

# Factbook 2024

Investor Relations



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*All figures as of December 2023, except otherwise stated. Differences may arise due to rounding*

**To continue building together each day a healthier, more accessible energy model, based on electricity**



## **A real and global energy transition**

- Boosting decarbonisation and electrification of the energy sector, and the economy as a whole
- Contributing to the fight against climate change
- Generating new opportunities for economic, social and environmental development



## **An energy model that is more electric...**

- Abandoning fossil fuels
- Generalising renewable energy sources, the efficient storage of energy, smart grids and digital transformation



## **...healthier for people and the planet**

- Being aware that short-term health and well-being of people depends on the environmental quality of their surroundings



## **...more accessible for all**

- Favouring inclusion, equality, equity and social development



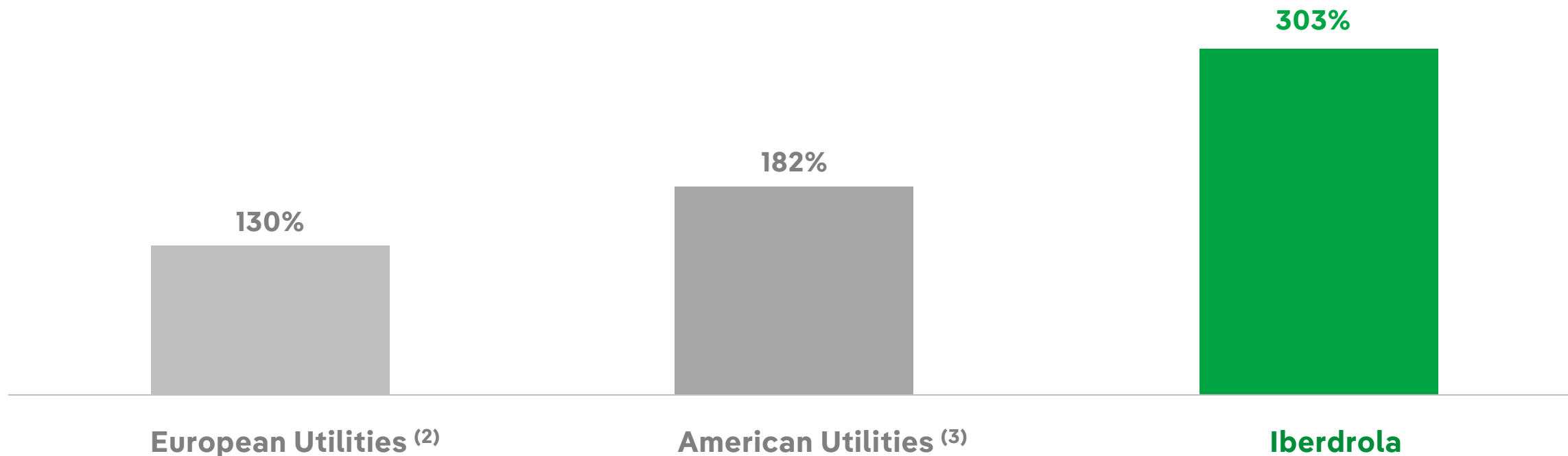
## **...contributing to the security of supply**

- in collaboration with all agents involved and with society as a whole to ensure the availability of local energies

**Focused on the well-being of people and on the preservation of the planet**

# Iberdrola Group: Total Shareholder Return

**Iberdrola Total Shareholder Return<sup>(1)</sup> over the last 10 years exceeds 300%...**



**... based on higher growth than American & European peers**

(1) Total Shareholder Return, including dividend reinvestment

(2) Arithmetic average of European Utilities (Enel, EDP, RWE, Engie, E.ON)

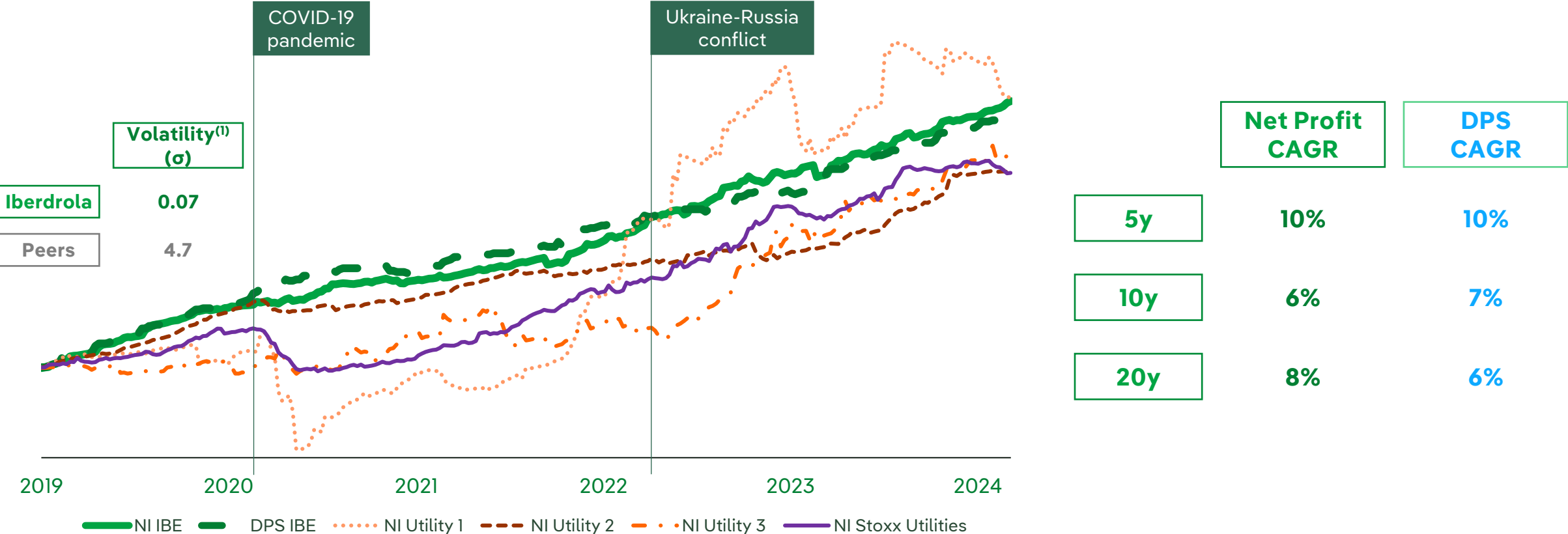
(3) Arithmetic average of American Utilities (NextEra Energy, Southern Co, Duke Energy)



# Iberdrola Group: Track record Net Profit vs guidance



Net Profit growth above peers with lower volatility<sup>(1)</sup> even during uncertain times



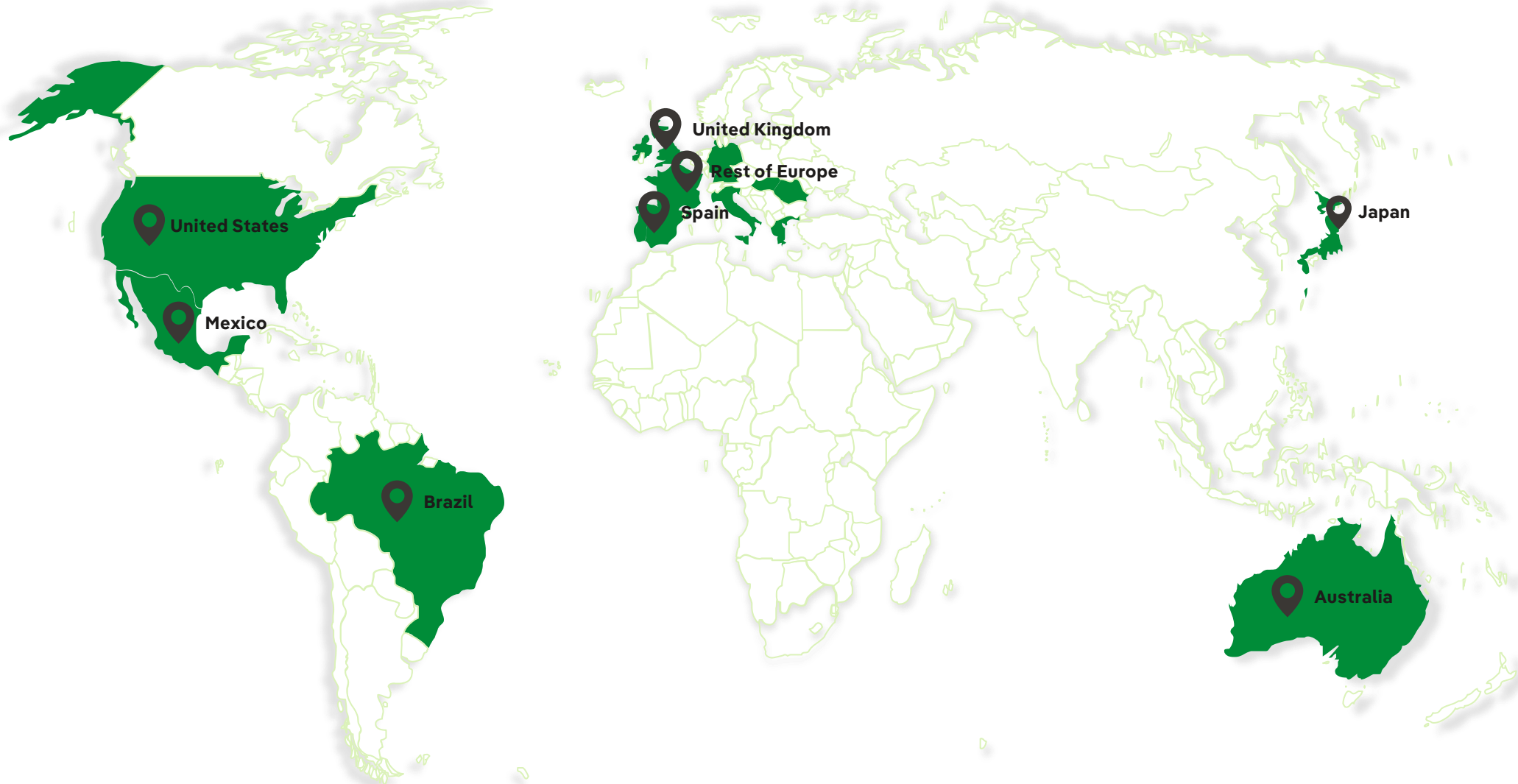
## Shareholder remuneration aligned with Net Profit growth

Source: Bloomberg

(1) Calculated as standard deviation of Net Profit growth during the last 10 years

# Iberdrola Group: Our figures

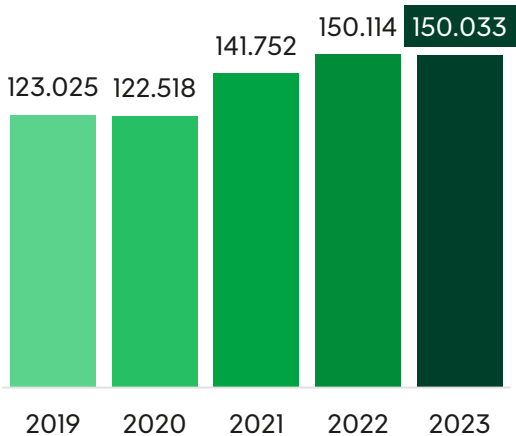
Iberdrola is a global energy leader, a world's leading wind energy producer...



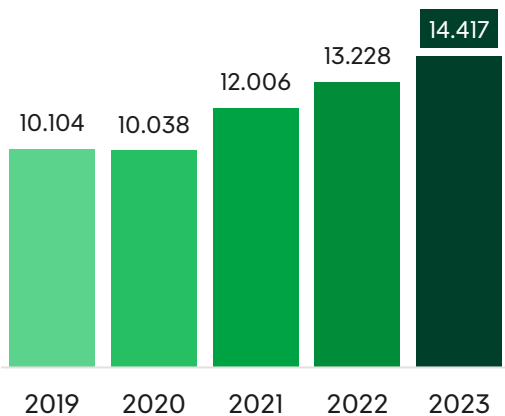


... and one of the world's largest electricity companies by market capitalization, ...

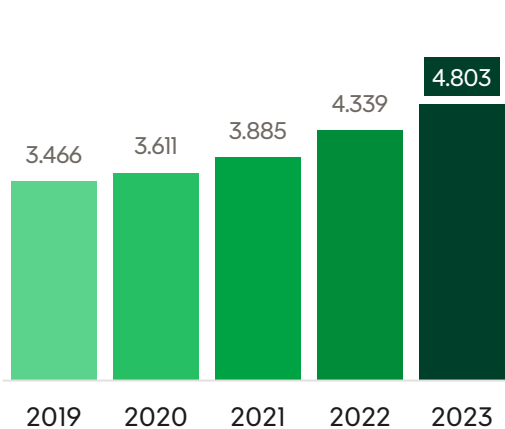
Assets (Eur M)



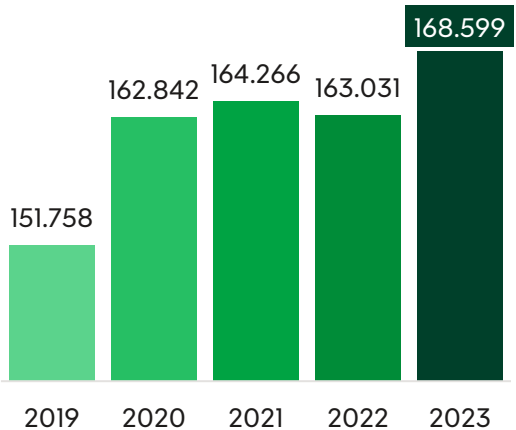
EBITDA (Eur M)



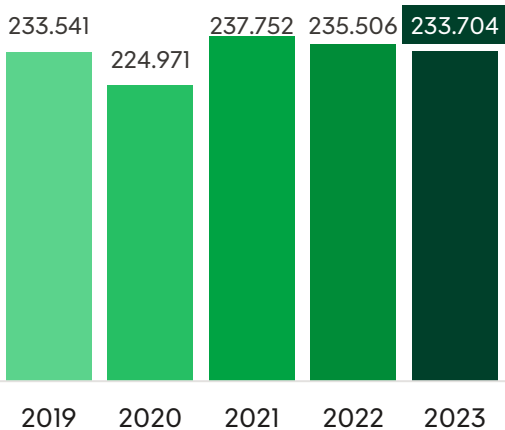
Net Profit (Eur M)



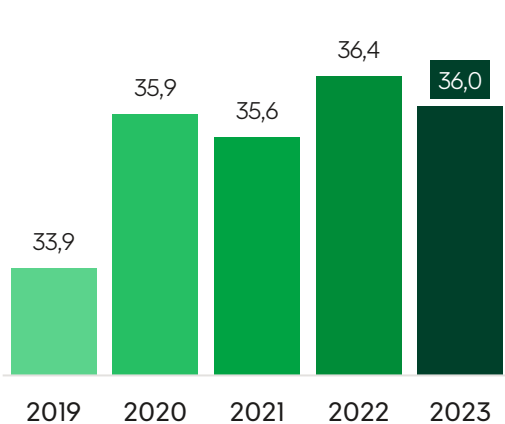
Net Production (GWh)



Distributed Electricity (GWh)



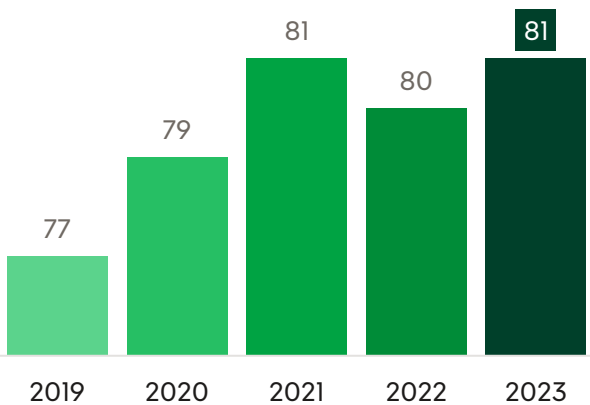
Customers (millions)<sup>(1)</sup>



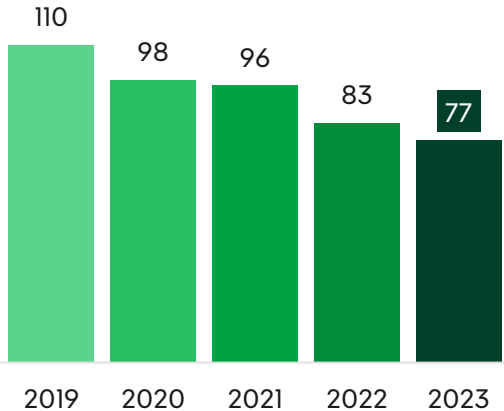
(1) Consumers: for electricity, total number of customers is used where there are areas of electricity distribution and retailing, supply points are used for the other areas. For gas: total number of gas customers is used, except for the United States, where total number of supply points is used. Customers of the IEI electricity and gas segment depend on Iberdrola Clientes Internacional S.A., a subsidiary of the country subholding company Iberdrola España, S.A.

...having anticipated the energy transition to combat climate change and contributing to society

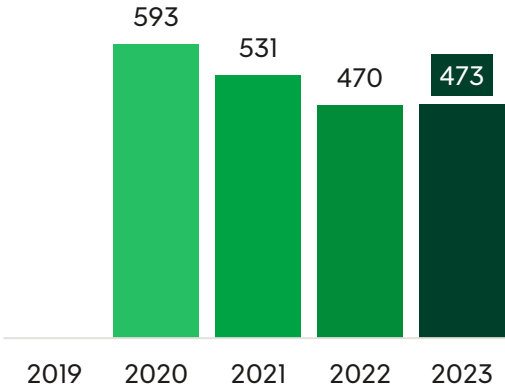
Own emission-free installed capacity (%)



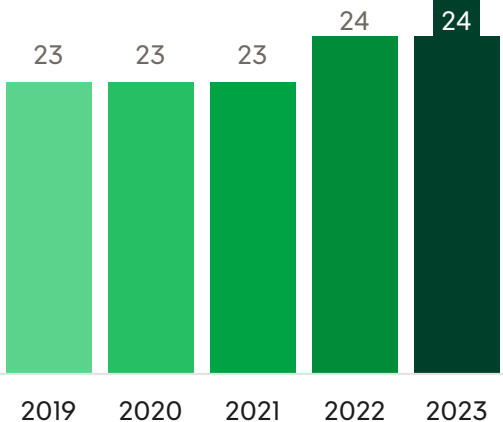
Own specific CO2 emissions (t / GWh)



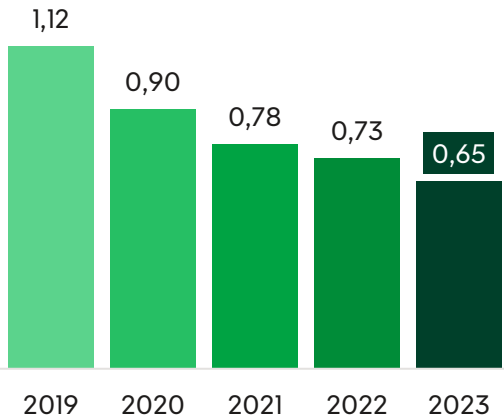
Water use / overall production (m3/GWh)



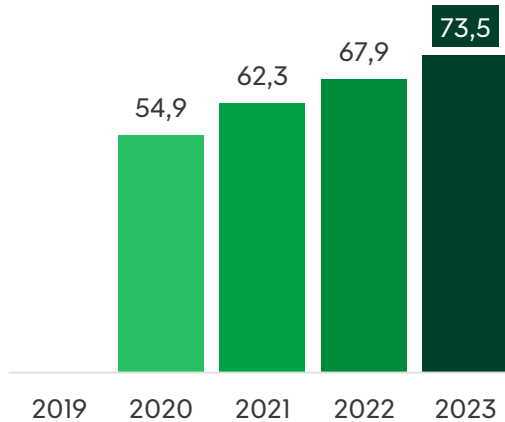
Gender diversity (% women in workforce)



Accident frequency rate<sup>(1)</sup>



Hours of training per employee trained



(1) Rate of recordable work-related injuries = Number of recordable work-related injuries (except first aid) / Number of hours worked x [200,000].



The group's competitive business model creates value in the places where the company operates...

