

Report Corporate Environmental Footprint

2024



Iberdrola

Report

Corporate Environmental Footprint

2024

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01

Introduction

1. Introduction

Iberdrola has published its Corporate Environmental Footprint (CEF) report to disclose its environmental behaviour from a life cycle perspective.

A Corporate Environmental Footprint (CEF) is a measure taking into consideration multiple criteria in a company and consists of a compilation and assessment of the inputs, outputs and potential environmental impacts of the activities associated with a company's portfolio of goods and/or services, whilst also taking the supply chain into account.

This report presents the results for the calculation of the CEF for 2024 with the following considerations:

- It includes the impacts of the activities of the entire Iberdrola group: Iberdrola España, ScottishPower, Avangrid, Neoenergia, Iberdrola México, Iberdrola Energía Internacional (Australia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, and Romania).
- The consolidation of the CEF impacts, which establishes the organisational boundaries for its assessment, is approached from the **operational control approach**¹.
- In the reporting criteria for its generation assets, Iberdrola differentiates between **“own” production and installed capacity and production and installed capacity for “third parties”**.

The organisation responsible for the preparation of this report is the Corporate Environmental department within the Innovation, Environment and Quality Division of Iberdrola S.A.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements established in the ISO/TS 14072:2024 standard “Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines for organisational life cycle assessment” and the “Specification for the calculation of the Corporate Environmental Footprint. (Organisational Life Cycle Analysis). Year 2024”².

The verification of aspects of the Corporate Environmental Footprint has been carried out with a limited **assurance engagement**.

1. With the exception of the nuclear power stations, the cogeneration plants in Spain and the hydroelectric power plants in Brazil, which are accounted for on a share basis, in line with the Sustainability Report (shareholding according to the consolidated Financial Statements Report for the financial year).

2. Iberdrola internal document.



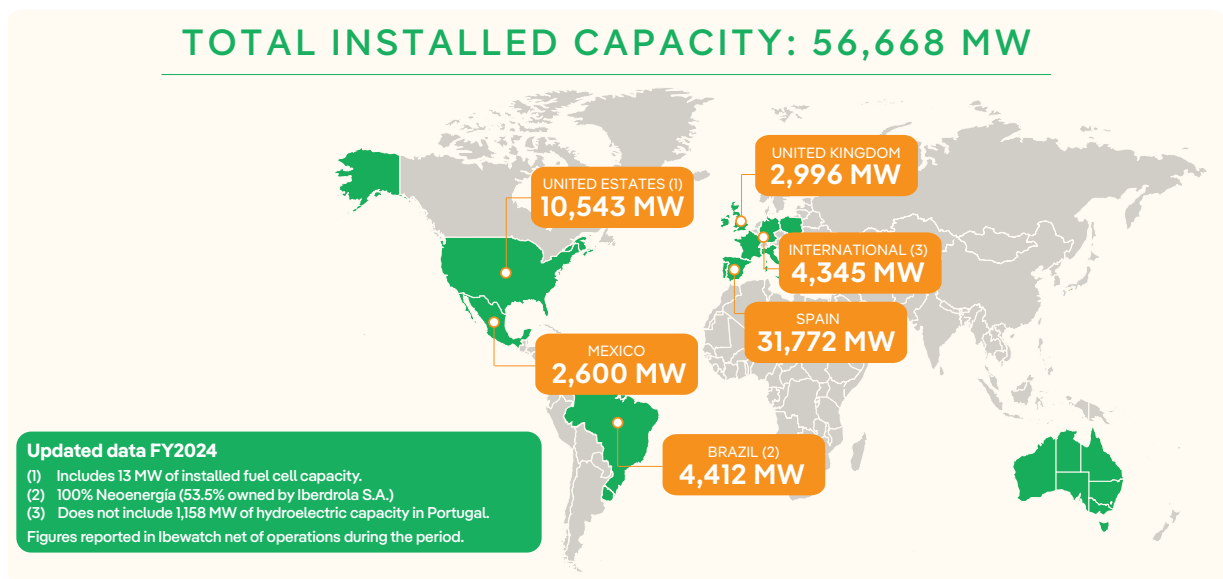
02

**The energy company
of the future**

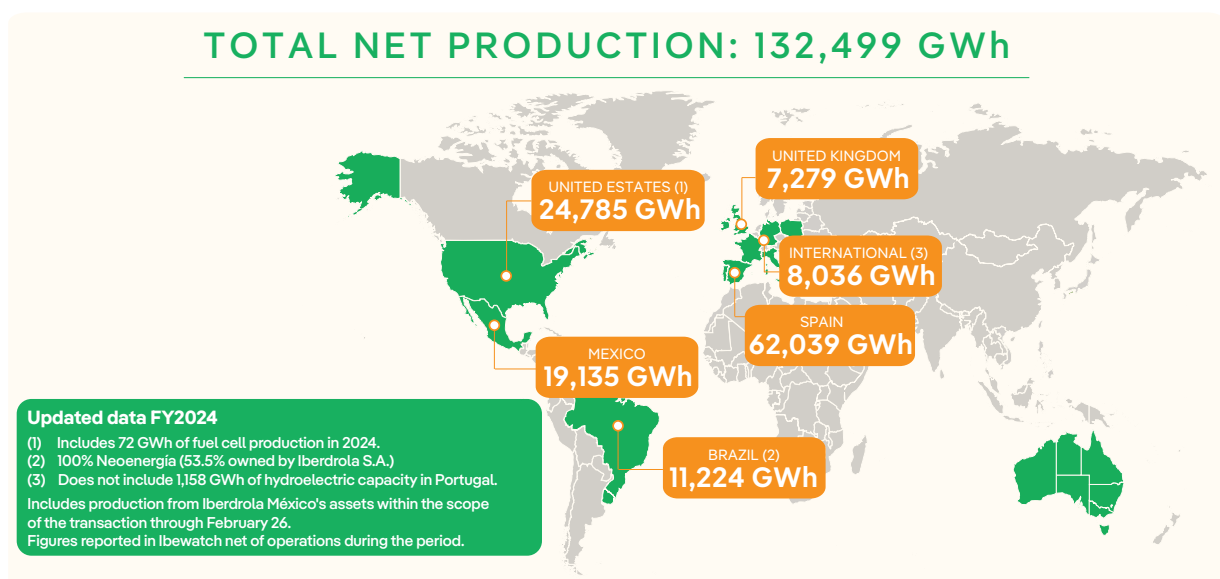
2. The energy company of the future

The Iberdrola Group is today a global energy leader that has been two decades ahead of energy transition to combat climate change and offer a sustainable and competitive business model that creates value for society. Iberdrola has been committed to clean energy for more than 20 years with a total portfolio of 100,000 MW to be developed in the future.

The 2024 year was closed with 44,478 green MW installed. In the last 12 months we have added more than 2,000 renewable MW, representing an increase of 6% of the 2023 capacity. As a result, we have achieved a production of more than 83,000 renewable GWh (5% more than the previous year).



Growth in renewable capacity was led by offshore wind energy, reaching 2,373 MW installed at the end of the year, after incorporating 580 new MW from the Saint-Brieuc wind farm in France. In addition, more than 1,800 MW of solar PV have been installed, mainly in Spain and the United States.





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Goals

3. Targets

The Corporate Environmental Footprint is an important element in the company's environmental management model, the ultimate purpose of which is to align the environmental dimension within the company's sustainability model, integrating universality of service, safety, energy efficiency and reduction of the company's environmental impact.

Having calculated the Corporate Environmental Footprint at Iberdrola entails the following for the Group:

- It brings transparency, consistency and credibility to environmental management.
- Improved analysis of environmental performance and consequent identification of opportunities to reduce environmental impacts.
- A drive for innovation and continuous improvement in business in the quest to strengthen environmental management.
- Recognition of the company's efforts in the fight against climate change, the destruction of the ozone layer, the protection of biodiversity in the environments where we operate and the depletion of natural resources

The general objectives of Iberdrola's CEF are to:

- Identify, evaluate and interpret the meaning of the **environmental aspects** and impacts related to the management systems as defined in the ISO 14001:2015 standard.
- Be a strategic tool for **comprehensive environmental assessment**, which can lead to the adoption of management decisions that relate business competitiveness to the management of the environmental variable.
- Be a **tool for decision making**, in order to prioritise actions aimed at reducing the most relevant environmental impacts of the organisation.
- Help **monitor an organisation's performance**, and enable the traceability of the organisation's environmental improvements.
- Inform stakeholders of the **evolution of the organisation's environmental impacts** over a given period of time.
- Be a **communication tool** for the stakeholders.



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Scope

4. Scope

4.1 Limits of the organisation

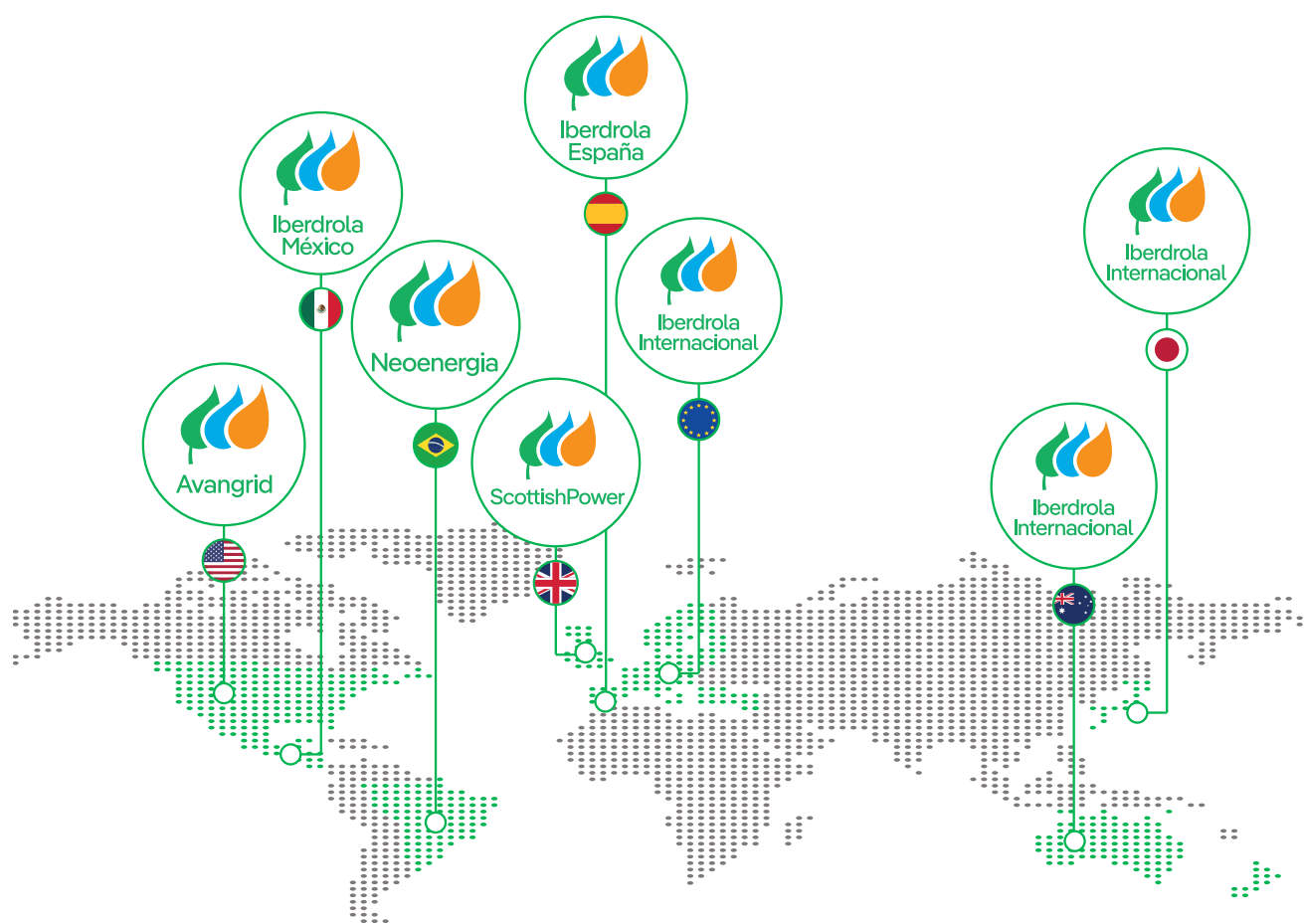
As is the case when calculating the Carbon Footprint, as indicated in the introductory considerations herein, the consolidation of the life cycle inventory inputs and outputs into the Corporate Environmental Footprint is tackled from an operational control approach.

