is used as a reference, and which allow the definition of the various controls for the different domains, which (1) supports risk management in the information security context in the three pillars of confidentiality, integrity, and availability; (2) contributes to achieving the main information security objectives, which include:

- ensuring privacy and data protection
- implementing robust safeguards and resilience measures
- ensuring restricted access to essential information
- adopting a strategic approach to information security
- ensuring resilience of the government model

- promoting a culture of security and collaborate with external entities.

To continue building a cyber-secure organization, EDP has establish an information security operating model that ensures a global and robust structure for monitoring and responding to threats. This model focuses on three aspects:

i. the cybersecurity organizational model (i.e., governance, processes, functions)

ii. a system to ensure the security of documentation and information

iii. cybersecurity metrics and KPIs at a global level.

During 2024, EDP has invested in four main drivers as pillars of its security strategy, detailed here on.

Globalization of Security Operations (SOC)

The EDP Group is focused on increasing the agility and scope of Security Operations, creating a Global SOC, taking full advantages of SecOps capabilities operating across all geographies, aligning with the strategic goals of the DGU (Digital Global Unit). In order to simplify and automate processes whenever possible, improve response times, eliminate waste, and reduce stakeholder friction, EDP started the integration of its SOC, establishing it as a truly global service, covering not only information technology (IT), but also the operation technology (OT) dimension. This ensures complete IT and OT monitoring across all platforms, and the normalisation of external security services contracts and cyber specific technologies deployed across EDP Group.

To enhance its cybersecurity posture, EDP actively promotes collaboration with external entities, with EDP's SOC being a member of the Portuguese Computer Security Incident Response Team Network and, at European level, a member of the European Trusted Introducer. This collaboration not only protects the company but also enhances trust and credibility among all stakeholders.

The information security incident management process allows all users to report any situation that could potentially compromise the EDP Group's information security. These security incident reports trigger a comprehensive risk analysis, with treatment plans developed and approved in accordance with delegations of competence, and based on potential impacts and scope of risks.

Security by Design

The "Security by Design" approach is fundamental to ensuring that security is a priority from the beginning of the development process and at all management levels. At the EDP Group, this approach is integrated into the decision-making process and is applied comprehensively at all stages of development and operation.

To further strengthen this strategy, the EDP Group is expanding the adoption of SSDLC – Secure Software Development Life Cycle – an essential tool for implementing the DevSecOps concept. The goal is to establish and ensure secure improvements for selected priority processes, ensuring that security is embedded in every phase of the software development lifecycle.

With these initiatives, the EDP Group aims not only to protect its assets and data but also to promote a robust and proactive security culture throughout the organization.

Resilience

The cyber resilience strategy encompasses a set of preventive, detective, and responsive measures to mitigate the risks associated with digital threats that could compromise the operation and security of infrastructures, with one of the objectives of the area being to ensure continuous updating, optimization, and alignment with these requirements.

EDP implements robust security controls that ensure the protection of assets, sensitive data, and industrial systems against unauthorized access, malicious attacks, and operational failures, while adopting strict control mechanisms for authentication, network segmentation, and applying efficient security policies, which contributes to the resilience and reliability of systems.

In order to contribute to resilience even in the face of failure or cyberattacks, EDP continues to invest in redundancy and recovery strategies, including periodic backups, data replication, and business continuity plans.

Through the implementation of an integrated and multidisciplinary approach, the organization aims to strengthen its position against the challenges of today's cyber landscape, ensuring the protection and the resilience of its assets and operations, in terms of confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Human behaviour

The EDP Group's cybersecurity awareness program is a robust and strategic initiative focused on mitigating risks associated with human behaviour and promoting a culture of information security throughout the organization.

To ensure the effectiveness of the program, EDP has structured the foundations in four areas:

- **effective communication** – channels and opportunities to communicate regularly and effectively with employees, enhancing their cybersecurity awareness and vigilance
- **Top Management support** – 'Lead by Example' approach: supporting cybersecurity initiatives and setting the tone for a culture where cybersecurity is everyone's responsibility
- **expert knowledge** – ensure that our experts have the tools, training, and resources needed to excel and adapt in a constantly evolving field
- **people-centered approach** – Alignment with People & Organization area to develop, promote, and track training initiatives, empowering our people to be EDP's first line of defence.

With a view to expanding on these subjects, the "Strengthen Cyber Culture" initiative aims to evaluate the threat landscape and identify the top human risks associated with human behaviours such as guidance and educational planning, improving the cybersecurity culture within the company and helping employees adopt safer behaviours and protect themselves and the organization. As main benefits of this initiative, we would highlight (1) preventing possible downtime due to cyber incidents, (2) mitigating the risk of incidents caused by human behaviour, reducing response costs associated with security breaches.

Additionally, EDP remains focused on the continuous awareness and education, reinforced through regular testing with simulations to ensure all employees remain vigilant against evolving threats.

Impacts, risks and opportunities management

EDP has been continuously promoting an assessment of its information security system, which includes a constant risk assessment and the identification of improvement opportunities.

Since 2017, the global Security Operations Center (EDP SOC) has maintained the ISO 27001 certification, renewed every 3 years. The global SOC provides services to the EDP Group, operates 24x7 and covers incident response processes, vulnerability management, and monitoring. In each assessment, opportunities for improvement are always analysed. The scope should be extended in 2025 to include the threat intelligence processes, and the certification will be according to the most recent version of the standard (ISO 27001:2022).

The management of actions, whether associated with opportunities for improvement or non-conformities, is subject to assessment and, always based on a cost-benefit analysis, is treated according to priority. These assessments consider several types of impact, some of which we can highlight:

- impact on confidentiality, integrity and/or availability of information
- impact on legal and contractual requirements
- financial impacts
- impact on reputation.

Digital Global Unit (DGU) organized its information security structure by capabilities, mapped to the Institute of Internal Auditors' (IIA) three lines of defence and to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) cybersecurity functions, from the identification up to the recovery phase:

- 1st line of defence – operationalization of cybersecurity
- 2nd line of defence – definition of frameworks & planning
- 3rd line of defence – internal and external audits.

The main activities carried out in order to mitigate risk, strengthen operational robustness and overall maturity of some of these capabilities are highlighted next.

Risk Management

DGU has developed a Risk Management process which has been used since 2016, continuously improved and made ever more robust by its integration with internal tools. The Risk Management process entails all phases that are associated with the best practices from international standards such as ISO 27005 and ISO 31000. About the risk treatment end, when it comes to risk transfer, EDP has renewed its cyber insurance, which has been maintained since 2017, towards strengthening the risk posture. On the mitigation end, each risk assessment results in several action plans that generally reduce the likelihood of vulnerabilities being successfully exploited, thus minimizing residual risk.

Business continuity and disaster recovery

Annual disaster recovery tests are conducted to ensure the effectiveness of the disaster recovery plan. These tests are associated with applications under DGU management and are crucial as they help verify that the organization can restore data and applications to continue operations after a

disruption, such as a natural disaster or IT failure. Regular testing of the disaster recovery plan helps identify and correct any flaws, evaluate the effectiveness of contingency measures, and ensure the team is prepared to handle real crisis situations. Additionally, DGU has a continuity plan that is tested annually to ensure its effectiveness, and in the 2024 disaster recovery tests, it achieved a 97% success rate.

Internal Vulnerability Assessment

A vulnerability management process is in place to identify and control vulnerabilities on EDP Group servers, and is structured through:

- scheduled scans: Weekly, a scan is performed in one of the EDP environments (production, pre-production, and development), minimizing the application impact and covering different servers. The status of vulnerabilities and the monitoring of scans are discussed in biweekly meetings between the infrastructure and security teams
- on-demand scans: Performed as needed, for a project or to analyse a specific group of servers, considering the potential application impacts. In the case of emerging vulnerabilities, analyses are scheduled to assess whether the EDP Group is affected.

The results of the scans are treated according to the criticality of the vulnerabilities, both for infrastructure teams and application managers, who must mitigate the vulnerabilities to reduce the potential attack surface. It's worth noting that an application can only go into production after undergoing vulnerability scans and cannot contain critical or high severity vulnerabilities, ensuring maximum security for applications and servers.

In 2024, EDP conducted 3 purple team exercises involving the Global SOC. These exercises enhance cybersecurity by fostering collaboration between attack and defence teams, enabling quick identification of weaknesses and continuous improvement of defence mechanisms.

Third-party vulnerability analysis

As part of a security validation and monitoring strategy, assessments of the operationalization of information security activities at the various EDP Group power plants are frequently carried out. The main objective of these assessments is to identify vulnerabilities and promote the continuous improvement of security processes. Through these actions, the organization also aims to improve employee awareness of the importance of security and correct any non-conformities detected. All identified points of failure and improvement are duly recorded, and an action plan is defined for each situation. This ongoing effort reflects the EDP Group's commitment to maintaining a safe and efficient environment, ensuring the integrity of its operations and the protection of its assets.

Cybersecurity awareness and human risk mitigation

In 2024, EDP reached a significant milestone: 75% of employees received cybersecurity training and 99% participated in phishing or smishing exercises. In the process of integration into the company, all employees receive mandatory cybersecurity training. Depending on their profile and risk level, they are directed to specific training and exercises, such as that carried out at the EDP Cyber Range, where they face simulated cyberattack scenarios and are challenged to monitor, detect, and mitigate the impact of incidents.

In addition, EDP promotes global and local events, participation in European and national cybersecurity exercises, maintains a global Cybersecurity Ambassador program, communicates awareness content through various channels and is aligned with the human resources area. Annually, or whenever necessary, the contents are reviewed and updated to reflect the most emerging and relevant cybersecurity risks.

Auditing

Not least important, as third line of defence, EDP has information security practices that are regularly audited by both internal and external entities, ensuring transparency, compliance, and continuous improvement, based on one approach that combines advanced technologies, industry best practices, and a culture of accountability to deliver resilient, secure, and reliable services in a constantly evolving cyber landscape. The evaluations carried out include not only an analysis from the perspective of operationalization, but also of the design of the controls themselves.

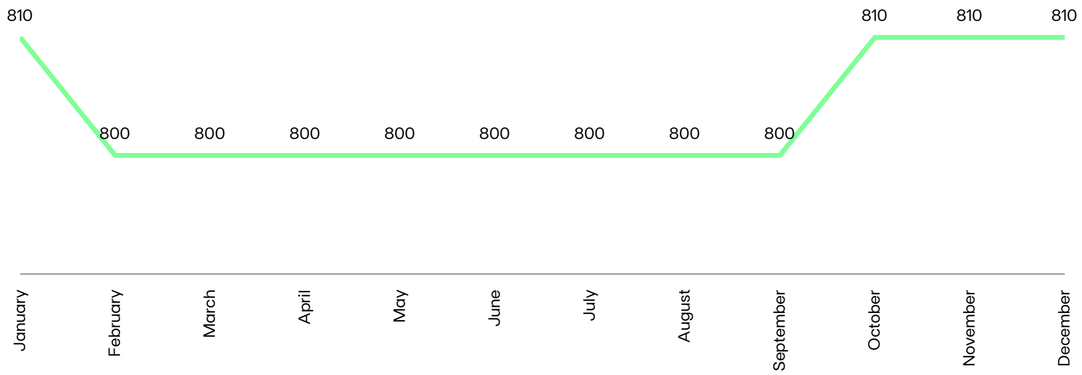
Metrics and targets

In 2024, the scope of analysis and monitoring was expanded, as well as the automation of information security incident reporting. The new sources allowed for increased cybersecurity visibility in cyberspace, which, supported by automation, led to a rise in the number of reported information security incidents to a total of 6,077.

The cybersecurity rating adopted (defined as the group's KPI for this topic) observes the EDP Group's behaviour in cyberspace. EDP set a target of obtaining a rating equal to or greater than 800 for the year 2024. In the measurements carried out monthly, the target was achieved in all months, as can be seen in the graph, having ended the year with a value of 810, which positions EDP,

according to the information provided by BitSight, in the top 1% ranking of utilities companies in the energy/resources industry, in a universe of more than 1,000 companies.

BitSight Security rating



Bitsight uses rating categories to help indicate the overall security performance of rated entities. In aggregate, entities with higher ratings have stronger security performance and lower cyber risk than entities with lower ratings. The average rating is 720. As the rating decreases, the risk an entity poses increases.
Each entity's rating falls into one of the following categories: Advanced, between 740 and 900 (strong security performance and lower risk); Intermediate between 640 and 730 (fair security performance and moderate risk); Basic between 250 and 630 (poor security performance and higher risk)

Data monetization

Governance and policies

The data governance model at EDP is based on a global alignment approach with local autonomy. It includes roles such as a Global Chief Data and Analytics Officer (GCDAO) and Chief Data and Analytics Officer (CDAO) for each business platform, Global Business Services (GBS), and Business Enablement Functions (BEF). EDP is implementing an AI risk management framework to ensure compliance with responsible AI guidelines and best practices. Data governance includes the definition of policies and controls for the adequate protection of data assets. The data governance policies cover recommended standards and norms, data governance processes, and an operational model for data management. EDP uses a set of global guidelines to harmonize data governance practices across the group. EDP promotes awareness of the importance of data governance through training and communication programs. Initiatives such as "AI2Leaders" and "Global Black Belts" are examples of training programs for leaders and data and AI specialists.

Strategy

EDP's vision is to transform data into power and intelligence into action, aiming to lead the global energy transition. The ambition is to become a leader in AI in the energy sector within three years. EDP seeks to create value with data and AI, accelerating digital transformation and improving data-driven decision-making. The main objectives include creating value with data and AI, accelerating digital transformation, and enhancing data-driven decision-making. EDP aims to use data and AI to drive innovation, optimize operations, solve complex problems in real-time, and create personalized experiences for customers.

Data governance is structured around global and local principles, ensuring compliance with regulations and best practices. EDP has implemented a data and AI governance model that includes clear roles and responsibilities, defined processes, and data governance tools. The implementation of the data strategy involves the creation of data hubs, data governance, and the adoption of MLOps practices. Currently, there are more than 12 data hubs across various business platforms, regions, GBS, and BEF.

Impacts, risks and opportunities management

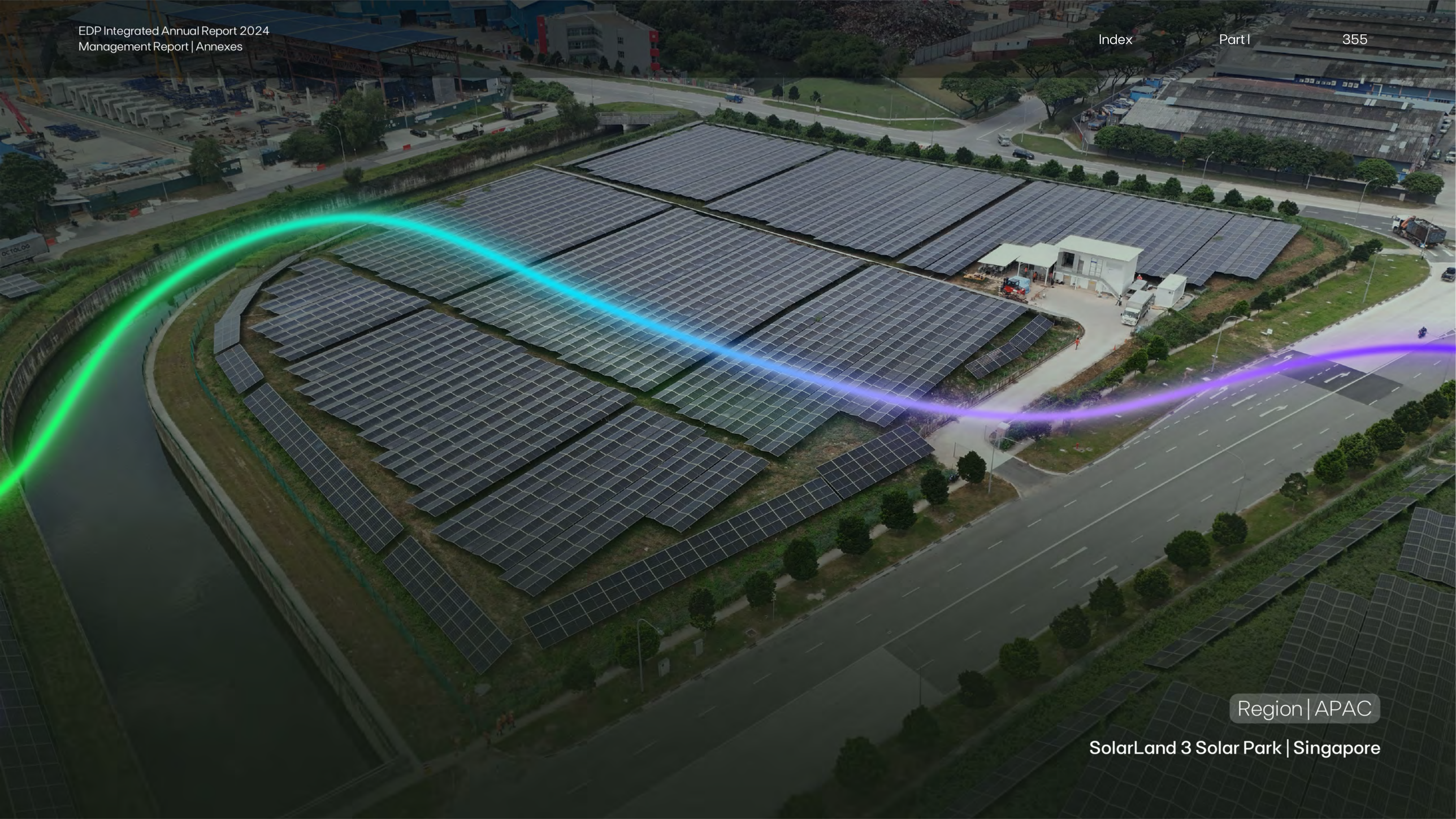
EDP identifies data monetization opportunities through market data analysis and the integration of data from different sources like weather forecasting, mobility indexes, geographic information such as CENSUS data, points of interest, and transportation networks. By leveraging these diverse data sources, EDP can enhance its energy generation forecasting and optimize asset operations. This approach augments the value extracted internally from the data EDP actively collects. Additionally, EDP provides data to the community in an aggregated or detailed manner, ensuring privacy is maintained. Examples include aggregated consumption data by municipality and grid network information. This data can be monetized by other companies, researchers, and individuals for various purposes, such as developing new products, conducting academic research, or improving business operations.

To further capitalize on data monetization, EDP employs advanced AI and machine learning techniques to analyse and predict trends, optimize processes, and create innovative solutions. The company also invests in state-of-the-art data infrastructure and tools to support these initiatives.

By fostering a culture of data-driven decision-making, EDP ensures that data is not only a valuable asset internally but also a resource that can drive external innovation and economic growth.

Metrics and targets

EDP has defined a data domain directory and has already implemented 27% of the data domains by the end of 2024. This means that data ownership, semantics (business glossary), and mapping with data assets (data dictionary) are defined and governed. EDP has a landscape of 13 data hubs and several analytics platforms for data monetization through data value extraction using descriptive analytics, advanced analytics, and machine learning techniques.



Region | APAC

SolarLand 3 Solar Park | Singapore

05
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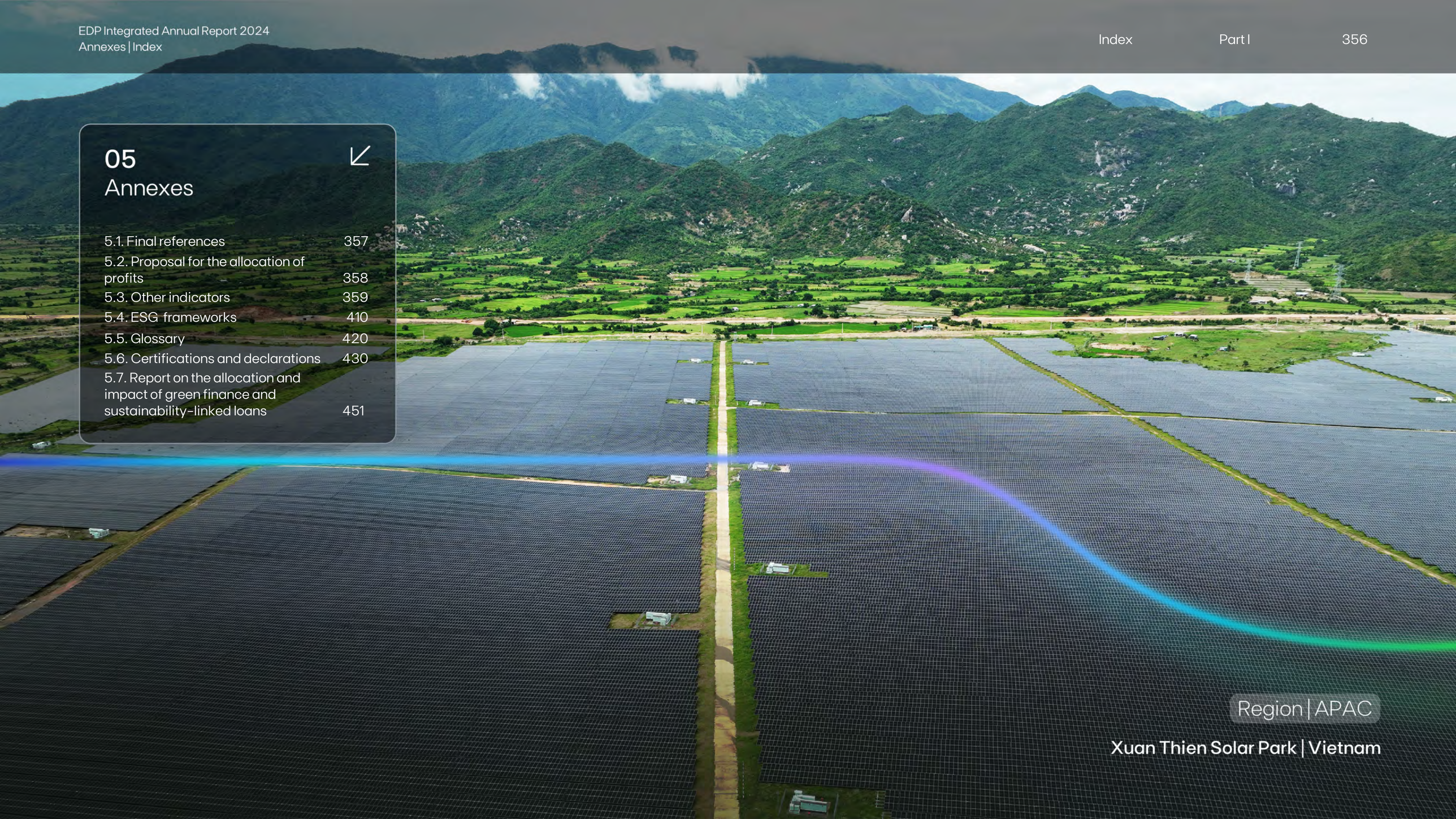

Region | APAC

Xuan Thien Solar Park | Vietnam

Annex 1. Final references

The Executive Board of Directors would like to thank all those who have supported and followed EDP in 2024.

We would like to thank EDP's shareholders for placing their trust in the Executive Board of Directors and for the support they provided.

We would also like to thank members of the Corporate Bodies, responsible for the audit and supervision of the group, for their support. A special word of thanks to the General and Supervisory Board for their expert guidance and counsel.

The Executive Board of Directors also extends its gratitude to all the stakeholders EDP engaged with in 2024, notably, clients, suppliers, regulators, partners, and local communities

Lastly, a special thanks to all EDP employees. Your determination and commitment were critical to achieving this year's results.

Miguel Stilwell de Andrade (CEO)

Vera de Morais Pinto Pereira Carneiro

Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira

Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques

Pedro Collares Pereira de Vasconcelos

Annex 2. Proposal for the allocation of profits

In accordance with Article 29(1) of EDP's Articles of Association, the Executive Board of Directors hereby proposes for approval by the Shareholders, that:

1. The 2024 financial year results, in the total amount of € 817,399,283.34, are allocated as follows:

Endowment to EDP Foundation	€ 1,000,000.00
Retained Earnings	€ 816,399,283.34

2. Dividends to be paid in the amount of € 0.20 per share, in the total amount of € 836,804,324.80.

The total amount of € 836,804,324.80 of dividends to be paid from distributable assets, corresponding to € 0.20 per share, considers the total amount of shares representing EDP's share capital; nevertheless, under applicable law, no payment of dividends shall be made regarding own shares held by EDP at the date the dividends are available for payment, and that value is therefore added to the amount of retained earnings.

Annex 3. Other indicators

Annex 3.1. Information by geography

		2024						2023					
OPERATIONAL	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY	MW	29,077	13,387	3,294	9,047	2,327	1,022	26,565	12,989	2,753	7,813	2,121	890
Renewable installed capacity	**%**	**87**	**71**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**86**	**71**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Renewable installed capacity	**MW**	**25,258**	**9,568**	**3,294**	**9,047**	**2,327**	**1,022**	**22,746**	**9,170**	**2,753**	**7,813**	**2,121**	**890**
Wind	MW	12,266	3,164	1,032	6,363	1,708	0	12,432	3,144	832	6,671	1,786	0
Hydro	MW	6,866	5,465	1,401	0	0	0	6,864	5,463	1,401	0	0	0
Mini-hydro	MW	57	57	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	0	0	0
Solar	MW	6,069	882	862	2,684	619	1,022	3,393	507	520	1,142	335	890
Non-renewable installed capacity	**MW**	**3,819**	**3,819**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,819**	**3,819**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CCGT	MW	2,886	2,886	0	0	0	0	2,886	2,886	0	0	0	0
Coal	MW	916	916	0	0	0	0	916	916	0	0	0	0
Cogeneration and waste	MW	17	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Capacity under construction	**MW**	**3,263**	**412**	**248**	**1,868**	**566**	**169**	**3,719**	**160**	**1,087**	**2,074**	**334**	**64**
Installed capacity MEP	**MW**	**1,530**	**148**	**0**	**719**	**652**	**11**	**1,070**	**151**	**0**	**592**	**311**	**16**
Capacity under construction MEP	**MW**	**620**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**618**	**2**	**729**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**728**	**1**
TOTAL NET GENERATION	GWh	57,479	22,358	9,463	20,170	4,093	1,396	56,395	24,525	8,946	17,306	4,434	1,184
Generation from renewable sources	**%**	**95**	**87**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**87**	**70**	**99**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Generation from renewable sources	**GWh**	**54,618**	**19,496**	**9,463**	**20,170**	**4,093**	**1,396**	**48,969**	**17,159**	**8,885**	**17,306**	**4,434**	**1,184**
Wind	GWh	31,018	7,127	2,640	17,582	3,669	0	31,669	7,122	4,029	16,245	4,273	0
Hydro	GWh	17,361	11,594	5,768	0	0	0	13,947	9,653	4,294	0	0	0
Mini-hydro	GWh	184	184	0	0	0	0	152	152	0	0	0	0
Solar	GWh	6,054	591	1,055	2,587	424	1,396	3,201	233	562	1,061	161	1,184
Generation from non-renewable sources	**GWh**	**2,861**	**2,861**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,426**	**7,365**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CCGT	GWh	2,556	2,556	0	0	0	0	4,047	4,047	0	0	0	0
Coal	GWh	264	264	0	0	0	0	3,249	3,188	61	0	0	0
Cogeneration and Waste	GWh	42	42	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	0	0	0
Heat	GWh	234	234	0	0	0	0	234	234	0	0	0	0
ENERGY EFFICIENCY													
Internal Energy Efficiency													
Energy Intensity	**MJ/€**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.6**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**

		2024						2023					
OPERATIONAL	UN	GROUP	IBERIA	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	REST OF THE EUROPE	ASIA PACIFIC	GROUP	IBERIA	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	REST OF THE EUROPE	ASIA PACIFIC
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION													
Generation self-consumption	**MWh**	**2,863,124**	**2,769,825**	**14,969**	**57,334**	**19,665**	**1,330**	**2,601,814**	**2,516,976**	**15,571**	**50,281**	**18,986**	**0**
Administrative service	**MWh**	**35,462**	**24,256**	**5,090**	**5,543**	**412**	**162**	**30,689**	**22,677**	**5,674**	**1,703**	**465**	**170**
Grid losses	**%**	**7.81**	**7.29**	**8.87**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**7.85**	**7.57**	**9.15**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

		2024						2023					
CLIMATE CHANGE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	TJ	46,631	46,395	150	67	14	4	74,858	73,711	848	218	78	3
PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION	TJ	23,315	23,197	75	34	7	2	65,098	64,295	772	22	8	2
Coal	TJ	3,745	3,745	0	0	0	0	27,192	26,522	669	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fuel oil	TJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Natural gas	TJ	19,355	19,349	0	6	0	0	29,718	29,715	0	3	0	0
Blast furnace gas	TJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,837	7,837	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Coke gas	TJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel oil	TJ	2	2	0	0	0	0	116	98	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iron and steel industry gas	TJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fuel for fleet	TJ	213	102	75	27	7	2	224	112	84	19	8	2
ENERGY INTENSITY[1]	MJ/EUR	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0
GHG EMISSION													
Direct emissions (scope 1)	$ktCO_2eq$	1,458	1,449	6	3	1	0	4,276	4,193	80	2	1	0
Stationary combustion[2]	$ktCO_2eq$	1,433	1,433	0	0	0	0	4,249	4,176	73	0	0	0
SF_6 Emissions	$ktCO_2eq$	10	8	2	0	0	0	11	9	2	0	0	0
Company fleet	$ktCO_2eq$	15	8	5	2	1	0	15	8	5	1	1	0
Natural gas consumption	$ktCO_2eq$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect emissions (scope 2)[3]	$ktCO_2eq$	233	141	64	22	6	1	288	220	42	19	7	0
Electricity consumption in office buildings	$ktCO_2eq$	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	220	42	19	7	0
Electricity losses in distribution	$ktCO_2eq$	205	141	64	0	0	0	262	0	0	1	0	0
Renewable plants self-consumption	$ktCO_2eq$	27	0	0	20	6	1	25	220	42	0	0	0
Other indirect emissions (scope 3)	$ktCO_2eq$	9,541	3,601	3,415	1,941	503	80	8,063	3,709	2,723	1,292	249	89
Purchased goods and services (C01)	$ktCO_2eq$	532	427	78	20	5	2	602	472	79	37	10	4
Capital goods (C02)	$ktCO_2eq$	3,218	368	436	1,865	472	77	2,618	461	598	1,246	235	77
Fuel and energy related activities (C03)	$ktCO_2eq$	3,367	679	2,688	0	0	0	3,761	1,724	2,037	0	0	0
Upstream transportation and distribution (C04)	$ktCO_2eq$	108	6	23	54	25	0	19	2	1	7	3	6
Waste generated in operations (C05)	$ktCO_2eq$	3	3	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0
Business travels (C06)	$ktCO_2eq$	10	6	2	1	0	0	15	8	4	1	0	1
Commuting (C07)	$ktCO_2eq$	13	8	3	1	1	0	11	6	3	1	0	0
Use of sold products (C11)	$ktCO_2eq$	837	837	0	0	0	0	1,032	1,032	0	0	0	0
Investments (C15)	$ktCO_2eq$	1,451	1,267	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Primary energy consumption by turnover
[2] The stationary emissions do not include those produced by the burning of ArcelorMittal steel gases in EDP's power plants in Spain.
[3] Calculation according with GHG Protocol based location methodology. From 2023 onwards, CO_2e emissions associated with distribution grid losses will be calculated on the basis of technical losses, as recommended by the GHG Protocol

		2024						2023					
CLIMATE CHANGE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
Avoided CO_2 emissions[1]	**ktCO_2**	**27,659**	**9,202**	**2,312**	**12,320**	**2,714**	**1,111**	**25,841**	**7,084**	**3,026**	**11,516**	**3,249**	**965**
GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY[2]	kgCO_2/EUR	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL EMISSIONS													
CO_2[3]	kt	1,433	1,433	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,249	4,176	73	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NOx	kt	0.5	0.5	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	2.5	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SO_2	kt	0.1	0.1	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	1.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Particulate matter	kt	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	0.1	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mercury	kg	2.2	2.2	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.7	31.7	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SF_6	kg	432	339	79	10	4	0	470	390	79	0	0	0
SPECIFIC OVERALL EMISSIONS													
CO_2	g/kWh	25	25	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75	74	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NOx	g/kWh	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SO_2	g/kWh	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Particulate matter	g/kWh	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPECIFIC THERMAL EMISSIONS													
CO_2	g/kWh	482	482	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	555	545	1,211	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NOx	g/kWh	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SO_2	g/kWh	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Particulate matter	g/kWh	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

[1] CO_2 emissions that would have occurred if the electricity generated by renewable energy sources were produced by thermal power plants. For each country, it is obtained by multiplying the net renewable energy production by the emission factor of the thermoelectric mix of that country.
[2] Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by turnover.
[3] Includes only stationary combustion emissions.