## Key performance indicators 2023



**€11,382 million** gross investment  
**€4,803 million** net profit



**€18,111 million** of purchases from suppliers  
**3,250 MW<sup>(1)</sup>** of renewable capacity installed



**€384 million** of investment in Innovation



**42,276 employees**  
**43% of women** in the Board of Directors



**77 g CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh** emissions  
**81%** own emission-free installed capacity

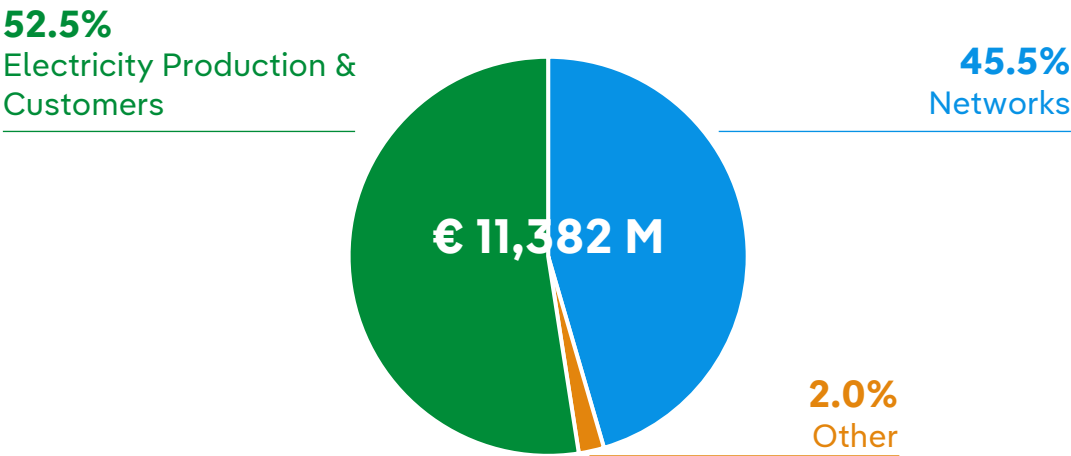


**€52 million** of contributions to society  
**36 million** customers

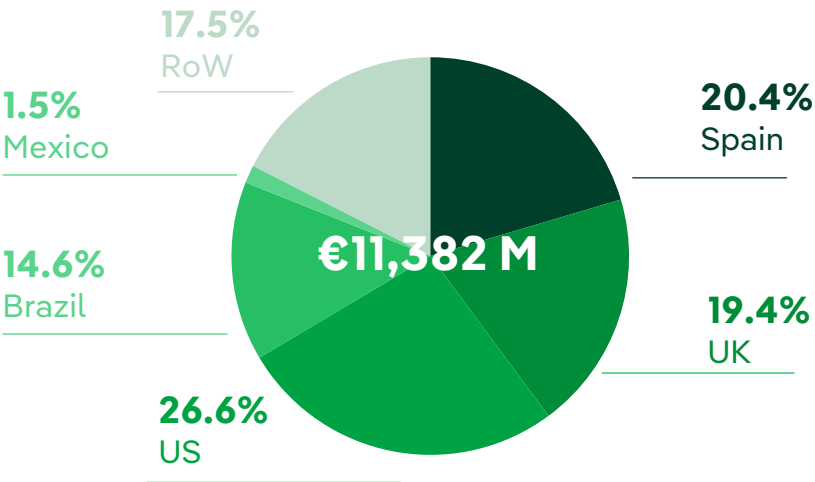
*(1) Total renewable capacity was 42,187MW with ~3,250 MW installed in 2023 after corporate adjustments during 2023, of which 2,873 MW corresponds to projects startup*

...through clean energy generation, smart grids and smart solutions and services to our customers

2023 Gross Investments  
by business



2023 Gross Investments  
by geography



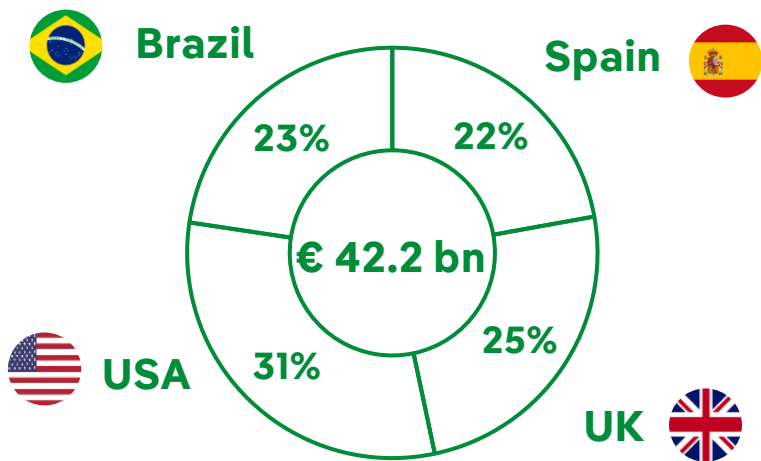
International diversification  
~83% in countries with credit rating  $\geq A^{(1)}$

(1) Under Standard & Poor's categorization



1.3 M Km power lines, over 4,500 substations and 1.6 M transformers to supply over 30 M points

### Asset Base



### Iberdrola Networks business areas

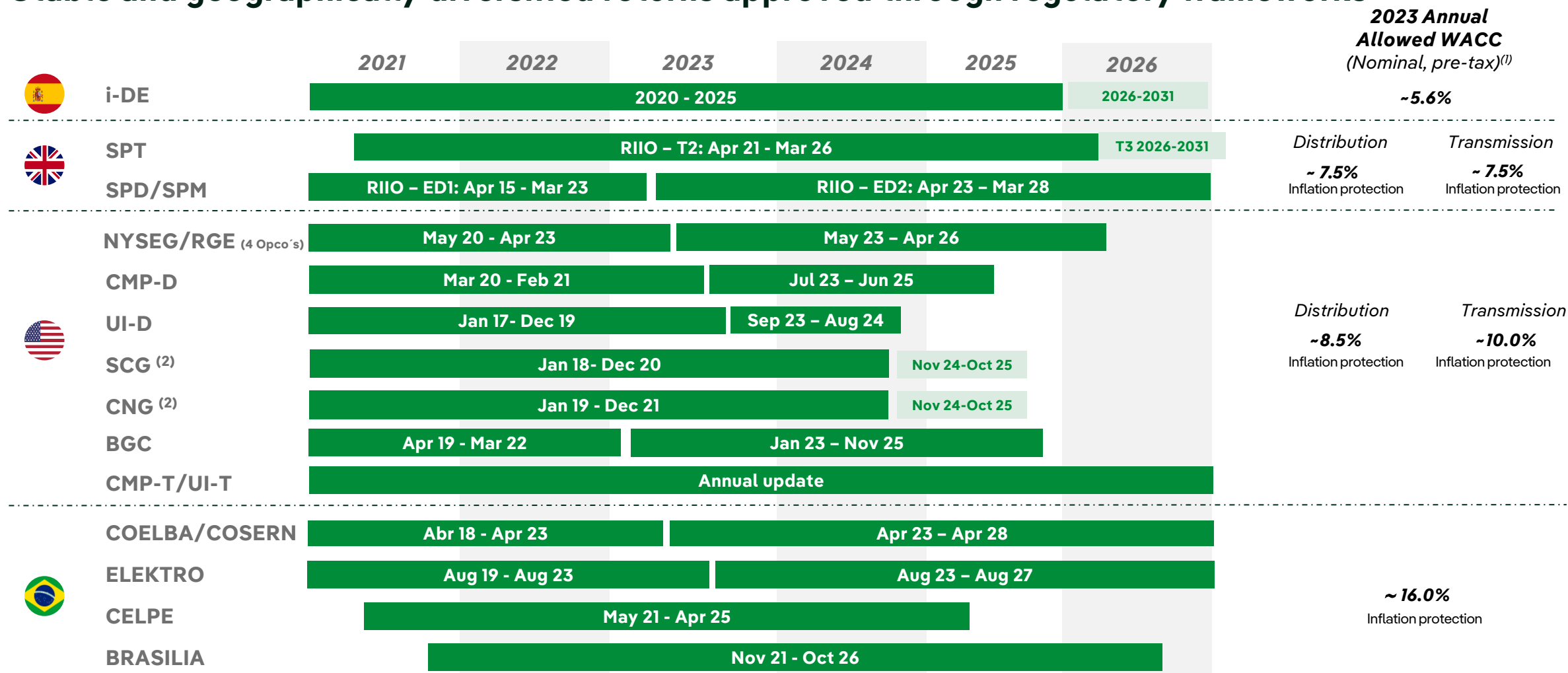
	Spain	UK	USA	Brazil
Transmission - electricity		✓	✓	✓
Distribution - electricity	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distribution - gas			✓	

## Leaders in Smart grids

### Smart meters installed:

- Spain: 11.4 M
- UK: 2.5 M
- US: 1.5 M
- Brazil: 0.59 M

## Stable and geographically diversified returns approved through regulatory frameworks



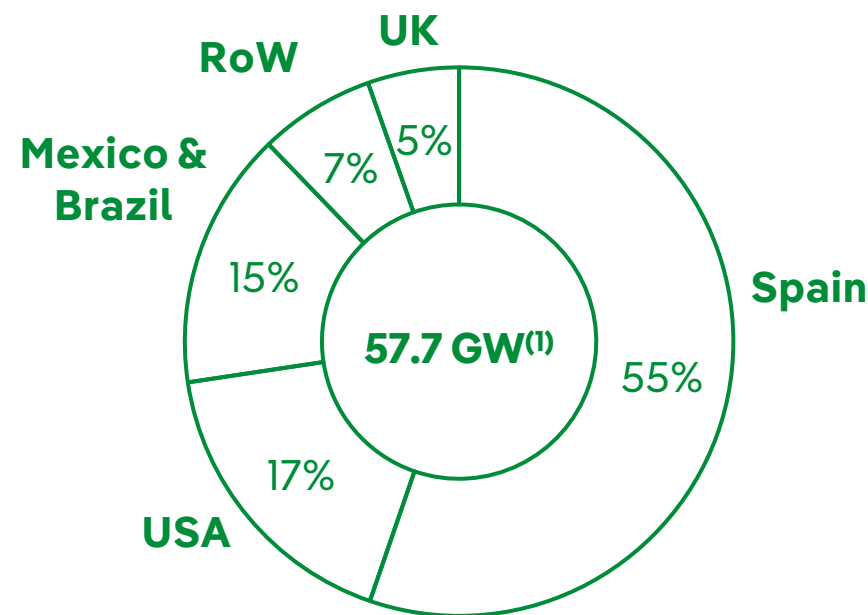
Note: Best estimate of the entry into force of the new rate cases

(1) Nominal WACC pre-tax has been calculated based on each country's specific remuneration framework. Distribution: ESP: 5.6% Nominal WACC pre-tax; UK: 5.5% Real CoE post-tax; USA: Nominal ROE post-tax allowed for each DisCo; BRA: 7.4% Real WACC post-tax. Transmission: UK: 4.7% Real CoE post-tax; USA: 11.1% Nominal ROE post-tax. Inflation (long term): UK: 2%; BR: 3,0%

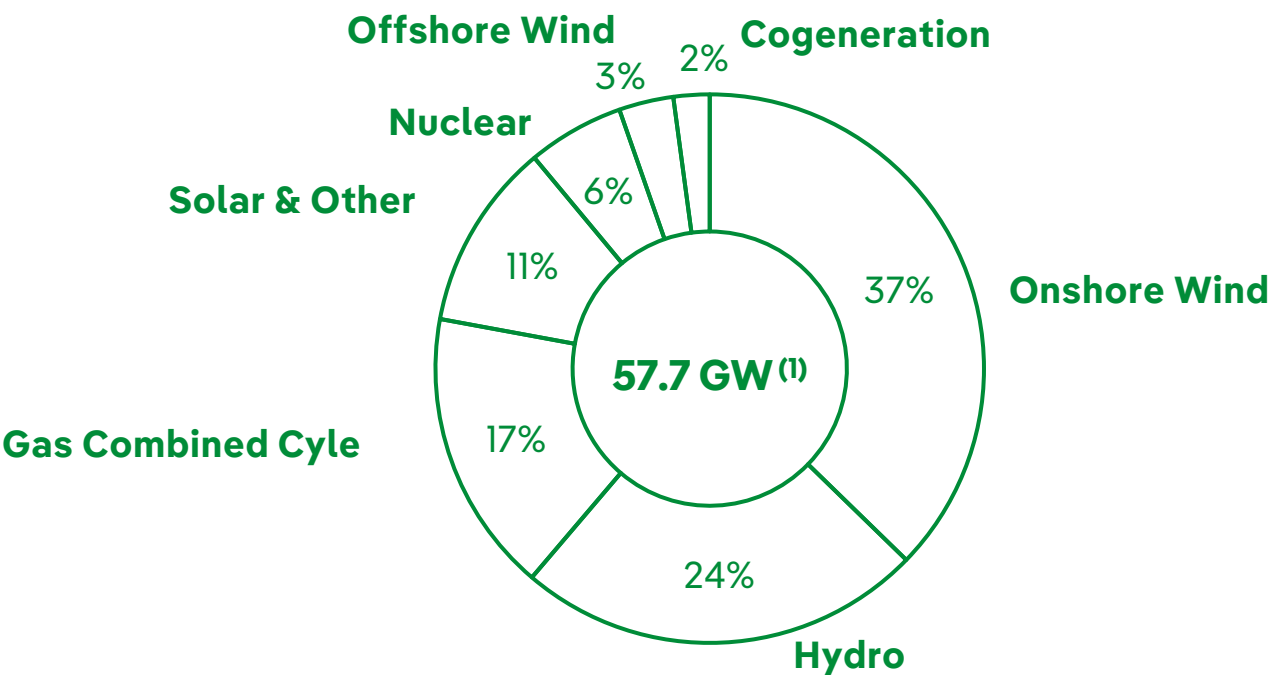
(2) Rates automatically extended

## Leading position in renewables

Capacity by region



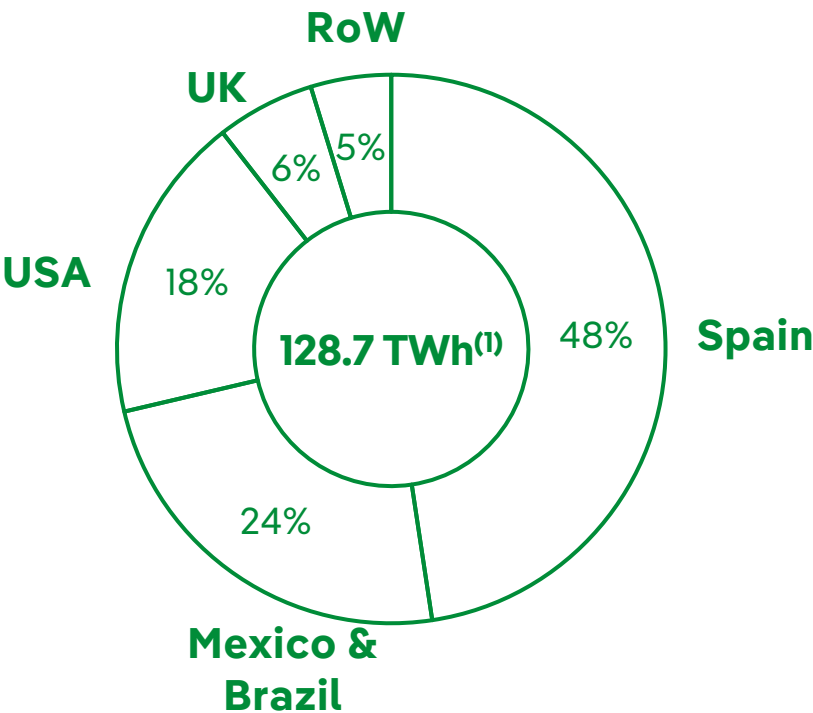
Capacity by technology



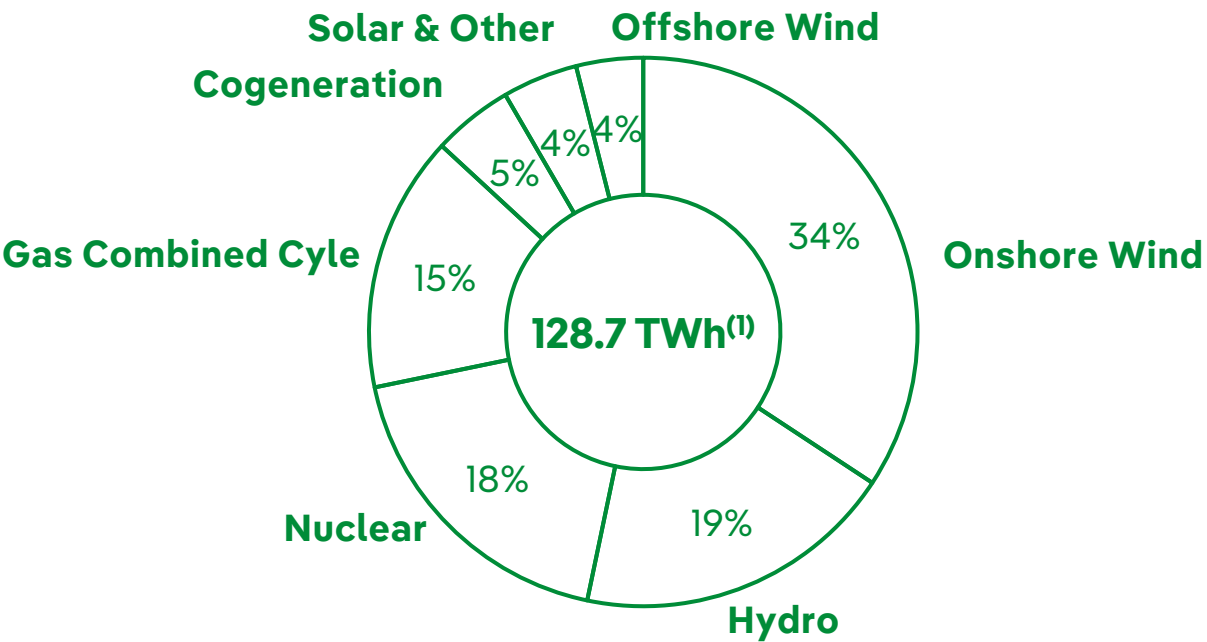
Note: net owned installed capacity. Differences may arise due to rounding  
(1) Including 13 MW of capacity from fuel cells

## Leading position in renewables

Output by region



Output by technology



Note: net owned production. Differences may arise due to rounding  
(1) Including 78 GWh of production from fuel cells



# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers

## Group's total installed capacity

Capacity (MW)	Spain	UK	US	Mexico	Brazil	RoW	Total
<b>Renewables</b>	<b>21,589</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>8,833</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>42,187</b>
Onshore owned	6,550	1,970	8,044	590	1,554	2,072	<b>20,779</b>
Onshore for third parties	-	-	-	103	-	-	<b>103</b>
Offshore	-	908	39	-	-	846	<b>1,793</b>
Hydro	10,826 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	118	-	2,159	-	<b>13,103</b>
Mini-hydro	244	-	-	-	-	-	<b>244</b>
Solar	3,951	19	618	642	149	573	<b>5,953</b>
Batteries	19	104	13	-	-	75	<b>211</b>
<b>Nuclear</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,177</b>
<b>Gas Combined Cycle owned capacity</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>9,291</b>
<b>Gas Combined Cycle capacity for third parties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,043</b>
<b>Cogeneration</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,185</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPACITY</b>	<b>30,807</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>9,673</b>	<b>11,197</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>62,883</b>

Note: Total capacity additions 3,250 MW. Figures reported net of transactions during the period. Differences may arise due to rounding.

(1) Includes capacity/production of Gouveas and Daivoes, hydro assets in Portugal

# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers

## Group's total production

Production (GWh)	Spain	UK	US	Mexico	Brazil	RoW	Total
<b>Renewables</b>	<b>29,462</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>20,169</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>13,568</b>	<b>6,048</b>	<b>79,339</b>
Onshore owned	10,726	3,609	19,019	1,394	4,976	4,366	<b>44,091</b>
Onshore for third parties	-	-	-	210	-	-	<b>210</b>
Offshore	-	3,844	-	-	-	1,229	<b>5,073</b>
Hydro	15,460 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	245	-	8,350	-	<b>24,055</b>
Mini-hydro	402	-	-	-	-	-	<b>402</b>
Solar	2,873	5	833	1,239	243	446	<b>5,639</b>
Batteries	-	-	78	-	-	-	<b>78</b>
<b>Nuclear</b>	<b>23,784</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,784</b>
<b>Gas Combined Cycle owned production</b>	<b>6,452</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12,836</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19,440</b>
<b>Gas Combined Cycle production for third parties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,721</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,721</b>
<b>Cogeneration</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,105</b>
<b>TOTAL PRODUCTION</b>	<b>61,263</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>23,326</b>	<b>56,797</b>	<b>13,653</b>	<b>6,102</b>	<b>168,599</b>

Note: Total capacity additions 3,250 MW. Figures reported net of transactions during the period. Differences may arise due to rounding.