Iberdrola has sought to identify and adapt to the needs of each of the countries in which it operates. The company has used the experiences of each market to reinforce its brand values and, beyond the location of the business, has created a brand culture based on a global-local balance.

The information included in the scope of the life cycle inventory of the Corporate Environmental Footprint is that corresponding to the corporate structure of the Group, which is made up of the Company, the subholding companies, and the head of business companies.

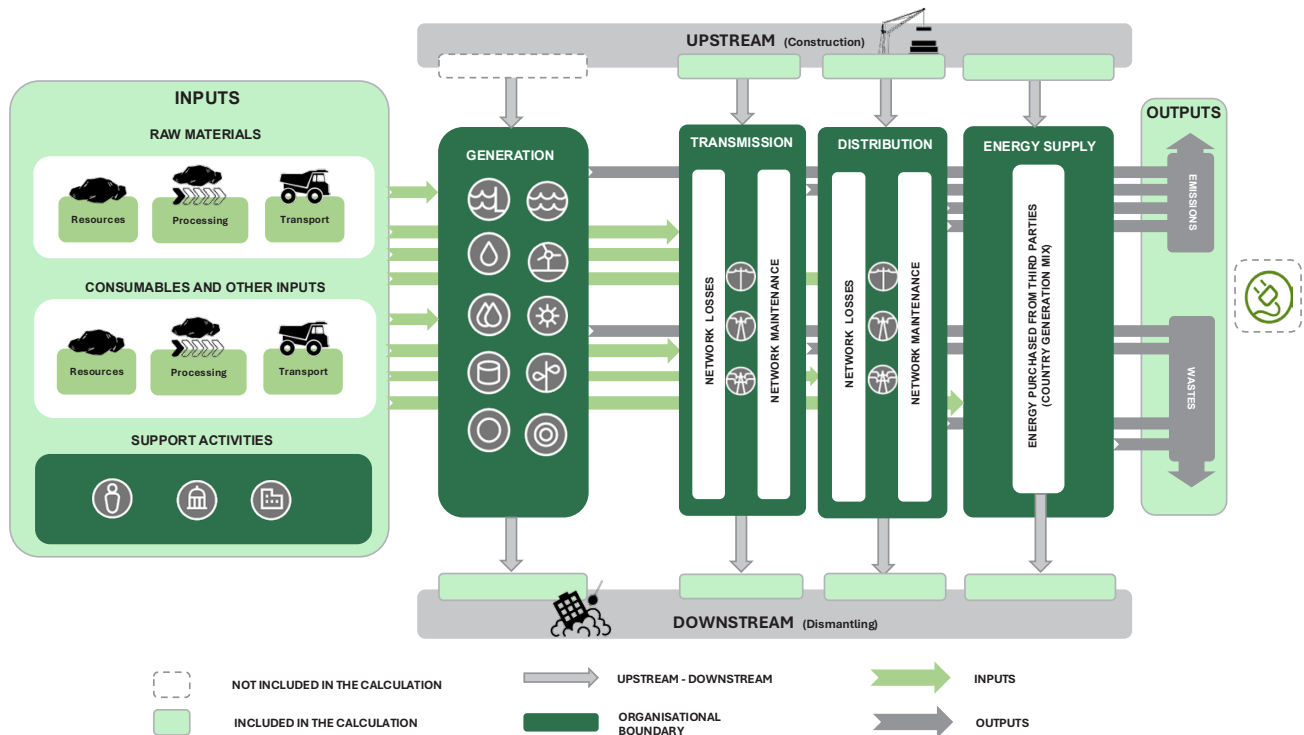
- Iberdrola S.A.
- Iberdrola España (Spain)
- Scottish Power (United Kingdom)
- Avangrid (United States of America)
- Neoenergia (Brazil)
- Iberdrola México (Mexico)
- Iberdrola Energia Internacional (carrying out the inventory for the countries: Germany, Australia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Romania)³.

3. Geographically, it includes: Portugal, France, Italy, Germany, Greece, m Australia, Romania, Hungary. Cyprus and Poland. The rest of the countries that form part of Iberdrola Internacional are not currently considered in this inventory due to their scant relevance.



4.2. Limits of the system

The analysis performed for the calculation of **Iberdrola's** CEF is cradle to grave. The following diagram shows all the stages of the electricity life cycle and gives details on which are and which are not included in Iberdrola's Corporate Environmental Footprint analysis.



Iberdrola defines the scope of its analysed environmental aspects as direct and indirect regarding the operations carried out within the limits of the organisation. These scopes enable a distinction to be made insofar as whether the environmental impact is caused by Iberdrola's own activity, by an activity that the company cannot control or by external agents.

- **Direct activities.**

Impacts on sources owned or controlled by the Iberdrola Group: generation, transport, distribution and marketing of electricity, and storage, transport and commercialisation of gas.

- **Indirect activities**

Indirect activities refer to the use of materials, energy and impacts associated with upstream or downstream goods or services:

- **Associated with energy consumption.** Indirect impacts associated with the generation of electricity, steam or heat acquired for consumption in Iberdrola's plants and offices.
- **Other indirect activities.** Indirect impacts that are a consequence of the company's activities but occur in sources that are neither the property of nor controlled by Iberdrola. These indirect activities range from the full lifecycle of waste management to the upstream lifecycle of raw materials purchased.

Table 1. List of direct activities in indirect activities

Activities	Categories
Direct Scope	Water consumption: direct consumption of collected water
	Atmospheric emissions
	Use of fleet vehicles: ⁴ direct emissions
	Fugitive emissions into the air
	Fuel consumption in buildings: direct emissions
	Land occupation by power stations
	Land occupation by the lines
Indirect Scope	Use of fleet vehicles: associated energy impact ⁵ .
	Electricity consumed in power stations
	Electricity losses in distribution and y transportation
	Electricity consumed in offices, stations and substations
	Use of fleet vehicles: life cycle ⁶
	Employee business trips
	Employee commuting
	Marketing of energy bought from third parties
	Marketing of gas bought from third parties
	Fuel consumption WTT with life cycle ⁷
	Fuel consumption of buildings: WTT with life cycle ⁸
	Water consumption: tap water consumption
	Use of consumables
	Use of chemical products
	Hazardous waste
	Radioactive waste
	Non-hazardous waste

4. Except for electric vehicle.

5. The energy consumption of the electric and hybrid vehicle is accounted for.

6. Except use emissions, accounted for in 'Direct scope'.

7. Direct emissions stemming from fuel use as part of generation are considered directly within the scope of Emissions to Air.

8. Except use emissions, accounted for in Direct scope'.

4.3 Changes relevant to the calculation

During 2024 Iberdrola closed the sale of 55% business in Mexico. The operation involves the sale of 13 generation plants with an installed capacity of 8,539 MW, 99% of which corresponds to gas combined cycle plants, 87% of which were operating under the Independent Power Producer regime, contracted with the CFE.

It is also worth highlighting that this year, version 3.10 of the Ecoinvent database has been used to calculate the Environmental Footprint (version 3.8 was used previously). Version 3.10 includes methodological and technological updates that better reflect the current status of production systems, which involves changes to characterisation factors and, therefore, may have an impact on results obtained in previous financial years.

As a result of changing the Ecoinvent version used, a material change in the "Freshwater depletion (hm3) - Indirect scope" impact occurred, which was mainly derived from the value chain.

Following an improvement in the quality of data on areas used by Iberdrola facilities (GIS), there has been a change in the impacts related to land use.

4.4 Exclusions

This section details elements excluded from Iberdrola's Corporate Environmental Footprint. The excluded aspects represent less than 2% of the Iberdrola CEF and are presented below:

- Radioactive emissions in the operating phase of nuclear power stations (limitation due to the life cycle inventory database used to obtain characterisation factors).
- Consumables whose impact on the final footprint result is not significant (less than 2 %).
- Mobile sources at generation facilities (less than 2 %).
- Aspects related to boats for offshore wind farm operation and maintenance.
- The aspects associated with upstream and downstream (construction/dismantling) aspects for generation and non-generation facilities, offices and the distribution and transportation lines owned by Iberdrola.
- Discharges to water are excluded due to methodological limitations (*Ecoinvent*).



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Functional unit and base year

5. Functional unit and base year

5.1. Reporting Unit (Functional Unit)

The reporting unit is the quantified benchmark of the organisation's environmental performance. It mainly aims to standardise input and output data, thereby ensuring that the results obtained are coherent and comparable. However, the Group is made up of businesses with different types of products and services (generation, transport, distribution etc.), which means that it is not possible to have a single reporting unit for the whole business.

In the case of Iberdrola's Corporate Environmental Footprint analysis, the reporting unit taken into account is:



“The activities carried out in one year by Iberdrola (generation, transmission⁹, marketing and corporate support services), considering all the input and output aspects occurring not only in the organisation but also upstream and downstream, and the environmental impact of the generation of power of third-party companies for subsequent retailing by Iberdrola.”