		2024						2023					
WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES	UN	GROUP	IBERIA	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	REST OF THE EUROPE	ASIA PACIFIC	GROUP	IBERIA	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	REST OF THE EUROPE	ASIA PACIFIC
WATER													
TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWAL BY SOURCE													
Ocean[1]	10^3xm^3	93,581	93,581	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	533,056	533,056	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Surface	10^3xm^3	6,881	6,865	16	0	0	0	8,654	8,645	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fresh water	10^3xm^3	2,816	2,800	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.d.	4,065	4,057	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.d.
Other water	10^3xm^3	4,065	4,065	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.d.	4,588	4,588	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.d.
Water hole[2]	10^3xm^3	83	82	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107	106	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Well[3]	10^3xm^3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Municipal water supplies[4]	10^3xm^3	232	175	54	0	0	3	1,173	799	370	0	1	3
Other private entity[5]	10^3xm^3	147	147	0	0	0	0	312	312	0	0	0	0
MAIN USE OF WATER													
Cooling water	10^3xm^3	100,263	100,263	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	541,772	541,481	291	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Row water	10^3xm^3	489	489	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,342	1,310	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Potable water	10^3xm^3	168	87	70	10	1	0	160	90	56	10	1	3
WASTEWATER													
Wastewater from generation with treatment	10^3xm^3	351	351	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	705	686	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Discharge into estuarine water and sea[6]	10^3xm^3	96,358	96,358	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	536,841	536,676	164	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Discharge into inland water[7]	10^3xm^3	1,013	1,013	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,403	1,403	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

[1] Other water: > 1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids
[2] Fresh water: ≤1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids
[3] Fresh water: ≤1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids
[4] Fresh water: ≤1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids
[5] Fresh water: ≤1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids
[6] Other water: > 1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids
[7] Fresh water: ≤1,000 mg/L of total dissolved solids

		2024						2023					
BIODIVERSITY	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
DISTRIBUTION IN PROTECTED AREAS													
High voltage distribution grid in protected areas	km	1,557	1,134	423	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,582	1,168	414	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Overhead	km	1,540	1,117	423	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,566	1,152	414	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Underground	km	17	17	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	16	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Medium voltage distribution grid in protected areas	km	17,955	11,199	6,755	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,886	11,212	6,673	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Overhead	km	16,700	9,954	6,745	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,673	10,009	6,665	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Underground	km	1,255	1,245	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,212	1,204	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Substations in protected areas	#	74	59	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71	57	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TRANSMISSION IN PROTECTED AREAS									0				
High voltage trasmission grid in protected areas	km	84	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Overhead	km	84	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Underground	km	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Substations in protected areas	#	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SITES IN PROTECTED AREAS													
Sites located in WDPA[1]									0				
Wind	#	38	32	0	0	6	0	62	48	1	0	13	0
Solar	#	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sites located in KBA[2]									0				
Wind	#	46	39	0	2	5	0	71	59	0	1	11	0
Solar	#	7	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Sites located in WDPA[3]									0				
Wind	ha	171	132	0	0	39	0	3,517	2,825	99	0	593	0
Solar	ha	76	0	0	0	76	0	23	0	0	0	23	0
Sites located in KBA[4]									0				
Wind	ha	476	255	0	194	27	0	7,862	6,770	0	672	421	0
Solar	ha	217	196	0	0	21	0	40	0	0	0	40	0
FLOODED AREAS BY RESERVOIRS IN PROTECTED AREAS	ha	3,738	3,738	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,916	2,916	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS	#	104	55	42	5	2	0	157	59	87	5	6	0

[1] WDPA - World Database on Protected Areas: IBAT Dataset. Includes 150m buffer. For solar, excludes solar DG.
[2] KBA - Key Biodiversity Areas: IBAT Dataset. Includes 150m buffer. For solar, excludes solar DG.
[3] WDPA - World Database on Protected Areas: IBAT Dataset. Includes 150m buffer. For solar, excludes solar DG.
[4] KBA - Key Biodiversity Areas: IBAT Dataset. Includes 150m buffer. For solar, excludes solar DG.

		2024						2023					
CIRCULAR ECONOMY	UN	GROUP	IBERIA	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	REST OF THE EUROPE	ASIA PACIFIC	GROUP	IBERIA	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	REST OF THE EUROPE	ASIA PACIFIC
WASTE MATERIALS	t	63,993	40,165	22,587	1,125	108	8	266,138	138,457	126,621	938	121	0
Waste													
Hazard waste	t	6,423	3,912	2,244	200	67	0	6,921	4,307	2,252	303	59	0
Non-hazard waste	t	57,570	36,253	20,343	925	41	8	231,670	106,603	124,369	635	62	0
Recovered waste	t	55,829	33,156	21,615	967	91	0	229,142	104,583	123,892	565	102	0
Hazardous waste	**t**	**3,946**	**2,361**	**1,358**	**162**	**65**	**0**	**4,972**	**3,190**	**1,456**	**271**	**56**	**0**
Recycled waste	t	2,415	1,010	1,337	67	1	0	2,636	1,099	1,406	129	2	0
Other	t	1,531	1,351	21	94	64	0	2,336	2,091	50	141	54	0
Non-hazardous	**t**	**51,883**	**30,795**	**20,257**	**806**	**25**	**0**	**224,170**	**101,393**	**122,436**	**294**	**46**	**0**
Recycled waste	t	47,600	26,598	20,194	802	7	0	108,404	84,763	23,322	285	35	0
Other	t	4,283	4,197	63	4	19	0	115,765	16,631	99,114	9	11	0
Non-recovered waste	t	8,164	7,009	972	158	17	8	9,449	6,327	2,730	373	19	0
Hazardous waste	**t**	**2,477**	**1,551**	**885**	**38**	**2**	**0**	**1,949**	**1,117**	**796**	**33**	**3**	**0**
Landfilling	t	832	157	637	38	0	0	147	112	3	33	0	0
Other disposal operations	t	1,650	1,399	249	0	2	0	1,802	1,005	793	0	3	0
Non-hazardous	**t**	**5,687**	**5,458**	**86**	**120**	**15**	**8**	**7,500**	**5,210**	**1,933**	**340**	**16**	**0**
Landfilling	t	5,406	5,208	88	110	0	0	6,532	4,248	1,933	340	10	0
Other disposal operations	t	284	250	0	10	15	8	968	962	0	0	6	0
By-products	t	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,547	27,547	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Gypsum	t	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,547	27,547	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fly ash	t	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slag	t	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Recovered waste materials	%	87	83	96	86	84	0	96	96	98	60	84	n.a.

		2024						2023					
OWN WORKFORCE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
EMPLOYEES													
Employees[1]	#	12,596	7,519	3,050	1,060	608	359	13,041	7,822	3,133	1,073	613	400
Employees	**%**		**60**	**24**	**8**	**5**	**3**		**59**	**26**	**8**	**4**	**3**
Female	%	29	29	26	26	37	38	29	29	25	29	36	35
Male	%	70	71	74	65	63	62	71	71	75	66	64	65
Not declared	%	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Employees with disabilities	**#**	**199**	**95**	**58**	**46**	**0**	**0**	**194**	**92**	**65**	**37**	**0**	**0**
Male	#	121	56	32	33	0	0	107	52	31	24	0	0
Female	#	78	39	26	13	0	0	87	40	34	13	0	0
Not declared	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYEES DISTRIBUTION BY PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY													
EBD	#	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	#	359	251	27	52	6	23	391	274	32	49	8	28
Supervisors	#	1,223	840	153	130	70	30	1,198	766	168	137	80	47
Specialists	#	6,412	3,869	1,262	571	488	222	6,573	4,056	1,271	613	408	225
Technicians	#	4,517	2,504	1,597	295	44	77	4,740	2,671	1,662	274	33	100
EMPLOYEES DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY[2]													
Share in total workforce													
White	%	66	N/A	66	N/A	N/A	N/A	65	N/A	65	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black[3]	%	32	N/A	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	34	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	%	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indigenous people	%	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Not stated	%	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Share in all management positions, including junior, middle and senior management													
White	%	86	N/A	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	N/A	82	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black[4]	%	14	N/A	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	%	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indigenous people	%	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Not stated	%	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
SENIOR MANAGEMENT HIRED FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY	%	86	93	82	71	44	100	87	93	88	69	100	61

[1] Data including EDP Comercial Internacional companies acquired in 2023
[2] The legal framework of most geographies does not allow for this information to be ascertained
[3] The category 'Black' includes both black and brown people, according to the definition by IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)
[4] The category 'Black' includes both black and brown people, according to the definition by IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

		2024						2023					
OWN WORKFORCE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
FOREIGN EMPLOYEES	#	504	233	16	66	69	120	501	236	15	67	54	129
RATIO EDP MINIMUM WAGE/NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE	x		1.3	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.3		1.4	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.1
NEW ENTRIES[1]	#	950	287	285	192	122	64	1,425	586	345	247	165	82
Gender													
Male	#	501	174	190	35	73	29	818	337	254	76	105	46
Female	#	290	108	92	10	46	34	451	249	91	15	60	36
Not declared	#	159	5	3	147	3	1	156	0	0	156	0	0
Age Group													
<30	#	417	179	105	77	36	20	633	316	129	102	65	21
[30-50[	#	486	101	173	97	75	40	740	259	209	130	84	58
≥50	#	47	7	7	18	11	4	52	11	7	15	16	3
F/M new admissions rate	**x**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.8**
Direct admissions to permanent workforce	**#**	**897**	**235**	**285**	**192**	**122**	**63**	**1,332**	**513**	**339**	**244**	**156**	**80**
Admissions with fixed-term contracts	**#**	**53**	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**57**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Other admissions	**#**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**17**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**1**
VACANCIES FILLED BY INTERNAL CANDIDATES	#	461	201	163	11	84	2	864	485	245	84	21	29
REMUNERATION													
PAY RATIO BY GENDER (F/M)	x	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.00	0.75	0.94	1.04	1.04	0.98	0.97	0.79	1.01
Technicians	x	1.20	1.21	0.88	1.00	0.60	0.89		1.22	0.69	0.99	0.75	0.71
Specialists	x	0.89	0.94	0.83	0.96	0.84	0.90		0.90	0.79	0.93	0.82	0.90
Supervisors	x	0.94	0.85	1.00	1.01	0.70	0.89		0.95	0.98	0.93	0.87	1.00
Senior Management	x	0.99	0.91	1.13	1.26	0.00	0.89		0.93	1.18	1.16	0.00	1.16
Annualized average base salary		3,824	3,913	1,670	8,000	4,936	5,075	3,763	3,788	1,939	7,969	4,381	4,415
Male	€	3,705	3,913	1,612	8,255	5,418	5,198	3,717	3,788	1,947	8,195	4,742	4,405
Female	€	3,975	4,134	1,839	8,289	4,068	4,880	3,857	3,946	1,918	7,943	3,735	4,433
Not declared	€	5,047	0	0	5,047	0	0	5,004	0	0	5,004	0	0
Ratio of the annual total compensation for the organization's highest-paid individual to the average annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual)	x	12.9	8.3	11.1	6.2	4.7	8.1	12.7	12.7	10.2	6.0	4.6	8.3
EMPLOYEES SATISFACTION													
Engagement	%	78	73	86	86	73	83	80	77	87	86	78	85
EMPLOYEES LEAVING	#	1,379	589	351	209	127	103	1,729	645	535	224	111	214
Gender													

[1] Net values of the employees transfer from fixed-term contracts to permanent workforce.

		2024						2023					
OWN WORKFORCE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
Female	#	950	402	255	141	84	68	1,306	464	427	165	70	180
Male	#	420	187	96	61	42	34	416	181	108	52	41	34
Not declared	#	7	0	0	6	0	1	7	0	0	7	0	0
Age group													
< 30	#	291	125	64	65	17	20	331	109	68	70	35	49
[30-50[	#	674	173	232	108	85	76	1,009	266	392	134	67	150
≥ 50	#	398	284	55	36	16	7	389	270	75	20	9	15
TURNOVER	%	10.9	7.8	11.5	19.7	20.9	28.7	13.4		17.1	20.9	21.0	53.5
Gender													
Male	%	10.7	7.6	11.3	20.3	21.9	30.8	14.3	8.4	18.3	23.3	20.3	69.5
Female	%	11.6	8.5	12.2	21.9	18.7	24.6	11.2	8.0	13.5	16.6	22.2	24.1
Not declared	%	8.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0
Age group													
< 30	%	17.9	14.9	16.2	29.7	15.2	32.8	15.4	11.0	12.7	25.8	28.2	54.4
[30-50[	%	8.4	4.0	10.2	16.0	20.0	27.9	12.5	6.0	16.1	20.7	18.9	52.4
≥ 50	%	13.5	12.3	14.8	21.8	22.2	26.9	13.5	11.4	20.7	13.0	18.0	62.5
VOLUNTARY EMPLOYEE TURNOVER	%	5.1	2.6	4.2	14.6	16.1	19.5	5.8	3.0	4.6	16.1	13.8	33.8
AVERAGE AGE OF WORKFORCE	years	41	42	38	38	37	36	41	42	38	38	37	36
AVERAGE AGE OF NEW ADMISSIONS	years	33	30	33	34	36	34	32	32	32	33	35	35
AVERAGE AGE OF LEAVING	years	42	47	39	37	39	36	40	40	39	36	35	35
AVERAGE SENIORITY OF EMPLOYEES	years	11	14	8	4	3	3	11	11	9	4	3	3
AVERAGE SENIORITY OF LEAVING	years	12	20	8	4	3	3	10	10	8	3	3	2
ABSENTEEISM RATE	%	3.6	3.0	6.2	3.3	2.2	1.2	3.3	3.4	1.0	3.2	8.4	11.3
PARENTAL LEAVES													
Employees entitled to parental leave	**#**	**599**	**362**	**131**	**89**	**6**	**11**	**535**	**275**	**140**	**78**	**22**	**20**
Male	#	409	230	105	58	5	11	369	184	109	52	13	11
Female	#	190	132	26	31	1	0	166	91	31	26	9	9
Not declared	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employees that took parental leave[1]	**#**	**528**	**360**	**62**	**89**	**6**	**11**	**529**	**295**	**128**	**64**	**22**	**20**
Male	#	342	228	40	58	5	11	368	203	n.a.	43	13	11
Female	#	186	132	22	31	1	0	161	92	30	21	9	9
Not declared	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retention rate of employees who took parental leave	**%**	**96**	**99**	**100**	**80**	**83**	**82**	**96**	**100**	**94**	**98**	**86**	**60**
Male	%	96	100	100	84	80	82	96	100	n.a.	98	77	27
Female	%	94	98	100	71	100	N/A	97	100	83	100	100	100

[1] 2023 values do not include information about male employees that took parental leave at South America

		2024						2023					
OWN WORKFORCE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
Not declared	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAINING													
Total hours of training	hours	352,213	159,252	116,749	30,706	42,132	3,374	376,717	179,444	118,528	36,690	34,620	7,436
Sustainability													
Environment	h	3,183	1,604	710	103	753	12	1,999	722	265	534	478	0
Social and Economic	h	165	127	20	4	11	3	2,759	1,216	97	867	445	134
Ethics	**h**	**7,165**	**3,503**	**1,169**	**1,870**	**528**	**95**	**6,692**	**3,442**	**921**	**470**	**1,825**	**34**
Quality	**h**	**3,912**	**2,009**	**1,729**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**2,217**	**1,640**	**96**	**111**	**283**	**88**
Languages	**h**	**12,166**	**2,366**	**4,700**	**0**	**5,100**	**0**	**11,925**	**6,593**	**774**	**0**	**4,557**	**0**
Information systems	**h**	**28,342**	**20,386**	**3,479**	**1,105**	**3,226**	**147**	**22,300**	**15,286**	**1,155**	**1,349**	**3,385**	**1,126**
Other	**h**	**297,279**	**129,257**	**104,940**	**27,624**	**32,341**	**3,117**	**328,825**	**150,545**	**115,221**	**33,358**	**23,646**	**6,055**
Average total training	h/p	28.0	23.6	38.3	29.0	30.5	9.4	29.1		37.8	34.2	64.2	18.6
Executive Board of Directors	**h/p**	**13.8**	**13.8**	**n.a**	**n.a.**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**n.a**	**n.a.**	**n.a**	**n.a**
Male	h/p	15.6	15.6	n.a	n.a.	n.a	n.a	5.0	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Female	h/p	11.0	11.0	n.a	n.a.	n.a	n.a	4.1	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Senior Management	**h/p**	**22.4**	**23.0**	**23.6**	**6.7**	**32.5**	**23.2**	**23.0**	**29.9**	**13.1**	**12.1**	**125.6**	**10.4**
Male	h/p	22.4	23.0	24.1	6.7	31.2	27.1	25.5	31.5	12.4	13.6	125.6	24.8
Female	h/p	22.6	22.8	20.7	7.1	35.8	14.2	19.6	26.0	17.7	8.3	n.a.	15.4
Supervisors	**h/p**	**22.9**	**21.2**	**26.4**	**12.1**	**39.7**	**17.7**	**36.0**	**34.6**	**69.0**	**18.7**	**55.1**	**24.6**
Male	h/p	20.7	19.5	20.9	12.0	37.4	14.4	37.1	35.9	72.6	17.9	53.2	26.5
Female	h/p	29.3	26.1	47.3	11.8	46.3	24.4	30.6	32.0	56.2	22.3	59.8	21.1
Specialists	**h/p**	**23.0**	**20.9**	**26.1**	**16.4**	**33.8**	**8.7**	**22.5**	**21.2**	**22.2**	**22.4**	**64.0**	**19.9**
Male	h/p	25.6	22.0	33.3	19.0	37.4	7.8	23.8	21.4	29.6	24.5	64.8	22.6
Female	h/p	19.2	19.2	17.2	10.0	28.7	9.7	18.9	21.0	12.0	21.0	62.6	17.1
Technicians	**h/p**	**37.0**	**26.4**	**49.3**	**65.1**	**69.2**	**4.1**	**37.1**	**26.1**	**47.1**	**72.2**	**74.1**	**15.0**
Male	h/p	38.3	27.8	51.7	66.4	78.5	0.9	39.9	28.1	50.3	98.2	98.1	15.1
Female	h/p	21.8	16.8	31.4	13.3	49.7	19.8	20.0	14.6	26.2	23.3	18.8	14.2
Employees with training	**%**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**96.4**	**91.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**45.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Volume of mandatory training per employee	**h**	**302,311**	**110,355**	**116,711**	**30,642**	**41,865**	**2,739**	**301,127**	**144,069**	**101,922**	**19,831**	**27,898**	**7,407**
Volume of non-mandatory training per employee	**h**	**49,902**	**48,897**	**38**	**64**	**268**	**635**	**75,590**	**35,374**	**12,605**	**16,859**	**10,724**	**29**
LABOUR RELATIONS													
Collective employment agreements	%	77	88	97	0	26	0	78	88	97	0	31	0
Trade union membership	%	0	28	43	0	0	0	27	28	42	0	1	0
Union Structures	#	31	19	12	0	0	0	32	20	11	0	1	0
Hours lost due to strikes	h	13,163	13,163	0	0	0	0	1,460	1,411	0	0	49	0
Staff engaged in further study	#	72	72	0	0	0	0	69	69	0	0	0	0

		2024						2023					
OWN WORKFORCE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
Professional internships	#	423	235	188	0	0	0	471	290	114	50	4	13
Academic internships	#	62	2	7	0	25	28	123	89	0	1	23	10
HEALTH AND SAFETY (H&S)													
Certification (installed capacity)	MW	23,287	12,447	1,045	6,371	1,631	393	25,102	12,790	2,436	7,814	1,819	243
Certification (installed capacity)	%	86	96	61	74	72	100	92	99	91	72	86	77
Employees													
Covered by certification	#	10,515	7,648	1,232	999	340	296	10,255	7,632	1,150	1,036	342	95
Covered by certification	%	81	99	38	94	54	80	78	100	32	100	100	20
Work-related injuries[1]													
Recordable work-related injuries[2]	#	39	23	8	7	1	0	60	30	14	14	0	2
High-consequence work-related injuries[3]	#	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Fatal work-related injuries	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Work-related ill health													
Recordable ill health	#	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatalities as a result of ill health	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidents with lost workdays[4]	**#**	**27**	**18**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**37**	**23**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Male	#	22	14	7	0	1	0	32	19	9	2	0	2
Female	#	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
Total lost days due to accidents[5]	**#**	**1,465**	**1,324**	**123**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**1,978**	**1,513**	**297**	**156**	**0**	**12**
Hours worked	**h**	**23,614,026**	**13,669,787**	**6,586,929**	**1,923,967**	**626,061**	**807,282**	**25,226,403**	**13,898,912**	**7,302,639**	**2,056,217**	**619,046**	**1,349,589**
Rates													
Frequency rate[6]	**Fr**	**1.15**	**1.32**	**1.21**	**0.00**	**1.60**	**0.00**	**1.47**	**1.65**	**1.37**	**0.97**	**0.00**	**1.48**
Male	Fr	1.27	1.45	1.45	0.00	2.44	0.00	1.70	1.92	1.67	0.97	0.00	1.88
Female	Fr	0.80	1.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	1.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
Severity rate[7]	**Sr**	**62**	**97**	**19**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**78**	**109**	**41**	**76**	**0**	**9**
Male	Sr	69	109	24	0	44	0	85	116	55	76	0	11
Female	Sr	44	67	4	0	0	0	58	92	1	0	0	0

[1] Accidents at the workplace in worktime and accidents on the way to or from work, with an absence of one more calendar days and fatal accidents
[2] Includes accidents: fatal, absence from work (TTI – Temporary Total Incapacity), with TPI (Temporary Partial Incapacity) or PPI (Permanent Partial Incapacity); Without absence, with use of non-prescription medication at prescription strength; without absence, with use of wound closing treatment, such as suture, staples; without absence, administering immunization vaccines; without absence, with use of devices with rigid stays/others designed to immobilization; without absence, with physical therapy treatment; without absence, with loss of consciousness.
[3] An accident at work in which a serious injury has resulted and from which the worker does not recover, or may not fully recover, or from which it is not expected to recover in less than 6 months. Excludes fatal accidents.
[4] Accidents occurred at the place and working time or on a journey, with 1 or more days of absence and fatal accidents
[5] Sum of the number of absence calendar days resulting of work accidents occurred in the reference period, plus the number of days lost by accidents in the previous period, which lasted until the reference period without interruption. The lost time is measured from the day following the accident to the day right before the return to work.
[6] Number of accidents at work in service with absence/fatalities, per million hours worked.
[7] 0 Number of calendar days lost due to work accident per million hours worked, in the reference period.

		2024						2023					
OWN WORKFORCE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
Overall severity rate[1]	**oSr**	**68**	**107**	**19**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**81**	**114**	**41**	**76**	**0**	**9**
Male	oSr	74	119	24	0	44	0	87	119	55	76	0	11
Female	oSr	51	78	4	0	0	0	63	101	1	0	0	0
Work-related injuries[2]													
Recordable frequency rate	RFr	1.66	1.69	1.21	3.64	1.60	0.00	2.38	2.16	1.92	6.81	0.00	1.48
High-consequency frequency rate (excluding fatalities)	HFr	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fatal frequency rate	FFr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contractors													
Covered by certification	#	20,223	9,960	4,720	541	576	720	19,079	11,732	4,856	1,526	806	159
Covered by certification	%	81	99	38	94	57	80	78		32	100	100	20
Work-related injuries													
Recordable work-related injuries	#	152	76	52	14	7	3	213	95	92	18	5	3
High-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	#	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	9	2	0	0	0
Fatal work-related injuries	#	6	4	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Work-related ill health													
Recordable ill health	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatalities as a result of ill health	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidents with lost workdays[3]	#	111	64	36	1	7	3	140	79	53	0	5	3
Hours worked	h	59,946,113	21,787,376	30,504,590	4,096,548	2,098,066	1,459,533	62,546,729	23,182,178	29,987,258	6,218,093	1,592,711	1,566,489
Rates													
Frequency rate[4]	Fr	2	3	1	0	3	2	2	3	2	0	3	2
Severity rate[5]	Sr	120	266	39	8	64	32	106	208	46	0	92	183
Overall severity rate[6]	oSr	781	1,369	550	8	64	32	592	224	1,047	0	92	183
Work-related injuries[7]													
Recordable Frequency Rate	RFr	2.54	3.49	1.70	3.42	3.34	2.06	3.41	4.10	3.07	2.89	3.14	1.92
High-Consequency Frequency Rate	HFr	0.20	0.37	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.39	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fatal Frequency Rate	FFr	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
EDP employees and contractors													

[1] Number of calendar days lost due to work accidents per million hours worked, in the reference period, including days for permanent disability and a portion of 6,000 days for each fatal accident
[2] Accidents at the workplace in work time and accidents on the way to or from work, with an absence of one more calendar days and fatal accidents
[3] Accidents occurred at the place and working time or on a journey, with 1 or more days of absence and fatal accidents.
[4] Number of accidents at work in service with absence/fatalities, per million hours worked
[5] Number of calendar days lost due to work accident per million hours worked, in the reference period.
[6] Number of calendar days lost due to work accidents per million hours worked, in the reference period, including days for permanent disability and a portion of 6,000 days for each fatal accident.
[7] Includes accidents: fatal, absence from work (TTI - Temporary Total Incapacity), with TPI (Temporary Partial Incapacity) or PPI (Permanent Partial Incapacity); Without absence, with use of non-prescription medication at prescription strength; without absence, with use of wound closing treatment, such as suture, staples; without absence, administering immunization vaccines; without absence, with use of devices with rigid stays/others designed to immobilization; without absence, with physical therapy treatment; without absence, with loss of consciousness.