(1) Includes capacity/production of Gouveas and Daivoes, hydro assets in Portugal

# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers



## Conventional Generation

Renewables load factor

Load Factor (%)	Spain	UK	US	Mexico	Brazil	RoW
Onshore owned	19,4%	22,8%	27,3%	30,6%	37,9%	25,7%
Onshore for third parties				23,3%		
Offshore		48,4%				30,9%
Hydro <sup>(1)</sup>	16,5%				30,1%	
Mini-hydro <sup>(1)</sup>	18,4%					
Solar	14,4%	5,9%	17,5%	21,7%	18,6%	13,0%

Average thermal efficiency at generation facilities<sup>(2)</sup>

	Spain		USA		Brazil		Mexico		RoW		Report boundary	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
CCGT	50.72	50.99	N/A	N/A	51.18	42.11	52.07	53.05	N/A	N/A	51.92	52.80
Cogeneration	69.76	69.01	48.55	48.07	N/A	N/A	55.54	58.13	N/A	N/A	56.26	57.91

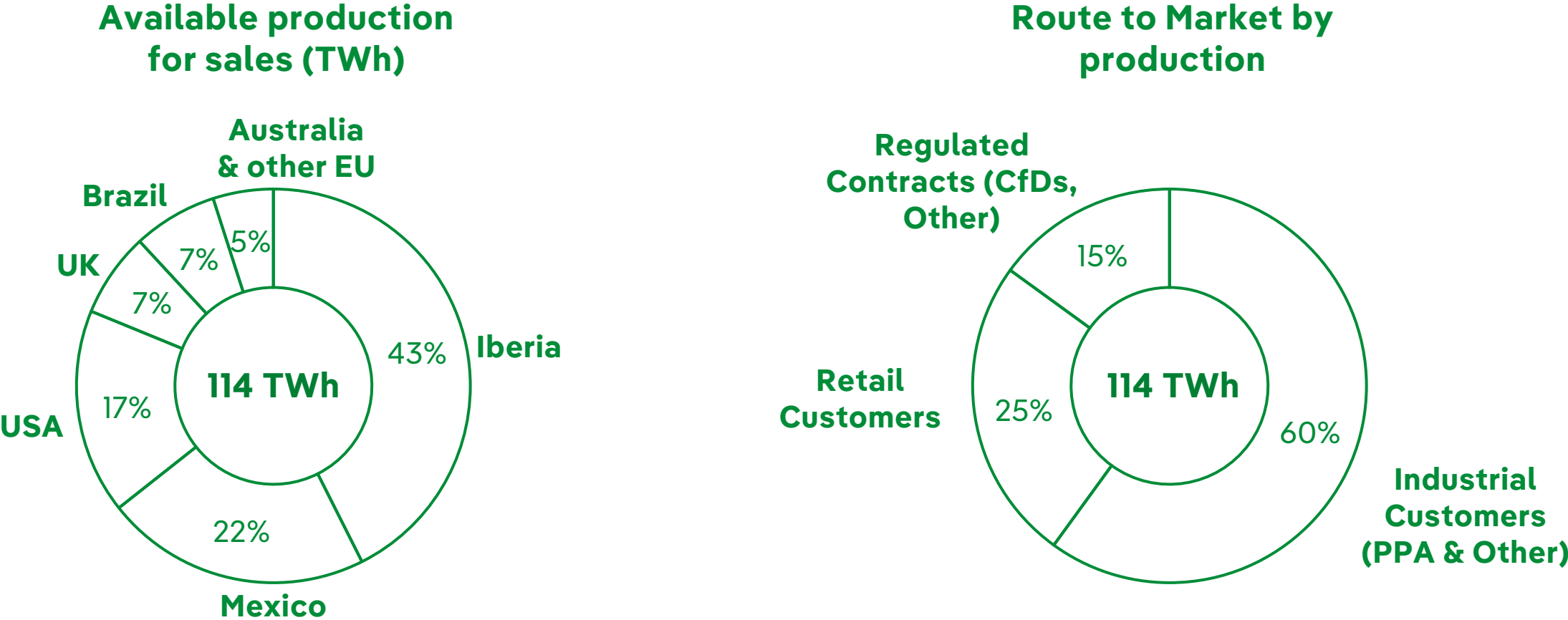
(1) Based on consolidated production and operational capacity

(2) Average of efficiencies weighted by the annual production of each thermal power plant

# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers



Mid and long term secured contracted margins in all regions through diversified route-to-market...



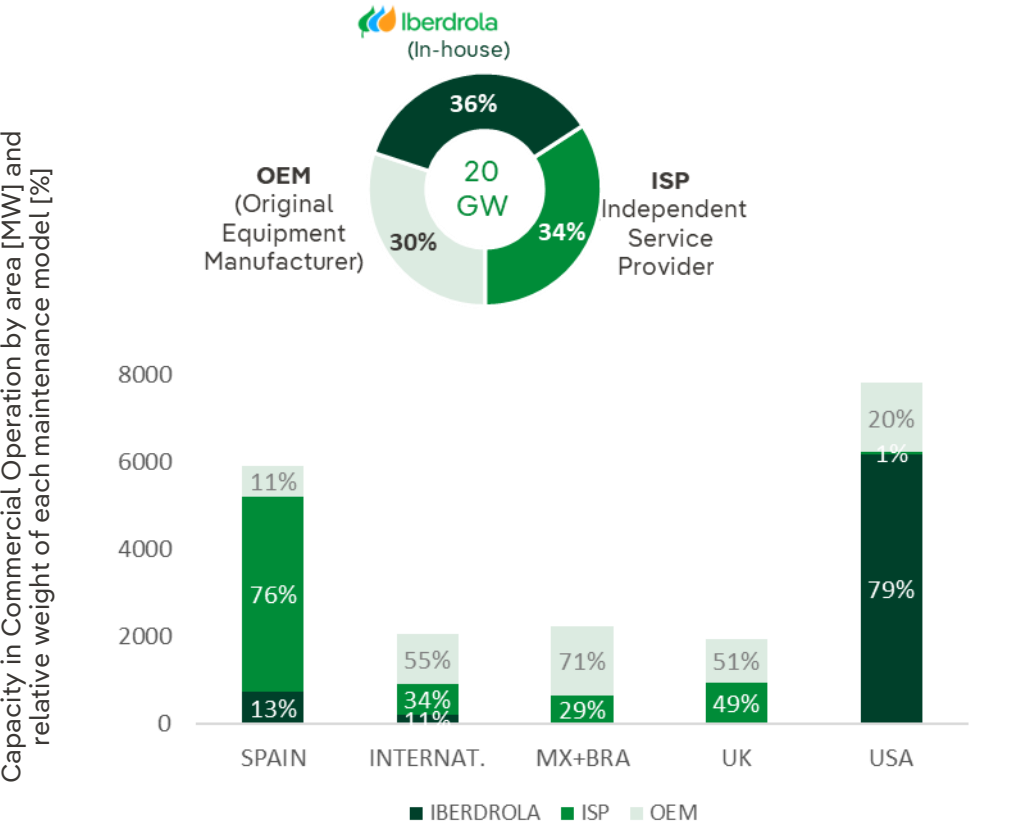
... and in 2023 we reached 114 TWh of contracted revenues with margin secured



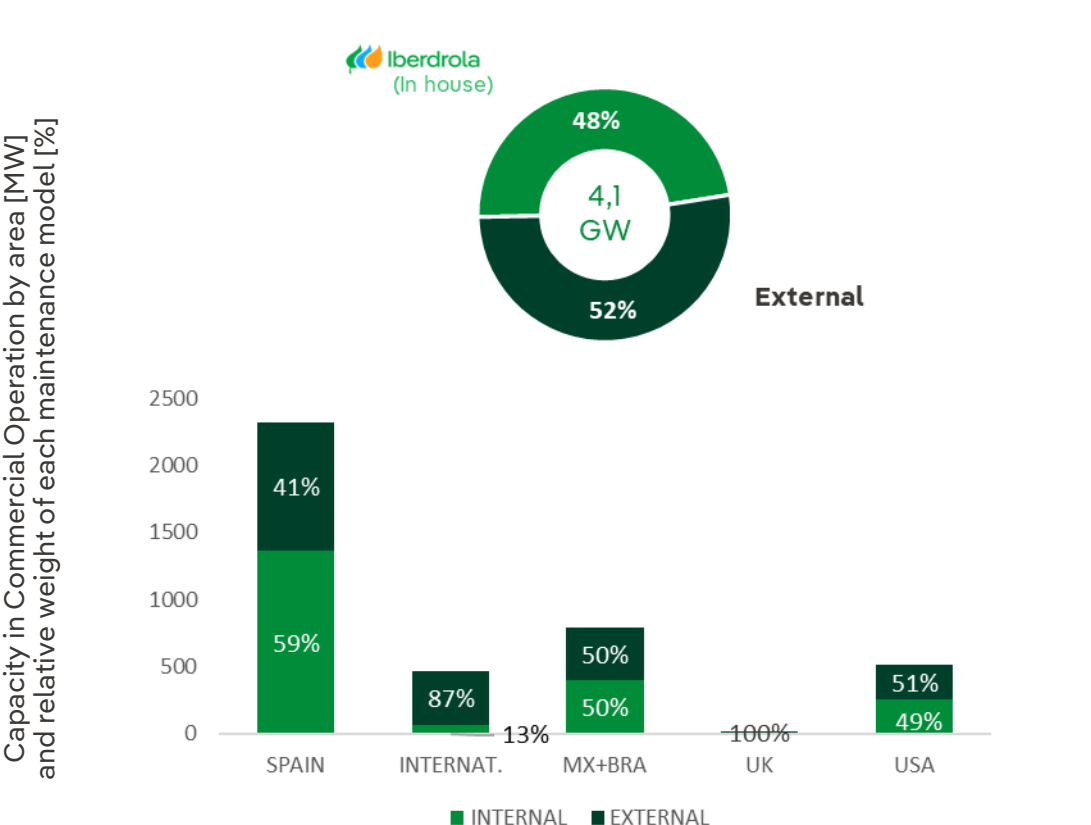
## O&M Management



### WIND



### SOLAR



USA is the region that concentrates more in-house maintenance, while Spain concentrates the maintenance with ISP

Relevant to highlight the new ISP maintenance of the total G8X-G9X fleet in Brazil which provides flexibility

External maintenance model predominates, followed by a tendency to increase internal maintenance as the equipment comes out of warranty

It is worth mentioning the new in-house maintenance of FIMER inverters in Spain (before done by the OEM) providing more autonomy

Note: Excluding capacity not consolidated at EBITDA level

# Electricity Production & Customers: Customers



## Retail & Smart Solutions: Key figures 2023

>30 M services to customers

### MEXICO(\*)

5k services to customers  
14 TWh energy sales

### BRAZIL

695k services to customers  
17 TWh energy sales



### UK

7 M services to customers  
36 TWh energy sales

### SPAIN & CE

22 M services to customers  
82 TWh energy sales

(\*) Excludes energy of CCGT sold to MIP as of 26<sup>th</sup> February 2024

# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers

## Services to customers: >30 M contracts

Thousand contracts

	2023	2022	Var. (%)
<b>Spain &amp; CE</b>	<b>22,474</b>	<b>22,154</b>	<b>1,45%</b>
<b>Liberalised</b>	<b>19,671</b>	<b>19,374</b>	1.53%
Electricity	7,733	8,105	-4.59%
Gas	1,266	1,351	-6.30%
Smart solutions	10,673	9,919	7.60%
<b>Last resort tariff</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>2,780</b>	0.85%
<b>UK</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>0.48%</b>
Electricity	2,680	2,831	-5.36%
Gas	1,829	1,915	-4.50%
Smart Solutions	303	316	-4.15%
Smart Meters	2,479	2,194	13.02%
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.22%</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>53.59%</b>
Electricity	1,42	1,08	30.99%
Smart Solutions	693,70	451,50	53.64%
			<b>1.45%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,464</b>	<b>29,868</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

## Smart Solutions to solve customer needs

- Comprehensive solutions that meet our customer needs
- Strengthen customer relationship with Iberdrola
- Accelerate electrification of demand
- Promote sustainable technologies

### SMART HOME VALUE-ADDED SERVICES

- Reached 11.7M services in the global value-added services portfolio
- Wide offer of added value services and energy management that provide peace of mind and comfort and enable customers to save and optimize their energy consumption.
- Launching of new solutions to drive demand electrification and allow a customized home energy management

### SMART MOBILITY ELECTRIFICATION OF TRANSPORT

- Alliance with more than 10 vehicle manufacturers which cover 60% of EV Sales in Spain
- >14k public charging points and 36k residential in 2023
- Launch of the Iberdrola | BP Pulse joint venture to lead the fast and ultrafast charging infrastructure deployment in Spain and Portugal
- Leading charging solutions for enterprises, more than 1500 charging points in Mercadona supermarkets at the end of 2023.
- Contracts secured for installation of charging infrastructure for +500 buses.

### SMART SOLAR SELF-SUPPLY SOLUTIONS

- Leading self-consumption in Spain (40% market share) and consolidating presence in other countries
- We offer comprehensive solutions for all customers: single-family homes, solar communities, companies and industrial customers.
- Continuing the deployment of solar communities to make self-consumption accessible to all customers neighbours in the vicinity



### SMART CLIMA ELECTRIFICATION OF HEAT

- Promotion of heat electrification and energy rehabilitation in homes
- 500GWh of current consumption for >150k customers
- Development of the business line of integral energy refurbishment of residential buildings
- Integrated turnkey solutions: installation, maintenance and electricity tariffs adapted to each client





## Industrial Solutions driving the electrification of industrial demand



### DATA CENTERS

**Green energy in need of firming**

- ✓ Iberdrola: **>7 TWh** contracted in USA, Spain, Germany, United Kingdom,... and with 1.5 TWh under negotiation
- ✓ Alliances with the **main energy consumers** for Data Centers



### INDUSTRIAL HEATING

**Processes <200°C**

- ✓ **20 current partners:** >4TWh of steam with projects to completely decarbonize their processes
- ✓ Portfolio of an additional 1.5TWh under negotiation



### DISTRICT HEATING

**Areas of high population density and low temperature**

- ✓ **Pioneers in Project Development in Spain: 2 projects underway**
- ✓ **Pipeline of ~40 projects (4TWh)** in the mature pipeline in more than 37 cities

## PPAs: long-term Power Purchase Agreements

- A PPA is a long-term Power Purchase Agreement, with agreed conditions (term, price, amount, etc.) between an energy generator and a consumer that ensures revenue and price stability for the customer.
- In a market with highly volatile prices, PPAs set a price that totally or partially limits this risk.
- Iberdrola group has signed contracts of this type in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Australia, Italy, Germany...



### DEPENDING ON THE POINT OF INJECTION OF ENERGY

#### OFFSITE PPA

Energy produced at a specific location and connected to the grid

#### ONSITE PPA

Energy produced near or on the site of the customer's premises



### DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF DELIVERY

#### PHYSICAL

Bilateral contract for the supply of energy and, for renewable generation, delivery of Renewable Certificates from a specific production plant to the end customer

#### VIRTUAL

Bilateral energy contract that does not provide for the physical delivery of energy from the seller to the customer



### BY FORM OF ENERGY DELIVERY

#### AS GENERATED

The customer consumes the plant's generation

#### BASELOAD

The seller is responsible for converting the generation of the asset into a baseload



# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers

## Flagship projects: Key PPAs<sup>(1)</sup> signed by Iberdrola



### SPAIN



PPA for consumptions of the company in Spain



280 GWh from solar PV Cedillo



Energy from solar PV plant Nuñez de Balboa



### PORTUGAL



PPA for 80 GWh from solar PV plant Velilla



### MEXICO



PPA for 115 GWh/year for consumption of renewable source



PPA for 22 GWh/year for consumption of renewable source



### GERMANY



PPA for 1.1 TWh from offshore wind farms Windanker and Baltic Eagle



PPA for 140 MW from offshore wind farm Windanker



PPA for 114 MW from offshore wind farm Baltic Eagle



PPA for 250 GWh from offshore wind farm Baltic Eagle



PPA for 50 GWh from offshore wind farm Windanker



### BRAZIL



PPA for the production of 149 MW coming from solar PV plant Luzia in Paraíba



### USA



PPA for 240 MW from solar PV plant True North in Falls County, Texas



PPA for 200 MW from wind farm Montague located in Gilliam, Oregon



PPAs for 196 MW from windfarms Coyote Ridge and Tatanka in South Dakota










### AUSTRALIA



PPA for hybrid plant (PV and wind) produced by Port Augusta project with 320 MW in South Australia

## Green Hydrogen: portfolio of projects for the commercialization of energy through green hydrogen...

- ✓ **Iberdrola** has 3 operational / under construction projects
- +**
- ✓ Advanced **H2 project portfolio** ready for investment decisions (Australia, USA, Iberia, Brazil...)
  - ✓ Agreements with **strategic customers** for the sale of the H2
  - ✓ Supply chain **assurance agreements**

Project Portfolio		
Project	Production (tH2/year)	Status
 Puertollano	2,200	In Operation
 Barcelona I	275	In Operation
 Benicarló	150	Under construction
 Cromarty	1,650	Funds awarded
 Whitelee	1,100	Funds awarded
 Metanol Green Meiga	16,500	Funds awarded
 Palos	22,000	EU approval pending fund allocation from Spain
Other (AUS, US, IBE, BR...)	>100,000	Under study

...as long as the price of H2 guarantees profitability, supported by incentives when needed



## Iberdrola supports the development of the full value chain to boost Green H2 and Derivatives



# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers

## Offshore: Projects in operation



Project	WoDS	Wikinger <sup>(2)</sup>	East Anglia 1 <sup>(3)</sup>	St Brieuc
Location	Irish Sea	Baltic Sea	North Sea	St Brieuc Bay, France
Capacity (MW)	194 MW <sup>(1)</sup>	350 MW	714 MW	496 MW
COD	2014	2017	2020	2024
PPA/CfD	Market Price + 2.0 ROC	194€/MWh / 8yrs + 154€/MWh / c.4 yrs	CfD 119.89 £/MWh (real 2012+CPI)/15 yrs	155 €/MWh (real 2012) / 18yrs - indexed
Number of turbines	108 Siemens-Gamesa turbines (3.6 MW)	70 Siemens-Gamesa turbines (5 MW)	102 Siemens-Gamesa turbines (7 MW)	62 Siemens-Gamesa turbines (8 MW)

(1) 50% of total 389 MW. Full consolidation 194 MW. This is a 50/50 joint venture between Scottish Power Renewables and Ørsted.