5.2. Base year

Due to the changes mentioned in section 4.3 Relevant changes to the emission inventory, it has been decided to set the current inventory for 2024 as the base year for future comparisons. This report therefore is not intended to compare results with the previous version, but rather establish a new basis for year-on-year comparison that remains consistent in subsequent years.



⁹ Distribution and transportation of electricity and gas.



06

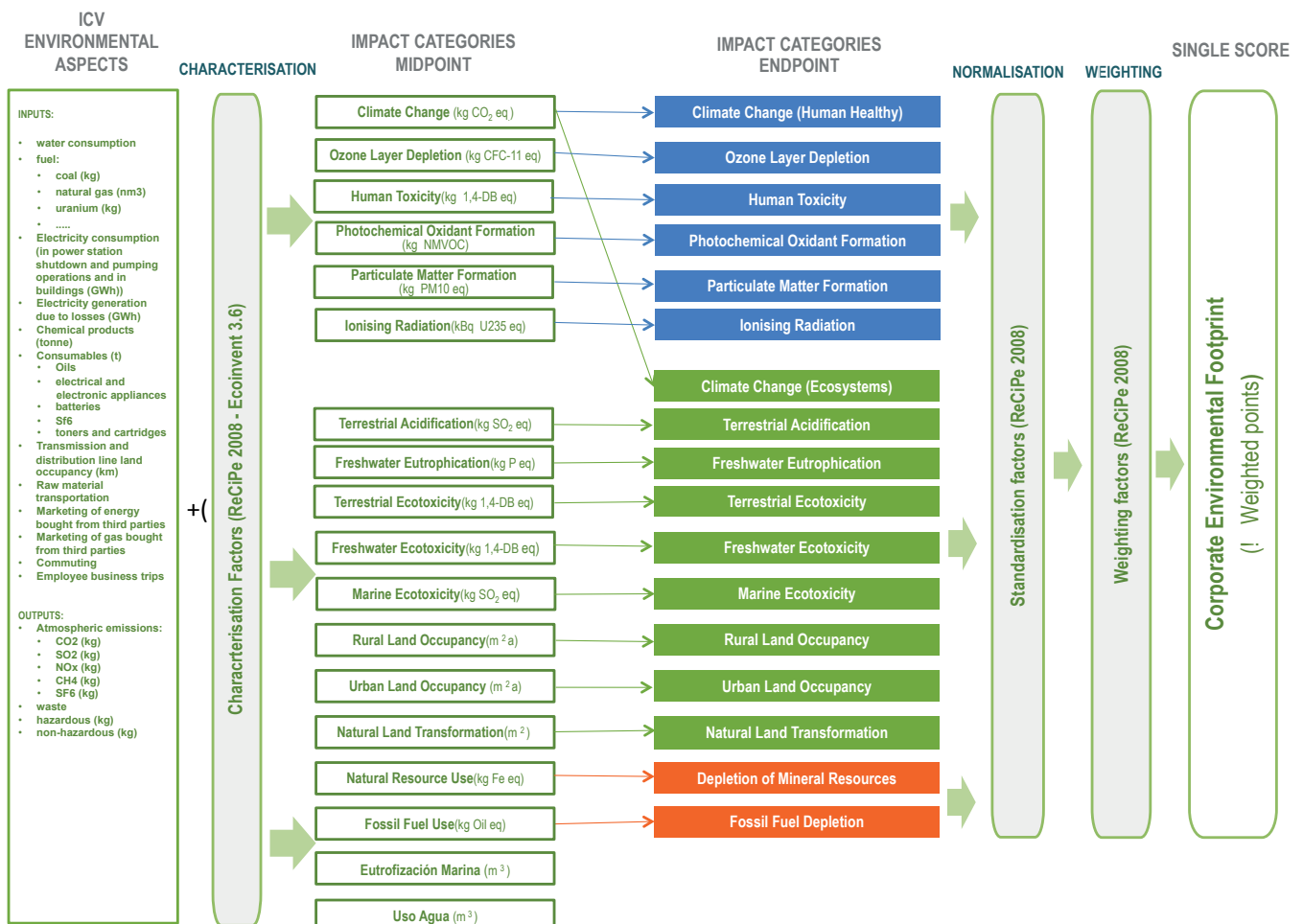
Methodology

6. Methodology

The environmental impact assessment methodology used for calculating Iberdrola's Corporate Environmental Footprint is **ReCiPe**¹⁰, based on UNE-EN ISO 14040:2006 and *UNE-EN ISO 14044:2006* standards, which is applied to quantitatively analyse the life cycle of company products/services.

Two data formats are used for interpreting the results, namely *Midpoint* and *Endpoint*, both available in the ReCiPe method:

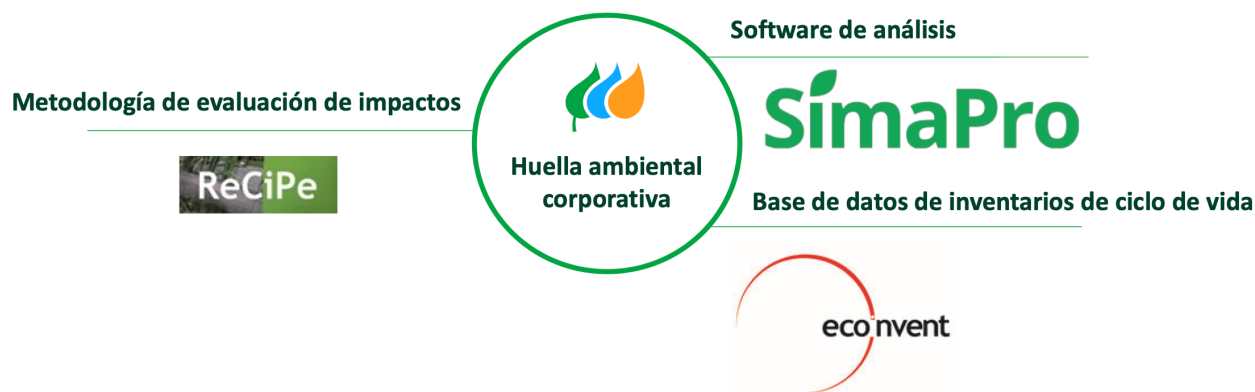
- **Midpoint:** expression format for the different environmental impact categories based on the figures associated with the emission or generation parameters for the analysed environmental impact.
- **Endpoint:** expression format for the different environmental impact categories based on the consequences of this impact on the environment. While this data format is less accurate than the Midpoint format, it nevertheless simplifies the interpretation of the results considerably by encompassing all the environmental impact categories in a single aggregated value (based on a total environmental impact score expressed in points).



¹⁰. The **ReCiPe** methodology was created by the Netherlands National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), the Institute of Environmental Sciences of the University of Leiden (CML), the consultancy PRé Consultants and the Faculty of Science at Radboud University.

The **SimaPro 9**¹¹ tool has been selected, as a tool that can simulate any product through a Life Cycle Inventory, to make the necessary calculations for assigning characterisation, normalisation and weighting factors for the selected environmental impact assessment methodologies; and display the results in both numeric values as well as in a broken down percentage distribution.

In turn, the latest version of the **Ecoinvent** life cycle inventory database has been used.



¹¹. Developed by the Dutch consulting firm PRé Consultants.





07

Uncertainty

7. Uncertainty

The estimated uncertainty of the CEF activities is a combination of the uncertainties in the characterisation factors and in the corresponding activity data.

The characterisation factors used to create the CEF are extracted from official sources and are specific to each category of source and the Ecoinvent database. The selection of these characterisation factors is intended to minimise uncertainty as much as possible. Unless clear evidence to the contrary is available, it is assumed that probability density functions are normal.

The uncertainty of the activity data is minimised since most of the raw input data, used for the calculation of the CEF, are previously verified by independent entities. These sources are¹²:

- Non-financial report (Sustainability report)
- ETS Emissions Report.
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Report.
- Group environmental certifications (EMAs and ISO 14001).

¹². (All data is managed and processed through the environmental management software Sygris).



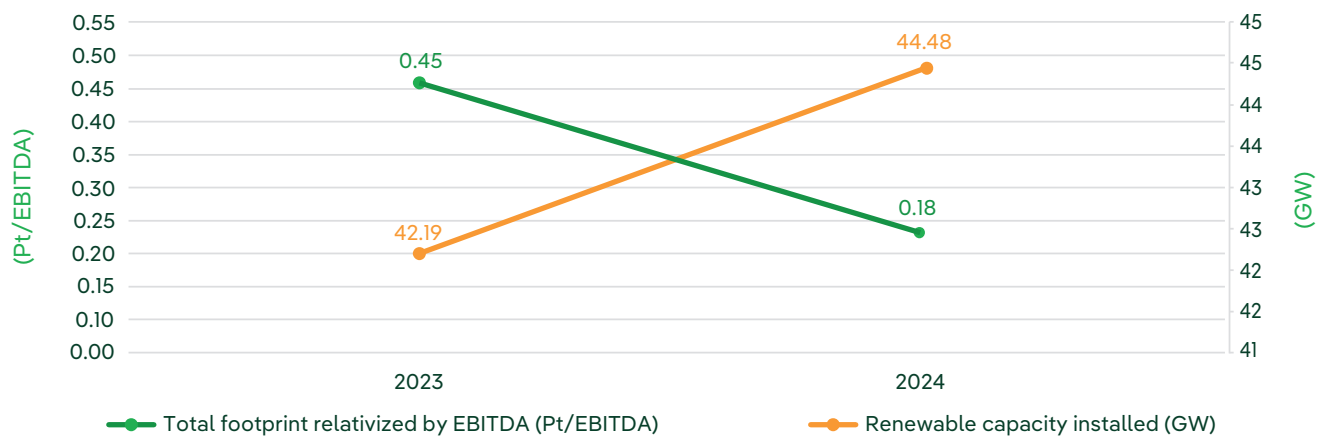
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Corporate environmental footprint