		2024						2023					
OWN WORKFORCE	**UN**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**	**GROUP**	**IBERIA**	**SOUTH AMERICA**	**NORTH AMERICA**	**REST OF THE EUROPE**	**ASIA PACIFIC**
Rates													
Frequency rate[1]	Fr	1.72	2.43	1.24	0.17	2.94	1.32	2.07	2.75	1.82	0.24	2.26	1.71
Severity rate[2]	Sr	103	201	35	5	56	20	98	171	45	19	66	103
Overall severity rate[3]	oSr	580	883	456	5	56	20	445	183	850	19	66	103
Near accidents	#	616	316	179	67	44	10	537	277	120	112	27	1
People outside the activity													
Electrical accidents involving third parties[4]	**#**	**37**	**18**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**10**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fatal electrical accidents involving third parties	#	16	3	13	0	0	0	15	2	13	0	0	0
Representatives elected in H&S Comissions													
EDP employees represented[5]	%	78	79	98	27	74	34	69		67	0	72	0
Employees representative	#	257	75	148	14	15	5	247	67	148	14	18	0
H&S TRAINING													
Employees													
Awareness actions	#	1,098	428	479	22	166	3	2,602	948	908	534	199	13
Employees	#	11,354	6,844	2,832	877	626	175	33,338	15,502	5,910	9,311	2,545	70
Training hours	h	111,247	33,600	71,274	1,734	4,417	222	141,290	43,759	69,867	17,715	8,585	1,364
Contractors													
Awareness actions	#	12,552	10,380	1,264	0	824	84	7,086	5,367	1,480	0	226	13
Employees	#	57,282	35,196	19,404	0	2,353	329	24,141	12,314	10,509	0	763	555
Training hours	h	61,294	4,466	54,097	0	805	1,926	250,921	3,729	246,935	0	203	54

[1] Number of accidents at work in service with absence/fatalities, per million hours worked
[2] Number of calendar days lost due to work accident per million hours worked, in the reference period
[3] Number of calendar days lost due to work accidents per million hours worked, in the reference period, including days for permanent disability and a portion of 6,000 days for each fatal accident.
[4] Accidents involving persons outside EDP's activity, including fatal accidents
[5] Numbers of EDP employees represented by the total number of EDP employees

Annex 3.2. Other company information

OPERATIONAL	UN	2024	2023
GENERATION MIX			
Total gross generation	GWh	57,815.71	55,966.57
Non-Renewable	**GWh**	**2,992**	**7,833**
Coal	GWh	283	3,534
Natural gas	GWh	2,666	4,176
Co-generation	GWh	43	123
Renewable	**GWh**	**54,824**	**48,134**
Wind	GWh	31,107	31,758
Hydro	GWh	17,663	14,214
Solar	GWh	6,054	2,162
Share generation			
Non-Renewable	**%**	**5.2**	**14.0**
Coal	%	0.5	6.3
Natural gas	%	4.6	7.5
Co-generation	%	0.1	0.2
Renewable	**%**	**94.8**	**86.0**
Wind	%	53.8	56.7
Hydro	%	30.6	25.4
Solar	%	10.5	3.9
Revenue generated	000€	3,929,900.26	5,014,563.99
Non-Renewable	**000€**	**320,433**	**1,306,462**
Coal	000€	41,173	690,604
Natural gas	000€	266,136	576,774
Co-generation	000€	13,125	39,083
Renewable	**000€**	**3,609,467**	**3,708,102**
Wind	000€	1,959,221	2,155,069
Hydro	000€	1,248,145	1,406,302
Solar	000€	402,101	146,732
Electricity purchased from third parties and sold			
From non-renewable energy sources	**GWh**	**3,868,373**	**4,026**
From renewable energy sources	**GWh**	**33,133,544**	**33,178**
Installed capacity			
Decentralised solar installed capacity	**MW**	**1,439**	**1,110**
Hydroelectric Productivity Index			
Portugal	#	1.2	1.0
Spain	#	1.3	0.9

OPERATIONAL	UN	2024	2023
TECHNICAL AVAILABILITY			
Wind and Solar	%	95	94
Portugal	%	98	98
Spain	%	94	94
South America	%	95	96
North America	%	94	93
Rest of the Europe	%	97	97
Asia Pacific	%	98	96
Hydro			
Portugal	%	85	88
Spain	%	94	97
Brazil	%	99	98
Thermal			
Portugal	**%**	**87**	**75**
CCGT	%	87	75
Coal	%	0	0
Cogeneration	%	93	97
Spain	**%**	**96**	**83**
CCGT	%	96	95
Coal	%	97	75
Nuclear	%	90	75
Cogeneration	%	0	92
Waste	%	0	n.d.
Brazil	**%**	**n.d.**	**99**
Coal	%	n.d.	99
ENERGY EFFICIENCY			
Internal Energy Efficiency			
Thermal Efficiency	**%**	**43**	**43**
Coal plants	%	25	30
Natural gas combined cycle plant	%	49	51
Energy Intensity	**MJ/€**	**2**	**5**
Electricity Distribution Grid Losses			
Technical losses	**%**	**5.37**	**5.39**
Total losses	**%**	**7.76**	**7.85**
Portugal	%	7.86	7.91
Spain	%	4.79	4.77
Brazil	%	8.87	9.15

OPERATIONAL	UN	2024	2023
ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED	GWh	68,849	69,215
Portugal	**GWh**	**18,505**	**20,112**
Last Resort	GWh	2,631	3,015
Liberalised Market	GWh	15,874	17,097
Market Share EDP - Liberalised Market	%	n.d.	n.d.
Spain	**GWh**	**8,264**	**9,485**
Last Resort	GWh	0	0
Liberalised Market	GWh	8,264	9,485
Market Share EDP - Liberalised Market	%	4.03	4.78
Brazil	**GWh**	**42,081**	**39,618**
Last Resort	GWh	14,788	14,217
Liberalized Market	GWh	27,293	25,402
Social Tariff	GWh	1,531	1,309
Portugal	GWh	125	134
Spain	GWh	0	0
South America	GWh	1,406	1,175
GAS SUPPLIED	GWh	4,514	5,025
Portugal	**GWh**	**2,093**	**2,564**
Last Resort	GWh	438	392
Liberalised Market	GWh	1,655	2,172
Market Share EDP - Liberalised Market	%	n.d.	n.d.
Spain	**GWh**	**2,420**	**2,460**
Last Resort	GWh	0	0
Liberalised Market	GWh	2,420	2,460
Market Share EDP - Liberalised Market	%	2.80	2.69
DISTRIBUTION			
Electricity distributed	GWh	89,631	86,438
Portugal	GWh	46,557	45,978
Spain	GWh	13,261	12,682
South America	GWh	29,813	27,778
Electricity supply points		11,880	11,758
Portugal	GWh	6,541	6,484
Spain	GWh	1,399	1,391
South America	GWh	3,941	3,883
Grid extension	km	387,181	384,516
Portugal	**km**	**236,137**	**234,668**
Overhead lines	km	184,978	183,900
Underground lines	km	51,159	50,768
Spain	**km**	**53,067**	**52,848**

OPERATIONAL	UN	2024	2023
Overhead lines	km	39,690	39,623
Underground lines	km	13,377	13,225
Brazil	**km**	**97,977**	**96,999**
Overhead lines	km	97,651	96,688
Underground lines	km	326	312
TRANSMISSION			
Grid extension		3,259	2,535
Grid extension in operation	km	1,871	2,185
Grid extension under construction	km	1,388	350
QUALITY			
ISO 9001 Certification	%	65	n.d.

BUSINESS CONDUCT	UN	2024	2023
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE			
Number of members			
EBD	#	5	5
GSB	#	16	16
Number of independent members			
GSB	#	9	9
Number of women			
EBD	#	2	2
GSB	#	6	6
RESPONSIBLE POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT			
Costs related to interest representation	000€	9,037	6,797
DUE DILIGENCE			
Integrity due diligence			
Analyzed transactions	**#**	**5191**	**5181**
Iberia	#	1964	824
Brazil	#	1822	1871
EDP Renováveis	#	1405	2486

CLIMATE CHANGE	UN	2024	2023
EMISSIONS			
Specific CO_2 emissions			
Global	g/kWh	24.93	75.04
Thermal	g/kWh	482.47	554.73
CO2 equivalent emissions			
Scope 2 (market-based)[1,2]	**$ktCO_2eq$**	**234**	**262**
Electricity consumption in office buildings	$ktCO_2eq$	0	0
Electricity losses in distribution	$ktCO_2eq$	205	262
Renewable plants self-consumption	$ktCO_2eq$	0	0
Scope 1 and 2 specific emissions	**gCO_2/ kWh**	**29**	**81**
SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY			
Fleet electrification	%	32	29
Fleet electric vehicles	#	1,439	1,311
Electric charging points	#	13,054	8,510
Customers with electric mobility solutions	#	178,043	106,991
External Energy Efficiency			
Savings in energy efficiency services[3]	TWh	7	6
CO_2 avoided emissions in the final customer[4]	$ktCO_2$	15,908	12,967
Energy consumed outside the organization[5]	TJ	264,107	267,262
NEW ENERGY SERVICES			
Energy efficiency services revenues	000€	748,375	571,162

[1] Based in the suppliers' emission factors.
[2] From 2023 onwards, CO_2e emissions associated with distribution grid losses will be calculated on the basis of technical losses, as recommended by the GHG Protocol
[3] Reviewed and harmonized methodology for all geographies, applied since 2015. Excludes Consumption Efficiency Promotion Plan (PPEC) projects. The 2017 values have been revised for consistency with the harmonized savings calculation method.
[4] Reviewed and harmonized methodology for all geographies, applied since 2015. Excludes Consumption Efficiency Promotion Plan (PPEC) projects. The 2017 values have been revised for consistency with the harmonized savings calculation method.
[5] Consider only the category "Use of sold products" of GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3)

WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES	UN	2024	2023
WATER			
Total water withdrawal	10^3xm^3	100,925	543,304
Freshwater	10^3xm^3	3,280	5,659
Salt and estuarine water	10^3xm^3	97,645	537,645
In water-stressed regions[1]	**10^3xm^3**	**87**	**324**
Pecém	10^3xm^3	N/A	324
Los Barrios	10^3xm^3	87	N/A
Total water discharge	10^3xm^3	97,371	538,244
Discharge into inland water	10^3xm^3	1,013	1,403
Discharge into estuary water and sea	10^3xm^3	96,358	536,841
Municipal treatment	10^3xm^3	2	3
In water-stressed regions[2]	**10^3xm^3**	**93,637**	**164**
Pecém	10^3xm^3	N/A	164
Los Barrios	10^3xm^3	93,637	N/A
Total water consumption	10^3xm^3	3,218	5,430
Total freshwater consumption	10^3xm^3	2,214	4,091
Specific fresh water consumption	10^3xm^3	39	72
In water-stressed regions[3]	**10^3xm^3**	**30**	**324**
Pecém	10^3xm^3	N/A	324
Los Barrios	10^3xm^3	30	N/A
Business impacts of water related incidents	€	0	0

[1] ≤1,000 mg / L of total dissolved solids
[2] ≤1,000 mg / L of total dissolved solids
[3] ≤1,000 mg / L of total dissolved solids

BIODIVERSITY	UN	2024	2023
BIODIVERSITY EXPOSURE & ASSESSMENT			
Total number of operational sites	#	425	360
Total area of operational sites	ha	25,270	184,439
Number of operational sites in which were conducted biodiversity impact assessments	#	419	354
Total area of operational sited covered by the biodiversity impact assessments	ha	25,270	184,439
Number of operational sites assesed in areas with significant biodiversity impact, or in proximity to critical biodiversity areas	#	80	108
Total area of operational sites assesed in areas with significant biodiversity impact, or in proximity to critical biodiversity areas	ha	1,230	53,890
Number of sites with biodiversity management plans	#	80	108
Total area of operational sites that are covered by biodiversity management plans	ha	1,230	53,890

CIRCULAR ECONOMY	UN	2024	2023
WASTE MATERIALS			
Recovered waste materials	**%**	**87**	**96**
Recovered hazardous waste materials	**%**	**61**	**72**
Recovered non-hazardous waste materials	**%**	**90**	**97**
Main waste categories			
Fly ash	t	8,783	164,575
Slag	t	252	4,871
Gypsum	t	4,125	3,303
Used oils	t	234	418
PCB	t	57	139
Metals	t	5,175	8,157
Main waste categories			
Fly ash	%	47.16	90.69
Slag	%	1.35	2.68
Gypsum	%	22.15	1.82
Used oils	%	1.26	0.23
PCB	%	0.31	0.08
Metals	%	27.78	4.50
Main categories of recovered coal waste	t	11,734	169,715
Fly ash	t	8,680	162,049
Slag	t	199	4,363
Gypsum	t	2,855	3,303
Specific production of waste materials	t/GWh	1	5
NATURAL RESOURCES			
Fuel			
Coal	TJ	3,745	27,192
Natural gas	TJ	19,355	29,718
Diesel	TJ	2	116
Fuel oil	TJ	0	11
Waste gas	TJ	0	7,837
Chemicals consumption			
Sodium hydroxyde	t	73	284
Hydrochloric acid	t	258	422
Sodium hypochlorite	t	335	1,930
Ammonia	t	257	2,216
Calcareous	t	1,503	16,910
Acquired oils	t	114	84

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
EMPLOYEES			
EMPLOYEES DISTRIBUTION BY PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY			
EBD	**#**	**5**	**5**
Female	#	2	2
Male	#	3	3
Not declared	#	0	0
Senior Management	**#**	**359**	**391**
Female	#	94	104
Male	#	264	287
Not declared	#	1	0
Supervisors	**#**	**1,223**	**1,198**
Female	#	313	360
Male	#	909	835
Not declared	#	1	3
Specialists	**#**	**6,412**	**6,573**
Female	#	2,603	2,570
Male	#	3,779	3,981
Not declared	#	30	22
Technicians	**#**	**4,517**	**4,740**
Female	#	596	674
Male	#	3,866	4,040
Not declared	#	55	26
FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANAGEMENT POSITIONS			
In the total workforce	**%**	**26**	**29**
In EBD and Senior Management positions	%	26	27
In Supervisory positions	%	26	30
In revenue-generating positions	%	13	44

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
In STEM positions[1,2]	%	9	32
Senior management hired from the local community	**%**	**87**	**87**
INCREASE IN RATIO OF THE ANNUAL TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR THE ORGANIZATION'S HIGHEST-PAID INDIVIDUAL TO THE AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR ALL EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING THE HIGHEST-PAID INDIVIDUAL)	x	0.21	0.20
TYPES OF ENTRIES			
New entries	#	950	1,425
Professional category			
Technicians	#	305	368
Specialists	#	613	963
Supervisors	#	26	80
Senior Management	#	6	14
Gender			
Male	#	501	818
Female	#	290	451
Not declared	#	159	156
Age Group			
<30	#	417	633
[30-50 [	#	486	740
≥50	#	47	52
Nationality	**#**		
Angola	#	1	—
Brazil	#	292	—
Canada	#	1	—
Chile	#	3	—
China	#	18	—
Colombia	#	2	—
France	#	15	—
Germany	#	30	—
Greece	#	2	—
Hungary	#	1	—
India	#	4	—
Ireland	#	1	—
Italy	#	16	—
Japan	#	4	—
Malaysia	#	3	—
Mexico	#	3	—
Myanmar	#	3	—
Poland	#	27	—
Portugal	#	202	—
Puerto Rico	#	1	—
Romania	#	5	—
Singapore	#	21	—
Spain	#	73	—
Taiwan	#	1	—
United Kingdom	#	6	—
United States	#	189	—
Vietnam	#	7	—
Netherlands	#	1	—
Honduras	#	1	—
Belgium	#	3	—
Philippines	#	1	—
Turkey	#	2	—
Australia	#	4	—
Palestine, State of	#	1	—
Ecuador	#	1	—
New Zealand	#	2	—
Haiti	#	1	—
Iran, Islamic Republic of	#	2	—
Employees with disabilities (new hires)	**#**	**18**	**21**
Vacancies filled by internal candidates	#	461	864
Gender			
Male	#	288	519
Female	#	173	345
Not declared	#	0	0
Age Group			
<30	#	77	240
[30-50 [	#	286	537
≥50	#	98	87

[1] STEM Positions (Science, Technology, Engineering e Mathematics)
[2] The calculation methodology has been modified, leading to an increase in the indicator's scope

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
Professional category			
Technicians	#	125	94
Specialists	#	288	622
Supervisors	#	27	117
Senior Management	#	21	31
Nationality			
Brazil	#	165	–
Canada	#	1	–
Colombia	#	1	–
India	#	2	–
Italy	#	27	–
Myanmar	#	1	–
Peru	#	1	–
Poland	#	44	–
Portugal	#	173	–
Romania	#	1	–
Russian Federation	#	1	–
Spain	#	29	–
Ukraine	#	2	–
United Kingdom	#	4	–
United States	#	3	–
Netherlands	#	5	–
Albania	#	1	–
Employees with disabilities	**#**	**0**	**4**
EMPLOYEES SATISFACTION			
Engagement	%	78	80
Gender			
Female	%	79	84
Male	%	77	78
Not declared	%	78	100
Age Group			
<30	%	77	76
[30-50 [	%	77	79
≥50	%	82	84
Professional category			
Technicians	%	75	75
Specialists	%	74	81
Supervisors	%	82	88
Senior Management	%	91	91
Employees with disabilities	**%**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Empowerment[1]	%	74	75
Gender			
Female	%	75	77
Male	%	74	74
Not declared	%	91	79
TURNOVER	%	10.95	13.40
Professional category			
Technicians	%	11	15
Specialists	%	12	13
Supervisors	%	8	9
Senior management	%	10	6
Nationality			
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	#	100	–
Brazil	#	11	–
Chile	#	8	–
China	#	49	–
Colombia	#	29	–
France	#	21	–
Germany	#	39	–
Greece	#	8	–
Hungary	#	45	–
India	#	4	–
Italy	#	16	–
Korea (the Republic of)	#	20	–
Malaysia	#	24	–
Mexico	#	13	–
Morocco	#	25	–
Myanmar	#	13	–
Peru	#	100	–
Poland	#	17	–
Portugal	#	8	–
Romania	#	16	–
Singapore	#	34	–
Spain	#	7	–
Syrian Arab Republic	#	100	–
Taiwan	#	38	–

[1] As part of the Organisational Climate, the Empowerment dimension was assessed in 2022 to replace the Enablement dimension previously assessed, as part of the evolution of the employee consultation model at EDP

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
Ukraine	#	17	–
United Kingdom	#	23	–
United States	#	20	–
Indonesia	#	25	–
Netherlands	#	38	–
Honduras	#	100	–
Philippines	#	100	–
Australia	#	38	–
Employees with disabilities	**%**	**20.1**	**13.4**
VOLUNTARY EMPLOYEE TURNOVER	%	5.1	5.8
Gender			
Male	%	4.8	5.9
Female	%	5.8	5.8
Not declared	%	5.7	5.9
Age group			
< 30	%	11.5	9.3
[30-50[	%	5.1	6.6
≥ 50	%	1.6	1.5
Professional category			
Technicians	%	3.2	4.0
Specialists	%	6.5	7.5
Supervisors	%	5.3	5.1
Senior management	%	3.1	2.6
Nationality			
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	#	100	–
Brazil	#	4	–
Chile	#	4	–
China	#	41	–
Colombia	#	20	–
France	#	18	–
Germany	#	27	–
Greece	#	5	–
Hungary	#	36	–
India	#	2	–
Italy	#	15	–
Malaysia	#	21	–
Mexico	#	13	–
Morocco	#	25	–
Myanmar	#	13	–

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
Peru	#	100	–
Poland	#	12	–
Portugal	#	2	–
Romania	#	16	–
Singapore	#	25	–
Spain	#	3	–
Syrian Arab Republic	#	100	–
Taiwan	#	13	–
United Kingdom	#	23	–
United States	#	15	–
Vietnam	#	14	–
Netherlands	#	13	–
Honduras	#	100	–
Australia	#	25	–
Employees with disabilities	**%**	**6**	**4**
REASONS FOR LEAVING			
End of fixed-term contracts	%	3	4
Terminated by mutual agreement	%	2	2
Terminated by employee	%	47	44
Dismissals	%	21	16
Early retirements	%	7	5
Age/invalidity retirement	%	12	7
Other reasons for leaving	%	8	23
ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES FOR RETIREMENT			
EBD			
next to 5 years	#	0	0
next to 10 years	#	0	0
Senior Management			
next to 5 years	#	20	31
next to 10 years	#	54	70
Supervisors			
next to 5 years	#	60	71
next to 10 years	#	140	139
Specialists			
next to 5 years	#	333	304
next to 10 years	#	629	589
Technicians			
next to 5 years	#	430	478
next to 10 years	#	836	950

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
HC ROI	€	6.93	7.11
VOLUME OF TRAINING	h	352,212.75	376,717.16
Volume of mandatory training	h	302,311	301,127
Gender			
Male	h	225,939	244,699
Female	h	69,543	56,428
Age group			
< 30	h	54,038	60,661
[30-50[	h	194,804	197,909
≥ 50	h	53,469	42,556
Professional category			
Technicians	h	135,067	153,072
Specialists	h	134,092	109,028
Supervisors	h	25,633	32,482
Senior Management	h	7,518	6,544
Volume of non-mandatory training	h	49,902	75,590
Gender			
Male	h	44,675	53,841
Female	h	5,227	21,750
Age group			
< 30	h	9,187	12,707
[30-50[	h	33,234	51,503
≥ 50	h	7,480	11,381
Professional category			
Technicians	h	31,860	22,970
Specialists	h	15,063	38,813
Supervisors	h	2,402	10,672
Senior Management	h	576	3,136
DIRECT INVESTMENT WITH TRAINING BY EMPLOYEES			
Investment in mandatory training	€	5,522,479	3,547,301
Gender			
Male	€	3,270,621	2,664,111
Female	€	2,249,784	883,190
Age group			
< 30	€	532,838	614,779
[30-50[	€	4,053,243	2,383,752
≥ 50	€	936,398	548,769
Professional category			
Technicians	€	375,041	1,091,590
Specialists	€	2,288,463	1,736,511
Supervisors	€	1,353,301	520,072
Senior Management	€	1,505,674	199,128
Geography			
Iberia	€	1,809,783	1,437,091
South America	€	660,165	523,000
North America	€	1,192,124	493,010
Rest of the Europe	€	1,791,366	1,074,819
APAC	€	69,040	19,381
Investment in non-mandatory training	€	849,485	1,597,747
Gender			
Male	€	757,782	1,111,575
Female	€	91,703	486,172
Age group			
< 30	€	157,554	280,856
[30-50[	€	591,331	1,072,976
≥ 50	€	100,600	243,915
Professional category			
Technicians	€	525,854	383,727
Specialists	€	301,218	903,104
Supervisors	€	20,710	224,837
Senior Management	€	1,702	86,080
Geography			
Iberia	€	666,315	697,009
South America	€	73,988	68,389
North America	€	38,265	419,125
Rest of the Europe	€	52,824	413,150
APAC	€	18,092	75
HEALTH AND SAFETY (H&S)			
EDP employees and contractors			
Tipology of accidents at work	#	144	177
Electrics	%	12	13
High level falls	%	14	8
Lower level falls (include same level falls)	%	27	13
Contact with hot or cold surfaces	%	1	1
Contact/exposition to toxic substances	%	0	0
Earth covers/Splints	%	12	5
Interaction with objects	%	49	36

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
Road Accidents	%	8	3
Incorrect movements/overstress	%	15	13
Fire/Explosion	%	0	1
Other	%	6	6
ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE			
Claims			
Total queries[1]	**#**	**725**	**689**
Claims before the Ethics Commission[2]	**#**	**355**	**382**
Client	#	49	58
Citizen	#	19	22
Employee	#	74	223
Supplier	#	19	30
Anonymous	#	194	49
Claims by category			
Fairness of solutions	#	n.a.	n.a.
Neglect or disrespect	#	n.a.	n.a.
Transparency	#	n.a.	n.a.
Use of information or assets	#	n.a.	n.a.
Environment and responsibility towards society	#	n.a.	n.a.
Fraud, corruption and bribery	#	n.a.	n.a.
Employee well-being	#	60	123
Health and Safety	#	31	16
Company representation	#	0	0
Diversity and inclusion	#	1	3
Harassment	#	66	64
Human Rights	#	0	0
Relationship with shareholders	#	0	0
Relationship with customers	#	38	1
Relationship with suppliers	#	24	4
Relationship with communities	#	4	0
Competition	#	2	0
Environment	#	1	2
Energy transition	#	0	0
Digital revolution	#	0	0
Entrepreneurship and cooperation	#	0	0
Personal data protection and privacy	#	3	6
Use of company information	#	16	37

[1] Entries registered in the complaint channels Ethics of EDP group.
[2] The remaining complaints were dealt with expeditiously with the Business Units involved.