(2) This is a 51/49 ownership structure with Iberdrola Renewables Deutschland and Energy Infrastructure Partners (EIP)

(3) This is a 60/40 ownership structure with Scottish Power Renewables and Bilbao Offshore Holding Limited (a firm held by Macquarie's Green Investment Group (GIG))

# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers



## Offshore: Projects under construction



Project	Baltic Eagle <sup>(1)</sup>	Vineyard Wind 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	Windanker	East Anglia 3
Location	Baltic Sea	Atlantic Ocean	Baltic Sea	North Sea
Capacity (MW)	476 MW	806 MW	315 MW	1,397 MW
COD	2024	2024	2026	2026
PPA/CFD	PPA	88.77 \$/MWh on average / 20 yrs	PPA	CfD 37.35 £/MWh (real 2012+CPI)/15 yrs +PPA
Number of turbines	50 Vestas turbines (9.5 MW)	62 GE Haliade-X turbines (13 MW)	21 Siemens- Gamesa turbines (15MW)	95 Siemens-Gamesa turbines(14.7MW)
In operation by 2026 ~3,000MW				

(1) This is a 51/49 ownership structure with Iberdrola Renewables Deutschland and Masdar

(2) This is a 50/50 JV with Avangrid and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (CIP). Closed first-ever \$1.2B Tax Equity financing for commercial scale offshore wind project and first funding received; both in 2023

## Offshore: increasing additional growth opportunities for 2028 – 2030...

### Awarded Auctions



**Happo – Noshiro (375 MW):** Awarded all rights for the construction and operation

- 39.9% Iberdrola's stake
- Final Investment Decision in 2025-26
- Producing energy by 2028-29

### Mature Projects



**East Anglia 1N (765 MW) & 2 (960 MW):** fully consented projects creating synergies in the UK Hub



**New England 1 (791 MW) & 2 (1,080 MW):** Participating in New England multistate auction<sup>(1)</sup>

### Seabed rights for additional growth



#### **ScotWind:**

- 5GW floating offshore projects in JV with Shell (50/50)
- 2 GW fixed projects










**Kitty Hawk:** 3.5GW off the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina



**Aurora Green:** obtained preliminary authorization to develop our first offshore wind farm in Australia

# Iberdrola Group: Electricity Production & Customers

...through established support mechanisms

		Country Targets (GW)	Support Mechanisms
	UK	50 GW by 2030	CfD
	Scotland	11 GW by 2030 <sup>(1)</sup>	CfD
	USA	30 GW by 2030	Utility or Corporate PPA
	France	4.6 GW by 2030	CfD
	Germany	30 GW by 2030, 40 GW by 2035	Variable premium/corporate PPA
	Australia	2 GW by 2032, 4 GW by 2035	CfD
	Japan	10 GW by 2030, 30-45 by 2040	FIT but moving to Feed in Premium

<sup>(1)</sup> Updated energy strategy currently being developed

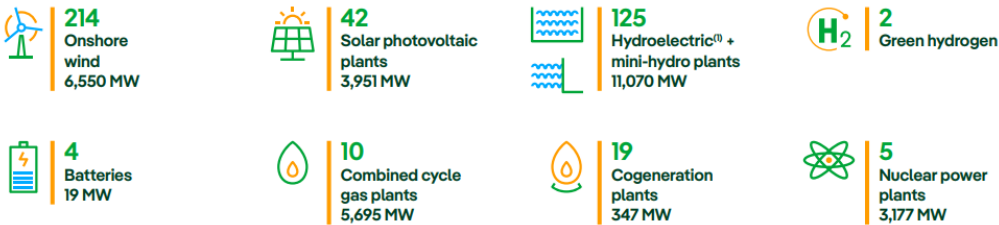
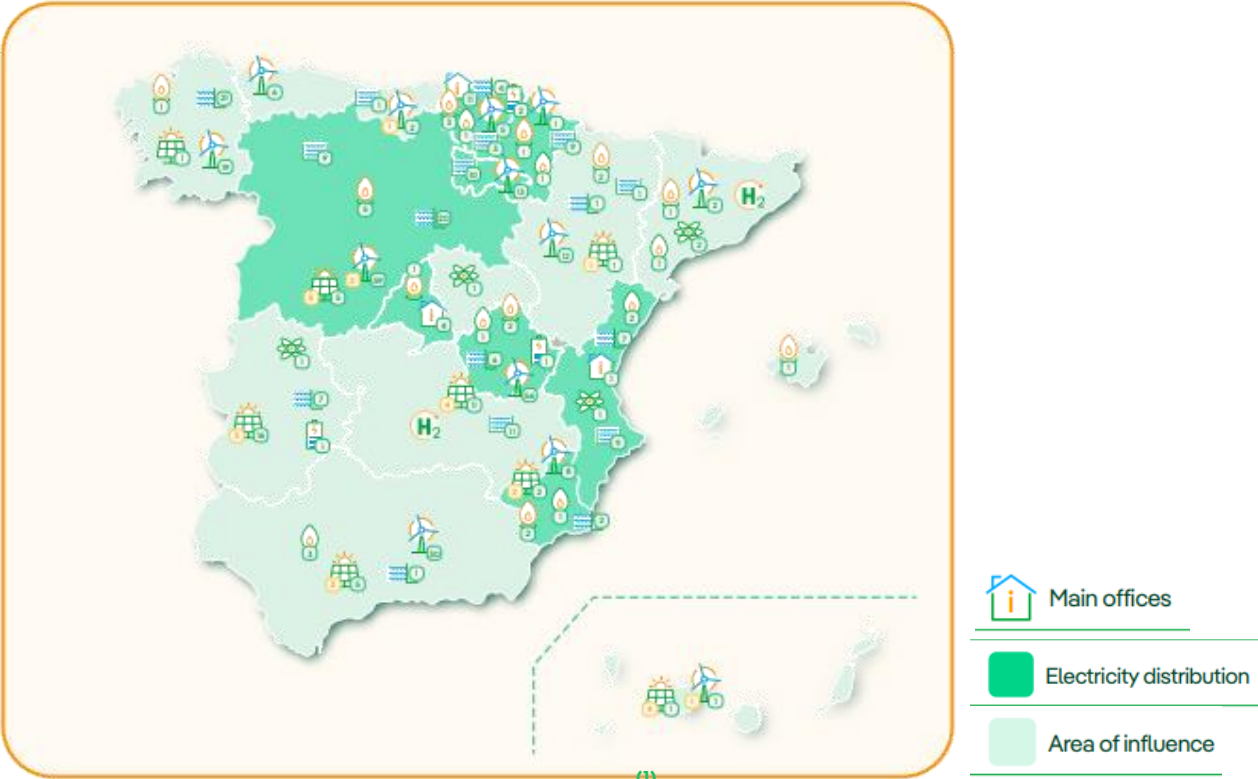
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*All figures as of December 2023, except otherwise stated. Differences may arise due to rounding*



Leading energy company



Projects under construction <sup>(2)</sup>



Installed Capacity (MW)	30,807
Renewable Capacity (MW)	21,589
Net Production (GWh)	61,263
Distributed Energy (GWh)	87,866
Customers (M) <sup>(3)</sup>	11.4
Km of lines	265,337

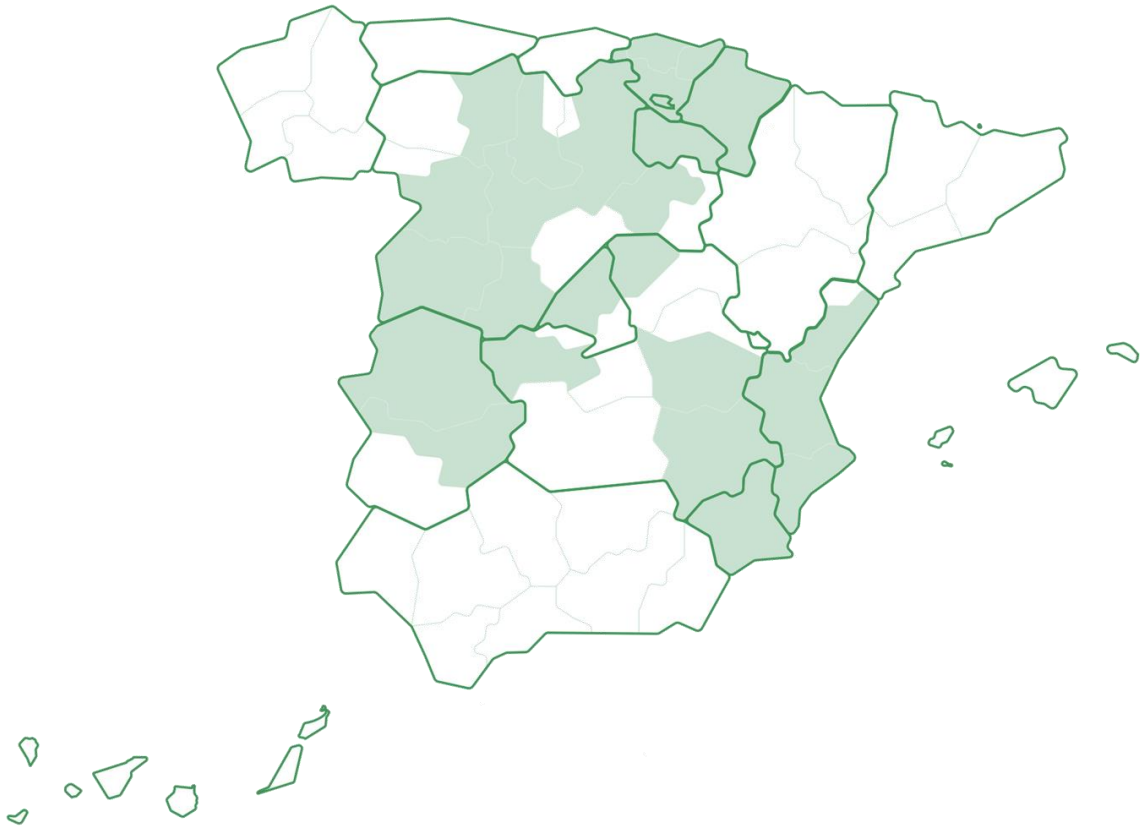
(1) The data on hydroelectric power plants include the Daivoes, Gouvães and Alto Tâmega power plants in Portugal, although they visually appear on the Iberdrola Energía Internacional map

(2) Includes both projects under construction and projects with a positive decision to start construction (positive FID)

(3) Total number of electricity and gas customers.

As of December 2023, ~11.4 M smart meters installed and digitalization of ~100,000 secondary substations

	2023
RAB (Eur Bn)	9.4
Distributed energy (GWh)	87,866
Points of supply (M)	11.4
Kms of lines (M)	265,337



## Distribution: Circular 6/2019 CNMC. Regulatory period: 2020-2025

- **Remuneration calculated by WACC methodology and reviewed every 6 years (regulatory period): 6.003% (before taxes) in 2020 and 5.58% (before taxes) from 2021 onwards.** Until 31 December 2019 the remuneration was linked to 10 Year-Treasury Bond, adding 200 bps on top of it, and reaching 6.5% of financial remuneration rate.
- **The remuneration has four components:**
  - i. **Remuneration of net regulatory asset value (CAPEX):** It maintains the regulatory asset (RAV) of investments made until 2018.
    - Remuneration of **existing assets on 31 December 2014** calculated according to Royal Decree 1048/2013 (Standard Costs (SC) are the reference for calculating regulatory assets):
      - Standard Costs corrected by a coefficient per company
      - Ceded assets are subtracted (assets prior to 1998 are estimated)
      - Assets are remunerated during their regulatory useful life (depending on accountability by company)
    - **Assets in operation since 1 January 2015 until 31 December 2018**
      - Standard Costs for those assets with standard costs while audited costs for the remaining
      - Assets are remunerated during their useful life (40 years for network assets and 12 for control systems)
    - **New assets in operation since 1 January 2019:** audited cost per installation
  - ii. **Remuneration of Manageable Component (OPEX):**
    - **O&M and “Other assets investments”** (systems not associated with digitalization, machinery, vehicles, buildings and tools): This term evolves according to the increase in remuneration for investment in electricity assets and with an adjustment factor, which takes the value of 0.97 per year, with the aim of bringing it closer to the real cost of the companies.
    - **Efficiencies:** companies can retain 100% of the efficiency gains obtained from the OPEX additional to the previous adjustment factor
  - iii. **Other regulated tasks:** reading, contracting, defaults, invoicing, customer service channels, planning and structure... according to Standard Costs and public domain use tax -7% compared to the previous regulatory period
  - iv. **Incentives:**
    - Quality and losses reduction: Each company will have bonuses or penalties, so that the whole is a "zero-sum". In the case of the loss incentive, a 2-year moratorium is proposed to analyse a possible zoning of the networks.
    - Fight against fraud: according to detected fraud. Eliminated from 2022 onwards
  - iv. **Annual maximum investment limit established by Government:** Royal Decree 1048/2013 limits the annual volume of investment in the electricity distribution network to 0.13% of Spain's GDP (Iberdrola's market share is c.31,5% as of 2022 and the PIB considered for the calculation is 1,312 M Eur, see source [here](#))

Resolution 21 December 2023 CNMC - Global Ratios Index 2024

- The Global Ratios Index is used to assess the **level of indebttness** and the economic-financial capacity of the companies that carry out regulated activities and their recommended ranges. In this sense, the principle of financial prudence is materialized in an economic penalty for those licensees that present a **Global Ratio Index value lower than 0.90**.
- The value of the Global Ratio Index (RGR) is calculated from the values obtained for the **5 financial ratios** defined in the Order “Comunicación 1/2019, de 23 de octubre” according to a defined formula contained in the aforementioned Order.
- The resolution of 21<sup>st</sup> December 2023 establishes the value of the **2024 global ratio index** and the penalty related to the financial prudence of companies that carry out the activities of transmission and distribution of electricity and the activities of transmission, regasification, underground storage and distribution of natural gas.
- The formula to calculate the index is the following:

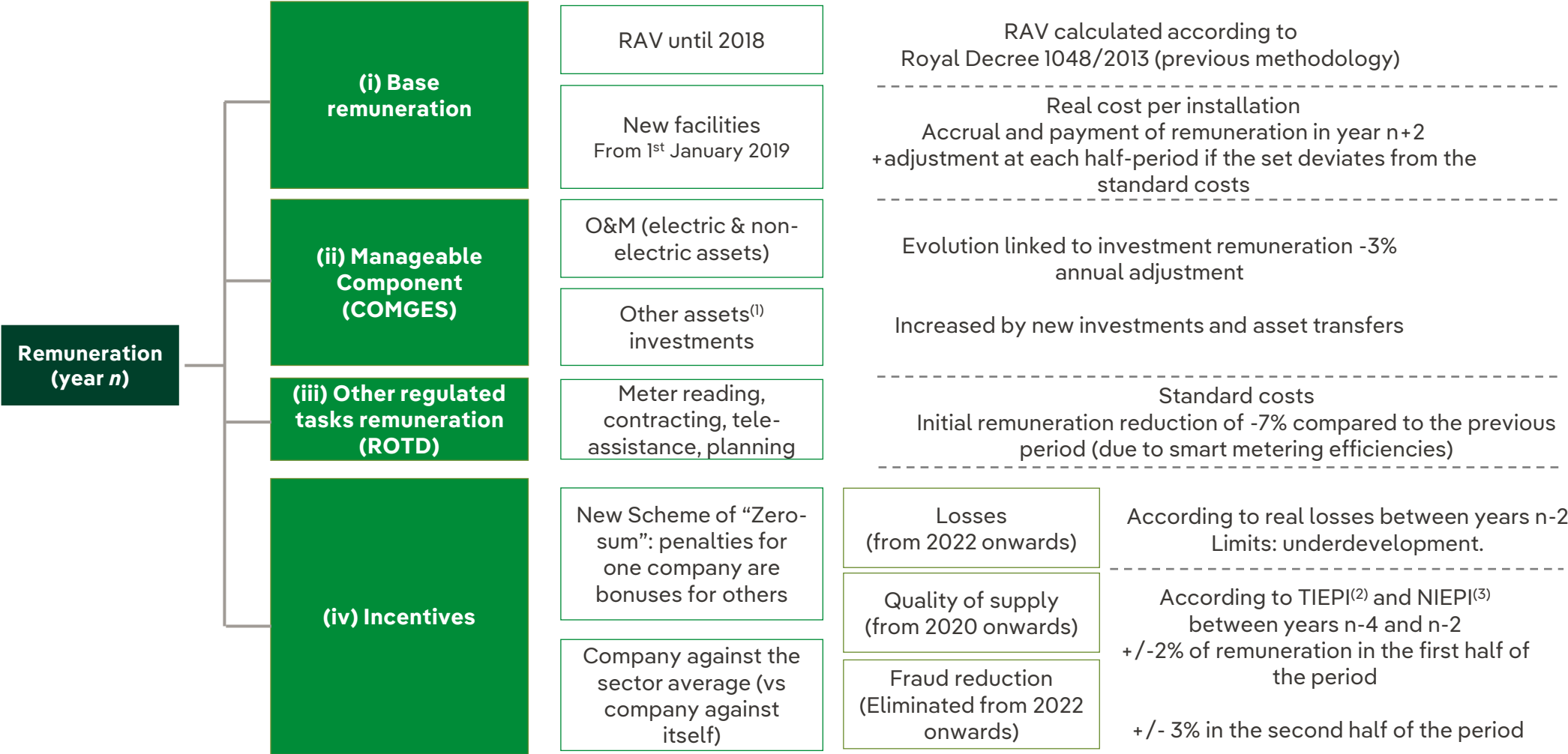
$$IGR = 0,1 \times R1 + 0,05 \times R2 + 0,3 \times R3 + 0,2 \times R4 + 0,35 \times R5$$

where *Ri* will be 1 when the ratio calculated for the company is within the recommended range as established in chapter 5 of the order “Comunicación 1/2019”, and *Ri* will be 0 when the aforementioned ratio is out of the recommended range
- The ratio per company is in the following table:

Empresas por actividad principal	Ratio 1	R1	Ratio 2	R2	Ratio 3	R3	Ratio 4	R4	Ratio 5	R5	IGR2024
<i>Transporte de energía eléctrica</i>											
Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U.	59%	1	12,3	1	≤70%	1	4,2	1	5,9	1	1
<i>Distribución de energía eléctrica</i>											
i-DE Redes Eléctricas Inteligentes, S.A.U.	50%	1	24,7	1	≤70%	1	3,8	1	5,8	1	1
UFD Distribución Electricidad, S.A	60%	1	7,8	1	≤70%	1	3,7	1	5,1	1	1
Viesgo Distribución Eléctrica, S.L	47%	1	5,5	1	≤70%	1	2,6	1	4,9	1	1
Hidrocantábrico Distribución Eléctrica, S.A.U.	46%	1	43,1	1	≤70%	1	3,2	1	3,9	1	1
E-Distribución Redes Digitales, S.L.U.	41%	1	11,9	1	≤70%	1	2,8	1	7	1	1
Barras Eléctricas Galaico-Asturianas, S.A	32%	1	52,7	1	≤70%	1	1,9	1	2,6	1	1

Source: Resolution 21st December 2023 available at [https://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2024-73](https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2024-73)

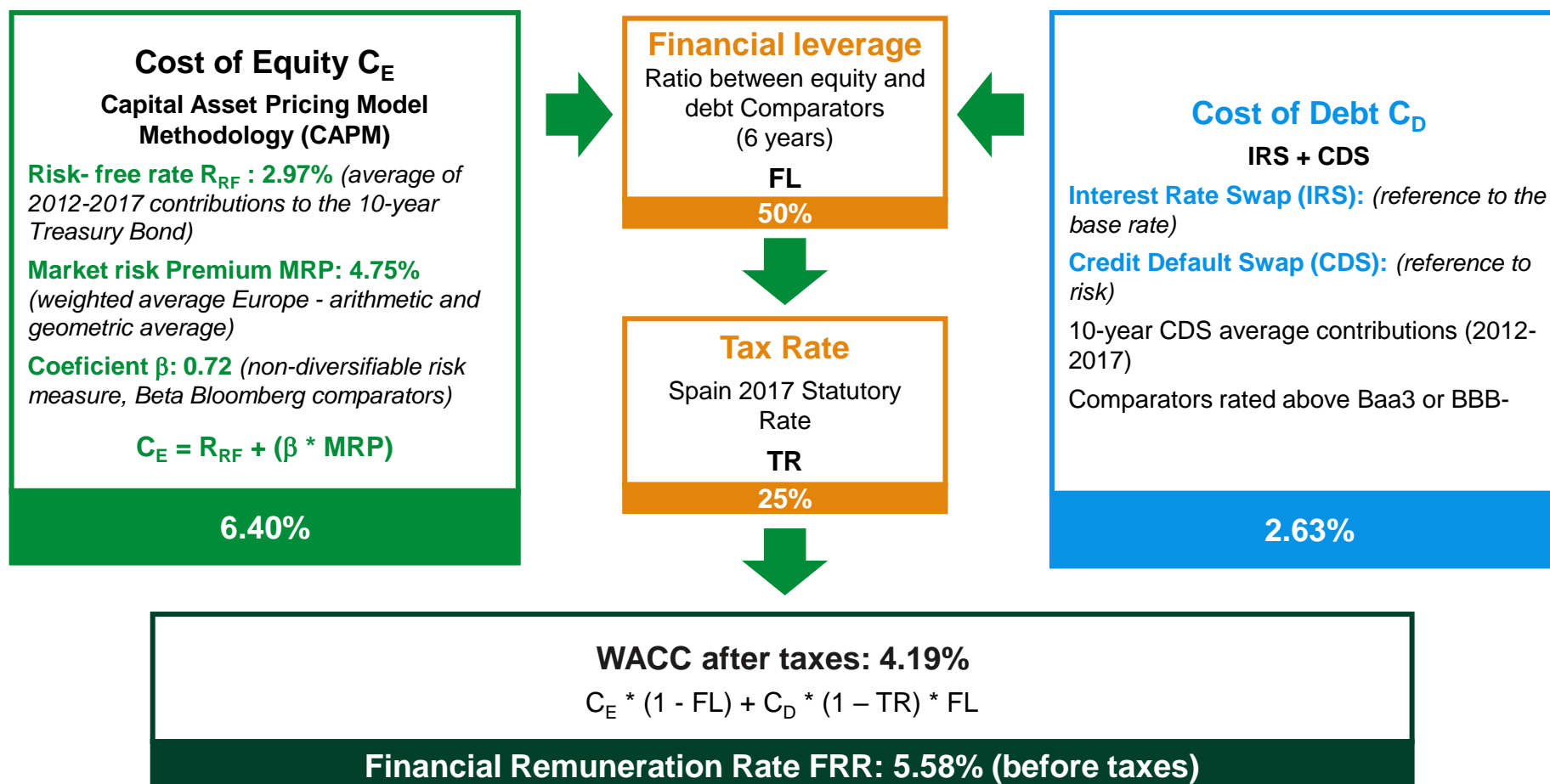
Distribution: Circular 6/2019 CNMC. Regulatory period: 2020-2025