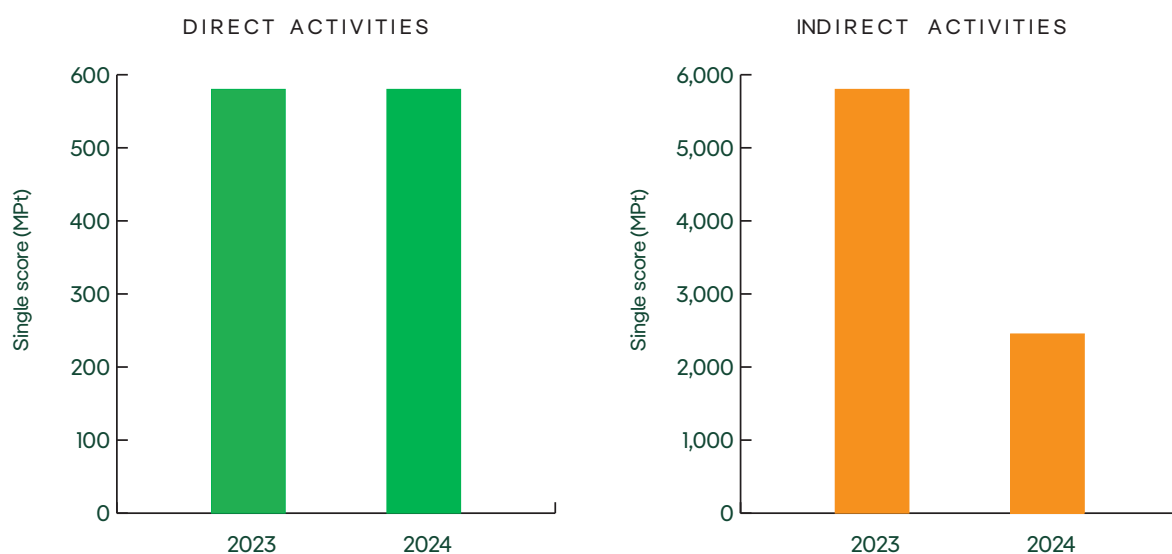
8. Corporate Environmental Footprint

The preservation of nature and the well-being of people are priority elements Iberdrola integrates in its strategy in determining its entire business strategy and business model. Nature forms the foundation of our economy, and our well-being and progress would be impacted without robust, healthy and functional surroundings. This is why, decades ago, Iberdrola made a firm commitment to the environment, focusing its activities on building an energy model that was compatible with nature and humankind while also being competitive, resilient, based on local sources and a driver of sustainable development. This enables value creation without jeopardising future generations' prospects.

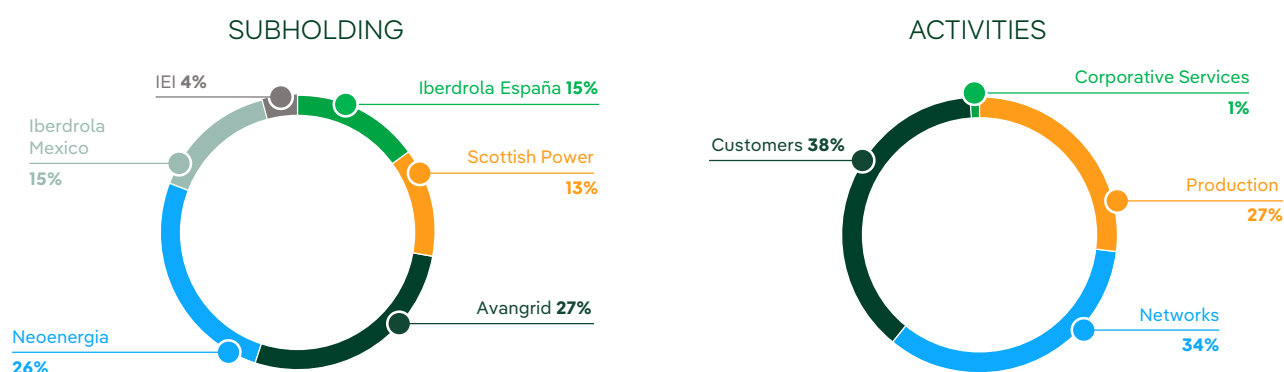
Iberdrola's strategy to increase its installed renewable capacity has led to a reduction in the intensity of its Environmental Footprint. With an installed renewable capacity of 42 GW, the intensity of the environmental impact of Iberdrola's activities has a magnitude of 0.18 CEF/EBITDA points.



As shown in the following graph, this commitment has led to a more than 50% decrease in impacts from indirect activities compared to 2023.

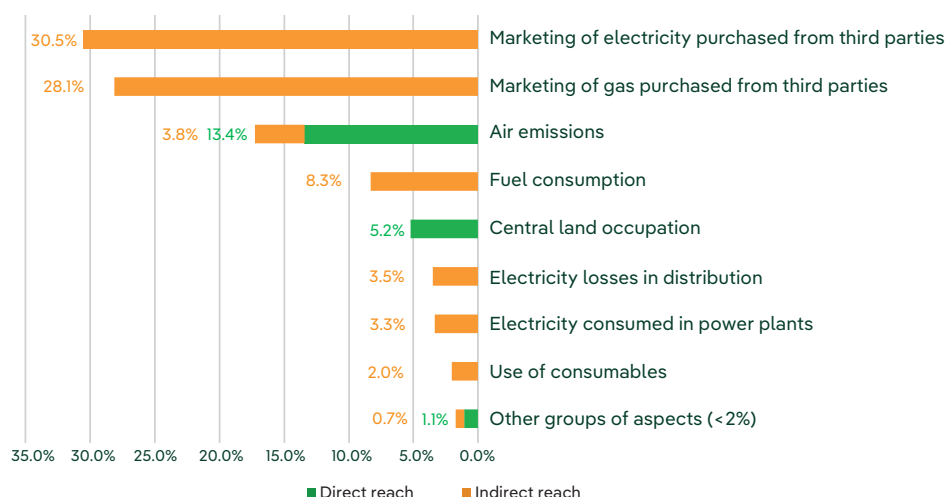


Below, Iberdrola's 2024 environmental profile is broken down by subholding and activity.



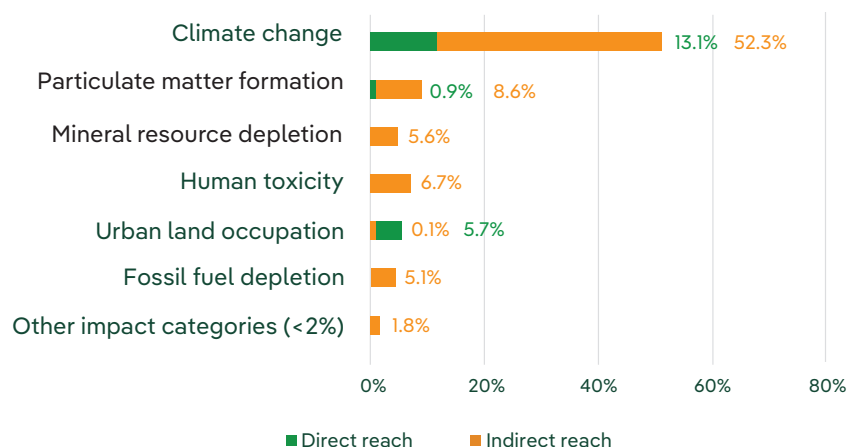
The following graph shows the weighting of the most significant groups of aspects of the Environmental Footprint. It features the percentage contribution of each group by direct and indirect scope in relation to the total figure of the Corporate Environmental Footprint. The "Other groups of aspects (< 2%)" series includes groups of aspects with an environmental impact of less than 2% of the total figure.

ASPECT GROUPS



The following graph shows the most significant impact categories in relation to the total figure of the Corporate Environmental Footprint's environmental profile. To determine impact significance, they are given a single score (Endpoint), thereby enabling comparison. The "Other impact categories (< 2%)" series includes categories with an environmental impact of less than 2% of the total figure.

IMPACT CATEGORIES



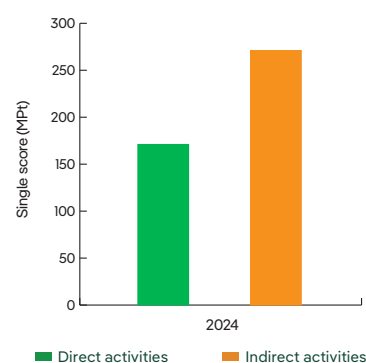
After determining the significant impact categories, the table shows the **Midpoint** values for each of them.

Impact categories	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total footprint	Unit
Climate change	8,826,278	35,144,724	43,971,003	kg CO2e
Particulate matter formation	3,595	33,898	37,493	kg PM10 eq
Mineral resource depletion	0	2,886,029	2,886,029	kg Fe eq
Human toxicity	3,164	9,696,608	9,699,772	kg 1,4-DB eq
Urban land occupation	18,828,416	346,148	19,174,563	m2a
Fossil fuel depletion	0	1,141,032	1,141,032	kg oil eq

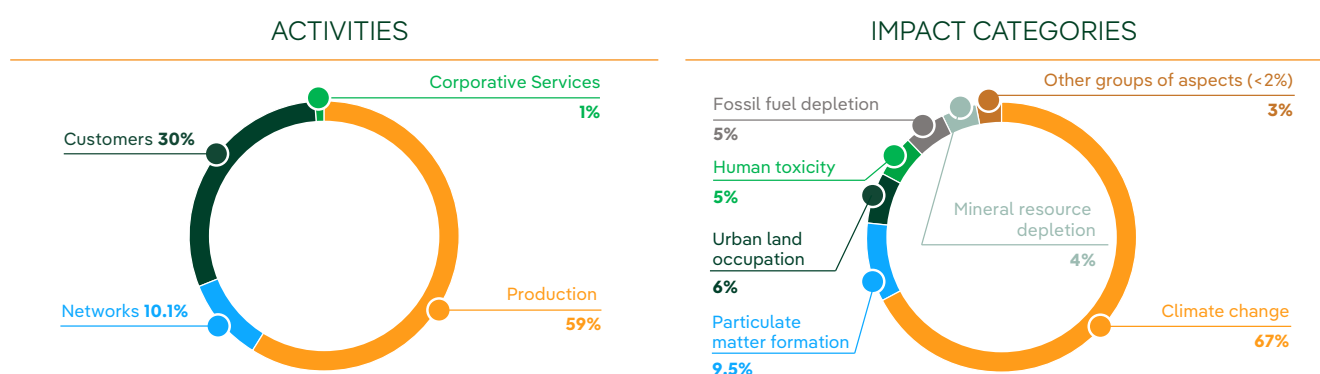
8.1 Iberdrola España

Iberdrola España's Environmental Footprint has both direct and indirect contributing activities, with the latter having a greater share of the impact.