OWN WORKFORCE	UN	2024	2023
Conflict of interests	#	35	35
Corruption and bribery	#	53	69
Money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism	#	0	0
Use of assets	#	13	20
Gifts and entertainment	#	1	0
Manipulation in financial statements and/or management reports	#	0	1
Other	#	7	1
Actions deliberated/determined by the Ethics Commission	#	170	120
Revisions/improvements of procedures	#	34	38
Compensation of damages	#	0	0
Disciplinary action	#	31	25
Training and awareness	#	78	42
Other	#	27	15

AFFECTED COMMUNITIES[1]	UN	2024	2023
Category	000€	23,251	26,211
Non-strategic investment	000€	484	2,138
Strategic investment	000€	22,753	24,038
Commercial initiative	000€	14	35
Nature	000€	23,251	26,211
Education	000€	1,426	1,916
Health	000€	94	70
Economic development	000€	1,855	1,909
Environment	000€	2,526	3,017
Art and culture	000€	10,671	10,961
Social welfare	000€	5,421	5,569
Emergency response	000€	390	123
Other	000€	869	2,646
Type	000€	23,251	26,211
Cash contributions	000€	13,283	16,940
Kind contributions	000€	9,502	8,700
Working time contributions	000€	467	570
Management costs	000€	4,950	6,850
Total value of contributions (including management costs)	000€	28,202	33,060
Beneficiary entities	#	529	604
CORPORATE VOLUNTEERING			
EDP Volunteers	#	3,019	4,426
Employees involved in voluntary actions	%	24	34
EDP time used in volunteering	h	20,419	21,591
Skills-based volunteering	h	6,476	7,316

ENERGY CONSUMERS AND END-USERS	UN	2024	2023
CUSTOMERS			
Number of electricity customers	000#	8,316	8,580
Regulated market	**000#**	**4,797**	**4,807**
Portugal	000#	860	927
Spain	000#	0	0
South America	000#	3,938	3,881
Liberalised market	**000#**	**3,518**	**3,773**
Portugal	000#	3,499	3,753
Market Share EDP - Liberalised Market	%	0	0
Spain	000#	18	19
South America	000#	1	1
Number of gas customers	000#	564	591
Regulated market	**000#**	**108**	**108**
Portugal	000#	108	108
Spain	000#	0	0
Liberalised market	**000#**	**456**	**483**
Portugal	000#	453	480
Spain	000#	3	3
Overall customers satisfaction	%	77	85
Portugal	%	80	90
Spain	%	78	n.a.
South America	%	77	77
Customers with social tariff	#	737,206	1,143,755
Electricity	**#**	**721,859**	**1,125,080**
Portugal	#	56,305	500,474
Spain	#	n.a.	n.a.
South America	#	665,554	624,606
Gas	**#**	**15,347**	**18,675**
Portugal	#	15,347	18,675
Priority customers[2]	#	8,812	8,700
Electricity	**#**	**8,812**	**8,700**
Portugal	#	4,836	4,668
Spain	#	n.a.	n.a.
South America	#	3,976	4,032
Special needs customers[3]	#	2,050	1,487
Electricity	**#**	**2,050**	**1,487**

[1] Determined according to the LBG methodology. Not yet validated by Corporate Citizenship
[2] Customers whose survival depends on equipment or customers that provide essential health or safety services to the community (in accordance with Article 103 of the Regulation on Service Quality in the Electricity and Natural Gas sector)
[3] Customers with limitations in the field of vision (total blindness or hypovision), in the field of hearing (total deafness or hearing loss) and in the field of oral communication (in accordance with Article 100 of the Regulation on Service Quality in the Electric and Natural Gas sector)

ENERGY CONSUMERS AND END-USERS	UN	2024	2023
Portugal	#	1,114	526
Spain	#	n.a.	n.a.
South America	#	936	961
Claims			
Customer Ombudsperson			
Ombudsman's answer orientation			
Concordant	%	39	35
Discordant	%	33	49
Partial concordant	%	5	3
Resolved issues	%	23	13
Fines payed for failure in supply and use of products and services	000€	13,373.01	10,597.00
Information privacy			
Fines for breach of privacy and loss of customer data	#	1	0
Fines for breach of privacy and loss of customer data	000€	42	0
Service Quality			
Portugal			
Installed capacity equivalent interruption time[1]	min	51	48
Spain			
Installed capacity equivalent interruption time[2]	min	19	19
Brazil			
Average interruption duration per consumer			
EDP São Paulo	h	6	6
EDP Espírito Santo	h	7	7
Frequency of interruptions per consumer			
EDP São Paulo	#	3	3
EDP Espírito Santo	#	3	3
SERVICE RECONNECTION			
Electricity supply reconnection after payment of debt by customer			
Portugal[3]	**#**	**105,366**	**152,573**
< 4h (urgent)	#	16,740	26,854
< 8h (other clients)	#	427	625
< 12h (clients NVL)	#	88,199	125,094
Spain[4]	**#**	**11,994**	**10,585**
≤ 24 hours	#	11,545	10,498
> 24 hours	#	449	87
South America	**#**	**381,175**	**223,700**
< 24h	#	332,007	148,710
< 1 week	#	47,320	44,464
> 1 week	#	1,848	30,526
SAIDI[5]			
Distribution network	h	3	3
Transmission network	h	0	0

[1] TIEPI in the MT network, excludes extraordinary events
[2] TIEPI in the MT network, excludes extraordinary events
[3] The values consider service reconnections within the deadlines defined by the regulator, representing 99% of the total re-establishments
[4] The time intervals considered are related to the time that elapses from the interruption of the service due to non-payment by the customer, until the restoration of the same. The values consider service reconnections within the deadlines defined by the regulator.
[5] System Average Interruption Duration Index

POLLUTION	UN	2024	2023
ISO 14001 CERTIFICATION			
ISO 14001 certification[1]	%	85	89
PREVENTION OF POLLUTION			
Total NO_x emissions	kt	0.5	2.5
Iberia	kt	0.5	2.5
Brazil	kt	0.0	0.0
Total SO_2 emissions	kt	0.1	1.0
Iberia	kt	0.1	1.0
Brazil	kt	0.0	0.0
Total particulate matter emissions	kt	0.0	0.1
Iberia	kt	0.0	0.1
Brazil	kt	0.0	0.0
Total particulate matter emissions from fleet	t	4	4
Environmental fines[2]	000€	3	63
Number of violations of legal environmental obligations/regulations[3]	#	0	2
Indemnities to third parties	000€	124	158

SUPPLY CHAIN	UN	2024	2023
SUPPLIERS			
Number of Suppliers by purchase region[4]	#	13,238	16,810
Iberia	#	6,208	7,611
South America	#	4,233	5,617
North America	#	827	794
Rest of the Europe	#	1,650	2,736
Asia Pacific	#	413	552
Purchase volume by purchase region	€m	6,442	7,613
Iberia	€m	1,940	2,807
South America	€m	918	1,833
North America	€m	1,720	2,286
Rest of the Europe	€m	1,827	552
Asia Pacific	€m	37	135
Local Suppliers volume of purchases			
Iberia	%	90	80
South America	%	99	89
North America	%	97	99
Rest of the Europe	%	96	82
Asia Pacific	%	96	66
Critical Suppliers[5]			
ISO 14001 or equivalent	%	53	47
OHSAS 18001 or equivalent	%	42	42
Assessed by ESG criteria	%	85	85
Service providers with audited ESG risks	%	57	82
ORIGIN OF FUEL			
Coal Origin			
Colombia	%	0	74
USA	%	0	0
South Africa	%	100	8
Russia	%	0	0
Australia	%	0	0
Kazakhstan	%	0	18
Ucrain	%	0	0
Gas Origin			

[1] Aggregated certification indicator due to assets with potential environmental impacts.
[2] The total value of 2024 corresponds to 1 fine.
[3] Significant fines or penalties related to the environment or ecology >USD$10,000.
[4] The number of total suppliers considers the count of single suppliers in all EDP geographies. Therefore, it does not correspond to the sum of the geography's suppliers, once it discards the double counts of the ones that may supply different EDP geographies
[5] Critical Suppliers exposed to environmental or health and safety risks.

SUPPLY CHAIN	UN	2024	2023
USA	%	79	76
Russia	%	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	%	0	0
Nigeria	%	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	%	21	24
PURCHASE CATEGORY			
Materials and Equipment	%	12	26
Corporate Services and IT	%	16	18
Construction and technical services	%	66	45
Fuels	%	6	11
SUPPLIERS SCREENING			
Total tier 1 suppliers	#	13,238	16,810
Total tier 1 critical suppliers	#	695	685
Total spent on critical tier 1 suppliers	%	51	61
Total non tier 1 critical suppliers	#	821	395
Total number of significant suppliers (Tier-1 and non Tier-1)	#	1,516	1,080
SUPPLIER ASSESSMENT			
Total suppliers with ESG desk assessments	#	593	627
Critical suppliers with ESG assessments	%	85	92
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks	#	593	622
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks and improvement action plans	%	53	81
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks that were terminated	#	0	0
IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS PLANS			
Suppliers supported in improvement action plans	#	58	50
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks, supported in improvement action plans implementation	%	10	8
CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS			
Suppliers in capacity building programs	#	491	480
Critical suppliers in capacity building programs	%	71	70
HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN			
Critical suppliers on human and labour rights (including health and safety)	%	28	22
Critical suppliers on human and labour rights with mitigation action plans	%	70	90

[1] The presented amounts are accumulated.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATION	UN	2024	2023
INNOVATION AND RESEARCH			
Investment in RDI	000€	149,917	222,321
Investment in RDI/Turnover	%	1.00	1.37
Number of employees in RDI	#	517	563
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION			
Smart meters[1]			
Portugal	#	6,579,084	5,620,188
Spain	#	1,389,966	1,379,786
Brazil	#	647,148	576,266

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE	UN	2024	2023
CREATION OF A LONG-TERM VALUE			
Economic Value Generated	000€	16,756,395	18,296,209
Turnover	000€	14,965,762	16,202,307.92
Other income	000€	1,790,633	2,093,901
Economic Value Distributed	000€	13,931,704	15,368,261
Employees	000€	832,666	819,259
Suppliers	000€	9,209,095	10,381,262
Shareholders	000€	901,039	949,642
Financial sector	000€	1,859,820	1,889,694
Community	000€	28,202	33,060
State	000€	856,861	928,681
Other	000€	244,022	366,663
Economic Value Accumulated	000€	2,824,691	2,927,948
Gross Value Added per Employee	000€/#	450	446
CAPEX	000€	4,745,451	5,850,459
EBITDA	000€	4,801,101	5,020,026
Net Profit Attributable to EDP Shareholders	000€	800,980	952,348

ECONOMIC	UN	2024	2023
Energy efficiency and supplementary energy services revenues[1]	000€	2,125,682.82	1,978,529.52
Energy efficiency services revenues	000€	748,375	571,162
Supplementary energy services revenues[2]	000€	1,377,308	1,407,367.67
Fines and penalties	000€	14,737	11,761
Environmental matters[3]	000€	228,585	522,359
Investments	000€	77,413	107,069
Expenses	000€	151,171	415,290
Environmental liability accrued[4]	€	0	0
Social matters			
Personnal costs	000€	726,142	730,710
Employee benefits	000€	106,524	88,549
Direct training investment	000€	6,372	5,190
Direct training investment per employee	€/p	506	402
HC ROI	€/p	7	7

HUMAN RIGHTS	UN	2024	2023
Human Rights due diligence process	y/n	y	y

[1] Energy Efficiency and Supplementary Energy Services: services provided under energy supply, installation of more efficient and/or building retrofit, and sustainable mobility, which generate revenues for the company.
[2] Supplementary energy services revenues include the following categories: Energy Management, Maintenance and Operation, Property/Facility Management, Energy and/or Equipment Supply, Provision of Service (example: steam) and other.
[3] More information available on the Note 49 in Part II - Financial Statements of this report.
[4] Company obligations in year N due to unpaid fines, resulting from past infractions.

Circular Economy - Waste

Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

EDP is committed to tracking the effectiveness of our policies and actions related to the circular economy through specific, measurable targets. These targets help us monitor progress and ensure continuous improvement in our sustainability efforts.

Circular economy targets:

- **waste recovery rate**: EDP aims to achieve 90% waste recovery rate along the value chain by 2026. This target reflects our commitment to minimizing waste and maximizing the reuse and recycling of materials
- **renewables waste recovery rate**: by 2026, EDP is committed to achieving an 85% waste recovery rate along the value chain for renewables (construction, operational and dismantlement waste of solar and wind farms). This target supports our efforts to promote circularity in renewable energy projects and reduce the environmental impact of our operations.

The effectiveness of these targets is tracked and assessed through a comprehensive monitoring system. EDP collects data on waste generation and recovery rates from all relevant operations and projects, reporting this data quarterly and annually to ensure timely monitoring of progress. Key performance indicators (KPIs) are used to measure progress towards the targets, including metrics such as the percentage of waste recovered, the volume of materials recycled, and the reduction in waste sent to landfills.

Stakeholders, including suppliers, employees, and local communities, are actively involved in the definition and implementation of these targets. Regular consultations and feedback sessions are conducted to ensure their perspectives are considered. The targets apply to EDP's activities across the entire value chain, including construction, operation, and dismantlement phases of renewable energy projects, and cover all regions where EDP operates.

The targets are defined based on methodologies aligned with national and international standards, such as ISO 14001 for environmental management. Assumptions include baseline data from previous years, projected growth in renewable energy projects, and expected improvements in waste management technologies.

EDP reports on the progress of these targets through its Integrated Annual Report and quarterly ESG reports, providing a comprehensive overview of the achievements and challenges faced in meeting the targets. Progress is assessed against the baseline year, and any deviations are analysed to identify areas for improvement.

The targets are aligned with EDP's broader sustainability strategy and national and international policies, such as the European Green Deal and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This alignment ensures that EDP's efforts contribute to global sustainability objectives.

How target relates to resources (resource use and circular economy)

EDP is committed to setting and tracking specific targets that relate to resource use and circular economy principles. These targets are designed to ensure sustainable resource management, minimize waste, and promote the use of secondary (recycled) resources.

The targets set are based on EDP's Circular Economy Strategy, which focuses on the efficient use of natural resources from a life-cycle analysis perspective, with three main objectives:

i. minimize the use of natural resources required for the execution of EDP's activities, promoting practices that reduce material extraction and consumption

ii. optimize and efficiently manage internal products and services, aiming to promote the circular economy with its customers by encouraging practices that favour reuse, recycling, and extending the life cycle of materials

iii. maximize the recovery of waste and its reintegration into the economy as by-products, promoting the valorization of materials and closing production cycles.

As part of EDP's Circular Economy Strategy, which is based on three core pillars—Reduction, Optimization, and Valorization—implemented through seven priority action areas, one of the seven priority axes of action is efficiency in the use of resources and materials. This axis focuses on promoting the reduction of inputs of resources and materials, as well as the reduction of waste outputs, thereby addressing resource efficiency and minimizing environmental impacts.

Circular economy targets:

- **waste recovery rate**: EDP aims to achieve a 90% waste recovery rate along the value chain by 2026. This target reflects our commitment to minimizing waste and maximizing the reuse and recycling of materials. By achieving this target, EDP supports the circular economy principle of keeping resources in use for as long as possible and reducing the need for virgin materials. This involves increasing the use of recycled materials in our operations, adopting circular design

principles to extend the lifecycle of products, and reducing the overall consumption of raw materials

- **renewables waste recovery rate**: by 2026, EDP is committed to achieving an 85% waste recovery rate along the value chain for renewables, including construction, operational, and dismantlement waste of solar and wind farms. This target promotes circularity in renewable energy projects and ensures that materials used in renewable energy technologies are recovered and reused, reducing the environmental impact and supporting sustainable resource management. This includes partnerships with recycling companies to process and reintegrate materials from solar panels and wind turbines back into the supply chain.

How target relates to increase of circular design

EDP is committed to integrating circular design principles into our business model to promote sustainable resource management and minimize environmental impacts. Our targets are designed to ensure that circular design is a key component of our operations and value chain.

The target to increase circular design at EDP is intrinsically linked to its comprehensive Circular Economy Strategy, which focuses on integrating circular economy principles into the design, production, and management processes. This strategy is operationalized through EDP's seven axes of action, particularly "Circular Supplies" and "New Business Models," which drive the implementation of innovative and sustainable practices.

Under the "Circular Supplies" axis, EDP is incorporating circular economy principles into its supplier assessment processes. Key initiatives include:

- enhancing supplier registration questionnaires to collect information on circular economy practices and initiatives undertaken by suppliers
- adjusting contractual performance evaluations to include criteria focused on circular economy alignment
- developing an ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) roadmap, guiding suppliers to understand their performance and align their practices with EDP’s Circular Economy Strategy.

In the solar sector, EDP is advancing circularity through the "New Business Models" axis, particularly by introducing a "business model as a service" for solar panels. This model ensures the better maintenance and extended lifespan of solar panels, while also facilitating their reuse by other customers when they are no longer needed, thus promoting resource circularity.

Circularity is embedded across EDP's operations to drive systemic change:

- in power generation, EDP is revisiting renewable energy supply chains and managing thermoelectric assets throughout their lifecycle
- in infrastructure and networks, EDP applies "Circularity by Design" to redefine value chains and uses digitalization to support circular systems
- for end customers, EDP offers new products and services that facilitate their transition to circular practices, contributing to circular ecosystems across the supply chain.

Targets related to circular design:

- **waste recovery rate**: EDP aims to achieve a 90% waste recovery rate along the value chain by 2026. This target directly supports circular design by ensuring that materials are kept in use for as long as possible. By focusing on waste recovery, EDP promotes the reuse and recycling of materials, reducing the need for virgin resources and minimizing waste generation. By achieving this target, EDP supports the circular economy principle of keeping resources in use for as long as possible and reducing the need for virgin materials. This involves increasing the use of recycled materials in our operations, adopting circular design principles to extend the lifecycle of products, and reducing the overall consumption of raw materials
- **renewables waste recovery rate**: by 2026, EDP is committed to achieving an 85% waste recovery rate along the value chain for renewables, including construction, operational, and dismantlement waste of solar and wind farms. This target emphasizes the importance of circular design in renewable energy projects. By recovering and reusing materials from renewable technologies, EDP ensures that these resources are reintegrated into the economy, supporting sustainable resource management and reducing environmental impact. This target promotes circularity in renewable energy projects and ensures that materials used in renewable energy technologies are recovered and reused, reducing the environmental impact and supporting sustainable resource management.

How target relates to increase of circular material use rate

EDP is committed to increasing the circular material use rate as part of our broader Circular Economy Strategy. This approach is integral to reducing our environmental footprint, promoting sustainable resource management, and ensuring that materials are kept in use for as long as possible.

The target to increase the circular material use rate at EDP is closely aligned with the company's Circular Economy Strategy, specifically addressing four of the seven axes of action for circular economy: Product Longevity, Resource Valorization, New Business Models, and Circular Supplies. These axes guide EDP's efforts to optimize material use, extend product lifecycles, and maximize the reuse and recycling of materials, thus promoting circularity in its operations and value chain.

i. **Product longevity:** EDP promotes solutions that extend the lifecycle of products through modular design approaches, enabling easy disassembly and facilitating the replacement, remanufacturing, repair, and upgrading of components. By increasing the durability and adaptability of materials and equipment, EDP reduces the need for new resource extraction and enhances the circularity of materials used in operations

ii. **Resource valorization:** EDP focuses on the valorization of waste materials at the end of their lifecycle, ensuring their reintroduction into the economy as secondary raw materials. This includes creating symbiotic relationships with other industries, recycling, and energy recovery, thereby maximizing the second-life potential of resources and reducing waste generation

iii. **New business models:** EDP is developing innovative business models, such as "product-as-a-service" and lifecycle extension solutions, to embed circularity into the products and services offered to customers. These models emphasize efficiency, sharing, and material reuse, ensuring that materials remain in circulation for as long as possible. For example, EDP's "business model as a service" for solar panels extends their lifespan through proper maintenance and facilitates their reuse by other customers when no longer needed

iv. **Circular supplies:** EDP actively promotes circular supply practices by prioritizing materials and products that are longer-lasting, recycled, or reused. This includes labelling products to indicate their circularity and incorporating circular economy criteria into procurement processes, ensuring alignment with sustainability goals.

Targets related to circular material use rate:

- **waste recovery rate**: EDP aims to achieve a 90% waste recovery rate along the value chain by 2026. This target directly supports the increase of the circular material use rate by ensuring that materials are recovered, reused, and recycled, rather than being disposed of as waste. By focusing on waste recovery, EDP promotes the reuse and recycling of materials, reducing the need for virgin resources and minimizing waste generation. By achieving this target, EDP supports the circular economy principle of keeping resources in use for as long as possible and reducing the need for virgin materials. This involves increasing the use of recycled materials in our operations, adopting circular design principles to extend the lifecycle of products, and reducing the overall consumption of raw materials

- **renewables waste recovery rate:** by 2026, EDP is committed to achieving an 85% waste recovery rate along the value chain for renewables, including construction, operational, and dismantlement waste of solar and wind farms. This target emphasizes the importance of circular material use in renewable energy projects. By recovering and reusing materials from renewable technologies, EDP ensures that these resources are reintegrated into the economy, supporting sustainable resource management and reducing environmental impact. By recovering and reusing materials from renewable technologies, EDP ensures that these resources are reintegrated into the economy, supporting sustainable resource management and reducing environmental impact. This target promotes circularity in renewable energy projects and ensures that materials used in renewable energy technologies are recovered and reused, reducing the environmental impact and supporting sustainable resource management.

To measure progress toward increasing the circular material use rate, EDP has defined key objectives such as:

- increasing the rate of recyclability in operations, ensuring materials are effectively reintegrated into the economy

- accelerating circularity in renewables, with a focus on managing operational waste and decommissioning assets in a circular manner.

How target relates to minimisation of primary raw material

EDP is committed to minimizing the use of primary raw materials as part of our broader Circular Economy Strategy. This approach is integral to reducing our environmental footprint, promoting sustainable resource management, and ensuring that materials are kept in use for as long as possible.

The target to minimize the use of primary raw materials is a key aspect of EDP's Circular Economy Strategy and is addressed through two of its seven priority axes of action: Efficiency in the use of resources and materials and Circular Supplies. These axes guide EDP's efforts to optimize material use, extend product lifecycles, and maximize the reuse and recycling of materials, thus reducing the reliance on primary raw materials.

i. **Efficiency in the use of resources and materials:** this axis focuses on reducing the input of resources and materials in EDP's operations, as well as minimizing waste outputs. By promoting

resource efficiency, such as reducing water consumption, EDP aims to decrease reliance on primary raw materials, thereby reducing environmental impacts and advancing sustainability goals

ii. **Circular supplies:** EDP actively promotes the adoption of circular supply practices by prioritizing longer-lasting, recycled, and reused materials and products. The company integrates circular economy principles into its procurement processes by labelling products to identify their circularity levels and incorporating circular economy criteria into purchasing decisions, ensuring alignment with sustainability and circularity objectives. To further enhance these efforts, EDP is developing tools to calculate the circularity index of equipment based on the raw materials used. Integrating this analysis into procurement processes and green purchasing criteria represents a significant advancement in reducing the company's environmental impact across the supply chain, particularly concerning the consumption of primary raw materials.

Targets related to minimization of primary raw material:

- **waste recovery rate**: EDP aims to achieve a 90% waste recovery rate along the value chain by 2026. This target directly supports the minimization of primary raw materials by ensuring that materials are recovered, reused, and recycled, rather than being disposed of as waste. By focusing on waste recovery, EDP promotes the circular use of materials, reducing the need for virgin resources and minimizing waste generation. By achieving this target, EDP supports the circular economy principle of keeping resources in use for as long as possible and reducing the need for virgin materials. This involves increasing the use of recycled materials in our operations, adopting circular design principles to extend the lifecycle of products, and reducing the overall consumption of raw materials

- **renewables waste recovery rate**: by 2026, EDP is committed to achieving an 85% waste recovery rate along the value chain for renewables, including construction, operational, and dismantlement waste of solar and wind farms. This target emphasizes the importance of circular material use in renewable energy projects. By recovering and reusing materials from renewable technologies, EDP ensures that these resources are reintegrated into the economy, supporting sustainable resource management and reducing environmental impact. This target promotes circularity in renewable energy projects and ensures that materials used in renewable energy technologies are recovered and reused, reducing the environmental impact and supporting sustainable resource management.

How target relates to other matters related to resource use or circular economy

EDP is committed to aligning our targets related to resource use and circular economy with broader sustainability goals. This approach is integral to reducing our environmental footprint, promoting sustainable resource management, and ensuring that materials are kept in use for as long as possible.

The aim to enhance resource use and circular economy practices is a key aspect of EDP's Circular Economy Strategy and is addressed through two of its seven priority axes of action: Efficiency in the use of resources and materials and Circular Supplies. These axes guide EDP's efforts to optimize material use, extend product lifecycles, and maximize the reuse and recycling of materials, thus supporting sustainable resource management.

i. **Efficiency in the use of resources and materials:** this axis focuses on reducing the input of resources and materials in EDP's operations, as well as minimizing waste outputs. By promoting resource efficiency, such as reducing water consumption and optimizing energy use, EDP aims to decrease reliance on primary raw materials, thereby reducing environmental impacts and advancing sustainability goals

ii. **Circular supplies:** EDP actively promotes the adoption of circular supply practices by prioritizing longer-lasting, recycled, and reused materials and products. The company integrates circular economy principles into its procurement processes by labelling products to identify their circularity levels and incorporating circular economy criteria into purchasing decisions, ensuring alignment with sustainability and circularity objectives. To further enhance these efforts, EDP is developing tools to calculate the circularity index of equipment based on the raw materials used. Integrating this analysis into procurement processes and green purchasing criteria represents a significant advancement in reducing the company's environmental impact across the supply chain, particularly concerning the consumption of primary raw materials.

Targets related to resource use and circular economy:

- **waste recovery rate:** EDP aims to achieve a 90% waste recovery rate along the value chain by 2026. This target directly supports the enhancement of resource use and circular economy practices by ensuring that materials are recovered, reused, and recycled, rather than being disposed of as waste. By focusing on waste recovery, EDP promotes the reuse and recycling of materials, reducing the need for virgin resources and minimizing waste generation. By achieving this target, EDP supports the circular economy principle of keeping resources in use for as long as

possible and reducing the need for virgin materials. This involves increasing the use of recycled materials in our operations, adopting circular design principles to extend the lifecycle of products, and reducing the overall consumption of raw materials

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Annex 3.3. Targets

	UN	PERFORMANCE 2024	TARGETS 2024
ENVIRONMENTAL			
Energy consumption			
Total non-renewable energy consumption	MWh	7,176,412	6,381,288
Waste disposal			
Waste Disposal (non-hazardous)	t	5,687	4,420
Hazardous waste			
Total hazardous waste disposed	t	2,477	1,254
Ash & Gypsum waste			
Total ash & gypsum waste disposed	t	1,426	800
NO_x emissions			
Direct NO_x emissions	t	490	442
SO_x emissions			
Direct SO_x emissions	t	98	119
Mercury emissions			
Direct mercury emissions	t	0	0
Dust emissions			
Dust emissions	t	12	11
Water consumption			
Total net fresh water consumption	10^6xm^3	2	2
Water consumption in water-stressed areas			
Total net freshwater consumption in water-stressed areas	10^6xm^3	0.0	0.0
SF6 emissions			
SF6 emissions	t	0.43	0.46
Direct Greenhouse emissions			
Scope 1	tCO_2eq	1,458,323	1,336,752
Scope 2 (location-based)	tCO_2eq	233,481	251,251
Scope 2 (market-based)	tCO_2eq	233,562	228,425
Indirect Greenhouse emissions			
Scope 3	tCO_2eq	9,540,559	9,695,101
SOCIAL			
Workforce breakdown: Gender			
Share of female employees in total workforce	%	29	31
Share of female employees in all management positions, including junior, middle and top management (as % of total management positions)	%	26	31
Share of female employees in junior management positions/first level of management (as % of total junior management positions)	%	26	31

	UN	PERFORMANCE 2024	TARGETS 2024
Share of women in top management positions, i.e. maximum two levels away from the CEO or comparable positions (as % of total top management positions)	%	27	31
Share of women in management positions in revenue-generating functions (as % of all such managers)	%	13	0
Share of women in STEM-related positions (as % of total STEM positions)	%	9	16
Employee satisfaction			
Engagement	%	78	85

Annex 3.4. Methodological notes

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Suppliers	Number of Suppliers by purchase region	2-6	—	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Disclosures 2021	—	—	—
Suppliers	Purchase volume by purchase region	2-6	—	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Disclosures 2021	—	—	—
Suppliers	Local Suppliers volume of purchases	204	1	Proportion of spending on local supplier	GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	—	—	—
Critical Suppliers	ISO 14001 or equivalent	308	2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	—	—	—
Critical Suppliers	OHSAS 18001 or equivalent	403	8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	—	—	—
Critical Suppliers	Assessed by ESG criteria	308	2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	—	—	—
Critical Suppliers	Service providers with audited ESG risks	308	2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	—	—	—
Origin Fuel	Coal Origin	204	—	Guidance for Disclosure 204	Explain the rationale and methodology for tracing the source, origin, or production conditions of raw materials and production inputs purchased, if applicable;	—	—	—
Origin Fuel	Gas Origin			Guidance for Disclosure 204	Explain the rationale and methodology for tracing the source, origin, or production conditions of raw materials and production inputs purchased, if applicable;	—	—	—

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Origin Fuel	Purchase category	204	—	Guidance for Disclosure 204	Explain the rationale and methodology for tracing the source, origin, or production conditions of raw materials and production inputs purchased, if applicable;	—	—	—
Suppliers Screening	Total tier 1 suppliers	2-6	—	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Disclosures 2021	1.7.5 KPIs for Supplier Screening	1.1	Total number of suppliers assessed via desk assessments/on-site assessments (year n) + Target year n |Tier 1 suppliers: This refers to suppliers that directly supply goods, materials or services (including intellectual property (IP) and patents) to the company. If the company does not specify, we will assume it is Tier 1.
Suppliers Screening	Total tier 1 critical suppliers	2-6	—	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Disclosures 2021	1.7.5 KPIs for Supplier Screening	1.2	Critical suppliers identified are also accepted as significant suppliers, even though in most cases only business relevance, and not ESG risk, is considered when identifying critical suppliers

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Suppliers Screening	Total spent on critical tier 1 suppliers	2-6	—	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Disclosures 2021	1.7.5 KPIs for Supplier Screening	1.3	a) Tier 1 suppliers: This refers to suppliers that directly supply goods, materials or services (including intellectual property (IP) and patents) to the company. If the company does not specify, we will assume it is Tier 1.; b) Critical suppliers identified are also accepted as significant suppliers, even though in most cases only business relevance, and not ESG risk, is considered when identifying critical suppliers
Suppliers Screening	Total non tier 1 critical suppliers	2-6	—	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Disclosures 2021	1.7.5 KPIs for Supplier Screening	1.4	Non-tier 1 suppliers: This refers to suppliers that provide their products and services through Tier 1 suppliers to the company. Non-tier 1 suppliers are located beyond Tier 1 suppliers, e.g., on Tier 2, 3, or n-level of a company's supply chain

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Suppliers Screening	Total number of significant suppliers (Tier-1 and non Tier-1)	2-6	—	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Disclosures 2021	1.7.5 KPIs for Supplier Screening	1.5	Significant suppliers are suppliers that are identified as having substantial risks of negative ESG impacts or Significant business relevance to the company or a combination of both. The portfolio of significant suppliers should be the key audience of a company's supplier ESG assessment and development program.