(1) **Other assets** include systems and communications not associated with digitalization, machinery, furniture, vehicles, buildings and tools  
(2) **TIEPI**: Equivalent interruption time of the installed power at medium voltage  
(3) **NIEPI**: Equivalent number of interruptions of the installed power at medium voltage  
**Note:** You can find the last reference available for COMGES, ROTD and incentives [here](#)

## Distribution: Circular 2/2019 CNMC. Financial Remuneration Rate for the period 2020-25 (WACC Methodology)

### Calculation method for base remuneration





## Renewables

Onshore Wind	
Year of Installation	MW <sup>(1)</sup>
1998	21
1999	36
2000	323
2001	308
2002	471
2003	552
2004	1.019
2005	424
2006	296
2007	683
2008	289
2009	553
2010	269
2011	130
2012	332
2018	18
2019	281
2020	287
2021	-168
2022	86
2023	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,550</b>

Hydro	
Region	Total MW
Mediterranean Basin	2,313
Duero Basin	3,530
Sil Basin	1,582
Tajo Basin	2,243
Portugal	1,158
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,826<sup>(2)</sup></b>

Mini-hydro	
	Total MW <sup>(3)</sup>
Mini-hydro	244

Batteries			
Project	Region	MW	Year of Installation
C. Arañuelo III BESS	Cáceres	3	2021
Puertollano BESS	Ciudad Real	5	2021
Abadiño	Vizcaya	6	2021
Urkilla	Álava	5	2022
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	

Note: Net figure of new installed capacity minus asset rotation

(1) 258 MW consolidated through equity method

(2) Out of which ~4,200 MW are pumping hydro

(3) 2 MW of mini-hydro managed by investee companies

## Renewables

### Solar PV (I)

Project	Region	MW	Year of Installation
Núñez de Balboa	Badajoz	500	2019
Andévalo	Huelva	50	2020
Teruel	Teruel	50	2020
Romeral	Cuenca	50	2020
Olmedilla	Cuenca	50	2020
Campo Arañuelo I	Cáceres	50	2020-2021
Campo Arañuelo II	Cáceres	50	2020-2021
Campo Arañuelo III	Cáceres	40	2020-2021
Ceclavín	Cáceres	328	2020-2021
Majada Alta	Cáceres	50	2020-2021
San Antonio	Cáceres	50	2020-2021
Barcience	Toledo	50	2020-2021
Francisco Pizarro	Cáceres	590	2021 - 2023 (Fase III)
Arenales	Cáceres	150	2021
Puertollano	Ciudad Real	100	2021
Revilla-Vallejera	Burgos	50	2021-2022
Almaraz 1	Cáceres	50	2022
Almaraz 2	Cáceres	30	2022
Cornicabra (Guillena)	Sevilla	50	2022-2023
Espliego (Guillena)	Sevilla	44	2022-2023

## Renewables

### Solar PV (II)

Project	Region	MW	Year of Installation
Poleo (Guillena)	Sevilla	50	2022-2023
Cespedera	Cádiz	27	2022-2023
Llanos Pelaos III	Fuerteventura	7	2022-2023
Tagus I	Cáceres	50	2022
Tagus II	Cáceres	50	2022
Tagus III	Cáceres	50	2022-2023
Tagus IV	Cáceres	50	2022
Manantiales I	Guadalajara	30	2022
Valbuena	Guadalajara	49	2022
Villarino	Salamanca	50	2022
Virgen de Areños III	Palencia	50	2022-2023
Peñarrubia	Murcia	50	2023
Balsicas - Sabic	Murcia	100	2023
Fuentes	Guadalajara	50	2023
Velilla	Palencia	309	2023
Cedillo	Cáceres	375	2023
Salinas I	Cuenca	49	2023
Salinas II	Cuenca	49	2023
Salinas III	Cuenca	49	2023
Hyb Ballestas y Casetona	Burgos	74	2023
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,951</b>	

## Conventional generation

Nuclear	Region	Total MW	% IBE	MW attributable to IBE	COD
Almaraz I	Cáceres	1,049	53%	553	1983
Almaraz II	Cáceres	1,044	53%	550	1984
Ascó II	Tarragona	1,027	15%	154	1986
Cofrentes	Valencia	1,092	100%	1,092	1985
Trillo	Guadalajara	1,066	49%	523	1988
Vandellós II	Tarragona	1,087	28%	304	1988
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,365</b>		<b>3,177</b>	

Gas Combined Cycle	Region	Total MW	COD
Castellón III	Castellón	793	2002
Castejón	Navarra	386	2003
Tarragona Power	Tarragona	424	2004
Aceca III	Toledo	392	2005
Arcos I	Cádiz	396	2005
Arcos II	Cádiz	379	2005
Santurce	Vizcaya	403	2005
Arcos III	Cádiz	837	2006
Escombreras	Murcia	831	2006
Castellón IV	Castellón	854	2008
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,695</b>	

## Conventional generation

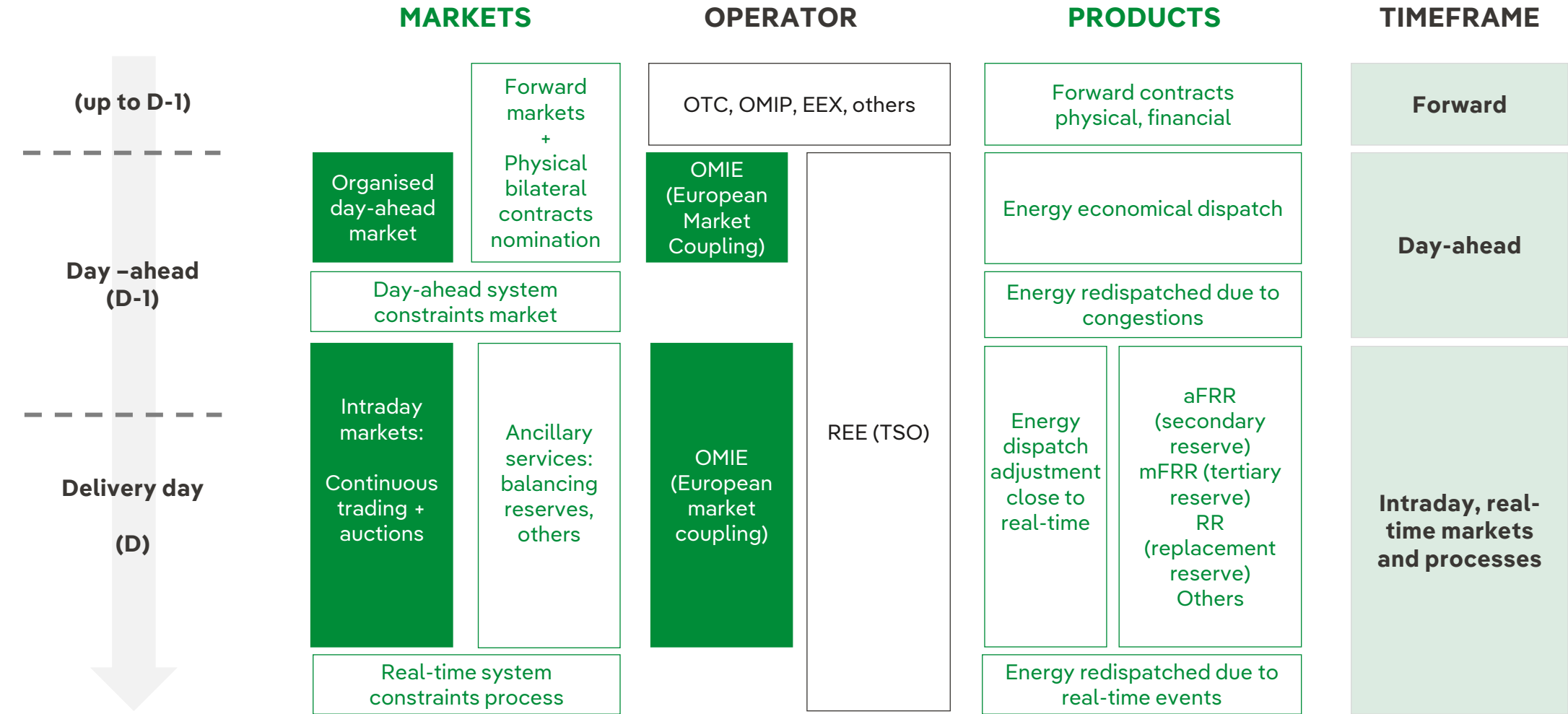
Cogeneration	Region	Total MW	MW attributable to IBE	COD
Energyworks Villarrobledo	Albacete	18	18	1995
Energyworks Carballo	La Coruña	13	13	1998
Peninsular Cogeneración SA	Madrid	39	19	2001
Energyworks Cartagena	Murcia	95	95	2002
Investee companies	n.a.	69	38	1990-2006
Energyworks Michelin (Vitoria, Valladolid y Aranda)	n.a.	126	126	2001-2002
Pig slurry treatment plants (4 plants)	n.a.	37	37	2003-2007
<b>Total</b>		<b>397</b>	<b>347</b>	

## Projects under construction

Project	Type	Region	Total MW	MW installed as of Dec´23	MW pending	Year of Installation
Iglesias	Onshore	Burgos	70.4		70	2025
El Escudo	Onshore	Cantabria	105		105	2025
Finca San Juan	Onshore	Tenerife	18		18	2024-2025
Velilla	Solar	Palencia	350	309	40	2023-2024
Fuendetodos	Solar	Aragon	125		125	2024
Tagus	Solar	Cáceres	380		380	2024
Caparacena	Solar	Andalucía	330		330	2024
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,378</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,068</b>	



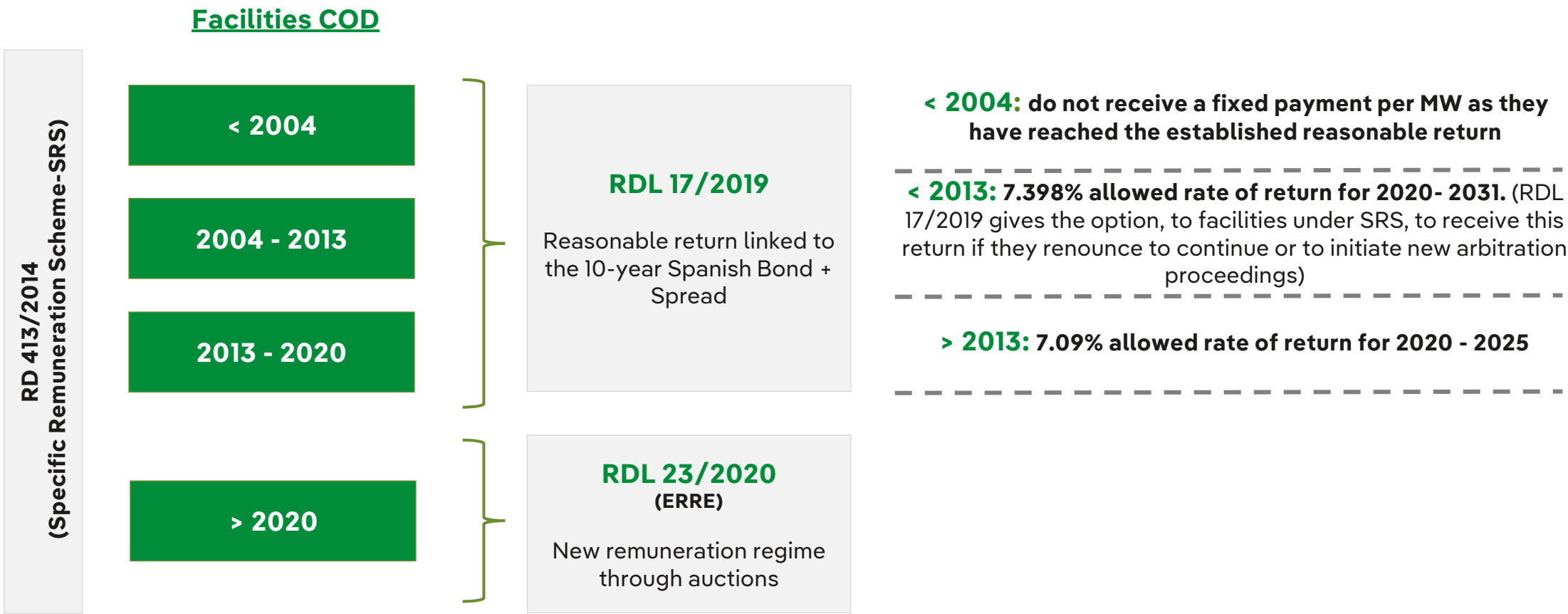
## Basis for remuneration model: Law 24/2013



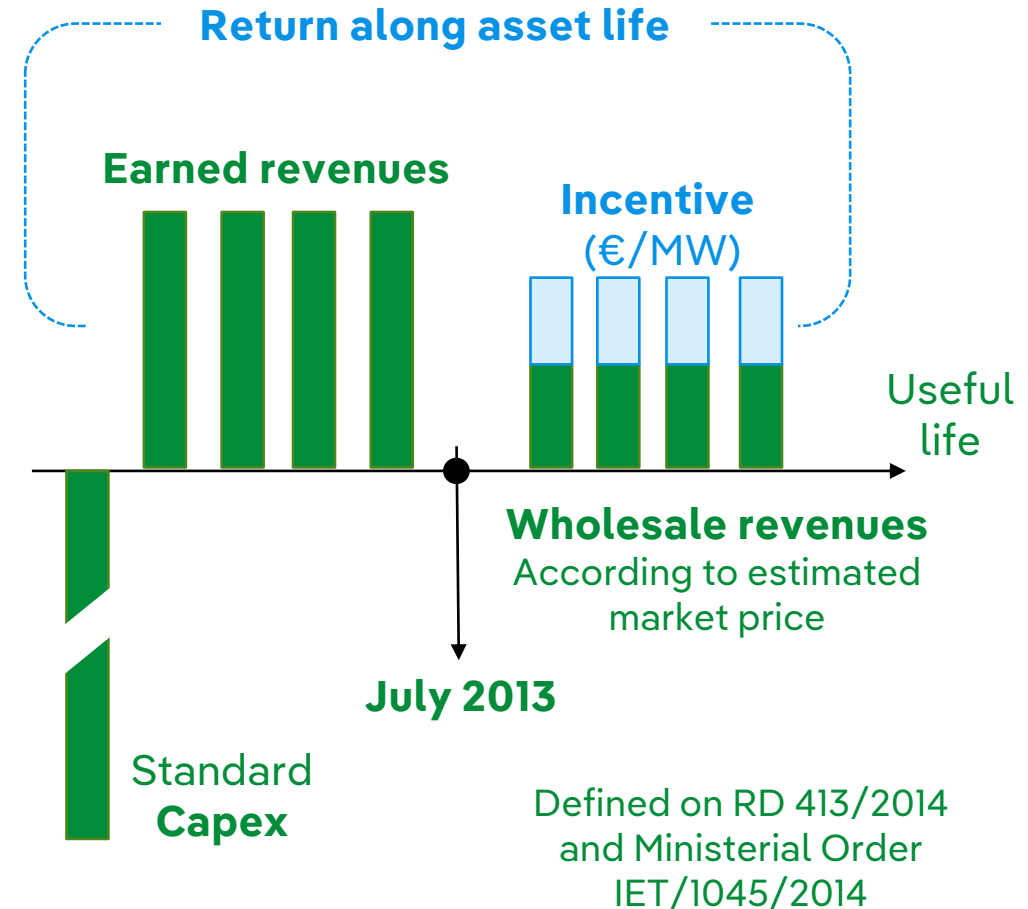
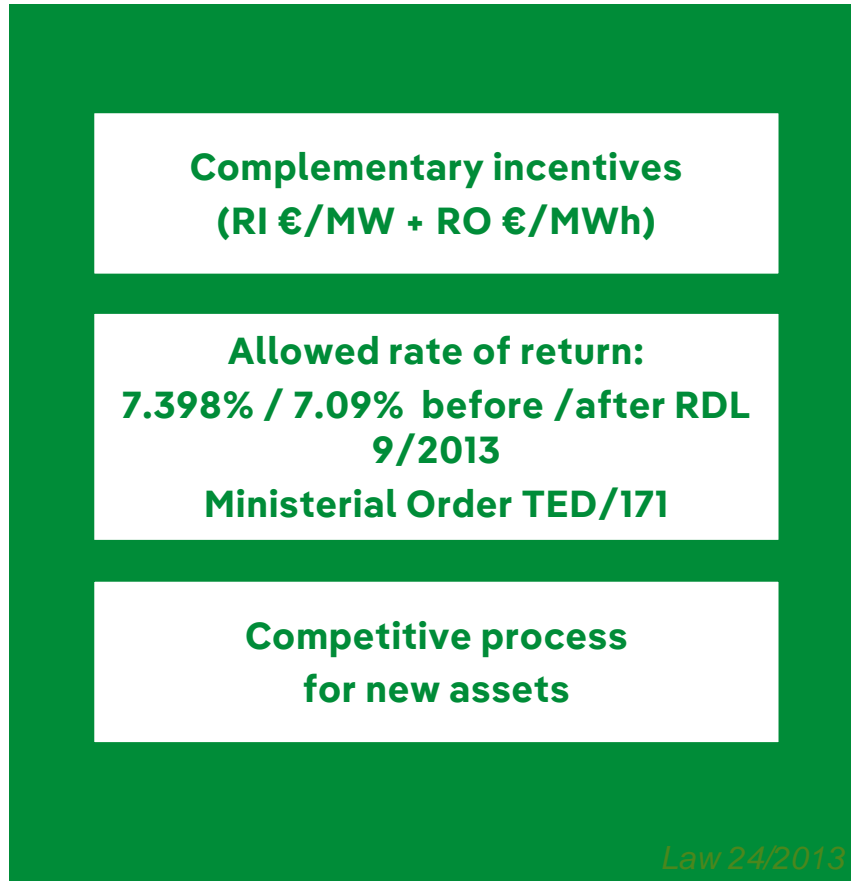
(1) Applicable to all technologies

## Regulatory framework for wind and solar

- One of the possibilities to develop new projects is to adhere to the regulatory framework explained below.
- The Specific Remuneration Scheme (SRS) established by RD 413/2014 is still in force for all renewables. In addition, in parallel, the **New Economic Regime for Renewable Energy (ERRE) through auctions** has been enabled.
- The SRS applies to all facilities installed before RDL 9/2013 and to all subsequent ones that have been awarded this SRS through auctions.



## Renewables, cogeneration and waste: Royal Decree-Laws 9/2013 and 413/2014



## Renewables, cogeneration and waste: Law 24/2013, Royal Decree 413/2014 and Royal Decree Law 17/2019 and Royal Decree Law 6/2022

- **Allowed rate of return (before taxes) of 7.398% until 2031 for facilities in operation before RDL 9/2013. For facilities in operation after RDL 9/2013, allowed rate of return of 7.09% until 2025 following CNMC published WACC methodology**  
For those facilities in operation before RDL 9/2013 with any pending arbitration or judicial proceeding related to the modification of the Remuneration Regime after RD 661/2007, early termination of arbitration or judicial procedure or the waiver of the perception of compensation is a mandatory requirement prior to obtain the 7.398% allowed rate of return until 2031. (*Royal Decree Law 17/2019*)
- **Remuneration based on revenues from market participation, with a specific additional remuneration based in two terms:**
  - **RI:** A term per unit of installed capacity (€/MW) that covers the investment costs of a standard installation that cannot be recovered by the sale of energy. Allowing the installation to achieve a reasonable return defined by the Government.
  - **RO:** A term for operation (€/MWh) that covers the difference between operating costs and the revenues from the market participation of such standard installation. The installation of renewable energies, cogeneration or waste will not receive such remuneration for operation as long as its income from the sale of electricity in the system is higher than its operating costs.
- **Parameter modification:**
  - **Every 6 years** all the parameters could be changed (including reasonable return) for the remaining useful life, except for the useful life and standard value of the initial investment of an installation;
    - Order TED/171/2020 establishes the remuneration parameters to estimate the regulated remuneration of renewables and cogeneration for the 2020-2025 regulatory period. It recognized a higher cost of CO<sub>2</sub>, a higher fuel price (which improves the RO of these plants by 14 €/MWh) and the remuneration for the cost of the System Operator (0.14 €/MWh)
  - **Every 3 years**, and for the rest of the regulatory period, the estimation of revenues from the market will be reviewed, valuing the energy sold at market price based on market price evolution and the forecast for operating hours. **Royal Decree Law 6/2022 establishes an additional exceptional review with effect from January 1, 2022.** The review of parameters scheduled for 31/12/2022 was brought forward to 1/01/2022, dividing the current three-year semi-periodic remuneration period of 2020-2021-2022 into two periods: (1) 2020-2021 and (2) 2022
  - **At least annually**, the values of remuneration for operation will be updated for those technologies whose operating costs depend essentially on the fuel price
  - **From 2023-26 semi-period onwards, the reference price for calculating the remuneration will be a basket of forward, daily and intraday market products prices.** The forward indexation path is: 25% in 2023, 50% in 2024 and 75% from 2025 onwards). Additionally, the adjustment for price deviation in the market will no longer be applied, encouraging facilities to sell on PPA. (**Royal Decree Law 6/2022 & Royal Decree Law 10/2022**)
  - **The remuneration system is extraordinarily modified for the period 2023-2025 to adapt it to current market prices.** The new methodology (spot January-May 2023 + futures June-Dec 2023) set a price for 2023 109.31€/MWh (previous estimated 208€/MWh), price for 2024 108.86€/MWh (previous estimated 129.66€/MWh) and for 2025 89.37€/MWh (previous estimate 78.19€/MWh) (**Royal Decree Law 5/2023-new methodology for setting estimated prices, Orden TED 741/2023 - remuneration parameters for period 2023-2025**)
  - **Royal Decree Law 8/2023 ( 27<sup>th</sup> December 2023)** the market deviation adjustment for 2024 will consider the minimum value between the 2024 futures basket and the 2024 average daily and intraday market price 2024. Applies to all installations with Rinv. The CNMC will recalculate 2024 RECORE premiums to include the IVPEE.