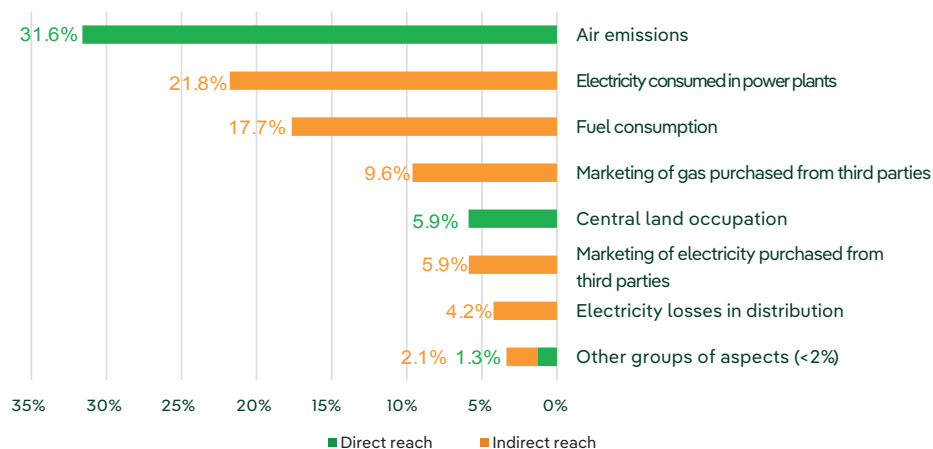
Below, the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects is shown using graphs generated from single scores, enabling comparison.



The graphs show the impact categories deemed significant, in Midpoint format.



ASPECT GROUPS

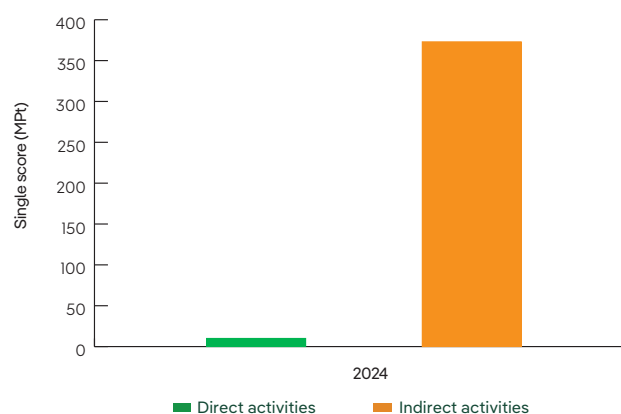


Impact categories	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total footprint	Unit
Climate change	3,074,798	3,590,796	6,665,594	t CO ₂ e
Particulate matter formation	876	4,654	5,530	t PM10 eq
Urban land occupation	3,097	57	3,154	km ² a
Human toxicity	407	1,163,417	1,163,824	t 1.4-DB eq
Fossil fuel depletion	0	150,114	150,114	t oil eq
Mineral resource depletion	0	341,605	341,605	t FE eq

8.2 ScottishPower

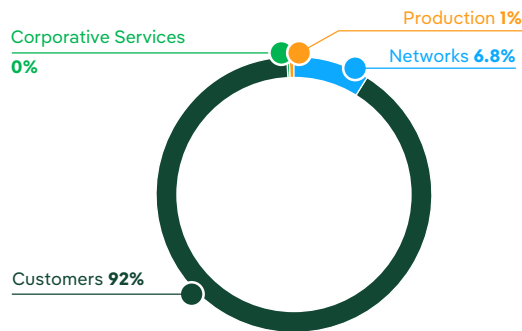
ScottishPower's Environmental Footprint has a profile associated with indirect activities, with a minimal impact contribution from direct activities.

Below, the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects is shown using graphs generated from single scores, enabling comparison. The table shows the impact categories deemed significant, in *Midpoint* format.

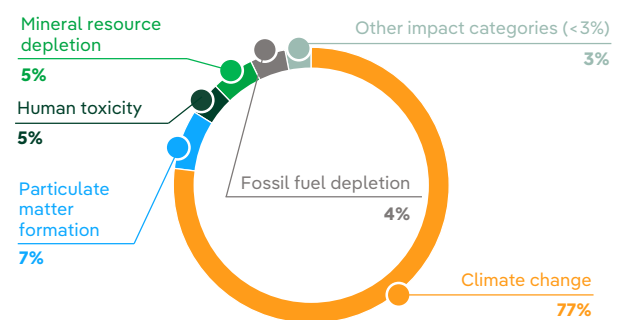


The graphs show the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects:

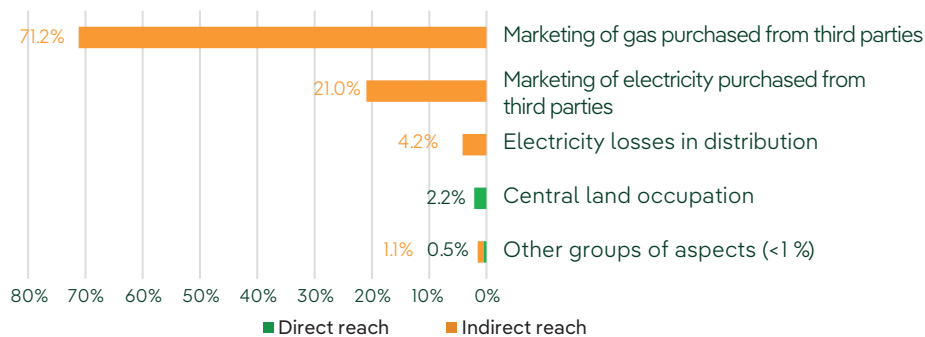
ACTIVITIES



IMPACT CATEGORIES



ASPECT GROUPS

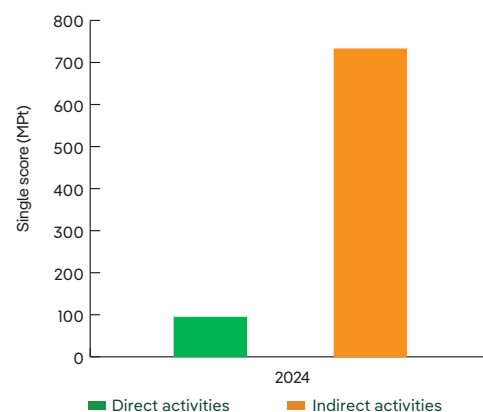


Impact categories	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total footprint	Unit
Climate change	26,371	6,574,219	6,600,590	t CO ₂ e
Particulate matter formation	10	3,496	3,506	t PM10 eq
Human toxicity	330	832,397	832,727	t 1.4-DB eq
Mineral resource depletion	0	301,252	301,252	kg FE eq
Fossil fuel depletion	0	113,848	113,848	t oil eq

8.3 Avangrid

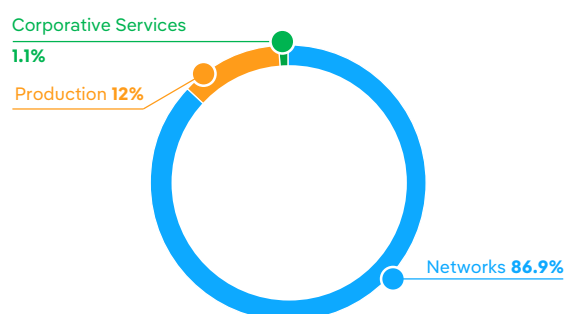
Avangrid's Environmental Footprint has a significantly lower percentage impact related to indirect activities than direct activities.

Below, the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects is shown using graphs generated from single scores, enabling comparison. The table shows the impact categories deemed significant, in *Midpoint* format.

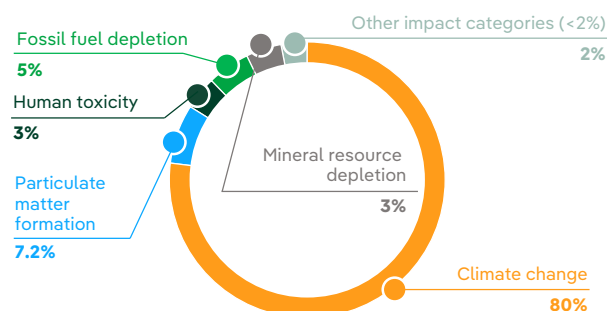


The graphs show the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects:

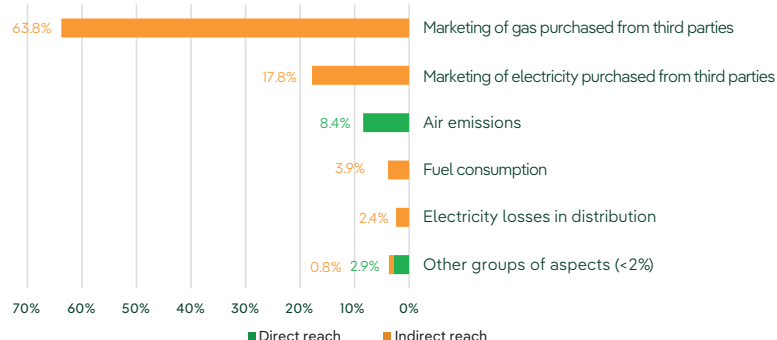
ACTIVITIES



IMPACT CATEGORIES



ASPECT GROUPS

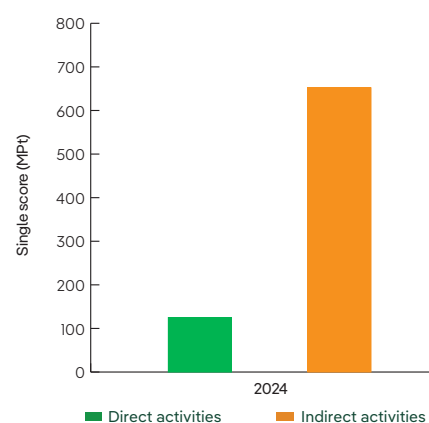


Impact category	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total	Unit
Climate change	1,829,479	12,760,792	14,590,271	t CO ₂ e
Particulate matter formation	51	8,345	8,396	t PM10 eq
Human toxicity	699	1,443,701	1,444,400	t 1.4-DB eq
Fossil fuel depletion	0	344,822	344,822	t oil eq
Mineral resource depletion	0	383,236	383,236	t Fe eq

8.4 Neoenergia

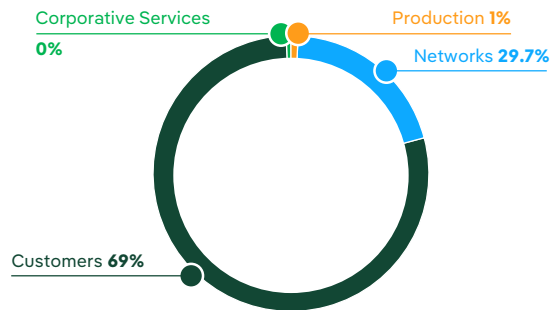
Neoenergia's Environmental Footprint shows an impact mainly related to indirect activities, with direct activities contributing less.

Below, the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects is shown using graphs generated from single scores, enabling comparison. The table shows the impact categories deemed significant, in *Midpoint* format.