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Supplier Assessment	Total suppliers with ESG desk assessments	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	1.1	This type of supplier assessment is realized by, or on behalf of the purchasing company. It generally takes the form of a questionnaire where suppliers are requested to provide information and supporting evidence on their ESG policies, practices, performance, and public disclosures. This information is then reviewed, verified, and analysed, resulting in an appraisal of the supplier's ESG performance, possibly with a score. This process is considered to be systematic verification because established specifications and requirements are met. Supplier desk assessments are more elaborate than supplier screenings as they assess the information provided by the supplier and are usually realized in a subsequent stage of the supplier assessment process. Desk assessments do not include onsite assessments of the supplier. Purchasing companies can implement their own supplier desk assessment tools or can use tools of external providers. For supplier desk assessments companies can use a third-party tool/methodology/ online system in their assessment to evaluate the supplier and ensure a thorough review and appraisal of the information provided and that allows them to share the assessment results with other companies who might want to procure from. This could be RBA Risk-based SAQ, EcoVadis, Together for Sustainability, Achilles, Higg Facility Environmental Module (with remote verification), etc.
Supplier Assessment	Critical suppliers with ESG assessments	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	1.2	—

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Supplier Assessment	Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	1.3	Definition of suppliers with high ESG risks: Supplier with ≥ 150k€ supply accumulated in the reporting period and at least 1 ESG high risk identified in the criticality matrix (namely between, Labour accident risk inherent to contracted activity, Environment risk inherent to contracted activity and Ethics, labour and human right risk of contracted activity)
Supplier Assessment	Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks and improvement action plans	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	1.4	—
Supplier Assessment	Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks that were terminated	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	1.5	—

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Improvement Actions Plans	Suppliers supported in improvement action plans	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	2.1	Total number of suppliers supported in corrective action plan implementation year n + Target year n | A corrective action plan (CAP) is an important quality management tool for any business or supplier. A CAP is a method of documenting non-compliance issues, identifying their root causes, and capturing measurable, achievable solutions and realistic deadlines. This refers to suppliers that are in the process of implementing their CAP.
Improvement Actions Plans	Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks, supported in improvement action plans implementation	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	2.2	The company provides guidance and support on the implementation of corrective and improvement actions. This can happen remotely or by visiting the supplier.

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS					S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES	
Capacity Building Programs	Suppliers in capacity building programs	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	3.1	Total number of suppliers in capacity building programs year n + Target Year n | Comprehensive capacity building programs to systematically improve supplier practices and performance on specific ESG topics (e.g., energy efficiency, chemical management, health & safety management, working hours reduction) through training, baseline assessments, collaborative system development, and progress measurement. Capacity-building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the knowledge, skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world. Such programs go beyond corrective action support and usually take 6+ months to implement. These capacity-building programs are long-term and sustained over time with the aim of improving ESG performance rather than solely implementing action plans.	

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Capacity Building Programs	Critical suppliers in capacity building programs	2-6; 414	-|2	Activities, value chain and other business relationships| Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Disclosures 2021 | GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and/or Development	3.2	Comprehensive capacity building programs to systematically improve supplier practices and performance on specific ESG topics (e.g., energy efficiency, chemical management, health & safety management, working hours reduction) through training, baseline assessments, collaborative system development, and progress measurement. Capacity-building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the knowledge, skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world. Such programs go beyond corrective action support and usually take 6+ months to implement. These capacity-building programs are long-term and sustained over time with the aim of improving ESG performance rather than solely implementing action plans.

SUPPLY CHAIN		GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
		DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Human Rights in the Supply Chain	Critical suppliers on human and labour rights (including health and safety)	GRI 408| GRI 414	1| 2	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour |Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	GRI 408: Child Labour 2016	3.2.3 Human Rights Assessment	B —	
Human Rights in the Supply Chain	Critical suppliers on human and labour rights with mitigation action plans	GRI 408| GRI 414	1| 2	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour |Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	GRI 408: Child Labour 2016	3.2.3 Human Rights Assessment	C —	

CIRCULAR ECONOMY: WASTE & MATERIALS	GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
	DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
WASTE MATERIALS	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	—
Waste	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	—
Hazard waste	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	—
Non-hazard waste	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	—
Recovered waste	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	—
Hazardous waste	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3 Hazardous Waste	—	Table 4 years
Recycled waste	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3 Hazardous Waste	—	Table 4 years
Other	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3 Hazardous Waste	—	Table 4 years
Non-hazardous	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.2 Waste Disposal	—	Table 4 years
Recycled waste	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.2 Waste Disposal	—	Table 4 years
Other	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.2 Waste Disposal	—	Table 4 years
Non-recovered waste	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	Table 4 years |Non-recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste corresponds to the sum of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (total waste) minus the recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste
Hazardous waste	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	Table 4 years + Target Year n | Non-recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste corresponds to the sum of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (total waste) minus the recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste

CIRCULAR ECONOMY: WASTE & MATERIALS	GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
	DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Landfilling	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	Table 4 years |Non-recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste corresponds to the sum of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (total waste) minus the recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste
Other disposal operations	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	—	—	Table 4 years |Non-recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste corresponds to the sum of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (total waste) minus the recovered hazardous and non-hazardous waste
Non-hazardous	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from disposal and Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.2 Waste Disposal	—	Table 4 years+ Target Year n
Landfilling	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.2 Waste Disposal	—	Table 4 years
Other disposal operations	306	4 and 5	Waste diverted from	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.2 Waste Disposal	—	Table 4 years
Total ash & gypsum waste recycled/reused	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum Waste	—	Table 4 years + Target Year n|Plaster (LER 10 01 05) - Valued + Total Coal Slag - Valued (LER 10 01 01)+ Coal Fly Ash - Recovery (LER 10 01 02) + By-Product Gypsum + By-Product Slag + By-Product Coal Fly Ash
Main categories of recovered coal waste	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum Waste	—	Table 4 years
Recovered gypsum	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum	—	Table 4 years
Recovered coal fly ash	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum	—	Table 4 years
Recovered coal slag	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum	—	Table 4 years
By-products	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum	—	Table 4 years
Gypsum	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum	—	Table 4 years
Fly ash	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum	—	Table 4 years

CIRCULAR ECONOMY: WASTE & MATERIALS	GRI STANDARDS					S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
	DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Slag	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum	—	Table 4 years
Recovered waste materials	306	—	—	GRI 306 Waste 2020	2.3.3. Ash & Gypsum Waste	—	Table 4 years |Valorized residual materials (%) = (by-products + valorized waste) / residual materials. Where residual materials = by-products + waste

OTHER INDICATORS			GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
			DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Pollutants	Prevention of pollution	Total NO_x emissions	305	7	Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	—	2.3.5 NO_x Emissions	Table 4 years + Target year n	—
Pollutants	Prevention of pollution	Total SO_2 emissions	305	7	Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), and other significant air emissions	—	2.3.6 SO_x Emissions	Table 4 years + Target year n	—
Pollutants	Prevention of pollution	Total particulate matter emissions	305	7	Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), and other significant air emissions	—	2.3.8 Dust Emissions	Table 4 years + Target year n	—
Pollutants	Prevention of pollution	Mercury	—	—	—	—	2.3.7 Direct Mercury Emissions	Table 4 years + Target year n	IRIS+ - OD4091
Pollutants	Climate Change	SF_6	—	—	—	—	2.5.4 SF_6 emission	Table 4 years + Target year n	IRIS+ - OD4091, OI6041
Energy	Energy consumption	Total non-renewable energy consumption	302	1	Energy consumption within the organization	—	2.2.2 Energy Consumption	Table 4 years	—
Energy	Energy consumption	Total renewable energy consumption	302	1	Energy consumption within the organization	—	2.2.2 Energy Consumption	Table 4 years	—
Water	Water Consumption	Water withdrawal (excluding saltwater) A	303	3;5	Water withdrawal; Water consumption	—	2.4.2 Water Consumption	Table 4 years	—
Water	Water Consumption	Water discharge (excluding saltwater) B	303	3;5	Water withdrawal; Water consumption	—	2.4.2 Water Consumption	Table 4 years	—
Water	Water Consumption	Total net fresh water consumption (A-B)	303	3;5	Water withdrawal; Water consumption	—	2.4.2 Water Consumption	Table 4 years + Target year n	—

OTHER INDICATORS			GRI STANDARDS				S&P CSA 2024 METHODOLOGY		
			DISCLOSURE	NUMBER	NAME	NOTES	#QUESTION	NUMBER	NOTES
Water	Water Consumption In water-stressed regions	Pecém	303 e 304	3;5 | 4	Water withdrawal; Water consumption | IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	—	2.4.3 Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas	Table 4 years + Target year n	—
Water	Water Consumption In water-stressed regions	Los Barrios	303 e 304	3;5 |4	Water withdrawal; Water consumption | IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	—	2.4.3 Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas	Table 4 years + Target year n	—

Annex 4. ESG frameworks

Annex 4.1. Non-financial information statement

Consolidated and company non-financial statements under articles 66th -B and 508th -G of the Commercial Companies Code

ARTICLE 6.TH-B AND 508.TH-G	DESCRIPTION AND DUE DILIGENCE PROCESSES		ASSOCIATED RISKS	RESULTS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Environmental policies	Code of Ethics Sustainable Development Principles Corporate Risk Management Policy	Environmental policy	2.2. Risk Management	3.4. ESG Performance ESRS E1 Climate Change ESRS E3 Water and marine resources ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy	ESRS 2 General disclosure IRO-2-01 4.2 Environmental information - EU Taxonomy ESRS E1 Climate Change ESRS E3 Water and marine resources ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy Annex 3 Other indicators Annex 7 Report on the allocation and impact of green finance
Workers related social policies	Code of Ethics Sustainable Development Principles Corporate Risk Management Policy	Health and safety work policy Healthy competition practices commitment Information security policy Stakeholder relationship policy Training policy Internal mobility policy (internal and international) Social investment policy Volunteering policy EDP's supplier code of conduct Sustainable procurement policy EDP's integrity policy Declaration of respect for Human and Labour rights EDP's personal data protection policy	2.2. Risk Management	3.4. ESG Performance 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information 4.5 Other material topics	ESRS 2 General disclosure IRO-2-01 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information 4.5 Other material topics Annex 3 Other indicators
Equality policies between men and women	Code of Ethics Sustainable Development Principles Corporate Risk Management Policy	Diversity Policy Declaration of respect for Human and Labour rights EDP policy on selection of the members of the GSB and EBD	2.2. Risk Management	1.7 Corporate Bodies 3.4. ESG Performance 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information Part II - Corporate Governance Report	ESRS 2 General disclosure IRO-2-01 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information Annex 3 Other indicators

ARTICLE 6.TH-B AND 508.TH-G	DESCRIPTION AND DUE DILIGENCE PROCESSES		ASSOCIATED RISKS	RESULTS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Non-discrimination policies	Code of Ethics Sustainable Development Principles Corporate Risk Management Policy	Diversity Policy Declaration of respect for Human and Labour rights EDP policy on selection of the members of the GSB and EBD	2.2. Risk Management	3.4. ESG Performance 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information Part II - Corporate Governance Report	ESRS 2 General disclosure IRO-2-01 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information Annex 3 Other indicators
Human rights policies	Code of Ethics Sustainable Development Principles Corporate Risk Management Policy	Stakeholder relationship policy Social investment policy Volunteering policy EDP's supplier code of conduct Sustainable procurement policy	2.2. Risk Management	3.4. ESG Performance 4.3 Social information	ESRS 2 General disclosure IRO-2-01 4.3 Social information Annex 3 Other indicators
Policies against corruption and bribery attempt	Code of Ethics Sustainable Development Principles Corporate Risk Management Policy	Healthy competition practices commitment EDP's supplier code of conduct Sustainable procurement policy EDP's integrity policy	2.2. Risk Management	3.4. ESG Performance 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information Part II - Corporate Governance Report	ESRS 2 General disclosure IRO-2-01 4.3 Social information 4.4 Governance information Annex 3 Other indicators
Brief description of the company's business model	1.8 Business model				
Reference to the amounts in the annual financial statements and additional explanations of amounts reported	1.2.1 Financial data; 3.2 Groups´s financial analysis; 3.3 Share performance; Part IV - financial Statements and notes				

Annex 4.2. CMVM table

The following table sets out the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM) guidelines for the disclosure of non-financial information by companies issuing securities admitted for trading in a regulated market. Much of the information required is already subject to mandatory disclosure under Article 66-B and approval by the general meeting under Article 65, both from the Commercial Companies Code, and is reflected in the Annex 4.1. - Non-financial statement. They also reflect relevant information to be provided to investors and other stakeholders made available in the Sustainability statement

Voluntary declaration of compliance

Part I - Information on policies adopted

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION		ADOPTED BY EDP (Y/N)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION IN THE REPORT
A. Introduction	Description of the company's general policy on sustainability issues, indicating any changes to the policy previously approved. Description of the methodology and the reasons for its adoption in the reporting of non-financial information, as well as any changes that have occurred in relation to previous years and the reasons for these changes.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	This report Purpose Message from the CEO
B. Business model	General description of the company/group's business model and form of organisation, indicating the main business areas and markets where it operates (if possible, using organisational diagrams, graphs or functional charts).	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	1.6 Operational model 1.8 Business model
C. Main risk factors	Identification of the main risks associated with the topics being reported on and arising from the Company's activities, products, services or business relations, including, where appropriate and whenever possible, the supply and subcontracting chains. Indication of how these risks is identified and managed by the Company. Explanation of the internal functional division of powers, including the governing bodies, commissions, committees or departments responsible for identifying and managing/monitoring risks. Explicit indication of the new risks identified by the Company in relation to those reported in previous years, as well as the risks no longer identified as such. Indication and brief description of the main opportunities identified by the Company in the context of the topics being reported on.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	2.2 Risk management Part II Corporate Governance Report - Information on Ownership Structure, Organization and Corporate Governance

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION		ADOPTED BY EDP (Y/N)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION IN THE REPORT
D. Policies Implemented	Description of the Company's policies: i. environmental, ii. social and fiscal, iii. concerning employees and gender equality and non-discrimination, iv. concerning human rights and v. concerning fighting corruption and Company bribery attempts, including due diligence policies, as well as the results of their implementation, including related non-financial key performance indicators in comparison with the previous year.			
I. Environmental policies	Description of the Company's strategic objectives and the main actions to be undertaken to achieve them. Description of the key performance indicators defined. Indication, in relation to the previous year, of the degree of achievement of those objectives, at least by reference to:	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	2. 3 Strategic priorities
i) Sustainable use of resources	Consumption of water, other raw materials and energy; indication of measures taken to improve the efficiency of use of these resources; indication of the use of measures to promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.2 Environmental information Annex 3 Other indicators
ii) Pollution and climate change	Indication of greenhouse gas emission values; indication of pollutant emission into nature; indication of penalties incurred and measures to prevent, reduce or remedy such emissions.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.2 Environmental information Annex 3 Other indicators
iii) Circular economy and waste management	Measures for the prevention, recycling, reuse or other forms of recovery and disposal of waste.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.2 Environmental information
iv) Protection of biodiversity	Impacts caused by activities or operations in protected areas, and actions taken to preserve or restore biodiversity.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.2 Environmental information
II. Social and fiscal policies	Description of the Company's strategic objectives and the main actions to be undertaken to achieve them. Description of the key performance indicators defined. Indication, in relation to the previous year, of the degree of achievement of those objectives, at least by reference to:			
i) The company's commitment to the community	The impact of the Company's activity on employment and local development; the impact of the Company's activity on local populations and the territory; the relations maintained with local community agents and the respective means of dialogue; partnership or sponsorship actions.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information - S3 Affected communities 4.5 Other material topics - Fair energy transition
ii) Subcontracting and suppliers	The inclusion of social, gender equality and environmental issues in the purchasing policy; considerations in relations with suppliers and subcontractors and their social, environmental and governance responsibility; control and audit systems and their results. Where possible, include reference to the fact that the Company's suppliers apply policies consistent with those established by the Company.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information - S2 Workers in the value chain

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION		ADOPTED BY EDP (Y/N)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION IN THE REPORT
iii) Consumers	Measures for consumer health and safety; systems for receiving complaints and their handling and resolution, including the number of complaints received and the number of pending complaints, as well as those in which the complainant was found to be right, satisfaction surveys, and indication of the person responsible for complaints.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information - S4 Consumers and end-users Networks
iv) Responsible investment	If applicable, information on the responsible investment the Company has sought to attract, including in relation to the issue/ acquisition of green bonds or SDG-linked bonds.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.5 Other material topics - Responsible investment and sustainable finance Annex 9. Reports on the allocation and impact of green finance and sustainability-linked loan
v) Stakeholders	Information on any arrangements for consulting stakeholders	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information - S3 Affected communities
vi) Tax information	Information on measures or acts with a fiscal impact, including any subsidies or any kind of advantage or financial advantage granted by the State.	Yes	EDP Fiscal Transparency Report 2024	
III. Workers and gender equality and non-discrimination	Description of the Company's strategic objectives and the main actions to be undertaken to achieve them. Description of the key performance indicators defined. Indication, in relation to the previous year, of the degree of achievement of those objectives, at least by reference to:			
i) Employment	Total number and distribution of employees by gender, age, country and job classification, as well as total number and distribution of contractual arrangements (e.g. employment contract, service providers, temporary work, etc.) by gender and age, average length of contracts; percentage of the workforce receiving the national minimum wage, regardless of contractual relationship; remuneration for equal or median positions in the company, by gender; average remuneration of directors and managers, including variable remuneration, allowances, severance payments, payment to long-term savings schemes and any other payment broken down by gender; employees with disabilities (including indication of how the Company is complying, or preparing to comply, with Law No. 4/2019 of 10 January regarding the system of employment quotas for persons with disabilities).	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information - Own workforce Annex 3 Other indicators
ii) Organisation of work	Organisation of working time, including measures to facilitate the separation between work and family life.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information - Own workforce Annex 3 Other indicators

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION		ADOPTED BY EDP (Y/N)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION IN THE REPORT
iii) Health and safety	Occupational health and safety conditions and number of occupational accidents.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information – Own workforce Annex 3 Other indicators
iv) Corporate relations	Organisation of corporate dialogue, including procedures for informing and negotiating with staff, particularly the number of interactions with trade unions and/or works committees, if any; new agreements concluded or revision of agreements in force; number of court cases and complaints to the Authority for Working Conditions; percentage of employees covered by collective agreements by country; evaluation of collective agreements, including in the field of occupational health and safety.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information – Own workforce Annex 3 Other indicators
v) Training	The policies applied in the field of training and the type of training (e.g., whether the company provides its employees with training on issues related to the assessment of the company's performance in "non-financial" matters (e.g., privacy protection/ GDPR, combatting money laundering/AML, Human Rights in the value chain, etc.); the ratio between hours of training and number of employees.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information – Own workforce 4.5 Other material topics – Information privacy and security Annex 3 Other indicators
vi) Equality	Measures/policies taken to promote equal treatment and equal opportunities between genders; equality plans; number of dismissals by gender; protocols against sexual harassment and gender-based harassment; policies for integration and universal accessibility of people with disabilities; policies against all types of discrimination and, where appropriate, diversity management.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information – Own workforce Annex 3 Other indicators
IV. Human Rights	Description of the Company's strategic objectives and the main actions to be undertaken to achieve them. Description of the key performance indicators defined. Indication, in relation to the previous year, of the degree of achievement of those objectives, at least by reference to			
i) Due diligence procedures	Applied with regard to human rights, in particular in relation to the contracting of suppliers and service providers.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information
ii) Risk prevention measures	For human rights violations and, where appropriate, measures to remedy any abuses; elimination of discrimination in respect of employment (where not already mentioned above); elimination of forced or compulsory labour; effective abolition of child labour.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information
iii) Legal proceedings	For violation of human rights	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.3 Social information
V. Combating corruption and attempted bribery			Website da EDP – Policies and documentation	

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION		ADOPTED BY EDP (Y/N)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION IN THE REPORT
I) Prevention of corruption	Measures and instruments adopted to prevent corruption and bribery; policies implemented to dissuade these practices among employees and suppliers; information on the compliance system indicating the respective functional leadership, if any; indication of legal proceedings involving the Company, its directors or employees related to corruption or bribery; measures adopted in public procurement, if relevant.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	1.10 Ethics & Compliance 4.4 Governance information- G1 Business Conduct Part II - Corporate Governance Report Part II Assessment of Corporate Governance
II) Prevention of money laundering (for issuing companies subject to this regime)	Information on measures to prevent and combat money laundering.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	Part II - Corporate Governance Report Part II Assessment of Corporate Governance
III) Codes of ethics	Indication of any code of ethics to which the Company has adhered or implemented; indication of the respective mechanisms for implementing and monitoring compliance with the code, if applicable.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	1.10 Ethics & Compliance 4.4 Governance information- G1 Business Conduct
IV) Management of conflicts of interest	Measures to manage and monitor conflicts of interest, particularly requiring managers and employees to sign declarations of interests, incompatibilities and impediments.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024 Website - Regulations on conflict of interest and transactions between related parties of EDP	Parte II - Corporate Governance Report - Part I Information on Ownership Structure, Organization and Corporate Governance- E - Transactions with Related Parties

Part II – Information on the standards / guidelines followed

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION		ADOPTED BY EDP (Y/N)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION IN THE REPORT
1. Identification of standards/ guidelines followed in the reporting of non-financial information	Identification of the standards / guidelines followed in the preparation of non-financial information, including the respective options, as well as other principles considered in the Company's performance, if applicable. If the Company refers to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, include identification of those to which the Company is committed to contributing, indicating the measures taken each year towards achieving the goals set for each of these SDGs. That is, identify concrete actions, projects or investments aimed at achieving this SDG.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	This report 2.3 Strategic priorities 2.4 Double materiality 4.1 General information - ESRS 2 General Disclosures E1 Climate change E3 Water and marine resources S3 Affected communities

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION		ADOPTED BY EDP (Y/N)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION IN THE REPORT
2. Identification of the scope and method for calculating indicators	Description of the scope and calculation method (including the calculation formula) for the indicators reported, as well as the limitations of that reporting. Whenever possible, a table should be presented showing the correlation between the indicators presented and the principles or objectives considered, indicating the website where the information is detailed (e.g., the page of the stand-alone report on non-financial information, the annual report and accounts, another document or the Company's website).	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.1. General information - ESRS 2 General disclosures Annex 9. Glossary
3. Explanation in the event of the non-application of policies	If the Company does not apply policies with respect to one or more matters, the reporting of non-financial information provides an explanation for this fact.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.1. General information - ESRS 2 General disclosures
4. Information under EU taxonomy's article 8º	Article 8 of EU Taxonomy requires companies to disclose information on the proportion of the turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure ('key performance indicators') of their activities related to assets or processes associated with environmentally sustainable economic activities.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.2 Environmental information - EU Taxonomy
5. Other information	Additional elements or information which, while not included in the previous points, are relevant for the understanding, contextualising and justification of the relevance of the non-financial information disclosed, in particular with regard to networks/consortia of entities linked to issues of sustainability and responsibility for the organisations of which it is a member/ to which it belongs, whether at the national or international level, and sustainability commitments that the Company has voluntarily assumed, at the local or global level.	Yes	Integrated Annual Report 2024	4.1. General information - ESRS 2 General disclosures

Annex 4.3. IFRS S table

		ISSB IFRS S1/S2	CSRD/ESRS
Governance	Climate Governance	Disclosure of climate-related governance is required under IFRS in all cases.	Alignment with ESRS 2 - General Disclosures is required for all in-scope entities regardless of materiality. ESRS 2 includes general sustainability governance components, which broadly cover climate-related governance.
	Position on offsets/ Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)	Does not require companies to disclose the use of carbon credits.	Gross emissions must be reported separately from the impact of offsets/RECs. Companies must separately disclose use of offsets/RECs along with relevant details including GHG removals from a company's own operations and its upstream/ downstream value chain.
Strategy	Ambition level[1]	Medium Scope 3, climate governance disclosure, and full TCFD alignment are required. However, IFRS does not require disclosure of carbon credits.	High Scope 3 implementation required in 2024 as well as TCFD alignment (with exceptions).
Risks and Opportunities	Climate risk/ opportunities	Impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on business model; strategy; cash flow; financing/cost of capital; short-, medium-, and long-term risks; and physical vs. transition risks. Effects of significant climate-related risks and opportunities on business model & value chain, strategy & decision making, and f inancial position/performance.	If climate change is assessed as material in the double materiality assessment, then companies must disclose material sustainability impacts, risks, and opportunities (sector-agnostic/specific and sometimes entity-specific). Required disclosure of potential financial effects from material transition and physical risks & opportunities.
Scenario analysis	Scenario analysis	Use of scenario analysis to describe climate resilience of its strategy, including business model, to significant physical risks and transition risks; results of the climate-related scenario analysis, how the analysis was conducted, and which scenarios were considered.	Scenario analysis can be used to identify in-scope climate-related risks.
Targets	Targets	Climate-related targets including metrics used to assess progress, absolute vs. intensity, objective of target, comparison to last international climate agreement, timeframe/ base period, and whether derived using sectoral decarbonization approach.	Disclosure of measurable targets required, including target scope, level of ambition, absolute vs. relative targets, etc. Entities must provide the baseline for measuring progress, the timeframe to achieve the target, and milestones or interim targets.
Metrics	Metrics	Entities must disclose metrics used to measure, monitor, and manage climate related risks and opportunities.	Details required for material topics, such as energy consumption and mix, timetables for targets, and detailed emissions information.
	Scopes 1 & 2	Yes.	Yes.
	Scope 3	Yes.	Yes. Companies that employ less than 750 people can omit Scope 3 within the first year of reporting.

[1] Criteria: full TCFD alignment, carbon offsets disclosure required, and Scope 3 required; Low (0/3 or 1/3), Medium (2/3), High (3/3)

Annex 4.4. UN Global Compact

EDP is proud to support the United Nations Global Compact and its ten principles. These principles guide our efforts in human rights, labour, the environment, and anti-corruption. By following these guidelines, we aim to operate responsibly and sustainably, benefiting our stakeholders and the communities we serve. Our commitment to the UN Global Compact reflects our dedication to ethical business practices and sustainable development.

Annex 5. Glossary

List of acronyms and abbreviations

To facilitate the exposition and without prejudice to the occasional use of the designations and expressions they substitute, the following acronyms and abbreviations are used throughout this report:

A

AdC – Portuguese Competition Authority

AEA – American Energy Action

APA – Portuguese Environment Agency

AI – Artificial Intelligence

AWEA – American Wind Energy Association

ANEEL – National Electricity Agency (Brazil)

B

BP – Business Plan

BU – Business Unit(s)

C

CAN – Business Monitoring Committee in the United States of America

CCGT – Combined-Cycle Gas Turbine

CEO – Chief Executive Officer

CfD – Contracts for Difference

CGSS – Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee

CMEC – Costs of Maintenance of Contractual Equilibrium

CMVM – Portuguese Securities Market Commission

Controlled Companies – Companies in a controlling or group relationship with EDP under the terms of article 21 of the Securities Code

CRO – Chief Risk Officer

CVEN – Compensation Committee (from GSB)

D

DEC – Equivalent Interruption Duration per Unit

DG – Distributed Generation

E

EBD – Executive Board of Directors

EDP (or Society) – EDP, S.A.

EDP Brasil – EDP Energias do Brasil, S.A.

EDP C –EDP Comercial

EDP ES – EDP España

EDP P – EDP Produção

EDP R – EDP Renováveis, S.A.

EDPR NA – EDP Renewables North America

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment

ELECPOR – Portuguese Association of Electric Utilities

EMS – Environmental Management System

E-Redes – former EDP Distribuição (distribution)

ESG – Environmental, Social and Governance

EU– European Union

EV – Electric Vehicle

F

FMC/AUDC – Financial Matters Committee / Audit Committee

FiT – Feed-in tariffs

FX – Foreign Exchange

G

GC – Green Certificates

GRI – Global Reporting Initiative

H

Hg – Mercury

H&S – Health & Safety

I

IEA – International Energy Agency

IEFP – Portuguese Institute of Employment and Professional Training

ILO – International Labor Organization

IT – Information Technology

IRR – Internal rate of return

J

JV – Joint Ventures

K

KPI – Key Performance Indicator

L

LCA – Life Cycle Assessment

LT – Long Term

M

M&A – Mergers & Acquisitions

N

NNL – No Net Loss

O

O&G – Oil and Gas

O&M – Operation and Maintenance

P

PA – People Analytics

PAC – Policy Action Committee

PEE – Energy Efficiency Program

PPA – Power Purchase Agreement

PPEC – Plan for Promoting Efficiency in Energy Consumption

PT – Portugal

PV – Photovoltaic

R

ROC – Revisor Oficial de Contas

Re:Dy – Remote Energy Dynamic

REMC – Remuneration Committee

R&D – Research and Development

S

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

SME – Small and Medium Enterprises

T

TCFD – Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

TCRS – Competition, Regulation and Supervision Court

TIEPI – Equivalent Outage Time of the Installed Power

U

UNESA – Spanish Association for Electric Industry

UNGC – United Nations Global Compact

USA – United States of America

V

VC – Venture Capital

W

WD – World Business Council for Sustainable Development

BCSWEF – World Economic Forum

WRI – World Resources Institute

NOTE: The identification of corporate bodies, without any other mention, should be understood as referring to EDP's corporate bodies

Concepts and definitions

A

ADJUSTED NET DEBT

Net Debt adjusted by Regulatory Receivables.

