

Political Engagement by geographies

Spain

In 2024, relations with national public administrations involved engagement with ministries related to the sector and their technical departments, with particular emphasis on the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO). Likewise, the company closely interacted and collaborated throughout the year with key stakeholders such as the national energy regulatory authority (National Commission on Markets and Competition – CNMC) and the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE). As in other markets, 2024 was a year of significant complexity in the energy sector, which led to intense regulatory activity.

In this context, the main interactions with the aforementioned institutions focused on the following topics:

- Temporary energy levy
- Energy transition targets and energy affordability strategy
- Electricity market reform and European standardization of crisis response measures
- Setting of European environmental targets
- Long-duration energy storage and capacity mechanisms
- Environmental tax reform based on the “polluter pays” principle, aimed at reducing the tax burden on electricity (green taxation)
- Methodology for financing the Social Tariff (Bono Social)
- Evaluation of regulated tariffs: PVPC and TUR for gas
- Acceleration of renewable energy deployment and increased electricity demand (new business models)
- Improvement of the remuneration framework for electricity grids to encourage investment and leverage industrialization opportunities linked to decarbonization and the energy transition
- Next Generation EU funds and the National Energy Efficiency Fund (FNEE)

- Demand-side grid access for industrial electrification and new industries that can benefit from Spain's competitive energy pricing in the context of the energy transition
- Electrification of industrial heat using electric boilers and thermal storage, and future cogeneration auctions
- Promotion of electric mobility and building decarbonization
- Impact on the levy paid by nuclear power plants to ENRESA, state-owned company responsible for future dismantling and radioactive waste management, due to the revision of the 7th General Radioactive Waste Plan and the decision to cancel the Centralized Temporary Storage project in Villar de Cañas. Potential extension of the nuclear phase-out timeline.

At the regional and local levels, the company's engagement focused on areas such as:

- Energy planning, particularly regarding the deployment of renewable technologies and grid development
- Authorization processes for renewable facilities, charging points, and other infrastructure
- Regional strategies on climate change and sustainable consumption
- Development of building and transport decarbonization
- Elimination or reduction of regional environmental taxes (eco-taxes)

UK

Scottish Power makes frequent contacts at corporate or business level with UK public institutions at national, regional or local level. At the national level, the company maintained ongoing relations with various ministries, the energy regulator (Ofgem) and other public servants. The interactions carried out, in the context of a time of great complexity in the energy sector, involved issues such as the following:

- Ongoing emphasis on energy security.
- Energy price caps and rising energy bills and proposals for short- and long-term relief.
- Acceleration in the deployment of renewable energies and the transmission network.
- Need for agile regulation to support the network investment process.
- Acceleration in the planning of all infrastructure to support decarbonisation targets.
- Review of electricity market agreements.
- Energy efficiency.
- Green hydrogen policy.

In addition, ScottishPower has interacted with representatives of regional and local public administrations. The key issues addressed throughout 2024 were as follows:

- Planning related to renewable energy deployment and grid development.
- Decarbonisation goals, covering renewable energy, heat, transport, industry, green hydrogen and net zero emission targets.
- Proposals for a Scottish Heat in Buildings Bill expected in 2025
- ScotWind programme to provide wind developers with greater certainty regarding timeframes and decision-making processes for planning consent and managing seabed leases.
- Thermal and energy efficiency policies and programmes.
- Environmental permitting and regulation.
- Increasing importance on biodiversity and circular economy.

Brazil

Neoenergia has actively engaged with Brazilian legislators and public institutions to support the development of climate-related policies and regulatory frameworks. These direct engagements included:

- **Human Rights and Just Transition**

Neoenergia contributed technical inputs—such as notes and documents—within the Human Rights Working Group of the Brazil Network of the UN Global Compact to support the discussion of **Bill PL 572/22**, which regulates private sector responsibilities regarding human rights in the context of a just energy transition.

- **Carbon Market Regulation**

Neoenergia coordinated directly with parliamentarians and advisory teams during the legislative process of **Bill No. 182/2024**, which established the **Brazilian Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (SBCE)**. The company also provided technical notes and sectoral positioning.

- **Offshore Wind Regulatory Framework**

Neoenergia engaged with legislators and advisory teams regarding **Bill No. 576/2021**, which regulates the use of offshore energy potential. The company contributed technical positioning and monitored the process through sector associations.

- **Energy Transition Acceleration Program (PATEN)**

Neoenergia coordinated with parliamentarians and advisory teams to support **Bill No. 327/2021**, which created the **PATEN** program to accelerate Brazil's energy transition. The company provided technical notes and sectoral input.

Italy

In 2024, Iberdrola Italia actively engaged with Italian institutions to influence the regulatory framework for renewable energy, particularly the **Consolidated Law on Renewable Energy Sources (TU FER)**. The company also addressed technical barriers such as **virtual grid saturation** and contributed to discussions on **incentive mechanisms** like FER X and the Energy Release scheme.

Iberdrola held multiple institutional meetings with members of the **Senate Environment Commission** and the **Committee on Productive Activities** in the Chamber of Deputies. These engagements served to present the company's observations and proposals for improving the TU FER, as well as to discuss specific renewable energy projects in Tuscany. These meetings also reinforced Iberdrola's institutional presence and credibility in the Italian legislative process.

The company introduced its operations and shared its position on the TU FER with senior officials in the **Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security**. This engagement aimed to influence the interpretation and implementation of the law from an executive and regulatory standpoint.

Iberdrola Italia engaged with the national transmission system operator to explore legislative solutions to **virtual grid saturation**, a key obstacle to renewable integration. Additionally, the company met with the national energy services operator to exchange views on recent regulatory developments, including the design and implementation of **FER X** and the **Energy Release mechanism**.

These coordinated efforts reflect company strategic approach to shaping a more enabling and efficient policy environment for renewable energy deployment in Italy.

Europe

The list of any meetings Iberdrola has held with Commissioners, Members of their Cabinet or Director-Generals under its current identification number in the EU Register is available here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/meetings/41816938101-07/pdf>