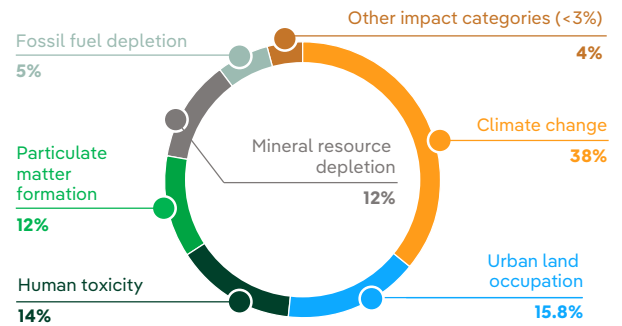


The graphs show the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects:

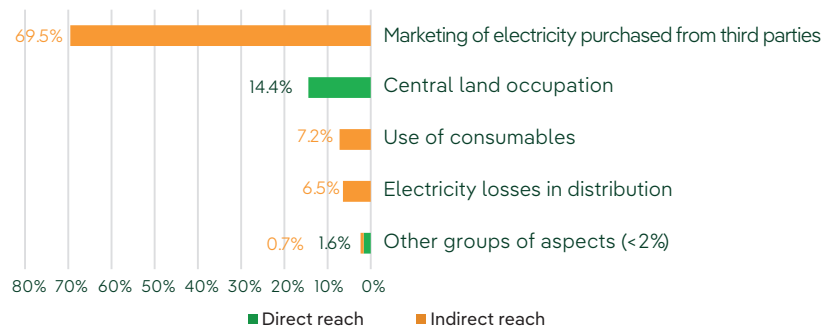
ACTIVITIES



IMPACT CATEGORIES



ASPECT GROUPS

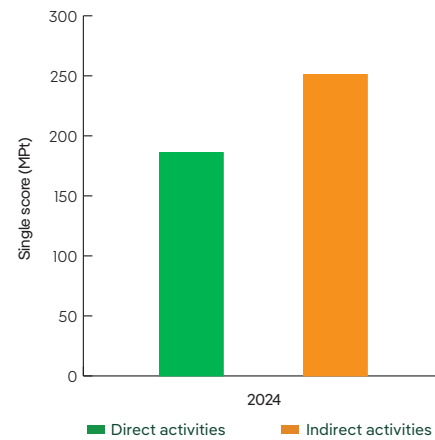


Impact category	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total	Unit
Climate change	76,876	6,210,245	6,287,121	t CO ₂ e
Urban land occupation	13,426	192	13,618	km ² a
Human toxicity	1,660	5,198,769	5,200,429	t 1.4-DB eq
Particulate matter formation	38	12,163	12,201	t PM10 eq
Mineral resource depletion	0	1,589,755	1,589,755	t Fe eq
Fossil fuel depletion	0	338,281	338,281	t oil eq

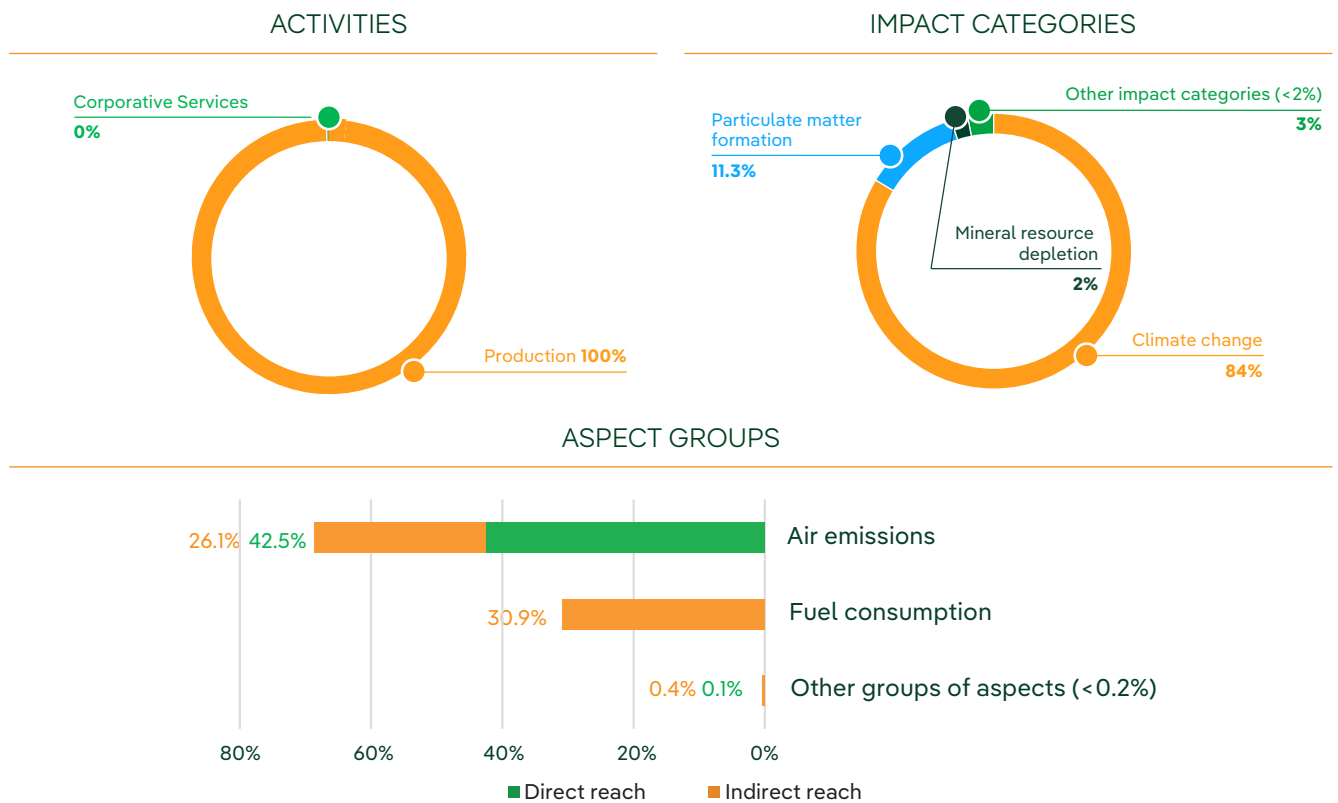
8.5 Iberdrola México

Iberdrola México's Environmental Footprint has both direct and indirect contributing activities, with the latter having a greater share of the impact.

Below, the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects is shown using graphs generated from single scores, enabling comparison. The table shows the impact categories deemed significant, in *Midpoint* format.



The graphs show the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects:

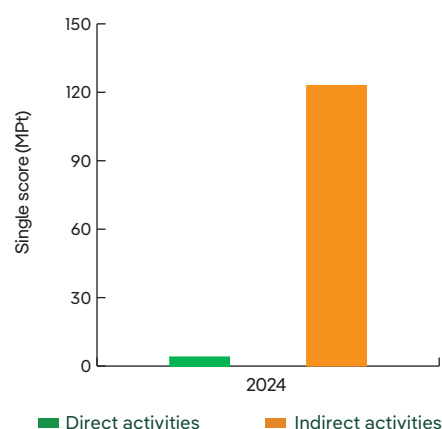


Impact category	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total	Unit
Climate change	3,733,458	4,544,231	8,277,689	t CO ₂ e
Particulate matter formation	2,621	3,883	6,503	t PM10 eq
Mineral resource depletion	0	150,972	150,972	t Fe eq

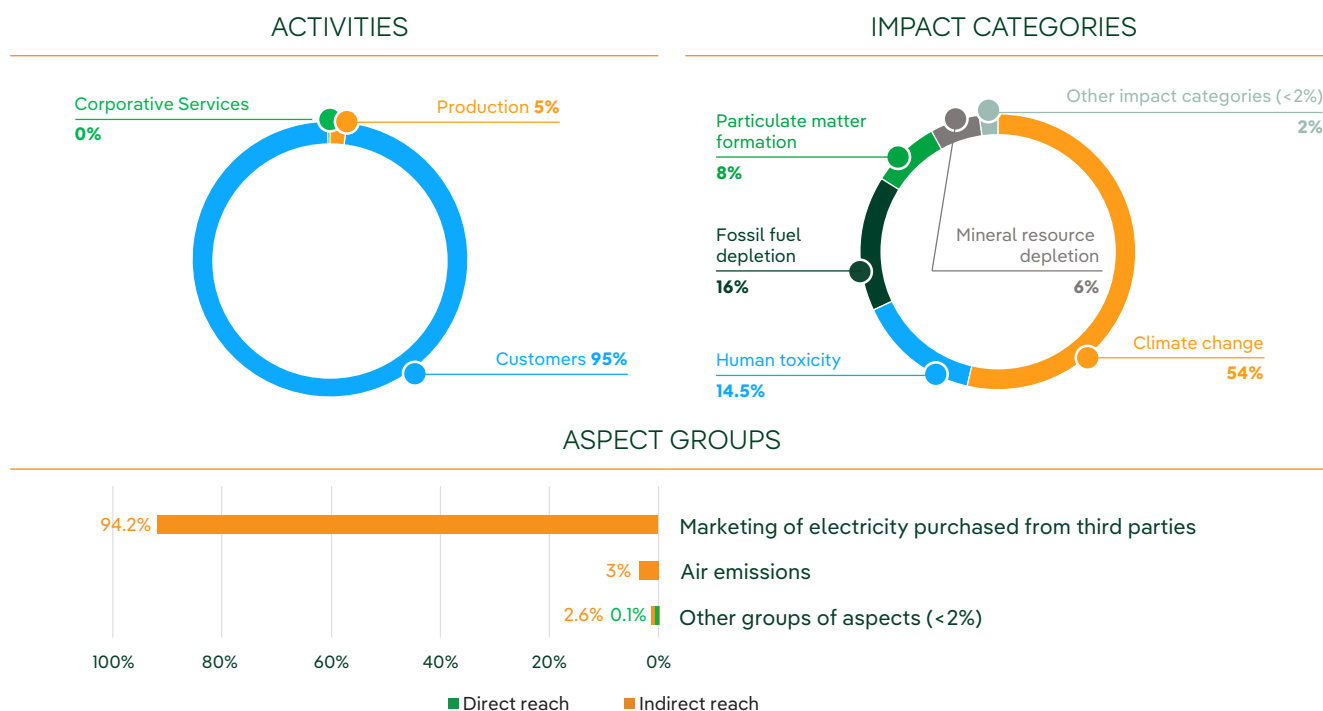
8.6 Iberdrola Energía Internacional

Iberdrola Energía Internacional's Environmental Footprint has a profile associated with indirect activities, with a residual impact contribution from direct activities.

Below, the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects is shown using graphs generated from single scores, enabling comparison. The table shows the impact categories deemed significant, in *Midpoint* format.