ADJUSTED NET DEBT/EBITDA

Number of times/years needed to pay the Adjusted Net Debt with the EBITDA generated by the Company.

ASSET ROTATION

Strategy aimed at crystallizing the value of a project by selling a stake in an asset and reinvesting the proceeds in another asset, targeting greater growth. Typically, the developer retains the role as an O&M supplier.

AVERAGE COST OF DEBT

Considers (Interest expense on financial debt +/- Income and Expenses with Interest from derivative financial instruments) / Average Financial Gross Debt in the period (Total debt and borrowings - Accrued Interest - Fair value of the issued debt hedged risk). Includes 50% of the interest expense and of the nominal amount of hybrid debt.

C

CAGR (Compound annual growth rate)

Annual growth rate over a specified period longer than one year.

CAPEX (Capital Expenditure)

CAPEX includes increases in Property, Plant and Equipment and in Intangible Assets, excluding CO_2 licenses and Green certificates, net of increases in Government grants, Customer's contributions for investment and Sales of properties in the period.

CDI (INTERBANK DEPOSIT CERTIFICATE RATE)

Brazilian reference interest rate constructed from the daily average overnight interbank loans. The CDI rate is commonly used as the reference in short-term securities.

CDS (CLEAN DARK SPREAD)

Theoretical gross margin of a coal-fired power plant per unit of electricity after deducting variable production costs (fuel, emission allowances, transport charges, variable O&M, per-unit taxes, etc.).

CESE (Extraordinary Contribution to the Energy Sector)

Extraordinary contribution created in 2014, in Portugal, with the objective of financing mechanisms that promote the energy sector systemic sustainability. This contribution focuses generally on the economic operators that develop the following activities: (i) generation, transportation, or distribution of electricity; (ii) transportation, distribution, storage or wholesale supply of natural gas; and (iii) refining, treatment, storage, transportation, distribution and wholesale supply of crude oil and oil products.

CPE – Delivery point code

Points of the network where the delivery or reception of electricity is made to the customer, producer, or other installation of the network.

CLAWBACK

Mechanism of financial compensation established by the Portuguese government on electricity generators operating in Portugal. This mechanism has as its objective the restitution to the electricity system of part of the income derived from the tax differences in electricity generation between Portugal and Spain.

COD (Commercial Operation Date)

Date upon which the project starts operating officially, after the testing and commissioning period.

CONTRACTING LEVEL

Ratio that returns the percentage of market commitment of Brazilian electricity distribution companies that is properly covered by energy purchase contracts registered in CCEE. Non-compliance generates penalties provided for in the rules and procedures of commercialization. The penalties apply when the ratio is above 105% or below 95%.

D

D/E (DEBT-TO-EQUITY RATIO)

Debt-to-equity (D/E) ratio is calculated by dividing a company's total liabilities by its shareholder equity. The ratio is used to evaluate a company's financial leverage being an important metric used in corporate finance. It is a measure of the degree to which a company is financing its operations through debt versus wholly owned funds.

DEC

Equivalent interruption time of energy per consumed unit. Refers only to medium voltage.

DIVIDEND PAY-OUT RATIO

Measures the percentage of a company's net income that is given to shareholders in the form of dividends (Total Dividends per Share of period "n"/ Earnings per Share of period "n-1").

DIVIDEND YIELD

Considers the ratio between gross dividend per share and its share price.

DPS (DIVIDEND PER SHARE)

Dividend per share (DPS) is the sum of declared dividends issued by a company for every ordinary outstanding share. DPS is calculated by dividing the total dividends paid out by a business, including interim dividends, over a period of time by the number of outstanding ordinary shares issued.

E

EBIT

Earnings before Interest and Tax: EBITDA deducted from provisions, amortizations and impairments.

EBITDA

Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciations and Amortizations: Gross Profit - Supplies and services - Personnel costs and employee benefits +/- Other income/expenses.

EBITDA@risk

Estimated loss of EBITDA, in a given period of time and for a given confidence interval. Usually it is used an horizon of 12 months and a level of confidence of 95%.

EOLICITY

Indicator that allows to quantify the deviation of the total value of energy produced by wind in a given period, in relation to an average wind regime.

ENERGY BOX

Energy Box is a household energy manager that does much more than metering energy, being endowed with technology that supports the supply of electricity services, namely, in remote communications.

EPS (Earnings per share)

The portion of a company's net profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock.

F

FEC

Equivalent interruption frequency of energy per consumed unit. Refers only to medium voltage.

FEED IN TARIFFS

Remuneration framework that guarantees that a company will receive a set price, applied to all the electricity they generate and provide to the grid.

FFO

Funds from Operations: EBITDA – Interest on debt and on TEI liabilities – Current taxes +/- Income from equity investments +/- other residual adjustments resulting from accruals/deferrals.

FFO/NET DEBT

Funds from Operations (FFO) over Net Debt. For this purpose, Net Debt includes Nominal Debt of the company + Pension and Medical care liabilities post tax + Tax Equity financial liabilities + Present value of leasing and other financial commitments.

FOREX

Foreign Exchange (forex or FX) is the trading of one currency for another. For example, one can swap the U.S. dollar for the euro. Foreign exchange transactions can take place on the foreign exchange market, also known as the Forex Market.

G

GC (GREEN CERTIFICATE)

Tradable commodity resulting from electricity generated using renewable energy sources.

GHG (GREENHOUSE GASES)

Gases that trap the heat of the sun in the Earth's atmosphere, producing the greenhouse effect. The two major greenhouse gases are water vapor and carbon dioxide. Lesser greenhouse gases include methane, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, and nitrogen oxides.

GROSS PROFIT

Includes Revenues from energy sales and services and other minus Cost of energy sales and other.

GSF (Generation Scaling Factor)

Ratio of the deficit of hydroelectric companies' actual generation volumes to their assured energy delivery.

GW (Gigawatt)

Unit of electric power equal to 1,000 MW.

GWh

Equal to 1,000 MW used continuously for one hour.

H

HEDGING

Risk management strategy used in limiting or offsetting probability of loss from fluctuations in the prices of commodities, currencies, indexes, or securities.

HYDRO COEFFICIENT

Indicator that allows to quantify the deviation of the total value of hydroelectric energy produced in a given period, in relation to an average hydro regime. Values above "1" translate a period with inflows and energy generated above the average ("wet" period) and bellow "1" the reverse ("dry" period).

I

ICEIT (Installed capacity equivalent interruption time)

Indicator that represents the equivalent interruption time of installed power per geographical area of the operator of the distribution network in a given period, excluding extraordinary events (the extraordinary weather events that exceed the conditions for which was dimensioned).

IGP-M (GENERAL MARKET PRICE INDEX)

Index used to comprehensively measure the fluctuation of prices of goods and services practiced in the Brazilian market. Calculated by FGV (Getúlio Vargas Foundation), this index is used to update the prices of some goods and services, namely electricity.

INSTALLED CAPACITY

Installed Capacity is the sum of capacity (MW) installed in power plants owned by companies fully consolidated.

INSTALLED CAPACITY EQUITY

Installed Capacity Equity also includes the respective share of the MW installed in power plants owned by company's equity consolidated.

IPCA (EXTENDED NATIONAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)

Is the name given to the Consumer Price Index in Brazil being a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care.

ITC (Investment tax credit)

Tax incentive in the US in the form of a one-shot tax credit that covers a percentage of the investment.

K

KRI (KEY RISK INDICATOR)

Risk indicator that follows a variable risk factor, allowing the early warning of changes in risk exposure and the identification of potential risks or opportunities.

L

LIQUIDITY

Total amount of Cash and Equivalents, Credit Lines available and Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

LOSSES

The total losses of electric energy are calculated by the differential between the energy entered in the electrical network and the distributed energy (% Global losses = (Energy Input - Distributed Energy) / Distributed Energy). They consist of technical losses related to the magnetization of the power transformers, the Joule effect, the consumption of meters, etc. and non-technical losses related to theft, fraud, anomalies in counting equipment or in systems.

M

MW (Megawatt)

Unit of electric power equal to 10^6 watts.

MWh

Equal to 10^6 watts of electricity used continuously for one hour.

N

NCF (NET CAPACITY FACTOR)

The ratio of a plant's actual output over a period of time to its potential output if it were possible for it to operate at full nameplate capacity continuously, over the same period of time. Also known as Load Factor.

NET DEBT

A metric that shows a company's overall debt situation calculated using company's total debt less cash on hand. From 2017 onwards it includes Financial Debt, Cash and Equivalents, Short-term financial assets at fair-value and fair value hedge and collateral deposits associated to financial debt and 50% of the amount related with the issuance of a subordinated debt instrument (hybrid). Until 31 December 2016, it included the fair value of derivatives designated for Net Investments hedge.

NET INVESTMENTS

Considers CAPEX + organic Financial Investments - Asset Rotations + granted and/or sold shareholder loans.

O

OPEX (Operating Expenditure)

Includes Supplies and Services and Personnel costs and Employee Benefits.

OPEX/GROSS PROFIT

Efficiency ratio that compares the cost to operate with the income generated computed by OPEX (excluding Restructuring costs) over Gross Profit (including income from institutional partnerships in EDPR-NA).

ORGANIC CASH-FLOW

Cash generated from organic activities. Includes cash flows from operating activities (excluding changes in Regulatory Receivables), net of maintenance CAPEX, interest payments associated with debt, payments to institutional partnerships in the US and payments to minorities (such as dividends, capital distributions and payments of capital/interests on shareholder loans), not excluding gains arised from Sell-Down.

P

PLD (SETTLEMENT PRICE FOR THE DIFFERENCES)

Price used to value the energy exchanged in the spot market. This price is calculated weekly for each submarket and load periods, based on the marginal cost of generation. It is limited by a minimum and maximum value.

PPA (Power purchase agreement)

A legal contract between an electricity generator (provider) and a power purchaser (host). The power purchaser buys energy, and sometimes also capacity and/or ancillary services, from the electricity generator.

PTC (Production tax credit)

The result of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, a commercial tax credit in the US that applies to wholesale electrical generators of wind energy facilities based upon the amount of energy generated in a year.

PUMPING

Pumping activity is the act of pushing back to the dam reservoir the water that had already been turbinated before. This action intends to increase the hydro output and thus generate higher operational results as water is pushed back when electricity market prices are low and turbinated again when those prices reach higher levels.

R

RAB (REGULATORY ASSET BASE)

Corresponds to the net book value of the distribution companies' regulated fixed assets (gross value less accumulated depreciation, net of reimbursements).

RECURRING

Which occurs periodically or repeatedly. It aims to normalize indicators into more predictable ones, and which can be counted on in the future with a high degree of certainty. Indicators such as EBITDA, Net Profit, FFO, Organic Cash-Flow are referred to as recurring when adjusted by one-off events. One-off events include non-recurrent amounts materially relevant resulting from, for instance, impairments and capital gains/losses on assets, retroactive regulatory changes, HR and debt restructuring costs and CESE.

REGULATORY RECEIVABLES

Amounts pending to be received from the electricity system and related with tariff adjustments and tariff deficits from regulated activities in Iberia and Brazil (Generation in Portugal and Spain, Distribution and Last Resort Supply of electricity in Portugal and Distribution in Brazil).

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Energy that is derived from resources that are regenerative or that cannot be depleted including wind energy, solar, biomass, geothermal, and moving water.

REC (Renewable energy credit)

Represents the property rights to the environmental, social, and other non-power qualities of renewable electricity generation. A REC can be sold separately from the electricity associated with a renewable energy generation source.

RESERVOIR LEVEL

Volume of water stored in a dam reservoir measured in total amount of electrical power it can produce if turbinated (GWh).

RESIDUAL INCOME

The amount of net income generated in excess of the minimum rate of return. Residual income concepts have been used in a number of contexts, including as a measurement of internal corporate performance whereby a company's management team evaluates the return generated relative to the company's minimum required return.

ROE (Return on Equity)

Earnings before non-controlling interests over average total equity of the period.

ROIC (Return on Invested Capital)

ROIC gives a sense of how a company uses its money to generate returns. ROIC = EBIT Adjusted over annual average Invested Capital. EBIT Adjusted is EBIT + share of net profit in joint ventures and associates + impairments + provisions +/- capital losses/gains (except related to sell downs) + HR restructuring costs – Price Purchase Allocation amortizations – other one-off events. Invested Capital includes net fixed assets – assets under construction + working capital.

ROIC Cash (Cash Return on Invested Capital)

Similar to ROIC but focuses on cash return rather than profit. EBIT adjusted is EBIT – (nominal tax rate x EBIT) + share of net profit in joint ventures and associates. Invested Capital as in ROIC.

ROR (RATE OF RETURN)

Corresponds to the rate to be applied to the distribution companies' RAB accepted for capital remuneration purposes, with the respective formula defined by the Regulator at the beginning of each regulatory period.

RPS (Renewable Portfolio Standard)

Regulation in the US that places an obligation in certain states on electricity supply companies to source a specific percentage of their energy from renewable sources.

S

SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index)

The average outage duration for each served customer.

SELL-DOWN

Strategy aimed at developing and selling a majority stake in an asset, crystallizing the value of a project, and reinvesting the proceeds in another asset, targeting greater growth. Typically, the developer may retain the role of O&M supplier.

SOLAR PV (photovoltaic)

Generation of electricity by means of solar power through photovoltaics, consisting in an arrangement of several components, including solar panels to absorb and convert sunlight into electricity, a solar inverter, cables and other electrical accessories.

SOLAR DG

A system that generates and stores electricity through small distribution networks.

SUPPLY POINTS

Points of the grid where the delivering or reception of electricity is made to the costumer, producer, or other grid installation.

SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

The Sustainability Index (SI) is a measurement system of sustainability performance, composed by 33 indicators organized in 3 dimensions: Economic, Environmental and Social. The weights assigned to each dimension of the sustainable development reflect the importance given by RobecoSAM (investment specialist focused exclusively on Sustainability Investing).

T

TEI (Tax Equity Investors)

Tax Equity Investors are the agents that are willing to trade on PTC.

TSR (Total Shareholder Return)

Measures the return that the stock provides to the shareholder, including dividends paid and the stock price appreciation.

Annex 6. Certifications and declarations

EDP, S.A.
Executive Board of Directors

STATEMENT

With reference to 2024 financial year, and according to no. 1, paragraph c) of article 29.º-G of the Portuguese Securities Code, the signers hereby, acting as members of the Executive Board of Directors of EDP, S.A. ("EDP"), declare that, to the best of their knowledge, the information foreseen in no. 1 paragraph a) of the article mentioned above, was prepared according to the applicable accounting standards, presenting a fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial situation and results of EDP, and the subsidiaries included in the respective consolidation perimeter, and that the Management Financial Analysis Report clearly discloses the evolution of the business, the performance and position of EDP, and the subsidiaries included in the respective consolidation perimeter, enclosing a description of the major risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Lisbon, February 26, 2025

Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, CEO

Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira

Vera de Morais Pinto Pereira Carneiro

Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques

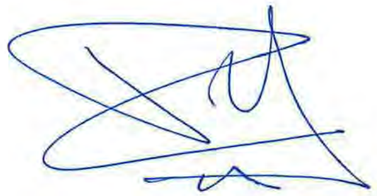
Pedro Collares Pereira de Vasconcelos

EDP, S.A.
Felix Arribas Arias
Senior Accounting Officer - Corporate Centre

STATEMENT

With reference to 2024 financial year, and according to no. 1, paragraph c) of article 29.º-G of the Portuguese Securities Code, I hereby, as Head of Accounting, Consolidation and Tax of the Corporate Centre of EDP, S.A. ("EDP"), declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information set forth in no. 1 paragraph a) of article mentioned above, was prepared according to the applicable accounting standards, presenting a fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial situation and results of EDP, and the subsidiaries included in the respective consolidation perimeter, and that the Management Financial Analysis Report clearly discloses the evolution of the business, the performance and position of EDP, and the subsidiaries included in the respective consolidation perimeter, enclosing a description of the major risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Lisbon, February 26, 2025



AENOR

Compliance Management System Certificate

AENOR
GESTIÓN DE COMPLIANCE
UNE-ISO 37301

SGC-2022/0001

AENOR certifies that the organization

EDP, S.A.

has a Compliance Management System according to ISO 37301:2021 Standard

for the activities: Promotion and management, directly or indirectly, of companies and activities in the field of the energy sector, both nationally and internationally.

which is/are carried out in: AVENIDA 24 DE JULHO, 12. 1249-300 - LISBOA (Portugal)

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AENOR

Anti-bribery Management System Certificate

AENOR
ANTI-BRIBERY
ISO 37001

ASO-2022/0010

AENOR certifies that the organization

EDP, S.A.

has a Management System according to ISO 37001:2016 Standard "Anti-bribery management systems. Requirements with guidance for use "

for the activities: Promotion and management, directly or indirectly, of companies and activities in the field of the energy sector, both nationally and internationally.

which is/are carried out in: AVENIDA 24 DE JULHO, 12. 1249-300 - LISBOA (Portugal)

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Rafael GARCÍA MEIRO
CEO

SERVICIO DE ACREDITACIÓN ECUATORIANO
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CERTIFICACIÓN DE SISTEMAS DE GESTIÓN ANTISOBORNO

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Statutory Audit Report and Auditors' Report

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of EDP, S.A. (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024 (which shows total assets of Euro 56,430,816 thousand and total equity of Euro 16,205,324 thousand including a consolidated net profit attributable to equity holders of EDP of Euro 800,980 thousand), the consolidated income statements, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of EDP, S.A. as of 31 December 2024, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other technical and ethical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section below. In accordance with the law we are independent of the entities that are included in the Group and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Key Audit Matter	*Summary of the Audit Approach*
Estimated energy sales	
Disclosures related to sales of energy (electricity and gas) presented in notes 2, 4, 7 and 27 of the consolidated financial statements. Revenue recognition of energy sales occurs at the time of delivery and incorporates three distinct aspects: (i) sales of energy billed based on actual consumption; (ii) sales of energy billed based on estimated consumption based on each customer's history; and (iii) estimate of energy supplied and not billed. The Group calculates the estimated volumes using an algorithm in line with the criteria defined by the regulatory entity. The algorithm is based on the average daily consumption of each customer, weighted by historical consumption profiles and adjusted for climatic factors and estimated energy losses. The Group tests the algorithm using a telecounted sample of consumptions, also validating the estimate by comparison to the energy balance sheet, whose data relies in the energy entered in the network as communicated by the network operator. A "rollback" analysis of real consumption is also carried out retrospectively. A "rollback" analysis of real consumption is also carried out retrospectively. The valuation of the estimated quantities is carried out based on the historical average prices according to the tariff, type of customer, contracted power, among other factors. Given the high complexity of the methodology used by the Group to estimate the energy consumed by its customers and the degree of judgment involved, in particular in relation to volumes consumed and associated average prices, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	Our audit procedures included, among others, identifying and testing the design, implementation and effectiveness of key controls related to the recognition of revenue associated with energy sales, and those related to estimated sales at the end of each period. The algorithm including the estimated volumes was obtained having been verified, on a sample basis for each type of customer and tariff, that the criteria defined by the regulator were being met and that the adjustments made were reasonable. Regarding the average prices used to value the estimated volumes for each type of costumer, a sample of historical data was also verified. The energy balance sheet was also obtained and the differences between the energy inputs to the network and the energy billed and estimated by the Group were evaluated. In order to complement the procedures described above, we also tested the reasonableness of the estimation of unbilled consumed energy on previous years' considering the billing records of the year. We have also reviewed the related disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Summary of the Audit Approach
Transactions of equity stakes	
Disclosures related to transactions of equity stakes presented in notes 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 20, 22, 28, 34, 40, 42 and 44 of the consolidated financial statements. As a result of its activity and as part of its strategy, the Group proceeds to the disposal of equity stakes in controlled entities with the main objective of reinvesting the funds obtained in new projects. It also acquires equity stakes and other rights in entities considered relevant to its business portfolio and of value creation to the shareholders. Disposals may or may not result in a loss of control and acquisitions may or may not result in a gain in control, depending on the percentage of capital sold or acquired, shareholder agreements in place and effective control exercised. Given the amounts involved and the level of judgment involved in assessing the loss or gain of control, measuring contingent clauses resulting from the transactions, determining the acquisition value and allocating the acquisition price to identified assets / liabilities, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	Our audit procedures included, among others, identifying and testing the design, implementation and effectiveness of key controls related to acquisitions and disposals of equity stakes, holding meetings with the management of the geographies where the transactions took place, in order to obtain an adequate understanding of each of the relevant transactions, as well as the respective supporting documentation. Purchase and sale agreements, shareholder agreements and other associated documentation were analyzed in detail. The accounting treatment given to each of the operations was assessed based on the applicable accounting standards and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations that originate the records was tested. Regarding disposals of equity stakes, the ownership of control and the valuation of contingent clauses, where applicable, were specifically analyzed and evaluated. In relation to the acquisition of equity stakes, control ownership was also evaluated, as well as the allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities. We have also reviewed the related disclosures of the significant transactions presented in the consolidated financial statements.
Recoverability of non current assets	
Disclosures related to the non current assets in question presented in notes 2, 4, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 22 of the consolidated financial statements. As of 31 December 2024, goodwill, tangible fixed assets, intangible assets, right-of-use assets and investments in joint ventures and associates presented in EDP's consolidated financial statements amounted to Euro	Our audit procedures included, among others, identifying and testing the design, implementation and effectiveness of key controls related to impairment of non current assets, evaluating the adequacy of the impairment models used by the Group and testing the mathematical accuracy of the calculations. We have assessed the reasonableness of the definition of cash-generating units subject to

Key Audit Matter	Summary of the Audit Approach
3,418,172 thousand, Euro 28,029,324 thousand, Euro 4,656,906 thousand, Euro 1,209,308 thousand and Euro 1,588,700 thousand, respectively. In accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36, and as disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Group performs impairment tests on tangible and intangible assets, right-of-use assets and joint-ventures and associates whenever there are facts or circumstances that may indicate that the net book value may not be recoverable, except when allocated to cash generating units with allocated goodwill, in which case they are tested for impairment together with the associated goodwill on an annual basis or whenever there is evidence of impairment. Given the dispersion of the Group's operating activity across the world, these impairment tests are carried out for the cash-generating units identified in each of the geographies where EDP Group operates. The recoverable amount of each of the non-current assets tested for impairment, namely tangible fixed assets used in the production and distribution of electricity, intangible assets related to concession rights and goodwill and financial investments in joint ventures and associates, is determined based on discounted cash flow models, which imply a high level of judgment given the uncertainty of the underlying data, namely the economic and market projections and assumptions used relating to discount rates, exchange rates, growth rates and inflation rates, country risk, commodity prices, among others. Given the amounts involved, the complexity of the valuation models and the associated high level of judgment, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	impairment tests and performed the reconciliation of future cash flows with the business plans approved by the management of each company and in all the geographies where the Group has assets subject to impairment tests. We also challenged the management regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions with the greatest sensitivity in determining the value in use, namely electricity price pools, prices of other commodities, regulatory frameworks and the respective impact on the cash flows of each geography and the discount rate. The analysis of the discount rate was carried out for each of the geographies, using peer information and other information available in the market. Sensitivity analysis were also carried out on the main assumptions in order to determine the level of variations that, individually or together, could lead to impairment losses on assets tested for impairment. The procedures described above, aimed at evaluating the assumptions and the methodology associated with the impairment models used by the Group, were carried out with the support of our team of experts. We have also reviewed the related disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Summary of the Audit Approach
Derivative financial instruments	
Disclosures related to derivative financial instruments presented in notes 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, 28, 33, 40, 43 and 46 of the consolidated financial statements. As mentioned in the consolidated financial statements, the exposure of EDP Group to financial risks lies essentially in its debt portfolio and in the commodity price volatility, resulting in interest rate, exchange rate and market price risks. Risk management of EDP Group is carried out centrally at EDP S.A., which uses a set of derivative financial instruments to cover these risks. As of 31 December 2024, the statement of financial position included assets and liabilities related to derivative financial instruments, amounting to Euro 1,064,978 thousand and Euro 1,428,486 thousand, respectively. The valuation of financial instruments classified as level 2, particularly derivative financial instruments, is carried using observable market data and valuation models based on discounted cash flow techniques, which usually involve a high degree of judgment by the management in defining the assumptions to be used. Therefore, changes in these assumptions may give rise to material impacts in the the fair value of the mentioned financial instruments. Additionally, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group prepares effectiveness tests on its hedging derivative financial instruments portfolio on an annual basis, in order to assess the accounting effectiveness of the hedges, which also involves the assumption of significant judgments and estimates. Given the relevance of the derivative financial instruments in the context of the Group's consolidated financial statements, together with	Our audit procedures included identifying and testing the design, implementation and effectiveness of the controls related to contracting, monitoring and settling derivative financial instruments, to their classification, and to the preparation of supporting documentation and effectiveness tests, when applicable. In this context, controls tested included access policies, system management, approvals, confirmations with financial institutions and reconciliations with counterparties. Regarding the computation of the fair value of derivative financial instruments, in particular the models developed by the Group for this purpose, we evaluated their suitability and the suitability of the assumptions and data used by comparing observable data with information collected from external and independent sources, and analyzed the contractual information. External confirmations of counterparties were also performed in order to validate open positions as of the date of the statement of financial position. The documentation prepared by the Group regarding the hedge accounting was evaluated and compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9 was verified. The adequacy of the accounting entries for each of the analyzed situations as well as the adequacy of the own use exemption provided in IFRS 9 for the use of commodities in the operational activity and related impacts on the consumption calculation were also verified. We have also reviewed the related disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Summary of the Audit Approach
the degree of judgment associated with its valuation and the complexity associated with its accounting treatment, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	
Regulatory and legal framework	
Disclosures related to the regulatory and legal framework presented in notes 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, 27, 37, 39, 44 and 50 of the consolidated financial statements. Given its geographic dispersion, the activity of the Group is subject to several regulatory and legal frameworks, which vary in accordance to the country and the activity performed. In this context, and particularly in Portugal, there has been an increase in the regulatory complexity associated with the activities in which the Group operates, which has given rise to several disputes and potential contingencies, namely related to the CMEC final adjustment, innovative aspects, costs with clawback, social tariff and CESE and other dispatches and published orders related to regulatory matters. These situations require the management to assess its potential impacts and to exercise, with the support of its legal counsels, a high degree of judgment as to its outcome, which may lead to additional provisions and to disclose additional information to the market, following the requirements of IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Given the increasing complexity of the regulatory and legal frameworks and the degree of judgment involved in assessing the outcome of the identified contingencies, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	Our audit procedures included identifying and testing the design, implementation and effectiveness of controls related to identifying and monitoring litigation and other regulatory and legal contingencies and to the categorization of risk. Several meetings were held with those in charge of the Regulatory and Legal Departments in order to obtain their understanding of the most relevant disagreements, litigations and contingencies and to inspect the relevant documentation. The assumptions used by the management to categorize the risks and measure the related contingencies. External confirmations from legal advisors and attorneys that are advising on regulatory and legal processes were also obtained, and the consistency of the information received with the risk assessment performed by the management was verified. We have also reviewed the related disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	Summary of the Audit Approach
Pensions and post employment benefits	
Disclosures related to pensions and post employment benefits presented in notes 2, 4, 10, 28, 33 and 36 of the consolidated financial statements. As of 31 December 2024, net liabilities with pensions and post-employment benefits presented in the consolidated financial statements of EDP Group amounted to Euro 442,539 thousand (current and non-current), mainly comprising benefits with retirement and early retirement pensions, and healthcare services. These liabilities are estimated for each plan based on actuarial valuations performed annually by an independent expert in accordance with the Projected Credit Unit Method. These valuations incorporate a set of financial and actuarial assumptions, namely the discount rate, the inflation rate, the mortality and disability tables, the growth rates of pensions and salaries, amongst others, defined by the Executive Board of Directors considering the characteristics of the benefits attributed, the employees covered and the current and expected behaviour of these variables In the specific case of the discount rate used in the actuarial studies, it is determined on the basis of the market rates for high-quality corporate bonds in terms of credit risk, denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and with a maturity similar to the termination date of the payment of the benefits of the plan. Given the complexity, uncertainty and judgement envolved when determining the actuarial and financial assumptions, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	Our audit procedures included identifying and testing the design, implementation and effectiveness of the controls implemented by the Group related to the computation of liabilities with pension and post employment benefits, in particular the ones related to the assumptions used and to data sent to the actuary. Meetings were held with the management to identify the methodologies and options considered in defining the main financial and actuarial assumptions, for which a reasonableness analysis was performed by comparing them with the data that we were able to independently obtain. We also reviewed the adequacy of (i) the employee information, used for the calculation of liabilities; and (ii) the recognition of costs related to past services and actuarial deviations resulting from changes in assumptions and gains in experience. The fair value of the assets of the fund was independently validated by our internal experts. We have also read the actuarial report prepared with reference to 31 December 2024 and evaluated the main assumptions used, namely discount rate, inflation rate, growth rates of pensions and salaries and mortality and disability tables, using information developed internally and market benchmarks. We evaluated the technical skills of the actuary and verified its registration with ASF (Autoridade de Supervisão de Seguros e Fundos de Pensões), having also confirmed the actuary's independence regarding the report as of 31 December 2024. We have also reviewed the related disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Divestment in the Colombian market	
Disclosures related to the divestment in the colombian market presented in notes 2, 4, 12, 17 and 37 of the consolidated financial statements. As described in note 4 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, during 2019, EDP Group started its activity in Colombia with the development of two wind farms, Alpha and Beta, with a combined capacity of 0.5 GW. In December 2024, the Executive Board of Directors carried out a detailed review of the projects based on the events described in note 4, and concluded that they did not meet the Group's investment criteria and risk profile. In this context, the Group decided to interrupt the investments that would be necessary for the construction of the wind farms and to terminate the related contracts, having concluded that the investment already made was not recoverable. Given the context provided, the Group recorded an impairment on the entire value of the non-current assets related to these projects (Euro 552,811 thousand). A provision amounting to Euro 118,576 thousand was also recognized, as the guarantees assumed by the Group companies to this respect, mainly related with interconnection contracts, eletricity supply and contracts with investment suppliers, had become due, therefore representing a present obligation for the Group. Given the amounts involved, as well as the degree of judgment associated with the assumptions made in determining the recoverable amount of the assets, and in assessing the additional obligations assumed, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	The audit procedures carried out, in connection with our Spanish team who are responsible for the audit of EDP Renováveis, included, among others, meetings with management to obtain a proper understanding of the concrete situation of the wind farms in Colombia and the basis for the decision to divest, as well as obtaining the supporting documentation for the decision taken. We confirmed the status of the projects with the collaboration of our team in Colombia and assessed management's assumption of full impairment of the investments made to date in non-current assets. This assumption is based on the expectation that there will be no future cash flows from these investments, either through use or sale, which results from management's decision to stop investing in these projects and the probability of selling the projects, which is considered remote as of 31 December 2024. In regard to the additional obligations assumed by the Group, namely associated with the dismantling of non-current assets and the guarantees assumed in the interconnection and electricity supply contracts and in the contracts with investment suppliers, we confirmed their existence on 31 December 2024, having verified the enforceability of the guarantees provided the basis of the contractual clauses and the notifications made for the termination of the contracts. We also assessed the main assumptions incorporated in the estimates of future disbursements to be made. In this context, we also assessed the competence and objectivity of the expert used by management in the analysis and quantification of the liabilities arising from the guarantees, and obtained his report, including his conclusions. We assessed the accounting treatment related to the effects of the decision to divest from the Colombian market in accordance with the applicable regulations, as well as the related tax impacts supported by our tax specialists and verified the mathematical accuracy of the

	calculations that resulted in the accounting entries. We have also reviewed the related disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and supervisory board for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for:

a) the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which present fairly the consolidated financial position, the consolidated financial performance and the cash flows of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union;

b) the preparation of the management report, the corporate governance report, the non-financial statement and the remunerations report in accordance with the applicable law and regulations;

c) the creation and maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;

d) the adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria; and

e) the assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue its activities.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and disclosure of the Group's financial information.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

a) identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and

obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

b) obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;

c) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

d) conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

e) evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

f) plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion;

g) communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit;

h) of the matters we have communicated to those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, we determine which one's were the most important in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year, these being the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report, except when the law or regulation prohibits their public disclosure; and

i) confirm to the supervisory board that we comply with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Our responsibility also includes verifying that the information included in the management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the verification set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law on corporate governance matters and the remunerations report were presented.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Management report

In compliance with paragraph 3 e) of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our opinion that the management report has been prepared in accordance with applicable requirements of the law and regulation, that the information included in the management report is consistent with the audited consolidated financial statements and, taking into account the knowledge and assessment about the Group, no material misstatements were identified. As set forth in paragraph 7 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, this opinion is not applicable to the consolidated non-financial statement included in the management report.