## New Economic Regime for Renewable Energy (ERRE) through auctions

- **Royal Decree Law 23/2020 (24<sup>th</sup> June 2020) gave the Government the mandate to develop a new remuneration regime**

In addition to the remuneration scheme established in RD-L 9/2013, the Government will develop another remuneration framework based on recognizing a long-term price for energy produced by new electricity production facilities, through auctions.

- **Royal Decree 960/2020 (4<sup>th</sup> November 2020) describes the new support system**

This RD sets up a very flexible system to be concreted in various Ministerial Orders and Call Resolutions:

- **Product to be auctioned:** power (MW), energy (MWh) or a combination of both
- **Variable to offer** participants will bid a long-term price for energy in €/MWh (10-15 years)
- **Awarded price can be corrected** by an exposition to the market price percentage  
[price received (h) = price awarded + % exposition \* (Daily Market Price (h) + Price Awarded)]
- **Pay as bid auction** with a maximum price and a possible risk price
- Participants must **provide guarantees** to participate
- Winners can install more capacity than the amount awarded in the auction

- **Ministerial Order TED/1161**

- An indicative calendar for the next five years is published. Almost 20 GW will be auctioned in the period 2020 – 2025.
- Remuneration parameters are set per technology (min. and max. yearly equivalent hours)
- Auctioned product: installed power (kW)
- Facilities with storage: if they want to participate cannot charge buying electricity from the market.
- Only new facilities can participate (the earliest from start of works or first firm commitment to order equipment).
- Participation guarantees amount 60 €/kW (to be partially released if certain milestones are met)
- 50% of auctioned volume is the maximum quantity to be awarded to one company

- **There will be one Ministerial Order and Call Resolutions for each auction**

- They will establish the volume to be auctioned for each technology. During 2021 and 2022 four auctions have taken place (no auctions celebrated in 2023):
  - 1) January 2021: 3.043 MW awarded at the average price of 24,75 €/MWh
  - 2) October 2021: 3.123 MW awarded at the average price of 30,58 €/MWh
  - 3) October 2022: 177 MW was awarded (520 MW called for). The average price for biomass: 93,1 €/MWh and 53,9 €/MWh for PV.
  - 4) November 2022: 45.5 MW of wind power were awarded (3,300 MW called for) at the average price of 42,8 €/MWh, leaving the bidding deserted for PV sector.
- **Royal Decree Law 8/2023 ( 27th December 2023) modified Royal Decree 960/2020** to include non-economic criteria with a maximum weighting of 30% (art. 48): resilience, environmental sustainability, innovation and socioeconomic criteria.

## Capacity payments

- **Investment incentive: € 10,000/ MW per year for 20 years**
  - For installations built from 1998 to 2015, which did not have any subsidized regime.
  - Received by generation facilities under the ordinary regime of the peninsular system with installed power capacity greater than or equal to 50 MW.
  - Initially it was established as a payment of € 20,000 /MW per year during the first 10 years of the plant life, but it was modified under the Royal Decree-Law 9/2013 that determined the current parameters. Under this new regulation, the remaining number of years entitled to receive this capacity payment were calculated for each installation, doubling the period and reducing the amount to the above mentioned to €10,000. For this reason, the end of the incentive depends on the outstanding years from 2013 onwards. Moreover, the Royal Decree-Law 9/2013 limited the right of awarding the incentive for new plants with Commercial Operation Date up to 1 January 2016.



## Administrative streamlining and simplification measures, which include a mechanism to speed up environmental processing for government projects

- Royal Decree-Law 14/2022 classifies **hybridization with storage** for metering and registration purposes under Type 3. Hydroelectric storage is also promoted by permitting modifications to existing hydroelectric facilities by adding electronic power stages, provided the changes allow for reversible operation of the facility, without the generation technology itself being considered modified and therefore without the need to obtain new access permits.
- Royal Decree-Law 17/2022, establishes **a maximum period of 15 days for the CNMC to prepare the mandatory report for the authorisation of facilities, with silence considered as approval and the possibility of a favorable report without detailed analysis if the project developer has already received another favorable report for the same technology in the last two years.**
- Royal Decree-Law 18/2022 contain the following measures:
  - **More than one facility may be installed in the same cadastral reference.**
  - Direct lines: the obligation to belong to the same business group is waived for renewable production facilities that connect to a consumer.
  - Small power facilities: **exonerates facilities of up to 500 kW (previously 100 kW in Low Voltage) from the Prior Administrative Authorisation and Construction Authorisation.**
  - **Free depreciation for investments in facilities such as self-consumption of electricity and thermal use for own consumption (i.e heat pumps), provided that they use energy from renewable sources and replace facilities that used energy from fossil fuel sources.**
- Royal Decree-Law 20/2022 contain a final set of measures that simplified the procedures for **renewable projects that fall within the competence of the State:**
  - **"New" renewable projects** (that request Administrative Authorization until 12/31/2024) **are subject to an environmental impact assessment procedure. It offers the possibility of issuing a favourable report by the environmental agency instead of being subject to DIA**, except Red Natura, protected areas, marine environment, lines >220 kV and >15 km.
  - **The new projects (that obtain a favourable report) are declared urgent** for reasons of public interest **and a simplified procedure applies to them.**
  - **Additionally, it extends the self-consumption limit** in the proximity of 2,000 metres (previously 1,000 metres), for solar PV installations on roofs, industrial land and artificial structures (new).

## Permitting and grid access processes are modified

### Extension of the deadline for accrediting the obtention of the Construction Authorization

- **Royal Decree-Law 5/2023.** The permitting process is modified to **extend the deadline** of construction authorization (AAc\*) to **additional 6 months** for following projects:
  - Grid permission obtained **between January 2008 and June 2020**: the deadline to obtain the AAC is extended **until 25.01.2024** (previous one until 25.07.2023)
  - Grid permission obtained **between June 2020 and the entry into force of the RDL 5/2023 (30.06.2023)**: the term to meet the milestone is 43 months (previous one 37 months)

(\*AAc: Autorización Administrativa de Construcción)

- **Royal Decree-Law 8/2023.** The permitting process is modified to:
  - extend the deadline of construction authorization (AAc) **to additional 6 months** (25.07.2024 for grid permission **obtained before Royal Decree-Law 23/2020 and after 31.12.2017**)
  - once AAC is achieved, the extension of the AAE up to **8 years (June 25, 2028)** can be requested during 3 months after AAC. The semester in which you commit to obtain AAE must be indicated in the application
  - for offshore and pump hydro and is extended up to 9 years (previous one 7 years)
  - The grid permission process is modified to:
    - ✓ consider new conditions to include a grid node as a contest node (number of applications in the previous 4 years vs. in the previous 2 years). Additional points are introduced in contests for having DIA and not grid permission.
    - ✓ in requests for demand access for self-consumption with generation access permits, it may not be granted for a capacity greater than 50% of the capacity of the generation permission. Grid permission access for demand will expire after 5 years.
    - ✓ include contests for capacity demand requests if more capacity than available is required.
    - ✓ include demand access guarantees 40€ /kW, same as generation access. In case of storage projects, the access guarantee will be 20€/kW.

### Inclusion of certain technologies under the environmental assessment

- **Royal Decree 455/2023** modifies environmental process authorization in order to include the following technologies under the environmental process:
  - Ordinary Environmental Assessment for hydro plants and standalone storage
  - Simplified Environmental Assessment for networks <3km, standalone storage and hybrid storage.

## Royal Decree Law 8/2023, adopting measures to address the economic and social consequences derived from the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, as well as to alleviate the effects of the drought:

- **Reduction mechanism RDL 17/21: It is not extended**, so it ends in December 2023, in accordance with the European market design agreement.
- **IVPEE (*Impuesto sobre el Valor de la Producción de la Energía Eléctrica*) del 7%:** Will be reapplied in 2024, with a reduction of 50% in 1Q and 25% in 2Q.
- **Sales tax on energy companies:** The special tax on energy companies will remain in place in 2024 (with the revenue base of 2023). The RDL introduces a text that talks about the possibility of reducing this tax in 2024 by deducting strategic investments in industrial decarbonization.
- **Pumping concessions:** Pumping concessions are allowed to be extended in the event of repowering.
- **VAT on Electricity:** reduced rate of 10% on electricity (up to 10 kW) throughout 2024 and for natural gas during Q1'24 (until 31/12/2023 it is 5%). After that, it would return to 21%.
- **Electricity tax:** it increases gradually throughout the year until it returns to pre-crisis levels.
- **Social bonus:** The increase in the discounts of the social bonus that they made during the crisis until 30th June. The fee to be paid by financiers is reduced by 80% due to lower expected energy costs and the surplus generated in 2023.
- **Electro-intensive:** They maintain a reduction (80%) of tolls to electro-intensive and the possibility of modifying their contracted power until June 2024.
- **System charges and surplus:** enables the transfer of the necessary part of the surplus from 2023 to 2024 to cover system charges, extending the current charges until they are reviewed throughout the year.
- **Demand access:** economic guarantees and expiration of 5 years are set for applications with voltage equal to or greater than 36 kV for demand access and connection permits and competitions in case of nodes saturated with voltage equal to or greater than 220 kV.
- **Hydrogen backbone network:** Enagás is designated as manager, provisionally and subject to separation of activities.

## Taxes: Law 15/2012 and RDL 8/2023

Value Added Tax	Impuesto Especial sobre la Electricidad (IEE)	Tax on electricity production <sup>(1)</sup>	Nuclear tax	Green cent	Hydro canon <sup>(2)</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% (up to 10 kW) throughout 2024</li> <li>After that, it would return to 21%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.5% during Q1'24 and 3.8% during Q2'24.</li> <li>Then the headline rate of 5.11% returns.</li> <li>Until 31/12/2023 it was 0.5%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7% tax on total revenues</li> <li>It will be phased back in 2024, with a 50% exemption in Q1 and 25% in Q2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spent nuclear fuel (2,190 €/Kg)</li> <li>Nuclear waste (6,000 €/m3 waste)</li> <li>ENRESA tax currently at €7.98/MW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel consumption in power plants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25.5% on total revenues</li> <li>2.5% plants up to 50MW<sup>(3)</sup></li> <li>2.5% pumping<sup>(3)</sup></li> </ul>

## Temporary levy set on revenues: Law 38/2022

- Temporary levy for **companies in the electricity, gas and oil sectors** with main operator status.
- Set at 1.2% of their revenues, on a temporary basis for the years 2023 and 2024.**
- Revenues from **regulated activities and permanent abroad establishments are excluded** from this tax.
- The special tax on energy companies will remain in place in 2024.** Possibility of **deducting strategic investments in industrial decarbonization.**

(1) Suspended for 6 months from 7<sup>th</sup> October 2018 (Q4 2018 and Q1 2019). Additionally, it has been suspended since the Q3 2021 until Q4 2023

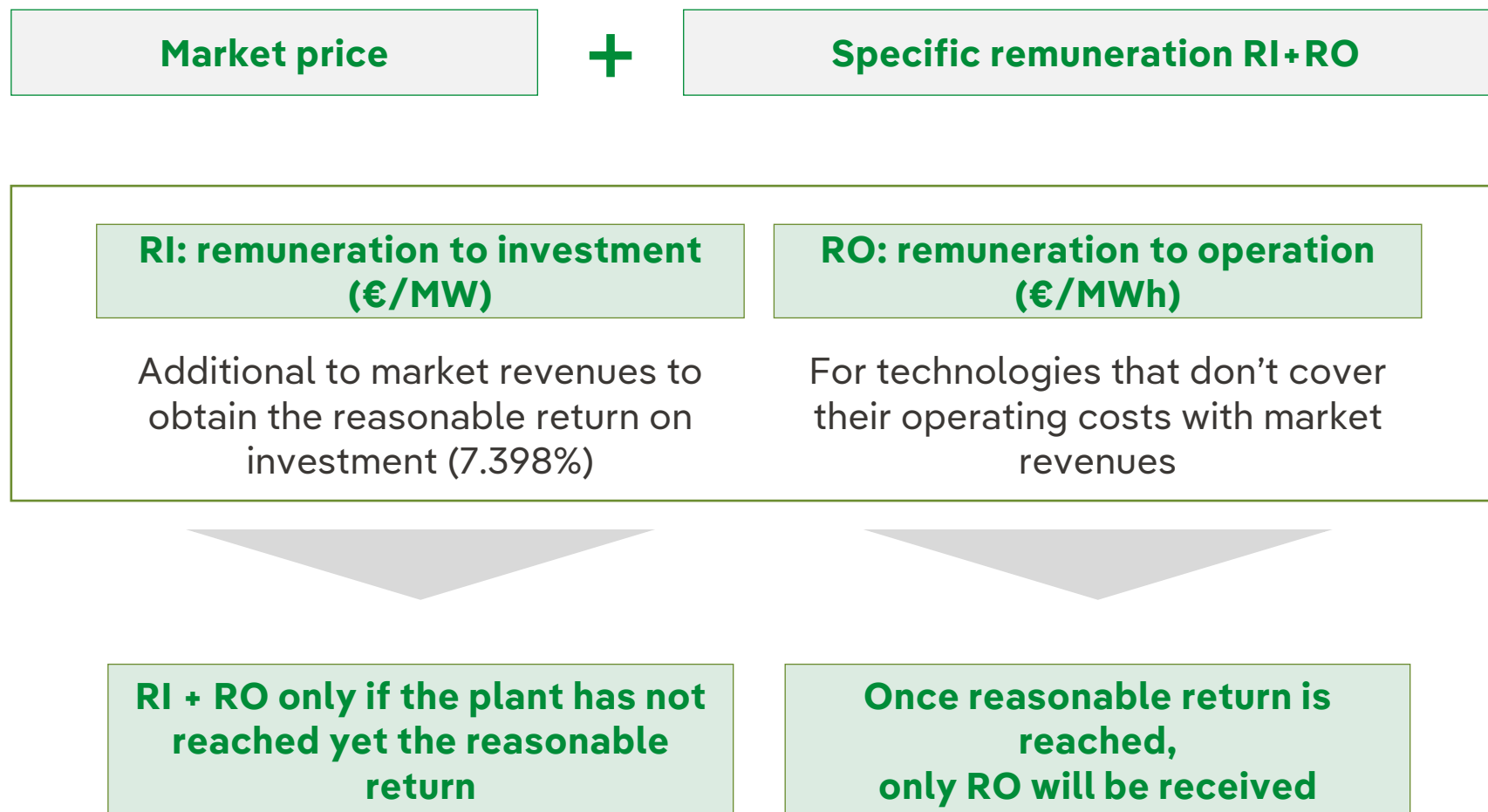
(2) In 2021 the Hydro canon was annulled by the Supreme Court and re-established with the same parameters in the new Law 7/2022, on waste and contaminated soil for a circular economy. According to Law 7/2022, there is a 92% and 90% reduction for hydroelectric power plants up to 50 MW and pumping facilities, respectively

(3) According to Law 7 2022 there is a 92 and 90 reduction for hydroelectric power plants up to 50 MW and pumping facilities, respectively

## Cogeneration: Royal Decree-Law 17/2022 and 20/2022

- **Royal Decree-Law 17/2022 allows mainland cogeneration plants to temporarily receive the generation market adjustment mechanism (gas cap) in exchange for waiving the regulated remuneration.** It applies only to facilities under the specific remuneration regime, from the time they apply for registration under the adjustment mechanism (starting on the first day of the following month) until they apply for de-registration or the mechanism is discontinued. Thereafter, they will return to their previous regulated remuneration.
- **For cogeneration, Royal Decree-Law 20/2022 establishes that until the new calculation methodology is published, the regulated Operating Remuneration (OR) will be updated based on half-yearly variations in raw material and gas tariffs.**
- **A series of Ministerial Orders established:**
  - i. The remuneration corresponding to the second calendar half-year of 2020 and the first calendar half-year of 2021 (Order TED/989/2022 of 11 October).
  - ii. The values of the operating remuneration corresponding to the first calendar half-year of 2019 (Order TED/990/2022 of 11 October).
  - iii. The operating remuneration for the second half of 2021 for facilities whose operating costs depend essentially on fuel prices (Order TED/995/2022 of 14 October).
  - iv. As envisaged in Royal Decree Law 6/2022, the values for the extraordinary review of the remuneration parameters as of 1 January 2022 were also published (Order TED/1232/2022, of 2 December).
  - v. Lastly, the operating remuneration (OR) for cogeneration and waste in the second half of 2022 was published (Order TED/1295/2022 of 22 December).

## Cogeneration: basis for remuneration – Royal Decree-Laws 9/2013 and 413/2014



## Nuclear

- The Spanish National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) considers that 4,200 MW of nuclear generation plants will shut down in the period 2025 – 2030.
- The nuclear operators, together with ENRESA, have **agreed on a schedule for closure** of **Spanish nuclear power plants**. This closure schedule complies with all safety, technical, ageing, waste and decommissioning resources criteria.

Closing schedule		
<b>Almaraz I</b>	nov-27	44.2 years
<b>Almaraz II</b>	oct-28	44.3 years
<b>Ascó I</b>	oct-30	45.8 years
<b>Cofrentes</b>	nov-30	45.6 years
<b>Ascó II</b>	sep-32	46.4 years
<b>Vandellós II</b>	feb-35	46.9 years
<b>Trillo</b>	may-35	46.7 years
<b>Average life</b>		<b>45.7 years</b>

- Almaraz I&II, Vandellós II, Cofrentes and Asco I&II nuclear power plants have already obtained the approval for Operating License Renewal (up to the closing dates agreed in the protocol signed with ENRESA for all plants except Vandellos II (until 26<sup>th</sup> July 2030) and Ascó II (until 1<sup>st</sup> October 2031).
- Royal Decree 750/2019 has risen the waste fee charged by ENRESA to 7.98 €/MWh as of 1st January 2020 (+19% vs. previous rate of € 6.69 / MWh). **Rate currently under review**: Government **proposal to go from €7.98/MW to €10.36/MW**

*Note: The dismantling and management of radioactive waste is an essential public service, whose management is entrusted by law to the State-owned company Enresa (Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos, S.A.)*



## Customers

### Regulated tariff (PVPC)

#### PVPC – Royal Decree 216/2014

- Regulated tariff. For consumers with capacity contracted <10 kW
- Components:
  - Hourly prices in wholesale market, published by Red Eléctrica
  - Access tariff and fees, published in the Official Spanish Gazette (BOE)
  - Supply margin, published in the Official Spanish Gazette (BOE)
  - Taxes (VAT – 21% / Electricity tax – around 5%)

#### New PVPC price – Royal Decree 446/2023

- PVPC redesigned to be partially indexed to forward instead of just spot prices, according to the European Commission requirement
- It entered into force on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024, and is limited to domestic customers and microenterprises with contracted power <10 kW
- Royal Decree gives suppliers six months to purchase energy indexed to futures.

#### Weight of the forward market

2024: 25%
2025: 40%
2026: 55%

#### The forward market consists of:

Annual forward market:	54%
Semiannual forward market:	36%
Monthly forward market :	10%

#### PVPC hourly price formula:

% of forward basket price for the month (constant) + % of daily hourly market price including Adjustment Services
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- The forward price varies each month.
- The volume of forward energy to be purchased shall be calculated and published ex-ante by the system operator.
- The regulated suppliers buy the energy in the forward market during the six months prior to the delivery period.
- The difference to the actual hourly demand is bought in the spot at the corresponding hourly market price.
- The price will therefore follow the behavioral curve of the hourly market price (damped by the effect of the forward market).
- The cost of financing the social bonus charged to the regulated suppliers is recognized in the calculation of the PVPC.
- This RD contemplates a transitional period for regulated suppliers to recover the cost of the social bonus they have been paying since March 2022 (when the new financing system for the social bonus began with RDL 6/2022).