The graphs show the breakdown by activity, impact category and group of aspects:



Impact category	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total	Unit
Climate change	85,296	1,464,441	1,549,737	t CO ₂ e
Human toxicity	0	891,857	891,857	t 1.4-DB eq
Fossil fuel depletion	0	147,035	147,035	t oil eq
Particulate matter formation	0	1,357	1,357	t PM10 eq
Mineral resource depletion	0	119,209	119,209	t Fe eq



09

Conclusions

9. Conclusions

The calculation of the Corporate Environmental Footprint makes it possible to determine the most decisive environmental performance indicators for Iberdrola, taking into account the entire life cycle of the products and services it uses to carry out its activities.

From the analysis of the results obtained in the Corporate Environmental Footprint 2024 we highlight:

- The potential for **climate change** and the **formation of particles** are the main environmental vectors for the Group's Corporate Environmental Footprint.
- Impacts from indirect activities account for **80 %** of the Group's Environmental Footprint. As an example, indirect activities stem from commercialisation of gas bought from third parties and commercialisation of electricity bought from third parties, with the impact of these two elements combined already accounting for 58%.

These results show the Group's commitment to developing a sustainable energy model, where emissions reduction, the conservation, protection and promotion of biodiversity, and the sustainable and efficient use of resources are integrated into all of its activities and processes.



To

Appendices

A. Annexes

A.1. Definition of the impact categories

I Climate change

The global warming potential is the capacity of a greenhouse gas to affect radiative forcing capacity, expressed in terms of a substance of reference and a time horizon. It is related to the capacity to influence changes in the average global temperature at the surface-air interface, climate parameters and the effects thereof.

Unit: kg CO₂ (carbon dioxide) equivalent

I Ozone depletion

Impact category corresponding to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer caused by the emission of substances that deplete the ozone layer such as long-lived gases containing chlorine and bromine.

Unit: kg CFC-II (trichlorofluoromethane) equivalent

I Human toxicity

The harmful human health effects from the absorption of toxic substances through the inhalation of air, ingestion of food or water, penetration through the skin to the extent that they are related with cancer.

Unit: kg 1,4-DB (dichlorobenzene) equivalent

I Photochemical Oxidant Formation

The formation of ozone at the ground level of the troposphere because of photochemical oxidation of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and CO in the presence of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sunlight. They are harmful to vegetation, respiratory tracts and artificial materials.

Unit: kg NMVOCs (Non-methane volatile organic compounds)

I Particulate matter formation

It corresponds to the harmful effects on human health due to particle emissions and their precursors (NO_x, SO_x, NH₃). Small particles with a diameter of less than 10 microns.

Unit: equivalent kilograms PM₁₀ equivalent

I Ionising radiation

The harmful effects on human health caused by radiative discharges.

Unit: kBq 235 (uranium 235) equivalent

I Terrestrial Acidification

Effects caused by the presence of acidifying substance on the ground surface. Emissions of NO_x, NH₃ and SO_x lead to releases of hydrogen ions (H⁺) when the gases are mineralised. The protons contribute to the acidification of the soil.

Unit: kg SO₂ (sulphur dioxide) equivalent

I Freshwater Eutrophication

Nutrients from dumping in freshwater accelerate the growth of algae and other vegetation in water. The degradation of organic material consumes oxygen, resulting in oxygen deficiency and, in some cases, fish kill. Eutrophication translates the quantity of emission of substances into a common measure expressed as the oxygen required for the degradation of dead biomass.

Unit: kg P (phosphorus) equivalent

I Marine eutrophication

Nutrients from dumping into marine water increase the growth of algae and other water vegetation. The degradation of organic material consumes oxygen, resulting in oxygen deficiency and, in some cases, fish kill. Eutrophication translates the quantity of emission of substances into a common measure expressed as the oxygen required for the degradation of dead biomass.

Unit: kg N (nitrogen) equivalent

I Terrestrial Ecotoxicity

The toxic impacts affecting the terrestrial surface are harmful for various species and alter the structure and function of the ecosystem. This is the result of a series of different toxicological mechanisms caused when releasing substances having a direct effect on the health of the ecosystem.

Unit: kg 1,4-DB equivalent (dichlorobenzene)

I Freshwater Ecotoxicity

The toxic impacts affecting freshwater are harmful for various species and alter the structure and function of the ecosystem. This is the result of a series of different toxicological mechanisms caused when releasing substances having a direct effect on the health of the ecosystem.

Unit: kg 1,4-DB equivalent (dichlorobenzene)

I Marine ecotoxicity

The toxic impacts affecting marine waters are harmful for various species and alter the structure and function of the ecosystem. This is the result of a series of different toxicological mechanisms caused when releasing substances having a direct effect on the health of the ecosystem.

Unit: kg 1,4-DB equivalent (dichlorobenzene)

I *Agricultural Land Occupation*

The usage (occupation) of a rural land surface for activities such as farming. Land occupation considers the effects of the use of the land, extension of the surface involved and duration of the occupation.

Unit: m²y (square metres per time measured in years)

I *Urban Land Occupation*

The usage (occupation) of an urban land surface for activities such as roadways, housing, etc. Land occupation considers the effects of the use of the land, extension of the surface involved and duration of the occupation.

Unit: m²y (square metres per time measured in years)

I *Natural Land Transformation*

The conversion (transformation of a natural land surface for activities such as farming, roadways, housing, mining, etc. Land transformation considers the effects of the use of the land and extension of the surface involved.

Unit: m² (square metres)

I *Water depletion*

Environmental impact category referring to water depletion. Refers to the organisation's direct consumption of freshwater in a life-cycle perspective. Water is a resource that is becoming scarce and increasingly more valuable on the planet. Awareness of the water scarcity and depletion has led to the development of the Water Footprint as a concept.

Unit: m³ (cubic metres)

I *Metal depletion*

Environmental impact category that refers to the depletion of mineral resources such as metals or rocks. This category refers to the consumption of materials extracted from nature (measured in weight).

Unit: kg Fe (iron) equivalent

I *Fossil fuel depletion*

Environmental impact category that refers to the use of fuels made from petroleum, coal or non-renewable natural gas. It is measured in energy units.

Unit: kg oil equivalent

I *Single score (Points)*

Score referring to the globality of the entire impact associated with certain environmental aspects. Obtained through a calculation in different steps, standardising and weighting different environmental impact categories to yield a single final number.

Unit: Pt (points)

A.2. General requirements and comments

A.2.1 Considerations of the critical review

The verification of the Corporate Environmental Footprint by an independent external entity constitutes its critical review.

This verification has been drafted by AENOR's expert audit team, in accordance with the requirements established in the ISO/TS 14072-1:2024 standard "*Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines for organisational life cycle assessment*". The aim of the verification is to provide interested parties with a professional and independent judgement on the information and data contained in the Corporate Environmental Footprint Report of IBERDROLA, S.A.

A.2.2 Data collection

The qualitative and quantitative data included in the inventory have been collected for the processes within the limits of the organisation. The data is collected under three approaches, depending on the data available: power station and/or facility, business and country.

The data covers one year, with data from the 2024 financial year being used.

The collection of annual data for the modelling of the impact factors of the electricity mixes used has used the most up-to-date public sources in each region to obtain representative results in terms of time and location.

A.2.3 Information validation

The data and results in this report have been validated and verified by an independent third party through the following analyses:

- Strategic analysis
- Risk analysis
- Process analysis

Data not included is identified in the Exclusions section.

A.2.4 Adjusting system limits

In line with the iterative nature of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), decisions regarding the data to be included are based on sensitivity analyses and the results obtained from previous environmental footprints.

A.2.5 Allocation procedure for re-use and recycling

The environmental loads allocation model used is the so-called "*allocation recycled content*" or "*cut-off*".

A.3. Endpoint Score

The calculation of the Endpoint score provides a final value of the Iberdrola Group's overall environmental performance, grouping the different environmental impacts into a single score. The Endpoint values for each impact category and the Iberdrola Group's total environmental footprint are shown below.

Impact category	Direct Scope (points)	Indirect Scope (points)	Total (points)	Iberdrola group environmental footprint (Points)
Climate change (human health)	362,299,362	1,442,569,507	1,804,868,869	2,992,020,449
Destruction of the ozone layer	1,024	64,286	65,310	
Human toxicity	64,991	199,035,080	199,100,070	
Photochemical oxidant formation	17,081	124,435	141,516	
Particulate matter formation	27,403,200	258,409,985	285,813,185	
Ionising radiation	0	7,050,205	7,050,205	
Climate change (ecosystems)	30,515,808	121,474,887	151,990,696	
Terrestrial acidification	21,310	191,175	212,485	
Freshwater eutrophication	0	116,460	116,460	
Terrestrial ecotoxicity	434	340,173	340,606	
Ecotoxicity of fresh water	1	682,197	682,198	
Marine ecotoxicity	5	122,431	122,436	
Agricultural land occupation	0	29,182,980	29,182,980	
Urban land occupation	169,930,260	3,124,285	173,054,545	
Natural land transformation	0	17,185,631	17,185,631	
Mineral resource depletion	0	168,249,517	168,249,517	
Fossil fuel depletion	0	153,843,740	153,843,740	

A.4. Midpoint Score

The values of the Midpoint characterisation provide us with information on the performance of the company's activity, taking into account the life cycle of the products and services used by the Iberdrola Group for each of the 18 environmental impact categories in the characteristic units of each impact category.

The values of the impacts generated by Iberdrola's activities by scope, direct and indirect, from a life cycle perspective, are shown below.

Impact category	Unit	Direct scope	Indirect scope	Total
Climate change	t CO ₂ e	8,826,278	35,144,724	43,971,003
Destruction of the ozone layer	kg CFC-11 eq	10	821	831
Terrestrial acidification	t SO ₂ eq	8,422	75,620	84,042
Freshwater eutrophication	t P eq	0	6,003	6,003
Marine eutrophication	t N eq	562	5,881	6,443
Human toxicity	t 1.4-DB eq	3,164	9,696,608	9,699,772
Photochemical oxidant formation	t NMVOC	14,937	108,816	123,753
Particulate matter formation	t PM10 eq	3,595	33,898	37,493
Terrestrial ecotoxicity	t 1.4-DB eq	7	5,181	5,188
Ecotoxicity of fresh water	t 1.4-DB eq	3	1,827,104	1,827,107
Marine ecotoxicity	t 1.4-DB eq	55	1,592,176	1,592,231
Ionising radiation	tBq U235 eq	0	14,659,332	14,659,332
Agricultural land occupation	km ² a	0	5,517	5,517
Urban land occupation	km ² a	18,828	346	19,175
Natural land transformation	km ²	0	21	21
Freshwater depletion	m ³	61,245,252	3,562,203	64,807,455
Mineral resource depletion	t Fe eq	0	2,886,029	2,886,029
Fossil fuel depletion	t oil eq	0	1,141,032	1,141,032

Completion date of the report July 2025

A.5. AENOR Verification Declaration



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Certificado de Conformidad Huella Ambiental de Organización



HAO-2017/0001

AENOR certifica que la organización

IBERDROLA, S.A.

ha calculado su huella ambiental de organización de acuerdo a los requisitos establecidos en la Norma ISO 14072:2024 "Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Requirements and guidelines for organizational life cycle assessment" y se compromete a su seguimiento en el tiempo

para las actividades: El alcance de la verificación se establece para las actividades de todo el grupo Iberdrola: Iberdrola España, ScottishPower, Avangrid, Neoenergia, Iberdrola México, Iberdrola Energía Internacional (Alemania, Australia, Chipre, Francia, Grecia, Hungría, Italia, Polonia, Portugal y Rumanía).

periodo calculado:

Durante la verificación se analizó la información atendiendo al enfoque de control operacional, a excepción de las centrales nucleares y de las cogeneraciones participadas de España, que se contabiliza bajo cuota de participación, alineándose con el Informe de Sostenibilidad.