Corporate governance report

In compliance with paragraph 4 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our understanding that the corporate governance report includes the information required under article No. 29-H of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, that no material misstatements were identified in the information disclosed in this report and that it complies with paragraphs 1 c), d), f), h), i) and l) of that article.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

The Entity's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 must comply with the applicable requirements established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, of 17 December 2018 (ESEF Regulation).

The management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the annual report in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements included in the annual report are presented in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Our procedures took into account the OROC Technical Application Guide on ESEF reporting and included, among others:

a) obtaining an understanding of the financial reporting process, including the annual report presentation in valid XHTML format; and

b) the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement associated with the tagging of information in the consolidated financial statements, in XBRL format using iXBRL technology. This assessment was based on an understanding of the process implemented by the entity to tag the information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements included in the annual report are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Consolidated non-financial statement

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, we hereby inform that the Group included in its management report the consolidated non-financial statement set forth in article No. 508-G of the Portuguese Company Law.

Remunerations report

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 26-G of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, we hereby inform that the Entity prepared a remunerations report that includes the information set forth in paragraph 2 of that article.

Additional information required in article No. 10 of the Regulation (EU) 537/2014

In accordance with article No. 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014, and in addition to the key audit matters referred to above, we also provide the following information:

a) We were first appointed auditors of EDP, S.A. in the Shareholders' General Meeting of 5 April 2018 for the period between 2018 and 2020, having remained in functions until the current period. Our last appointment was in the Shareholders' General Meeting of 10 April 2024 for the period between 2024 and 2026.

b) The management has confirmed to us it has no knowledge of any allegation of fraud or suspicions of fraud with material effect in the financial statements. We have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit and determined overall responses to address the risk of material misstatement due to fraud in the consolidated financial statements. Based on the work performed, we have not identified any material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements due to fraud.

c) We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report that was prepared by us and issued to the Group's supervisory board as of 26 February 2025.

d) We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in paragraph 1 of article No. 5 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014 and that we remain independent of the Group in conducting our audit.

26 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

Signed on the original

Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima, ROC no. 1835
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under no. 20170027

pwc

Statutory Audit Report and Auditors' Report

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of EDP, S.A. (the Entity), which comprise the company statements of financial position as of 31 December 2024 (which shows total assets of Euro 24,183,290 thousand and total shareholders' equity of Euro 9,924,813 thousand including a net profit for the period of Euro 817,399 thousand), the company income statements, the company statements of comprehensive income, the company statements of changes in equity and the company statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of EDP, S.A. as of 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other technical and ethical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section below. In accordance with the law we are independent of the Entity and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	***Summary of the Audit Approach***
Recoverability of investments in subsidiaries	
Disclosures related to investments in subsidiaries presented in notes 2, 4, 14, 21 and 45 of the financial statements. As of 31 December 2024, investments in subsidiaries presented in EDP's financial statements amounted to Euro 16,916,571 thousand. As disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, in the context of the impairment tests carried out at EDP Group level, financial investments held by EDP, S.A. in subsidiaries are reviewed for impairment based on the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. The value in use of each of the investments tested for impairment is determined based on discounted cash flow models, which imply a high level of judgment given the uncertainty of the underlying data, namely the economic and market projections and assumptions used relating to discount rates, exchange rates, growth rates and inflation rates, country risk, commodity prices, regulatory framework, among others. Given the amounts involved, the complexity of the valuation models and the associated high level of judgment, this issue was considered to be a relevant matter for the purposes of our audit.	Our audit procedures included, among others, identifying and testing the design, implementation and effectiveness of key controls related to impairment of investments in subsidiaries, evaluating the adequacy of the impairment models used by the Group and testing the mathematical accuracy of the calculations. We reconciled the future cash flows with the business plans approved by the management of each subsidiary subject to impairment tests. We challenged the management regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions with the greatest sensitivity in determining the value in use, namely electricity price pools, prices of other commodities, regulatory frameworks and the respective impact on the cash flows of each geography and the discount rate. An analysis of the discount rate was carried out in each of the geographies, using peer information and other information available in the market. Sensitivity analysis were also carried out on the main assumptions in order to determine the level of variations that, individually or together, could lead to impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries tested for impairment. The procedures described above, aimed at evaluating the assumptions and the methodology associated with the impairment models used by the Group, were carried out with the support of our team of experts. We have also reviewed the related disclosures presented in the financial statements.

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Matriculada na CRC sob o NIPC 506 628 752, Capital Social Euros 314.000
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e na CMVM sob o nº 20161485

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda. pertence à rede de sociedades que são membros da PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, cada uma das quais é uma entidade legal autónoma e independente.

Responsibilities of management and supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

a) the preparation of the financial statements, which present fairly the financial position, the financial performance and the cash flows of the Entity in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union;

b) the preparation of the management report, the corporate governance report, the non-financial statement and the remunerations report in accordance with the applicable law and regulations;

c) the creation and maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;

d) the adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria; and

e) the assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue its activities.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and disclosure of the Entity's financial information.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

a) identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

b) obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;

c) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management;

d) conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern;

e) evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

f) communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit;

g) of the matters we have communicated to those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, we determine which one's were the most important in the audit of the financial statements of the current year, these being the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report, except when the law or regulation prohibits their public disclosure; and

h) confirm to the supervisory board that we comply with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Our responsibility also includes verifying that the information included in the management report is consistent with the financial statements and the verification set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law on corporate governance matters and verifying that the non-financial statement and the remunerations report were presented.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Management report

In compliance with paragraph 3 e) of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our opinion that the management report has been prepared in accordance with applicable requirements of the law and regulation, that the information included in the management report is consistent with the audited financial statements and, taking into account the knowledge and assessment about the Entity, no material misstatements were identified. As set forth in paragraph 7 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, this opinion is not applicable to the non-financial statement included in the management report.

Corporate governance report

In compliance with paragraph 4 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our understanding that the corporate governance report includes the information required under article No. 29-H of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, that no material misstatements were identified in the information disclosed in this report and that it complies with paragraphs 1 c), d), f), h), i) and l) of that article.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

The Entity's financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2024 must comply with the applicable requirements established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, of 17 December 2018 (ESEF Regulation).

The management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the annual report in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report are presented in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Our procedures took into account the OROC Technical Application Guide on ESEF reporting and included, among others, obtaining an understanding of the financial reporting process, including the annual report presentation in valid XHTML format.

In our opinion, the financial statements included in the annual report are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Non-financial statement

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, we hereby inform that the Entity included in its management report the non-financial statement set forth in article No. 66-B of the Portuguese Company Law.

Remunerations report

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 26-G of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, we hereby inform that the Entity prepared a remunerations report that includes the information set forth in paragraph 2 of that article.

Additional information required in article No. 10 of the Regulation (EU) 537/2014

In accordance with article No. 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014, and in addition to the key audit matters referred to above, we also provide the following information:

a) We were first appointed auditors of the Entity in the Shareholders' General Meeting of 5 April 2018 for the period between 2018 and 2020, having remained in functions until the current period. Our last appointment was in the Shareholders' General Meeting of 10 April 2024 for the period between 2024 and 2026.

b) The management has confirmed to us it has no knowledge of any allegation of fraud or suspicions of fraud with material effect in the financial statements. We have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit and determined overall responses to address the risk of material misstatement due to fraud in the financial statements. Based on the work performed, we have not identified any material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud.

c) We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report that was prepared by us and issued to the Entity's supervisory board as of 26 February 2025.

d) We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in paragraph 1 of article No. 5 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014 and that we remain independent of the Entity in conducting our audit.

26 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

Signed on the original

Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima, ROC no. 1835
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under no. 20170027

Independent limited assurance report on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails)

To the Executive Board of Directors of
EDP, S.A.

Limited assurance conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability statement of EDP, S.A. ("EDP" or "Group"), included in the "sustainability statement" of the management report (the "Consolidated Sustainability Statement"), as of 31 December 2024 for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the consolidated Sustainability Statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with:

- the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the Group to identify the information reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement (the "Process") is in accordance with the description set out in note "ESRS 2 General disclosures"; and
- the disclosures provided for in Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), included in the subsection "EU Taxonomy Regulation and KPIs under article 8th of EU Taxonomy", within the "Environmental information" section of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information ("ISAE 3000 (Revised)"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and we have fulfilled other technical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the consolidated Sustainability Statement. The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities" of our report.

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PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda. pertence à rede de entidades que são membros da PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, cada uma das quais é uma entidade legal autónoma e independente.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Quality management and independence

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM1), which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and of the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

Responsibilities of the Executive Board of Directors

The Executive Board of Directors of EDP is responsible for designing and implementing a process to identify the information reported in the consolidated Sustainability Statement, in accordance with ESRS (the "Process) and for disclosing this Process in note "ESRS 2 General disclosures" of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement. This responsibility includes:

- understanding the context in which the Group's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of the affected stakeholders;
- identifying actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to funding, or the cost of capital over the short, medium, or long term;
- assessing the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- making assumptions that are reasonable given the circumstances.

The Executive Board of Directors is further responsible for:

- preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Statement in compliance with the ESRS;
- preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Statement in compliance with the disclosures provided for in the Taxonomy Regulation, included in the subsection "EU Taxonomy Regulation and KPIs under article 8th of EU Taxonomy", within the "Environmental information" section of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.
- designing, implementing and maintaining the internal controls that the Executive Board of Directors determines to be necessary, to enable the preparation of a Consolidated Sustainability Statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- selecting and appliying appropriate methods to prepare the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, as well as for making assumptions and estimates that are reasonable given the circumstances.

Inherent limitations in preparing the consolidated Sustainability Statement

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, the Executive Board of Directors of the Group is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions to be undertaken by the Group. Actual outcomes are likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Consolidated Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement as a whole.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, regarding the Process, include:

- obtaining an understanding of the Process, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on its effectiveness, including its outcome;
- considering whether the information disclosed addresses the disclosure requirements of the applicable ESRS; and
- designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Group's description of its Process, as disclosed in note "ESRS 2 General disclosures".

Our other responsibilities in respect of the consolidated Sustainability Statement include:

- identifying disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and
- designing and performing procedures directed to disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, where material misstatements are likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is greater than in the case of error, since fraud can involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, false statements, or overriding internal control.

Summary of the work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, whether due to fraud or error.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, we:

- obtained an understanding of the Process by:
  - performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by the management (e.g., stakeholder engagement, business plans and strategy documents); and
  - reviewing the Group's internal documentation of its Process, and
- evaluated whether the evidence obtained from our procedures with respect to the Process implemented by the Group was consistent with the description of the Process set out in note "ESRS 2 General disclosures".

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, we:

- obtained an understanding of the Group's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Consolidated Sustainability Statement, by obtaining an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information system that are relevant for the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- evaluated whether the information identified by the Process is included in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement;
- evaluated whether the structure and the presentation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement is in accordance with ESRS;
- performed inquires of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected information in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement;
- performed substantive procedures, on a sample basis, on selected disclosures if the Consolidated Sustainability Statement;
- obtained evidence about the methods used for developing estimates and forward-looking information;
- obtained an understanding of the process followed by the Group to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

Other matters

The comparative information included in the consolidated Sustainability Statement of the Group related to 31 December 2023 was not subject to an assurance engagement, except for the information related to "EU Taxonomy Regulation and KPIs under article 8th of EU Taxonomy".
Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restriction of use

This report is issued exclusively within the scope of the terms described in section "Limited assurance conclusion". We shall not be liable to any third party, other than EDP, S.A., for our work and for the conclusion expressed in this report.

26 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

Signed on the original

Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima, R.O.C. no. 1835
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under no. 20170027

Independent Reasonable Assurance Report on selected sustainability information

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails)

To the Executive Board of Directors of
EDP, S.A.

Introduction

We were engaged by the Executive Board of Directors of EDP, S.A. to perform a reasonable assurance engagement on whether the selected sustainability information included in Annex 1, disclosed in the "sustainability statement" included in the Management Report (the "consolidated Sustainability Statement"), as of 31 December 2024, prepared by EDP, S.A. (the "EDP" or "Group"), was prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Responsibilities of the Executive Board of Directors

It is the responsibility of the Executive Board of Directors to prepare the selected sustainability information in compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and the maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control to enable the adequately preparation of the mentioned information.

Responsibilities of the auditor

Our responsibility is to issue a reasonable assurance report, which is professional and independent, on whether the selected sustainability information was prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Our work was conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the International Federation of Accountants and we have fulfilled other technical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. These standards require that we plan and perform our work to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the selected sustainability information is free from material misstatement. For this purpose, the above mentioned work consisted of performing substantive analytical procedures, tests of details and other procedures we considered necessary to express our conclusion.

We believe that the procedures performed provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Quality management and independence

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM1), which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and of the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

Reasonable Assurance Conclusion

Based on the work performed, it is our opinion that the selected sustainability information included in Annex 1 was prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Inherent limitations in preparing the consolidated Sustainability Statement

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, Executive Board of Directors of the Group is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Group. Actual outcomes are likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

Other matters

The comparative information of selected sustainability information included in the consolidated Sustainability Statement of the Group as of 31 December 2023 was not subject to an assurance engagement.
Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restriction of use

This report is issued exclusively within the scope of the terms described in the introductory paragraph. We shall not be liable to any third party, other than EDP, S.A., for our work and for the conclusion expressed in this report.

February 26, 2025

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represented by:

Signed on the original

Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima, ROC no. 1835
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Annex 1 – Selected sustainability information included in the section "Sustainability Statement" of Management Report ("consolidated Sustainability Statement")

Topic	ESRS ID	Description *(note of the Sustainability Statement)*
ESRS E1	E1-5_01	Total energy consumption related to own operations
ESRS E1	E1-5_02	Total energy consumption from fossil sources
ESRS E1	E1-5_03	Total energy consumption from nuclear sources
ESRS E1	E1-5_05	Total energy consumption from renewable sources
ESRS E1	E1-5_06	Fuel consumption from renewable sources
ESRS E1	E1-5_07	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources
ESRS E1	E1-5_08	Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy
ESRS E1	E1-5_10	Fuel consumption from coal and coal products
ESRS E1	E1-5_11	Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products
ESRS E1	E1-5_12	Fuel consumption from natural gas
ESRS E1	E1-5_13	Fuel consumption from other fossil sources
ESRS E1	E1-5_14	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources
ESRS E1	E1-5_16	Non-renewable energy production
ESRS E1	E1-5_17	Renewable energy production
ESRS E1	E1-5_18	Energy intensity from activities in high climate impact sectors (total energy consumption per net revenue)
ESRS E1	E1-5_19	Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors
ESRS E1	E1-5_20	High climate impact sectors used to determine energy intensity
ESRS E1	E1-5_21	Disclosure of reconciliation to relevant line item or notes in financial statements of net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors
ESRS E1	E1-6_02	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions - financial and operational control [table]
ESRS E1	E1-6_07	Gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions
ESRS E1	E1-6_09	Gross location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions
ESRS E1	E1-6_10	Gross market-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions
ESRS E1	E1-6_15	Disclosure of methodologies, significant assumptions and emissions factors used to calculate or measure GHG emissions
ESRS E1	E1-6_17	biogenic emissions of CO2 from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomassnot included in Scope 1 GHG emissions

Independent Limited Assurance Report on other sustainability indicators

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails)

To the Executive Board of Directors of
EDP, S.A.

Introduction

We were engaged by the Executive Board of Directors of EDP, S.A. ("EDP" or "Company") to perform a limited assurance engagement on the information presented in Annex I to this report and included in Annex 3 - Other indicators of the Integrated Annual Report, for the year ended 31 December 2024, prepared by the Company for the purpose of disclosing its annual sustainability performance.

Responsibilities of the Executive Board of Directors

It is the responsibility of the Executive Board of Directors to prepare the information related to the indicators included in Annex 3 - Other indicators of the Integrated Annual Report, in accordance with the EDP instructions and criteria disclosed in Annex 3 - Other indicators, as well as to maintain an appropriate internal control system that enables the adequate preparation of the mentioned information.

Responsibilities of the auditor

Our responsibility is to issue a limited assurance report, which is professional and independent, based on the procedures performed and specified in the paragraph below.

Our work was conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the International Federation of Accountants and we have fulfilled other technical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. These standards require that we plan and perform our work to obtain limited assurance about whether the information presented in Annex I to this report and included in Annex 3 - Other indicators of the Integrated Annual Report, is free from material misstatement.

For this purpose, the above mentioned work included:

a) inquiring the management and key personnel of the areas under analysis to understand how the information system is structured and the sensitivity of those involved to the matters included in the report;

b) identifying the existence of internal management processes conducive to the implementation of economic, environmental, and social responsibility policies;

c) verifying, on a sample basis, the effectiveness of the systems and processes for collecting, aggregating, validating, and reporting that support the aforementioned performance information, through calculations and validation of reported data;

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d) confirming the compliance of certain operational units with the instructions for collecting, aggregating, validating, and reporting performance information;

e) performing, on a sampling basis, some procedures to substantiate the information by obtaining evidence about reported information;

f) verifying that the sustainability information to be included in the 2024 Integrated Annual Report complies with the instructions and criteria defined by the Company.

The procedures performed were more limited than those used in an engagement to obtain reasonable assurance and, therefore, less assurance was obtained than in a reasonable assurance engagement.

We believe that the procedures performed provide an acceptable basis for our conclusion.

Quality control and independence

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management Standard 1 (ISQM 1), which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and of the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

Conclusion

Based on the work performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the information presented in Annex I to this report and included in Annex 3 - Other indicators of the Integrated Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024, was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria disclosed in the Annex 3 - Other indicators.

Restriction of use

This report is issued exclusively within the scope of the terms described in the introductory paragraph. We shall not be liable to any third party, other than EDP, S.A., for our work and for the conclusion expressed in this report.

26 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

Signed on the original

Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima, R.O.C. no. 1835
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under no. 20170027

Annex I – Other Indicators

SUPPLIERS SCREENING
Total tier 1 suppliers
Total tier 1 critical suppliers
Total spent on critical tier 1 suppliers
Total non tier 1 critical suppliers
SUPPLIER ASSESSMENT
Total suppliers with ESG desk assessments
Critical suppliers with ESG assessments
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks and improvement action plans
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks that were terminated
IMPROVEMENT ACTION PLANS
Suppliers supported in improvement action plans
Suppliers assessed with high ESG risks, supported in improvement action plans implementation
CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS
Suppliers in capacity building programs
Critical suppliers in capacity building programs
SAFETY
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate - Employees
Lost-time Injury Frequency Rate - Contractors
WASTE MATERIALS
PREVENTION OF POLLUTION
Direct NOx emissions
Direct SOx emissions
Total particulate matter emissions + total particulate matter emissions from fleet
TOTAL EMISSIONS
Direct mercury emissions
WASTE MATERIALS
Main categories of recovered coal waste + By-products
Main waste categories (Fly ash + Slag + Gypsum) - Main categories of recovered coal waste
Recovered waste
Total waste recycled/reused (non-hazardous)
Non-recovered waste
Total waste disposed (non-hazardous)
Waste Landfilled (non-hazardous)
Waste with unknown disposal method (non-hazardous)
Recovered waste
Total waste recycled/reused (hazardous)
Non-recovered waste
Total waste disposed (hazardous)
Waste Landfilled (hazardous)
Waste with unknown disposal method (hazardous)
WATER
Total water withdrawal
Water withdrawal (excluding saltwater)
Total water discharge
Water discharge (excluding saltwater)
Total water consumption
Total net fresh water consumption
Total net freshwater consumption in water-stressed areas
GHG EMISSION
SF6 emissions

pwc

Independent Reasonable Assurance Report on the Internal Control System related to the Financial Reporting of EDP Group

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails)

To the Executive Board of Directors of
EDP, S.A.

Introduction

We were engaged by the Executive Board of Directors of EDP, S.A. ("EDP" or "the Company") to perform a reasonable assurance engagement on the internal control system on the internal control system over the consolidated financial reporting ("SCIRF") of the Company and its subsidiaries, for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, implemented on the basis of the criteria established by the internal control model issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO 2013") in relation to business processes and global controls, and by the Control Objectives for Information and related Technologies ("COBIT") in relation to information technology general controls.

Responsibilities of the Executive Board of Directors

It is the responsibility of the Executive Board of Directors to implement and maintain an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to issue a professional and independent reasonable assurance report, based on the procedures performed and specified in the paragraphs below, on the effectiveness of the internal control system related to the EDP Group's consolidated financial reporting.

Our procedures were performed, with reference to 31 December 2024, with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance about the effectiveness of the internal control system implemented by the Company's Executive Board of Directors, in order to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS) and that they present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the EDP Group, its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows, as well as the use of appropriate accounting policies and criteria. The internal control system also includes policies and procedures instituted by the Company's Executive Board of Directors that guarantee, with reasonable reliability:

(i) adequate record-keeping that reliably reflects, in reasonable detail, the acquisitions and disposals of EDP Group assets;

(ii) that transactions are recorded in such a way as to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards;

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(iii) that receipts are fully recorded and that payments of the EDP Group are made only with the authorization of the members of the Executive Board of Directors of EDP and Management of EDP, or of the Directors and Management of its subsidiaries; and

(iv) the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisitions or disposals or inappropriate use of EDP Group assets that may have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The work performed was conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (reviewed) "Reliability Assurance Engagements that Are Not Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the International Federation of Accountants and with the additional standards and technical guidance issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas – OROC"). These Standards require that we plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the internal control system, implemented based on "COSO 2013" and "COBIT", allows the consolidated financial reporting ("SCIRF") to be prepared free from material misstatement. For this purpose, the above mentioned work consisted of:

(i) obtaining an understanding of the system of internal control over EDP Group's consolidated financial reporting;

(ii) assessing the risk of material weaknesses in the internal control system related to consolidated financial reporting, based on the criteria established in "COSO 2013" and "COBIT";

(iii) carrying out tests on the design, effectiveness, conception and functioning of controls based on the risk assessment performed; and

(iv) carry out other procedures that we considered necessary according to the circumstances.

We believe that the procedures performed provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Quality control and independence

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM1), which requires that we design, implement, and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and of the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

Conclusion

Based on the work performed, it is our opinion that EDP Group maintained, in all relevant material aspects, an internal control system adequate and effective related to its consolidated financial reporting ("SCIRF"), for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and in accordance with the criteria established by the regulatory framework for internal control issued by the Committee of

Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO 2013") in relation to business processes and global controls, and by the Control Objectives for Information and related Technologies ("COBIT") in relation to information technology general controls.

Other matters

i) On 26 February 2025, we issued our audit report on the consolidated financial statements of EDP Group for the year ended 31 December 2024, in which we expressed an unmodified opinion.

ii) Due to the inherent limitations to any internal control system, there is a possibility that the internal control system over the consolidated financial reporting does not prevent or detect errors or irregularities that may arise, either due to collusion, errors in judgment, human error, fraud, or malpractice. Additionally, projections over the evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control system related to the consolidated financial reporting, applicable to future periods, are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate due to changes in conditions of business or operation of EDP Group, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Restriction of use

This report is issued exclusively within the scope of the terms described in the introductory paragraph. We shall not be liable to any third party, other than EDP, S.A., for our work and for the conclusion expressed in this report.

26 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

Signed on the original

Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima, R.O.C. no. 1835
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under no. 20170027

Annex 7. Reports on the allocation and impact of green finance and sustainability-linked loans

Sustainable financing

Alignment with the SDG	Objectives	**KPIs 2024**	Target 2026
	Sustainable financing	67%	60%

In the end of 2024, sustainable finance amounted to €21.5Bn: (1) €13.2Bn in green bonds; (2) €7.6Bn in sustainability-linked loans and (3) €0.7Bn in green loans. The withdrawn sustainable financing represented 67% of the nominal debt. This implies that EDP has reached two years in advance its target to have 60% of its funding from sustainable sources by 2026. Our Green Bonds and loans and sustainability-linked loans have promoted a greater alignment of the company's financial policy with our sustainability strategy, while increasing market awareness for this topic. EDP's sustainable financing has contributed heavily towards UN Sustainable Development Goal SDG 7: affordable and clean energy and SDG 13: climate action.

Alignment with sustainability strategy

EDP's prioritization of investment in renewable generation started in 2006, through the anticipation of major trends in the energy market and the support to the vision of a society capable of reducing CO_2 emissions, by replacing thermal with renewable energy, decentralizing generation, promoting smart grids and energy storage, and encouraging the demand for renewable electricity. Recognizing the climate emergency, EDP was one of the front runners undertaking the United Nation's challenge during the Climate Summit in New York in 2019. EDP is committed to reduce emissions and to align its business strategy with the aim to limit global temperature raise to 1.5°C. Ramping up that commitment, EDP incorporated, in its Updated Strategic Plan 2021-2025, the ambitious goals to be coal free by 2025 and carbon neutral by 2030, supported by a strong investment in the acceleration of renewables installed capacity, smart grids, and decarbonized services for our customers.