## Social Bonus

### Royal Decree 897/2017 (Social Bonus regime prior to Royal Decree-Law 6/2022)

- Discount applied to electricity bill (25% vulnerable customers / 40% severe vulnerable customers), according to:
  - Income criteria
  - Limits to consumption
- Two types of vulnerable consumers and groups with special conditions

**Royal Decree Law 23/2021:** increased the discounts up to 60% and 70%, respectively.

### Royal Decree Law 6/2022

- Under Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, a new system for financing the Social Bonus has been established, which is binding on all companies engaged in electricity activities, (production, transmission, distribution, supplying and direct consumers), recognizing the cost for all companies engaged in regulated activities
- The parameters for 2022 are the following (Orden TED/733/2022)
  - Energy producers: 1.294768 Eur/MWh
  - Transmission company: 0.005716 Eur/Remunerated Eur
  - Distribution companies: 1.151582 Eur/Supply Point
  - Suppliers: 13.401931 Eur/Supply Point
  - Direct costumers in the market: 1.282647 Eur/MWh

### Royal Decree Law 18/2022:

- Increased the discounts up to 65%-80%, respectively, until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023
- Increased 15% in subsidized energy.
- Created a new transitional reduced tariff with a 40% discount for low income households, until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023.
- Created a new transitional gas LRT (Last Resort Tariff) for residential communities with communal boilers, and extends the restriction on the increase in the LRT for gas, both until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023. The possible deficit is covered by a EUR 3,000 million budget item in the General State Budget. The budget for the thermal bonus is also increased by EUR 225 million.
- Included the prohibition of electricity and natural gas supply cutoffs for vulnerable consumers until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023

## Social Bonus

### Royal Decree Law 8/2023:

- The prohibition on cutting off supply is extended until 30/06/2024.
- Social Bonus: extended until 30/06/2024 with extended discounts (65% for vulnerable and 80% for severely vulnerable).
- Establishes new unitary financing by activities from 01/01/2024, with relevant reductions:

Activity	Unit	2023	2024	% Reduction
Production	(€/MWh)	1,466465	0,238676	84%
Transport	(€/€ Paid)	0,005618	0,001356	76%
Distribution	(€/CUPS)	1,161768	0,310777	73%
Retail	(€/CUPS)	14,024972	2,299047	84%
Direct Consumers	(€/MWh)	1,421668	0,219448	85%

## Customers

### Electricity access fees

- **Royal Decree-law 1/2019** assigned the CNMC the competence to develop the methodology to establish electricity network tariffs, while the Government has kept the competence to regulate other charges related to the electricity sector. This way, new third party access tariffs are disaggregated into charges (Ministry competence, designed to collect policy costs) and network tariffs (CNMC competence, designed to collect costs associated to networks use).
- The new network tariffs and the new electricity system charges entered into force on **1st June 2021**

### CNMC methodology for electricity network tariffs. Circular 3/2020

- Distinction of fixed (€/kW) – variable (c€/kWh) structure is maintained.
- Domestic customers ( $P \leq 15\text{KW}$ ) are unified in a single tariff group (2.0TD), which replaces the 6 current domestic tariffs (2.0A, 2.0DHA, 2.0DHS, 2.1A, 2.1DHA y 2.1DHS).
- The tariff periods are modified: 3 periods for domestic customers and 6 periods for SMEs and industrial customers.
- An optional tariff for public electric vehicle charging points is incorporated, which is attractive for low-use points

### Royal Decree 148/2021 on the methodology for calculating electricity system charges

(Renewable incentives, historical tariff deficits and costs for non-mainland regulated generation)

- The RD establishes a structure of charges similar to electricity networks tariffs
- The new charges scheme aimed to preserve an amount equivalent to the one obtained with the previous prices for each tariff segment.

### Joint effect: electricity network tariffs + electricity system charges

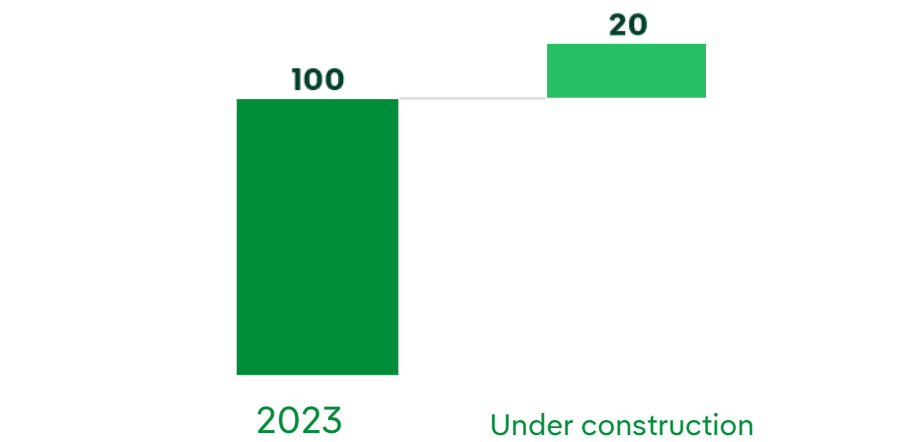
Voltage level contracted	Previous network tariffs and charges	New network tariffs and charges
< 15 kW (Low voltage)	60% fixed term 40% variable term	50% fixed term 50% variable term
>15 kW (High voltage)	80% fixed term 20% variable term	60% fixed term 40% variable term

Note: Low voltage tariffs: They will apply to supplies made to voltages not exceeding 1 kV

- 2.0TD tariff: simple rate for low voltage, power under 15 kW. Three periods of energy and two of power.
- 3.0TD tariff: general rate for low voltage, power over 15 kW. Six periods of energy and power.

## Storage, a key technology to provide flexibility in the markets

### Storage growth plan (M kWh)



**Tâmega**  
Largest hydroelectric facility in Portugal



**La Muela II**  
Largest pumping facility in Europe



### Projects

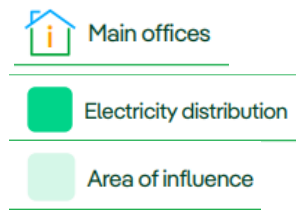
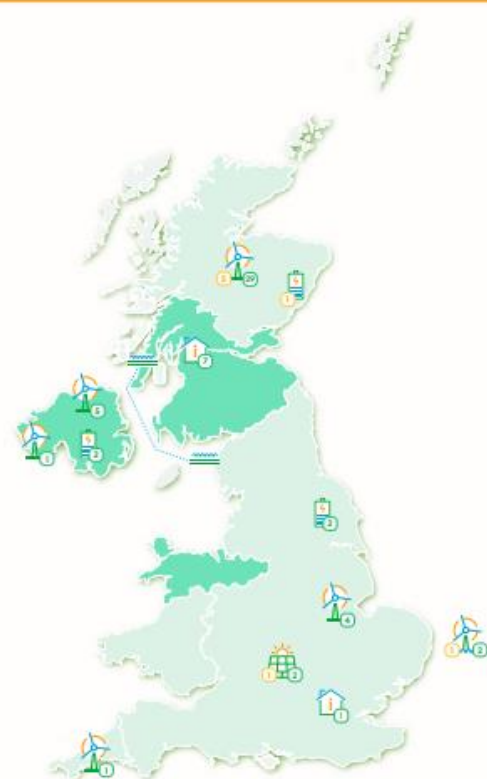
Project	Storage Capacity	Capacity	Status
La Muela I y II	~100M kWh	~4,200 MW	In operation
Gabriel y Galán y Guijo Granadilla			In operation
Torrejón – Tiétar			In operation
Aldeadávila II			In operation
Villarino			In operation
Puente Bibey			In operation
Conso I			In operation
Soutelo			In operation
Tâmega			In operation
Valparaíso	~20M kWh	408 MW	Under construction (COD 2024)
Santiago Jares			Under construction (COD 2024)
Torrejón Valdecañas			Under construction (COD 2026)

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*All figures as of December 2023, except otherwise stated. Differences may arise due to rounding*

Transmission and distribution networks in Scotland, Wales and England. 100% renewable electricity. Electricity and gas supply



Installed Capacity (MW)	3,002
Renewable Capacity (MW)	3,002
Net Production (GWh)	7,459
Distributed Energy (GWh)	30,321
Customers (M) <sup>(1)</sup>	4.5
Km of lines	111,468



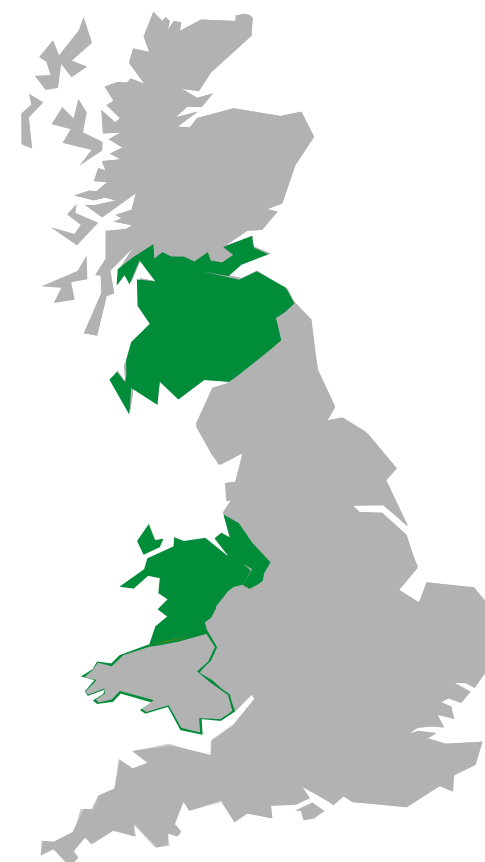
(1) Total number of liberalised market electricity and gas customers



# Scottish Power: Networks

One of the largest Distribution companies and one of the 3 companies with Transmission licenses in the country

	2023 <sup>(1)</sup>
RAB (GBP Bn)	9.0
Scottish Power Distribution	29%
Scottish Power Manweb	32%
Scottish Power Transmission	39%
Distributed energy (GWh)	30,321
Scottish Power Distribution	55%
Scottish Power Manweb	45%
Points of supply (M)	3.6
Scottish Power Distribution	57%
Scottish Power Manweb	43%
Kms of lines	111,468
Scottish Power Distribution	53%
Scottish Power Manweb	43%
Scottish Power Transmission	4%



(1) As of 31st March 2023 – this information is prepared at each regulatory year end

## Form of control

- Currently regulated under Ofgem's incentive-based 'RIIO' model i.e. Revenues are earned from the delivery of incentives, innovation and outputs set against regulatory targets.
- Method: Ex-ante revenue cap. Regulator sets majority of maximum allowed revenue fixed upfront and on a real basis.
- Duty on regulator to ensure that regulated networks are able to finance their licensed activities – maintain an investment grade credit rating.

### Price Control Overview

	Electricity Transmission	Electricity Distribution
Price Control	RIIO – ET2	RIIO – ED2 <sup>(1)</sup>
Period	2021 – 2026	2023 – 28
Allowed Return on RAV (CPIH-real)	3.50% (2024-25)	4.14% (2024-25)
RAV at Dec-2023	£3.5bn	SPD - £2.6bn SPM - £2.9bn

## Incentives, Uncertainty Mechanisms and Adjustments

- Potential to increase outturn returns through financial rewards gained from spending less than expected and outperformance against measures related to defined outputs.
- TOTEX incentive mechanism shares under/overspend on allowed TOTEX between networks and customers through adjustment to allowed revenues, based on efficiency incentive rate (*electricity distribution: 50%, electricity transmission: 49%*).
- Provisions to manage specific cases of uncertainty risk through possible revenue changes during price control e.g. indexation, uncertainty mechanisms, volume drivers and pass-through costs.
- Revenues from incentive rewards and uncertainty mechanisms are recovered in the current year as part of updated 5-year revenues (actuals & forecast).

## Baseline Revenue

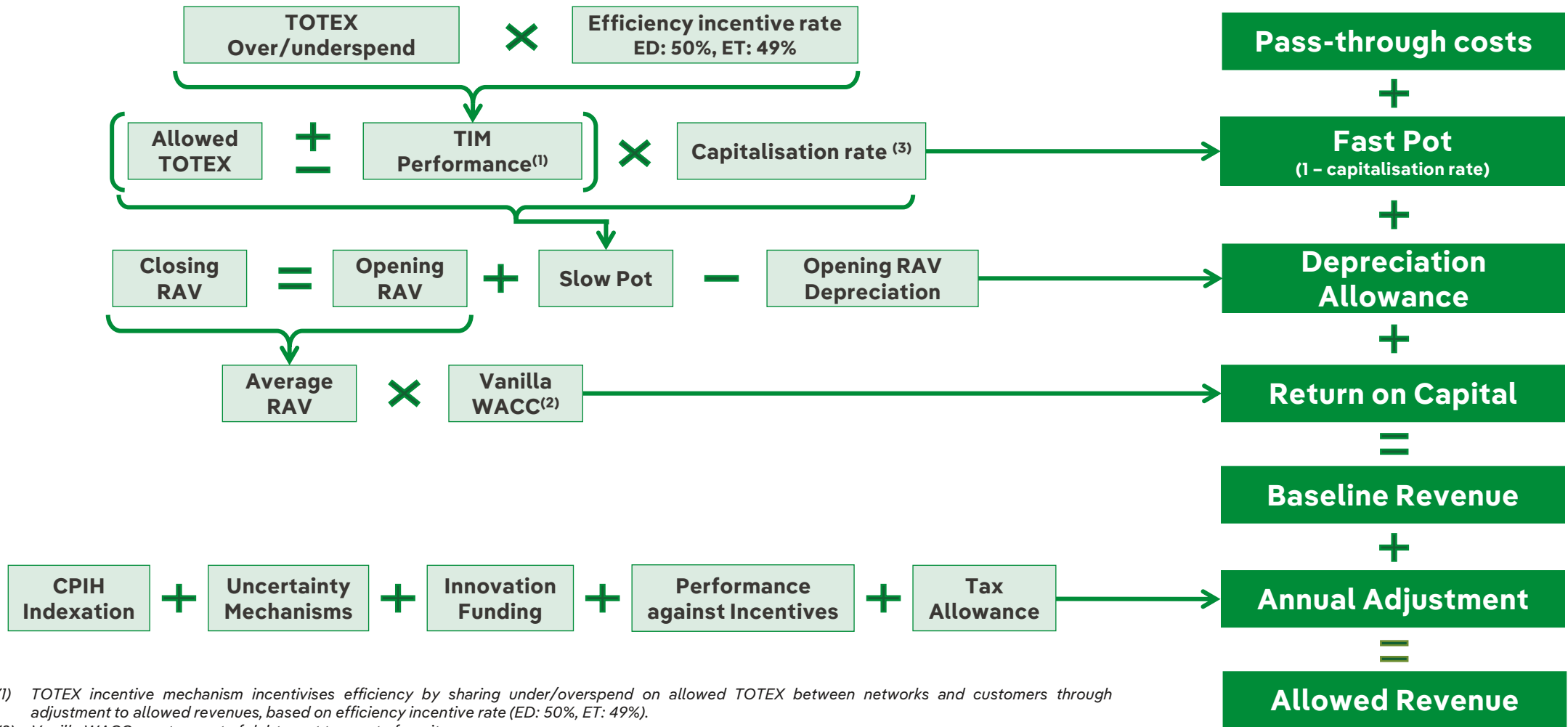
- Efficient level of expected costs necessary to carrying out activities are assessed through total expenditure (TOTEX).
- Regulatory Asset Value (RAV) is a major input to the setting of Allowed Revenue. Revenue components for depreciation (effectively a capex allowance) and return allowance are calculated from RAV.
- Following the application of the TOTEX incentive mechanism, TOTEX is allocated into a “fast pot” and “slow pot” determined by the capitalisation rate (ED: 70% cap rate 1 / 85% cap rate 2, ET: 84% cap rate 1 / 85% cap rate 2). Cap rate 2 is applied to uncertainty mechanism TOTEX.
- The capitalised slow pot is added to the RAV and remunerated over time through allowances for return on capital and depreciation (Depreciation Rate: 45 years post 2023/24 for ED & 2020/21 for ET investment. The “fast pot” (ED: 30% / 15%, ET: 16% / 15%) is treated as an in year ‘pay-as-you-go’ allowance.
- Provision for tax.

## Adjustments

- Annual adjustment of allowed revenues for:
  - CPIH indexation of baseline revenues;
  - Incentive rewards/penalties;
  - Innovation funding;
  - Variance in actual TOTEX compared to allowance and also update of forecasts;
  - Non controllable costs i.e. uncertainty mechanisms; and
  - True Ups, including for differences in actual demand versus forecast demand as network companies are not exposed to demand volatility.

(1) The Final Determination for the RIIO-ED2 price control was issued in Dec-22 and the new price control commenced in April 2023.

## High level illustration of allowed revenues derivation



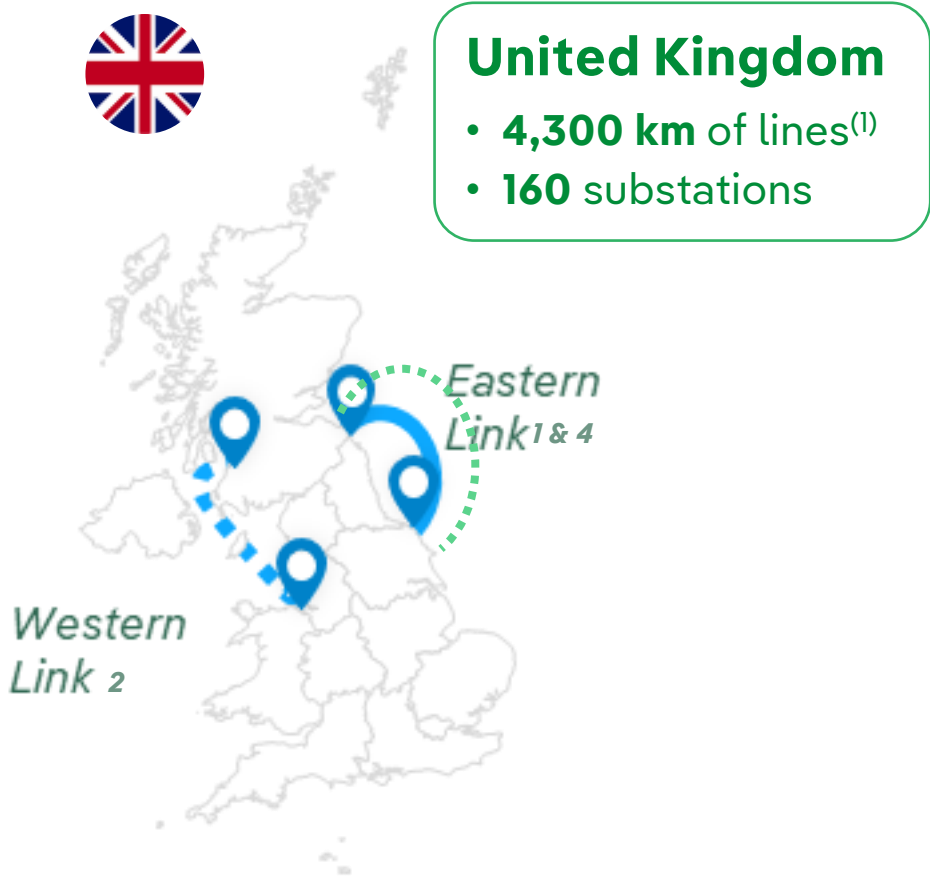
(1) TOTEX incentive mechanism incentivises efficiency by sharing under/overspend on allowed TOTEX between networks and customers through adjustment to allowed revenues, based on efficiency incentive rate (ED: 50%, ET: 49%).

(2) Vanilla WACC: pre tax cost of debt, post tax cost of equity

(3) Two sets of capitalisation rates apply depending on the allowance type. Baseline TOTEX allowances are subject to "Capitalisation rate 1", whereas Uncertainty Mechanisms allowances are subject to "Capitalisation rate 2". ED: 70% cap rate 1 / 85% cap rate 2, ET: 84% cap rate 1 / 85% cap rate 2.