PERIODO VERIFICADO: 2024

que se realizan en: CL TOMAS REDONDO, 1. 28033 - MADRID

Emisión: 2025-09-29



Rafael GARCÍA MEIRO
CEO

AENOR CONFIA S.A.U.
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AENOR Verification Statement for IBERDROLA, S.A. Corporate Environmental Footprint corresponding to the year 2024

FILE: 1995/0014/HA0/01

Introduction

IBERDROLA, S.A., has commissioned AENOR CONFIA, SAU (AENOR) to carry out a limited review of its corporate environmental footprint derived from its activities during the year 2024. The aforementioned inventory is included in the Environmental Footprint Report Corporate of Iberdrola SA 2024, of July 2025.

Corporate environmental footprint inventory issued by the Organization: IBERDROLA, SA with registered office at C/ Tomás Redondo 1. 28033 Madrid (Spain)

Representative of the Organization: Mrs. Magdalena Andreu Merino of Corporate Environment, belonging to the Technology Directorate

IBERDROLA, SA had the responsibility of reporting its corporate environmental footprint in accordance with the requirements established in the ISO 14072:2024 standard "Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Requirements and guidelines for organizational life cycle assessment".

Aim

The objective of verification is to provide interested parties with a professional and independent judgment regarding the information and data contained in the aforementioned Corporate Environmental Footprint Report of the IBERDROLA Group.

Scope of Verification

The Iberdrola Group's GHG inventory is presented "at the sub-holding level", with "sub-holding" being understood as a group of group companies in a geographical area.

The scope of the verification is established for the activities provided by the company's companies in the regions of Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Mexico, Brazil and International (Germany, Australia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania).

During the verification, the information was analyzed based on the operational control approach, with the exception of the nuclear plants and cogenerations in Spain, which are accounted for under participation quota, in line with the Sustainability Report.

Cutting criteria

Not all group companies are included in the HAC calculation due to the objective difficulty of incorporating them into corporate systems in a way that allows external verification thereof. Although it should be noted that these limits imply:

- More than 99% of the group's consolidated turnover.
- More than 95% of the group's equivalent employees.

Functional unit

It is the reference with respect to which all the data on obtaining materials, generating electricity and end of life of the object of this analysis are collected:

"The activity carried out in a year by Iberdrola (generation, transmission, marketing and general corporate support services), accounting for all input and output aspects that occur both in the organization and upstream

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and downstream, and the impacts environmental consequences of the generation of electricity from third-party companies for subsequent commercialization by Iberdrola."

Allocation criteria

Due to the established reporting unit and given that in each of the study facilities there is no case of products or facilities shared between IBERDROLA and third companies, there are no assignment criteria.

Furthermore, for some of the energy production plants in Mexico, the Independent Energy Production Plants (PIE), in which CFE decides their mode of operation, their impacts have been reported as Indirect and it is indicated that Iberdrola does not have full control of the operation.

Operating limits and exclusions

Iberdrola distinguishes the impact of its environmental aspects analyzed as direct and indirect for operations carried out within the limits of the organization. These scopes allow us to distinguish whether the environmental impact is due to IBERDROLA's own activity or is due to an activity over which the company has no control or is due to external agents.

Impacts derived from direct aspects: aspects of activities that belong to or are controlled by the IBERDROLA Group (generation, distribution and marketing and general services; such as boilers, fleet vehicles, production process). It includes the entire life cycle of the raw materials used, consumables, water and waste, that is, everything that is within the organizational limits. Environmental aspects

Impacts derived from indirect aspects: indirect activities that are a consequence of the company's activities, but that occur in sources that are not owned or controlled by IBERDROLA, among others those associated with energy consumption. Environmental aspects:

Exclusions

Impacts that have a low representativeness (< 3% in total) with respect to the total impact. In this group are:

- Radioactive emissions in the operation phase of nuclear power plants (limitation due to the life cycle inventory database used to obtain the characterization factors).
- Consumables whose impact on the final result of the footprint is not significant (less than 2%).
- Mobile sources from generation facilities (less than 2%).
- The aspects derived from the corporate aircraft and ships for the operation and maintenance of offshore parks.
- The aspects associated with the upstream and downstream (construction/dismantling) of generation and non-generation facilities, offices and distribution and transportation lines owned by Iberdrola.
- Radioactive emissions in the operation phase of nuclear power plants,

Significant changes compared to the previous HAC report.:

During 2024, Iberdrola closed the sale of 55% of its business in Mexico. The transaction involves the sale of 13 generating plants with an installed capacity of 8,539 MW, of which 99% are gas-fired combined cycles, and 87% were plants that operated under the Independent Power Producer regime, contracted with the CFE (Federal Electric Power Commission).

Version 3.10 of the Ecoinvent database was used to calculate this year's Environmental Footprint. This version incorporates methodological and technological updates that better reflect the current state of production systems. This entails modifications to the characterization factors and, therefore, may impact the results obtained compared to previous years.

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Base year

Due to the changes mentioned in section 4.3 Changes relevant to the calculation, it has been decided to set the 2024 report as the base year for future comparisons, as a new starting point that will allow for consistent year-on-year comparisons in subsequent years.

Agreed Level of Assurance

It was agreed with the company to establish a limited level of assurance in the verification.

Agreed Relative Importance

For verification, it was agreed that material discrepancies will be considered those omissions, distortions or errors that can be quantified and result in a difference greater than 5% with respect to the total in final points.

Criteria

- 1) ISO Standard 14072:2024 "Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Requirements and guidelines for organizational life cycle assessment".
- 2) The environmental impact assessment methodology used in the calculation of IBERDROLA's Corporate Environmental Footprint is the ReCiPe methodology (version 3.6), based on the UNE-EN ISO 14040:2006 and UNE-EN ISO 14044:2006 standards, with which The life cycle of the company's products/services is quantitatively analyzed.

The SimaPro 9.4 tool has been chosen. This tool allows simulating any product through a Life Cycle Inventory, performs the necessary calculations for assigning characterization, normalization and weighting factors of the selected environmental impact assessment methodologies and shows the results both in numerical values and in distribution in broken down percentages.

The Ecoinvent inventory database version 3.10 has been used

- 3) The UNE-EN ISO 14064-3:2019 standard: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of declarations on greenhouse gases

The object of the verification was the "Corporate Environmental Footprint Report for 2023- Iberdrola", dated July 2025.

AENOR expressly disclaims any responsibility for decisions, investment or otherwise, based on this statement.

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Conclusion

The Verification of the corporate environmental footprint for the year 2024 of IBERDROLA and its subsidiary companies has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the reference standard.

The verification included the review of the calculation methodology, as well as the data finally reported and indicated below. It should be noted that the verification of the Corporate Environmental Footprint has been integrated into the company's management model, whose objective is to guarantee that the strategic nature of the environmental variable for Iberdrola is implemented in business operations, thus promoting the increase in their general efficiency.

As a general conclusion of the verification, taking into account the agreed limited assurance:

In our opinion, there is no evidence that suggests that the information on the organization's corporate environmental footprint reported in the "Corporate Environmental Footprint Report for 2024 - Iberdrola" of July 2025 is not a faithful representation of the environmental impacts of the organization. Your activities.

Consistent with this Declaration, the data finally verified is listed below:

MidPoint Characterization :

IMPACT CATEGORY	UNIT	DIRECT	INDIRECTS
<i>Climate change</i>	t CO ₂ eq	8.826.278	35.144.724
<i>Ozone layer destruction</i>	kg CFC-11 eq	10	821
<i>Human toxicity</i>	t 1.4-DB eq	3.164	9.696.608
<i>Formation of photochemical oxidants</i>	t NMVOC	14.937	108.816
<i>Particle formation</i>	t PM10 eq	3.595	33.898
<i>Ionizing radiation</i>	tBq U235 eq	0	14.659.332
<i>Soil acidification</i>	t SO ₂ eq	8.422	75.620
<i>Freshwater eutrophication</i>	t P eq	0	6.003
<i>Marine eutrophication</i>	t N eq	562	5.881
<i>Soil ecotoxicity</i>	t 1.4-DB eq	7	5.181
<i>Freshwater ecotoxicity</i>	t 1.4-DB eq	3	1.827.104
<i>Marine ecotoxicity</i>	t 1.4-DB eq	55	1.592.176
<i>Agricultural land occupation</i>	km ² a	0	5.517
<i>Urban land occupation</i>	km ² a	18.828	346
<i>Natural soil transformation</i>	km ²	0	21
<i>Water use</i>	hm ³	61	3,6
<i>Depletion of natural resources</i>	t Fe eq	0	2.886.029
<i>Fossil fuel depletion</i>	t oil eq	0	1.141.032

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EndPoint Score :

IMPACT CATEGORY	Direct (Dimensionless points)	Indirect (Dimensionless points)
Climate change (human health)	362.299.362	1.442.569.597
Ozone layer destruction	1.024	64.286
Human toxicity	64.991	199.035.080
Formation of photochemical oxidants	17.081	124.435
Particle formation	27.403.200	258.409.985
Ionizing radiation	0	7.050.205
Climate change (ecosystems)	30.515.808	121.474.887
Terrestrial acidification	21.310	191.175
Freshwater eutrophication	0	116.460
Terrestrial ecotoxicity	434	340.173
Freshwater ecotoxicity	1	682.197
Marine ecotoxicity	5	122.431
Occupation of agricultural land	0	29.182.980
Occupation of urban land	169.930.260	3.124.285
Natural terrain transformation	0	17.185.631
Depletion of mineral resources	0	168.249.517
Fossil fuel depletion	0	153.843.740
Totals	590.253.475	2.401.766.974

Madrid, September 16th, 2025



D. Rafael García Meiro
CEO

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