In the updated Business Plan for 2024-2026, EDP continued to lead the decarbonization of the energy sector by further reinforcing its investments in renewables with a €17Bn energy transition CAPEX plan and with annual gross additions of 3 GW to reach an ambitious target of 23 GW renewable additions by 2026, while continuing its fast adoption of innovative solutions. EDP reinforced its ambition even further to reach Net Zero by 2040 by including the Scope 3 emissions in its targets. With a new baseline year set for 2020, EDP aims to reach net-zero greenhouse emissions across the value chain by 2040, with ambitious mid-term targets by 2030. These targets have been approved by SBTi under the Net Zero Standard.

These climate commitments were documented in EDP's Climate Transition Plan (details here), which received overwhelming approval (99.73%) at the General Meeting of shareholders in April 2023. The progress of these commitments is monitored in the Sustainability Statement (details in the section E1 Climate Change) and in our website (details here). The proceeds of green bonds, green loans, and sustainability-linked loans contribute substantially to the implementation of EDP's Climate Transition Plan and to reach our objectives of becoming coal-free by 2025 and net zero by 2040. Bonds and green loans are aligned with the taxonomy. For more details on the CAPEX indicator aligned with the Taxonomy, please refer to this report (section EU Taxonomy). The scope of the Taxonomy report includes the assets of subsidiary companies where the group exercises control as of 31 December 2024. It should be noted that the amount of green debt is not accounted for in the CAPEX indicator aligned with the Taxonomy. Thus, there is no double counting.

Additionally, EDP's eligible green asset portfolio meets the EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks rules.

Green bonds and loans

As part of EDP's strategy and to promote greater alignment of its financial policy with its sustainability strategy, in October 2018, the group (through EDP Finance BV) issued its first green bond, amounting to €600m (senior debt). Since then, and until the end of 2024, EDP has issued approximately €14.5Bn in green bonds: twelve senior debt issuances, two of which in US dollars, and eight subordinated debt issuances (hybrid). At the end of 2024, €13.2Bn green bonds remain outstanding. Additionally, EDP signed its first green corporate loan in 2023, for a total of €0.7Bn (one billion Singapore dollars).

EDP's Green Finance Framework

Issuers: EDP SA, EDP SFE, EDP Finance BV and EDP Renováveis

Instruments: Green bonds and green loans

Eligible assets: wind and solar projects and acquisitions and equity participations of EDP Renováveis

Alignment: ICMA GBP 2021, LMA GLP 2023, Technical Screening Criteria in the EU Taxonomy and partially with the Do No Significant Harm criteria of the EU Taxonomy

SPO: Sustainalytics

Contributions: UN SDG 7.2 and 13.1, and EU's Climate Change Mitigation

EDP has a document called "Green Finance Framework" which lays out the information that is required to demonstrate the integrity of our green label.

The key milestones are:

- **2018**: introduction of the first Green Finance Framework, aligned with the Green Bond Principles (GBP) established by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA)
- **2022**: first update of the framework to expand the issuance of additional financial instruments. This revised framework aligns with the ICMA Green Bond Principles (GBP) 2021 and the Loan Market Association (LMA) Green Loan Principles (GLP) 2021. Additionally, it incorporates requirements from the EU Taxonomy Regulation
- **2023**: further update to include green financing instruments issued by EDP, EDP Finance BV, EDP - Servicios Financieros España, S.A.U, and EDP Renováveis, along with its subsidiaries and project companies.
- the EDP's framework 2022 and 2023 also covers acquisitions of companies and equity participations in entities engaged in wind and solar activities, namely in Ocean Winds.

For all issuances to date, eligible assets encompass wind (onshore and offshore) and solar (PV) projects, which are included in the portfolio at their current IFRS balance sheet value.

A new update to our framework is underway to expand the eligible assets. In addition to wind (onshore and offshore) and solar projects, the assets financed under the EDP Green Finance Framework may include: Hydrogen, Hydropower, Electricity transmission and distribution, Electricity storage and Clean Transportation (such as electric vehicle charging points).

Green Bonds

Issued over the period 2018-2024

€14.5Bn

Of which, still outstanding

€13.2Bn

EDP's green finance framework is aligned with ICMA's Green Bond Principles 2021, LMA's Green Loan Principles 2023 (GLP), as administered by LMA, the Asia Pacific Loan Association (APLMA) and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA). The eligible assets and projects financed and refinanced will contribute towards the climate change mitigation objective of the EU Taxonomy. The framework is supported by a second-party review (SPO) from Sustainalytics.

This report is part of the commitment to report on an annual and portfolio basis to investors on how the funding was allocated. The data presented here is externally verified. The details about the several issuances and the information included in this report is also available at EDP's website (under the fixed income section).

The impact indicators are the following: 1. Installed capacity of renewable (MW); 2. Net production of renewable (MWh) and 3. CO_2 avoided emissions (tCO_2), which corresponds to emissions that would have occurred if the renewable energy generated had been produced by thermopower plants. It is the sum of CO_2 avoided in each geography where EDP operates. For each geography, the renewable production (wind and solar) is multiplied by the emission factor of the country's thermoelectric mix.

The green funding allocated corresponds to the net proceeds of the issuances, calculated by extracting the upfront fees paid to arrangers from the gross proceeds. The approximately €13.8Bn issued in green bonds and loans between 2018 and 2024 still outstanding were fully allocated by 31 December 2024, with €5.5Bn being allocated to new projects wind and solar that came into operation between 2018 and 2024, €6.7Bn being allocated to existing projects and €1.5Bn to equity participations and acquisitions. It should be noted that the amount of green funding allocated to new projects corresponds to wind and solar farms that have begun operating at the year of the date of issuance of the respective green bonds.

Green Finance Framework SPO

Sustainalytics is the opinion that the Framework's two eligible activities fully align with the applicable Technical Screening Criteria in the EU Taxonomy and align with the Do No Significant Harm Criteria (fully for two and partially for climate change adaptation and biodiversity). The Framework is compliant with the EU Taxonomy's Minimum Safeguards.

All EDP green issuances are aligned with EDP's sustainability strategy, as part of EDP's Strategic Agenda and Business Plan 2024-2026, with the proceeds being used to support its objectives to increase renewable capacity (coal-free by 2025 and 100% by 2030), and to reduce our scope 1 and 2 specific emissions by 77% by 2026 and 95% by 2030, using 2020 as base year, approved by SBTi in 2023, under the Net Zero Standard. EDP has committed to achieving Net Zero by 2040, reducing, in absolute terms, its CO_2 emissions by 90%, against 2020 base year, including Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

The impact of the allocated portfolio was 13.6 GW of renewable energy capacity, 29.5 TWh of annual renewable energy production and the avoidance of 16.6 $MtCO_2$ of emissions. These impact metrics are consolidated at a portfolio level and applicable to the projects financed by green proceeds. It should be noted that, since 2022, following the publication of our 2022 Green Finance Framework, green proceeds can be allocated to acquisitions of companies and equity participations in entities substantially active in wind and solar, which do not have impact KPIs associated, namely installed capacity (MW), production (GWh) and GHG emissions avoided (tCO_2).

In terms of geographical split, 66% of the projects financed with green proceeds are in the United States (49%), Spain (10%) and Singapore (8%). A minority of projects is in Portugal (5%), Brazil (5%), Poland (5%), Romania (4%), United Kingdom (3%), France (3%), Mexico (3%), and Italy (2%). With negligible weight are projects in the geographies of Chile, Greece, Belgium, China, Canada, Vietnam, and the Netherlands.

The following paragraphs report relevant information for investors on the application of EDP group's green bonds and loans proceeds and on the environmental benefits resulting from them.

GREEN BONDS AND LOANS ISSUANCES' CHARACTERISTICS	PRE-ISSUANCE		POST-ISSUANCE	
	REFERENCE PRINCIPLES	SECOND-PARTY OPINION	MONITORIZATION	EXTERNAL VERIFICATION
	GREEN BOND PRINCIPLES (ICMA 2021) AND GREEN LOAN PRINCIPLES 2023 (GLP)	SUSTAINALYTICS	REGISTER ON THE DATABASE OF THE CLIMATE BOND INITIATIVE (CBI)	PWC
Use of resources (eligibility criteria)	Investments (in new projects or re-financing of existing projects) in renewable energy (wind and solar).			
Evaluation and selection of projects	Compliance with the objectives of EDP's environmental and social policies, supported by a screening of ESG aspects.			
Management of the funds obtained	The net balance of the funds obtained through the emission of green bonds follows a portfolio approach. The resources shall be used to (re-)finance eligible green projects (wind and solar). Eligible green assets will also include acquisitions of companies and equity participations in entities substantially active in wind and solar. Until the net balance of the finds obtained from green bonds emissions has been fully assigned, EDP will invest the unassigned funds to the portfolio of eligible projects, in treasury liquidity or in the repayment/purchasing of existing debt, according to its own criteria. Net proceeds are expected to be fully allocated within 24 months from the issue date.			
Report on the application of the funds obtained	The report is made based on the following indicators: • portfolio value of eligible projects • net balance of unused resources • quantity and percentage of new projects and existing projects			
Report on the impacts of the funds obtained	The report is made based on the following indicators: • Installed capacity (MW) • CO_2 Emissions avoided (tCO_2) • Generation of renewable energy (MWh) Note: The CO_2 emissions avoided correspond to the emissions that would have occurred if the electricity generated by renewable sources had been produced by thermal power stations. For each country, this is obtained by multiplying the net renewable generation by the emission factor for thermally generated electricity in the country.			

Use of proceeds for eligible green projects

Portfolio date: December 2024

ELIGIBLE SUSTAINABILITY PROJECT PORTFOLIO	AMOUNT (€)	ALLOCATION OF GREEN FUNDING (2023)	AMOUNT (€)
EXISTING PROJECTS ALLOCATED (UP TO 2024)	6,711,552,303	ALLOCATED TO GREEN BONDS	13,080,487,223
Renewable energy			
Wind	6,078,286,468		
Solar	633,265,834		
NEW PROJECTS ALLOCATED (2018-2024)	5,528,688,579	ALLOCATED TO GREEN LOANS	698,249,082
Renewable energy			
Wind	2,281,321,581		
Solar	3,247,366,998		
EQUITY PARTICIPATIONS AND ACQUISITIONS	1,538,495,423		
Renewable energy			
Wind	849,661,024		
Solar	688,834,399		
PROJECTS TO ALLOCATE	2,362,995,464	UNALLOCATED AMOUNT OF ELIGIBLE PROJECT PORTFOLIO	2,362,995,464
Total eligible sustainability project portfolio	**16,141,731,768**	**Maximum sustainability funding**	**16,141,731,768**
Percentage of eligible green project portfolio allocated to net proceeds of green funding	81.0 %		
Percentage of net proceeds of green bond allocated to eligible green project portfolio	100 %		

Portfolio based green bond report according to the harmonized framework for impact reporting

Portfolio date: December 2024

ELIGIBLE PROJECT CATEGORY GREEN LOAN PRINCIPLES (GLP) GREEN BOND PRINCIPLES (GBP)	SIGNED AMOUNT (EUR)	SHARE OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO FINANCING	ELIGIBILITY FOR GREEN INSTRUMENT	ALLOCATED AMOUNT (EUR)	INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY (MW)	ANNUAL NET PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY (GWh)	CO_2 EMISSIONS AVOIDED (TCO_2)
A/	B/	C/	D/		E/	E/	E/
Renewable energy	16,141,731,768	100 %	100 %	13,778,736,305	13,604	29,452	16,597,200
Total	**16,141,731,768**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**13,778,736,305**	**13,604**	**29,452**	**16,597,200**

a/ Eligible Category
b/ Signed amount represents the amount legally committed by the issuer for the portfolio or portfolio components eligible for Green financing
c/ This is the share of the total portfolio cost that is financed by the issuer
d/ This is the share of the total portfolio cost that is Green Bond/Loan eligible
e/ Impact indicators

Portfolio based green bond report according to the harmonized framework for impact reporting – General information on EU Taxonomy alignment

Portfolio date: December 2024

ELIGIBLE PROJECT CATEGORY GREEN LOAN PRINCIPLES (GLP) GREEN BOND PRINCIPLES (GBP)	NACE CODES	EU TAXONOMY - TSC ALIGNMENT*	EU TAXONOMY - DNSH ALIGNMENT*	EU TAXONOMY - MS ALIGNMENT*	GREEN FRAMEWORK DATE	GREEN FRAMEWORK LINK	SECOND PARTY OPINION PROVIDER	SPO LINK
		A/	B/	C/				
Renewable energy	D35.11 - Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (4.1) and from wind power (4.3) F42.22 - Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (7.6)	100%	Mitigation - 100% Adaptation - Partially Water - 100% Circular economy - 100% Pollution - N/A Eco-systems - Partially	100%	September 2023 March 2022 October 2018	GFF 2023 GFF 2022 GBF 2018	Sustainalytics	SPO 2023 SPO 2022 SPO 2018

a/ Technical Screening Criteria
b/ Do No Significant Harm
c/ Minimum Safeguards
* - Source: September 2023 SPO from Sustainalytics

Portfolio based green bond and loans reports according to the harmonized framework for impact reporting – general information for all green bonds and loans

Portfolio date: December 2024

BOND OUTSTANDING	ISIN	MATURITY DATE	ISSUER	LEGAL IDENTITY IDENTIFIER (LEI)	GROSS PROCEEDS (MILLION EUR)	NET PROCEEDS (MILLION EUR)	ALLOCATED AMOUNT (MILLION EUR)	LINK TO EDP WEBSITE
Green Bond 12.Oct.2018	XS1893621026	13/10/2025	EDP Finance BV	5299007L43AQDFOW5739	600	594	594	Green Bond 12.Oct.2018
Green Bond 16.Sep.2019	XS2053052895	16/09/2026	EDP Finance BV	5299007L43AQDFOW5739	600	595	595	Green Bond 16.Sep.2019
Green Hybrid 20.Jan.2020	PTEDPLOM0017	20/07/2080	EDP SA	529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80	750	744	744	Green Hybrid 20.Jan.2020
Green Bond 15.Apr.2020	PTEDPNOM0015	15/04/2027	EDP SA	529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80	750	742	742	Green Bond 15.Apr.2020
Green USD Bond 24.Sep.2020	XS2233217558 / US26835PAH38	24/01/2028	EDP Finance BV	5299007L43AQDFOW5739	818	815	815	Green USD Bond 24.Sep.2020
Green Hybrid 02.Feb.2021	PTEDPROM0029	02/08/2081	EDP SA	529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80	750	743	743	Green Hybrid 02.Feb.2021
Green Hybrid NC5 14.Sep.2021	PTEDPXOM0021	14/03/2082	EDP SA	529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80	750	742	742	Green Hybrid NC5 14.Sep.2021
Green Hybrid NC8 14.Sep.2021	PTEDPYOM0020	14/03/2082	EDP SA	529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80	500	495	495	Green Hybrid NC8 14.Sep.2021
Green Bond 21.Mar.2022	XS2459544339	21/09/2029	EDP Finance BV	5299007L43AQDFOW5739	1,250	1,243	1,243	Green Bond 21.Mar.2022
Green USD Bond 11.Oct.2022	XS2532478190 / US26835PAJ93	11/10/2027	EDP Finance BV	5299007L43AQDFOW5739	128	126	126	Green USD Bond 11.Oct.2022
Green Bond 11.Oct.2022	XS2542914986	11/3/2030	EDP Finance BV	5299007L43AQDFOW5739	500	496	496	Green Bond 11.Oct.2022
Green Hybrid NC5.25 23.Jan.2023	PTEDP4OM0025	23/04/2083	EDP SA	529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80	1,000	995	995	Green Hybrid NC5.25 23.Jan.2023
Green Bond 26 Jun.2023	PTEDPUOM0008	26/06/2028	EDP SA	529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80	750	745	745	Green Bond 26.Jun.2023
Green Bond 5.5y 27.Sep.2023	XS2699159278	04/04/2029	EDP SFE	5299003GHAFB78O1NU77	600	593	593	Green Bond 5.5y 27.Sep.2023
Green Bond 8.5y 27.Sep.2023	XS2699159351	04/04/2032	EDP SFE	5299003GHAFB78O1NU77	750	740	740	Green Bond 8.5y 27.Sep.2023
Green Loan SGD Apr.2023	N/A	14/04/2028	EDP SA, EDP Finance BV	N/A	706	698	698	N/A
Green Bond 6.5y 16.Jan.2024	XS2747766090	16/07/2030	EDP SFE	5293613GHAFB78O1NU77	750	743	743	Green Bond 6.5y 16.Jan.2024
Green Hybrid NC6 29.May.2024	PTEDPZOM0011	29/05/2054	EDP SA	529361CLC3WDMGI9VH80	750	741	741	Green Hybrid NC6 29.May.2024
Green Hybrid NC6.5 19.Sep.2024	PTEDPSOM0002	16/09/2054	EDP SA	529361CLC3WDMGI9VH80	1,000	989	989	Green Hybrid NC6.5 19.Sep.2024
P.P. 5.5y 4.Oct.2024	XS2934657037	06/05/2030	EDP Finance BV	5293617L43AQDFOW5739	200	199	199	N/A
Total					**13,902**	**13,779**	**13,779**	

Portfolio based green bond and loans reports according to the harmonized framework for impact reporting – indicators all green bonds and loans

Portfolio date: December 2024

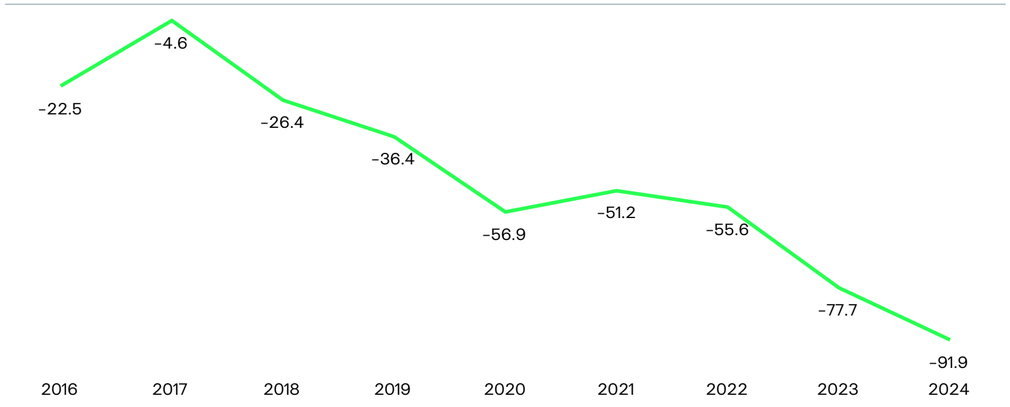
YEAR	BOND OUTSTANDING	ISIN	ALLOCATED AMOUNT (MILLION EUR)	NUMBER OF PROJECTS (#)	GEOGRAPHY SPLIT (%)		TECHNOLOGY SPLIT (%)		NEW PROJECTS (%)	INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN MW	ANNUAL NET PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY (GWh)	CO_2 EMISSIONS AVOIDED (TCO_2)
2018	Green Bond 12.Oct.2018	XS1893621026	594	34	Europe South America Asia Pacific North America	68 % 0 % 0 % 32 %	Wind Solar	100 % 0 %	26 %	921	2,204	1,130,340
2019	Green Bond 16.Sep.2019	XS2053052895	595	18	Europe South America Asia Pacific North America	56 % 3 % 0 % 41 %	Wind Solar	100 % 0 %	18 %	630	1,482	772,966
2020	Green Hybrid 20.Jan.2020 Green Bond 15.Apr.2020 Green USD Bond 24.Sep.2020	PTEDPLOM0017 PTEDPNOM0015 XS2233217558 / US26835PAH38	2,301	34	Europe South America Asia Pacific North America	25 % 1 % 0 % 75 %	Wind Solar	92 % 8 %	26 %	2,509	6,091	3,878,959
2021	Green Hybrid 02.Feb.2021 Green Hybrid NC5 14.Sep.2021 Green Hybrid NC8 14.Sep.2021	PTEDPROM0029 PTEDPXOM0021 PTEDPYOM0020	1,980	101	Europe South America Asia Pacific North America	57 % 6 % 1 % 37 %	Wind Solar	84 % 16 %	36 %	2,365	5,386	2,583,824
2022	Green Bond 21.Mar.2022 Green USD Bond 11.Oct.2022 Green Bond 11.Oct.2022	XS2459544339 XS2532478190 / US26835PAJ93 XS2542914986	1,865	38	Europe South America Asia Pacific North America	33 % 3 % 1 % 63 %	Wind Solar	92 % 8 %	20 %	2,046	5,600	3,089,631
2023	Green Hybrid NC5.25 23.Jan.2023 Green Bond 26.Jun.2023 Green Bond 5.5y 27.Sep.2023 Green Bond 8.5y 27.Sep.2023 Green Loan SGD Apr.2023	PTEDP4OM0025 PTEDPUOM0008 XS2699159278 XS2699159351 N/A	3,771	91	Europe South America Asia Pacific North America	35 % 9 % 23 % 33 %	Wind Solar	57 % 43 %	39 %	3,148	7,056	4,196,447
2024	Green Bond 6.5y 16.Jan.2024 Green Hybrid NC6 29.May.2024 Green Hybrid NC6.5 19.Sep.2024 P.P. 5.5y 4.Oct.2024	XS2747766090 PTEDPZOM0011 PTEDPSOM0002 XS2934657037	2,672	44	Europe South America Asia Pacific North America	10 % 9 % 15 % 67 %	Wind Solar	18 % 82 %	78 %	1,985	1,633	945,034
	Total		**13,779**	**360**		**100 %**		**100 %**	**40 %**	**13,604**	**29,452**	**16,597,200**

Sustainability – linked loans (SLL)

The year of 2022 was marked by EDP's first sustainability-linked Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) of €3.7Bn (RCF 2022), aligned with the Sustainability-linked Loan Principles from the Loan Market Association. EDP is at the front of the energy transition with ambitious commitments to achieve 100% renewables generation by 2030, and to become coal free by 2025 and carbon neutral by 2030. The KPIs are presented below. They are included in EDP's executive board of directors' remuneration scheme. In 2024, EDP increased the amount of the RCF 2022 by €600m, totalling €4.3Bn.

- **KPI #1 (RCF 2022):** Percentage reduction of total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per TWh produced by the group compared 2015 levels. Targets are aligned with 2025 public commitment to reduce by 70% and 2030 target to reduce by 98% by 2030, under the Business Plan 2021-2025, approved by SBTi with a decarbonisation path of 1.5^{0}C. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduced in 2024 by 63.8% compared to 2023, which corresponds a reduction of 92% against the 2015 emissions.

Emissions intensity (scope 1+2) reduction (%), compared to 2015 (RCF 2022)

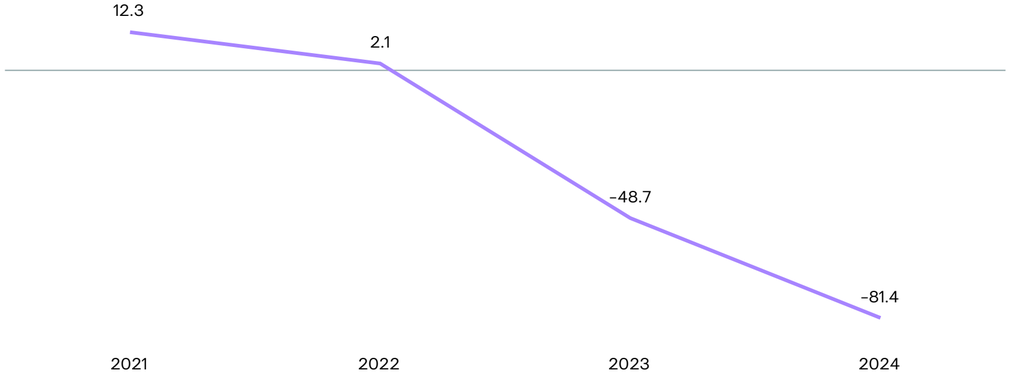


In 2023, EDP refinanced its second sustainability-linked RCF of €3.0Bn (RCF 2023), in line with the principles of the Loan Market Association's sustainability-linked loans. The KPIs are identical to those of the RCF 2022. However, the targets have been updated in line with the updated business plan for 2023-2026 and public commitments. The base year for KPI #1 has been changed from 2015 to 2020.

Additionally, in 2024, EDP executed multiple bilateral sustainability-linked loan agreements (Bilaterals 2024), totalling €0.4Bn. These bilaterals have maintained the same KPIs of the RCF 2023.

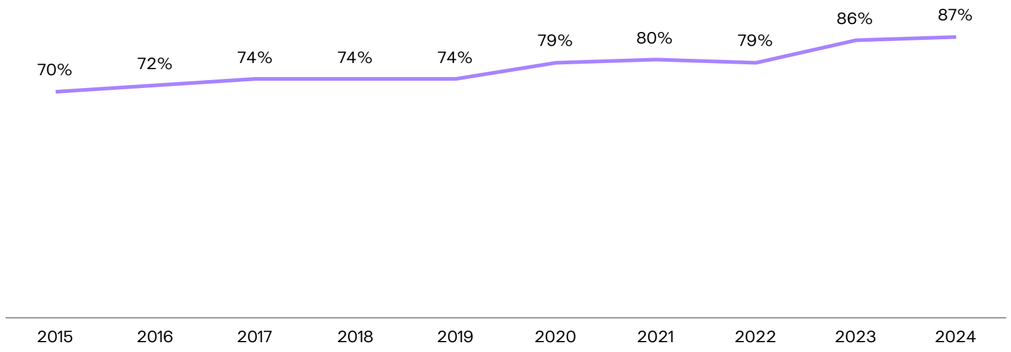
- **KPI #1 (RCF 2023 and bilaterals 2024):** Percentage reduction of total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per TWh produced by the group compared 2020 levels. Targets are aligned with the Business Plan 2023-2026 and public commitments to reduce 77% by 2026 and reduce 95% by 2030 and approved by SBTi under the Net Zero Standard. GHG emissions reduced in 2024 by 63.8% compared to 2023, which corresponds a reduction of 81% against the 2020 emissions.

Emissions intensity (scope 1+2) reduction (%), compared to 2020 (RCF 2023 and bilaterals 2024)



- **KPI #2 (All SLL)**: Percentage of the group's installed capacity which is of renewable origin. At the end of 2024, the renewable capacity was 86.8%, which corresponds to an increase of 0.8 percentage points compared to 2023.

Renewable installed capacity (%) (All SLL)



Auditor's statement – green finance report

Independent Limited Assurance Report

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails)

To the Executive Board of Directors of
EDP, S.A.

Introduction

We were engaged by the Executive Board of Directors of EDP, S.A. ("EDP" or "Company") to perform a limited assurance engagement on the information included in Annex 7 - Reports on the allocation and impact of green finance and sustainability linked loans ("Green Bonds Report") of the Integrated Annual Report, for the year ended 31 December 2024, prepared by the Company for the purpose of disclosing its annual sustainability performance.

Responsibilities of the Executive Board of Directors

It is the responsibility of the Executive Board of Directors to prepare the information included in Annex 7 - Reports on the allocation and impact of green finance and sustainability linked loans of the Integrated Annual Report, in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Green Bonds Report included in EDP Green Bond Framework, as well as to maintain an appropriate internal control system that enables the adequate preparation of the mentioned information.

Responsibilities of the auditor

Our responsibility is to issue a limited assurance report, which is professional and independent, based on the procedures performed and specified in the paragraph below.

Our work was conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the International Federation of Accountants and we have fulfilled other technical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. These standards require that we plan and perform our work to obtain limited assurance about whether the information included in the Green Bonds Report, is free from material misstatement.

For this purpose, the above mentioned work included:

i) inquiring EDP personnel from various departments who have been involved in the preparation of the Green Bonds Report in order to understand the characteristics of the (re)financed projects, the internal management procedures and systems in place, the data collection process and the control environment;

ii) verifying the application of the eligibility criteria, described in the Framework, for the selection of projects (re)financed by the Green Bonds;
analysing the procedures used for obtaining the information and data presented in the Green Bonds Report;

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iii) performing substantive testing on a random sample basis, and performing substantive procedures on the information included in the Green Bonds Report, also verifying whether the information was appropriately compiled based on the data provided by EDP's sources of information; and

iv) validating that the information disclosed is in accordance with the reporting requirements established in the Framework.

The procedures performed were more limited than those used in an engagement to obtain reasonable assurance and, therefore, less assurance was obtained than in a reasonable assurance engagement.

We believe that the procedures performed provide an acceptable basis for our conclusion.

Quality control and independence

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management Standard 1 (ISQM 1), which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and of the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

Conclusion

Based on the work performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the information included in Annex 7 - Reports on the allocation and impact of green finance and sustainability linked loans of the Integrated Annual Report, was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Green Bonds Report included in EDP Green Bond Framework

Restriction of use

This report is issued exclusively within the scope of the terms described in the introductory paragraph. We shall not be liable to any third party, other than EDP, S.A., for our work and for the conclusion expressed in this report.

February 26, 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

Signed on the original

Pedro Miguel Oliveira Vieira Lima, ROC no. 1835
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under no. 20170027

edp