# Scottish Power: Networks

Several transmission projects to achieve the decarbonization targets by 2030 with significant grid investments for the integration of offshore and onshore wind energy



## Main transmission projects

	Total project investment		COD	
<b>Eastern Link 1<sup>(2)</sup></b> (EGL1)	CAPEX EUR 1.3 Bn		Under execution	2028
<b>Holistic Network Design<sup>(2)</sup></b>	CAPEX EUR 0.8 Bn		Under execution	
<b>Eastern Link 4<sup>(2)</sup></b> (EGL4)	CAPEX EUR 1.4 Bn		Under development	To be defined (>2030)
<b>Western Link 2<sup>(2)</sup></b> (WHVDC2)	CAPEX EUR 1.4 Bn		Under development	

(1) For the period 2024-2026  
(2) Contributes to results since FID

# Scottish Power: Electricity Production & Customers

## Renewables

Onshore (I)	Region	MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime
Carland Cross Rep	England	20	1992	1.0 ROC/MWh
Coldham	England	16	2005	1.0 ROC/MWh
Lynemouth	England	26	2011	1.0 ROC/MWh
Coal Clough Repowering	England	16	2014	0.9 ROC/MWh
Corkey	Northern Ireland	5	1994	1.0 ROC/MWh
Rigged Hill	Northern Ireland	5	1994	1.0 ROC/MWh
Elliot's Hill	Northern Ireland	5	1995	1.0 ROC/MWh
Callagheen	Northern Ireland	17	2006	1.0 ROC/MWh
Wolf Bog	Northern Ireland	10	2007	1.0 ROC/MWh
Barnesmore	Rep. of Ireland	15	1997	PPA (Expired)
Dun Law	Scotland	17	2000	1.0 ROC/MWh
Hare Hill	Scotland	13	2000	1.0 ROC/MWh
Beinn an Tuirc	Scotland	30	2002	1.0 ROC/MWh
Cruach Mhor	Scotland	30	2004	1.0 ROC/MWh
Black Law I	Scotland	97	2005	1.0 ROC/MWh
Beinn Tharsuinn	Scotland	30	2006	1.0 ROC/MWh
Black Law II	Scotland	28	2006	1.0 ROC/MWh
Wether Hill	Scotland	18	2007	1.0 ROC/MWh
Greenknowes	Scotland	27	2008	1.0 ROC/MWh
Hagshaw Hill Extension	Scotland	26	2008	1.0 ROC/MWh
Whitelee	Scotland	322	2008	1.0 ROC/MWh
Clachan Flats	Scotland	15	2009	1.0 ROC/MWh

# Scottish Power: Electricity Production & Customers

## Renewables

Onshore (II)	Region	MW <sup>(1)</sup>	Year of Installation	Support Regime
Dun Law Extension	Scotland	30	2009	1.0 ROC/MWh
Arcleoch	Scotland	120	2011	1.0 ROC/MWh
Mark Hill	Scotland	56	2011	1.0 ROC/MWh
Whitelee Extension	Scotland	217	2011	1.0 ROC/MWh
Beinn an Tuirc Ext	Scotland	44	2012	1.0 ROC/MWh
Middleton	Scotland	12	2012	1.0 ROC/MWh
Harestanes	Scotland	136	2013	1.0 ROC/MWh
Black Law Ext I	Scotland	45	2016	0.9 ROC/MWh
Black Law Ext II	Scotland	18	2016	0.9 ROC/MWh
Dersalloch	Scotland	69	2016	0.9 ROC/MWh
Ewe Hill	Scotland	14	2016	0.9 ROC/MWh
Ewe Hill Phase 2	Scotland	37	2017	0.9 ROC/MWh
Glen App	Scotland	22	2017	0.9 ROC/MWh
Hare Hill Extension	Scotland	30	2017	0.9 ROC/MWh
Kilgallioch	Scotland	239	2017	0.9 ROC/MWh
Beinn an Tuirc 3	Scotland	50	2020-2021	Corporate PPA
Halsary	Scotland	30	2020-2021	Corporate PPA
P&L <sup>(1)</sup>	Wales	15	1992	1.0 ROC/MWh
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,972</b>		

(1) 15 MW consolidated through equity method

# Scottish Power: Electricity Production & Customers

## Renewables

Offshore	MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime	Support Regime
West of Duddon Sands	194 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014	ROC	2.0 ROC/MWh
East Anglia I	714 <sup>(2)</sup>	2019	CfD	119.89 £/MWh (real 2012+CPI)/15 yrs
<b>Total</b>	<b>908</b>			
Solar PV	Region	MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime
Carland Cross (Hybrid)	England	10	2021	Corporate PPA
Coldham (Hybrid)	England	9	2023	Corporate PPA
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>		
Batteries	Region	MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime
Carland Cross LEM	England	1	2020	Merchant/Ancillary Services
Whitelee BESS	England	50	2020-2021	Merchant/Ancillary Services
Barnesmore BESS	Rep. of Ireland	3	2021	DS3 (Volume Uncapped) <sup>(3)</sup>
Gormans BESS	Rep. of Ireland	50	2021	DS3 (Volume Capped) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>104</b>		

(1) 50% of total 389 MW. Full consolidation 194 MW.

(2) 100% of total 714 MW. Minority stake (40%) held by Bilbao Offshore Holding Ltd

(3) Delivering a Secure Sustainable Electricity System



## Projects under construction

Project	Type	Region	Total MW	Year of Installation	Income Regime
Harestanes BESS	Batteries	Scotland	50	2024	Merchant/ Ancilliary Services / 15 years Capacity Market
Cumberhead West	Wind	Scotland	113	2025	AR4 Contract for Difference
Hagshaw Hill Repowering	Wind	Scotland	80	2025	AR4 Contract for Difference
Total			243		

## Renewables Obligation

### Form of Control

- Legacy scheme for incentivising investment in renewables across the UK.
- Demand-led scheme.
- Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs<sup>(1)</sup>) are issued to accredited generating stations for ~20 years depending on the station's accreditation date.

### Remuneration

- Generators receive wholesale market plus ROC based on metered output.
- ROC level of support (banding) set by technology type and commissioning date:
  - Onshore wind 0.9 - 1 ROCs / MWh
  - Offshore wind 1.8 - 2 ROCs / MWh
- The value of a ROC is based on buyout + recycle price. Buyout price is indexed annually to RPI<sup>(2)</sup> and is set at £64.73 for 2024/25. The recycle price is variable and is dependent on the level of ROC qualifying generation compared to demand from electricity suppliers. The recycle price can never be negative.

### Timing

- Closed to onshore wind on 31 March 2016 and all other technologies on 31 March 2017.

## Contracts for Difference

### Form of Control

- Current mechanism for incentivising investment in renewables in GB.
- Allocated via annual competitive auctions.
- 15-year contract stabilising revenues at a price set in the auction (the Strike Price) linked to CPI<sup>(3)</sup>.

### Remuneration

- Generator receives wholesale market plus the difference between the Strike Price and the market reference price (a measure of the average GB electricity market price) based on metered output.
- Generator pays back if the market reference price is higher than the Strike Price.
- AR5 (2023 auction) - Strike Price for onshore wind £47.00/MWh and solar PV £52.29/MWh. No offshore wind bid in the auction due to the price cap of £44.00/MWh. (2012 prices)

### Timing

- CfD auctions held in 2014, 2017 and 2019, 2022 and 2023.
- Held annually from 2023 – AR6 commenced in March 2024.
- Open to onshore wind, solar PV, offshore wind and less-established technologies.

### Offshore Transmission Regime

- Generators build the transmission assets and then transfer them to transmission operator at construction completion.
- Licences to operate new offshore transmission assets are allocated via competitive tender process.

(1) Operators can trade ROCs with other parties. ROCs are used by suppliers to demonstrate they have met their obligation to source an increasing proportion of the electricity they supply from renewable sources. Normally, a renewable generator will transfer the related ROCs through Ofgem's electronic registry when it sells power to an electricity supplier.

(2) Retail Price Index measures the change in the cost of a representative sample of retail goods and services, including the cost of housing. The measure has now generally superseded by CPI.

(3) Consumer Price Index is the official measure of inflation of consumer prices of the United Kingdom, based on 700 different goods and services excluding the cost of housing.

## Electricity System Operation

### Form of Control

- National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO) is the System Operator (SO) for the electricity transmission network in Great Britain. It is responsible (overseen by the regulator, Ofgem) for the day to day operation of the system, including system stability and balancing.
- The UK power markets are bilaterally traded markets. If a market participant generates or consumes more or less electricity than they have contracted for, they are exposed to the imbalance price, or 'cash-out', for the difference.

### Renewables Can Participate in the Following Markets to Manage Grid Stability and Security of Supply

- **Balancing Market:** Market participants can provide offers and bids to the SO to help balance the system at very short notice. The balancing market is settled on a pay-as-bid basis.
- **Ancillary Service Markets:** Ancillary services are competitively tendered by the SO to support the continuous stable flow of electricity. The SO will contract a variety of services that are required to maintain grid stability and security, including fast frequency response, short term operating reserve and black start.
- **Capacity Market:** The Capacity Market is a market-wide pay-as-clear (£/kW/year) capacity auction. Auctions are held ahead of delivery (T-1 years and T-4 years) to procure sufficient capacity (interconnection, demand side response, generation) to meet a reliability standard of three hours loss of load expectation per year. For the T-4 auctions only, the clearing price is adjusted annually for CPI until the delivery year.

### National Energy System Operator (NESO)

- **Transition:** NG ESO is working towards a transition date of Summer 2024, where it will become the "National Energy System Operator". This will be an independent, public corporation responsible for planning GB's electricity and gas networks and operating the electricity system.
- **Decision:** Following industry consultation in 2022, Ofgem & Government decided GB needed a new independent organisation to take whole system approach focusing on energy security, net zero and affordable bills.
- **Responsibilities:** Delivering a whole system approach to network planning, markets, resilience, security of supply and energy insights
- **Connections Reform:** This reform project forms part of the NGESO's longer-term vision for change to the connections process. The proposed model will move from 'first come, first serve' to 'first ready, first to connect' basis. The model will also move to an annual gated window for all new applications and existing grid agreements. Implementation is planned for 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025 – all being subject to the relevant code and regulatory processed.

## Electricity Generator Levy

- 45% levy on RO (Renewable Obligation) and corporate PPA backed sites from January 2023 until March 2028 – new investment from 22 November 2023 is excluded.
- Tax applies to revenues above £75MWh. Taxable revenues are net of trading and delivery costs with a £10M tax free allowance on top of net revenue.
- CfD backed assets, ROCs and other additional renewable incomes are excluded.

## UK Emissions Trading Scheme

- The cost of carbon impacts on wholesale price of energy and therefore the achieved price of the renewables assets that receive ROCs.
- With effect from 1 January 2021, the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (“UK ETS”) replaced the UK's participation in the equivalent EU Emissions Trading Scheme (“EU ETS”).
- The cap for Phase I of the UK ETS was initially set at 5% below the UK's expected notional share of the EU ETS cap for Phase IV of the EU ETS (2021-2030). Over time, the cap will be reduced so the total emissions from each industry will fall.
- Participants buy and sell emissions allowances through auctions or secondary markets: the price of traded allowances was £35.22 t/CO2 on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2024.

## Customers

### Form of Control

- Operates in the liberalised UK energy market for gas and electricity under the energy regulator Ofgem with a regulatory framework of both prescriptive and principles-based obligations.
- As of January 2024, the UK domestic energy market consists of approximately 24.1m gas and 29.3m electricity accounts <sup>(1)</sup>.

### Supplier Exits

- Since January 2021, 30 suppliers have exited the market through the Ofgem Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) process, while Bulb Energy entered into Special Administration Regime and was acquired by Octopus Energy. With very limited new entrants over the same period, the UK market is now composed of ~20 domestic suppliers.

### Price Regulation

- Price regulation exists for certain customer groups on default tariffs (including standard variable tariffs) through the Default Tariff Cap, which came into effect 1 January 2019 and was extended to include prepayment meter customers from 1 January 2021, following the expiry of the prepayment meter cap (which was in force from April 2017).
- Ofgem estimates that the default tariff impacts around 29 million households - significantly higher than in the early years of the cap, with increased wholesale price volatility in recent years resulting in more customers defaulting to the cap rather than choosing a new competitive tariff.
- From October 2022, the level of the default tariff is reviewed every 3 months (as opposed to every 6 months). The default tariff cap has now been extended beyond its original end 2023 date with the Secretary of State having powers to remove the cap on notice.
- The Government provided various forms of energy bill support to domestic and non-domestic customers between October 2022 to March 2024 when energy prices were particularly high. These support schemes have now come to an end and been replaced with more general financial support for low-income households.

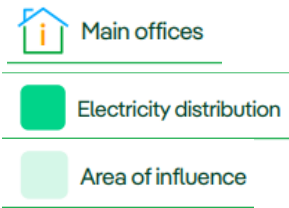
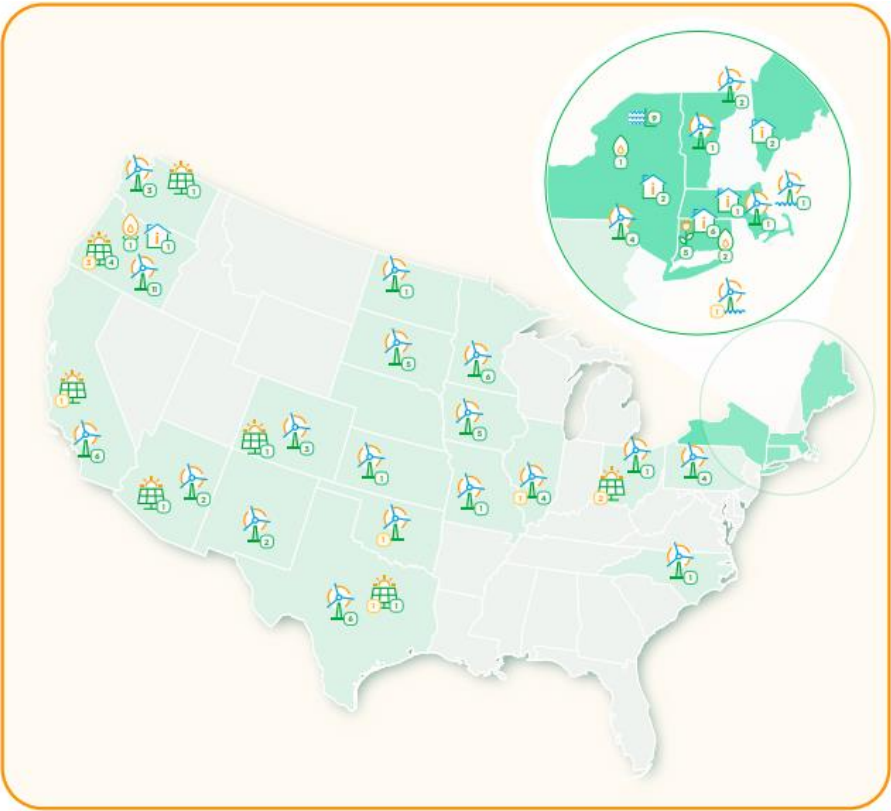
### Obligated support for low income and fuel poor customers

- Warm Home Discount is a government scheme aimed at addressing fuel poverty and takes the form of a one-off discount on energy bills. This programme is in place with legislation until at least March 2026. The WHD programme now operates with different legislation in Scotland from that used in England and Wales. 9.4% of the programme spend will be in Scotland and 90.6% delivered in England and Wales. The programme has an ambition to provide direct support to 3.2m customers per year.
- Energy Company Obligation (ECO) scheme is a Government scheme to tackle fuel poverty which also provides a consequential reduction in carbon emissions. The scheme requires suppliers with more than 50k customers to invest in energy efficient measures with the obligation based on customer numbers and supply volumes. This is the 4th programme of this nature and will operate until March 2026.
- Great British Insulation Scheme (GBIS) Obligation was introduced in June 2023 and imposes annual targets (until March 2026) on suppliers to improve the energy efficiency performance of homes in GB. A minimum of 20% of the programme is to be delivered to low income & fuel poor homes the remaining support may be offered to homes in a wider qualifying criteria.

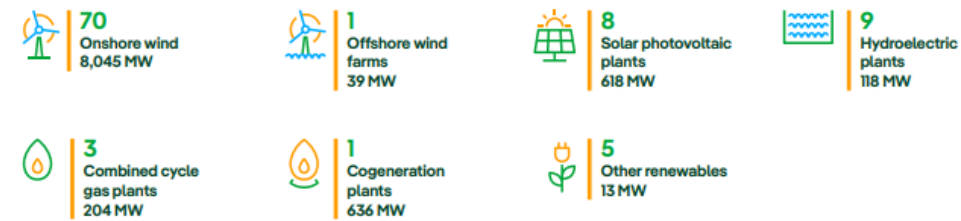
# Content

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Electricity and gas distribution in New York, Maine, Connecticut and Massachusetts



Installed Capacity (MW)	9,673
Renewable Capacity (MW)	8,833
Net Production (GWh)	23,326
Distributed Energy (GWh)	37,174
Customers (M) <sup>(2)</sup>	3.4
Km of lines	171,912



(1) Avangrid: 81.5% owned by Iberdrola  
(2) Total number of electricity and gas supply points



# Avangrid: Iberdrola's proposal to reach 100% of Avangrid

Funding of Avangrid's future growth can only be achieved by means of profit reinvestment or shareholders' support in the form of capital infusions



On the 17th May Iberdrola announced it **reached an agreement** with Avangrid to acquire the shares it does not own **for 35.75\$/share**



**Increasing exposure to the US and Networks** as source of 80% of Avangrid's Net Profit comes from Networks



**Investment opportunities**, mostly in networks... **core to Iberdrola's strategy**



**Avangrid's leverage and dividend payout ratios constraining future growth** and new investment opportunities in the US



**Simplifying Avangrid's corporate governance** structure



Avangrid's market performance **reduces value as a currency**

**Transaction expected to be closed end 2024 or beginning 2025<sup>(1)</sup>**

*(1) Transaction closing is subject to (a) majority of minority shareholders' approval (b) requisite regulatory approvals and (c) other customary conditions.*

## 8 regulated utilities in New York, Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts

### RAB (USD Bn)<sup>(1)</sup> 14.1

NYSEG - Electricity	3.7
NYSEG - Gas	0.8
RG&E - Electricity	2.3
RG&E - Gas	0.7
CMP - Distribution	1.3
CMP - Transmission	1.5
UI - Distribution	1.3
UI - Transmission	0.8
SCG	0.7
CNG	0.6
BGC	0.1
MNG	0.1

### Points of supply (M) 3.4

<b>Electricity</b>	<b>2.3</b>
NYSEG	40%
RG&E	17%
CMP	29%
UI	15%
<b>Gas</b>	<b>1.0</b>
NYSEG	26%
RG&E	31%
MNG	1%
BGC	4%
CNG	18%
SCG	20%

### Distributed energy (GWh) 97,075

#### Electricity 37,175

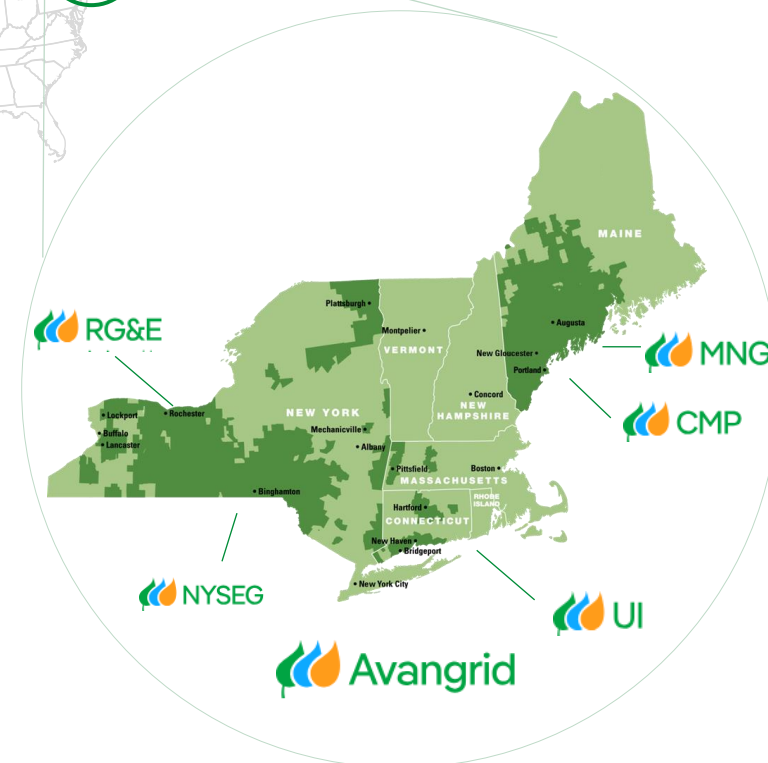
NYSEG	42%
RG&E	19%
CMP	25%
UI	13%

#### Gas 59,901

NYSEG	25%
RG&E	26%
MNG	9%
BGC	5%
CNG	18%
SCG	17%

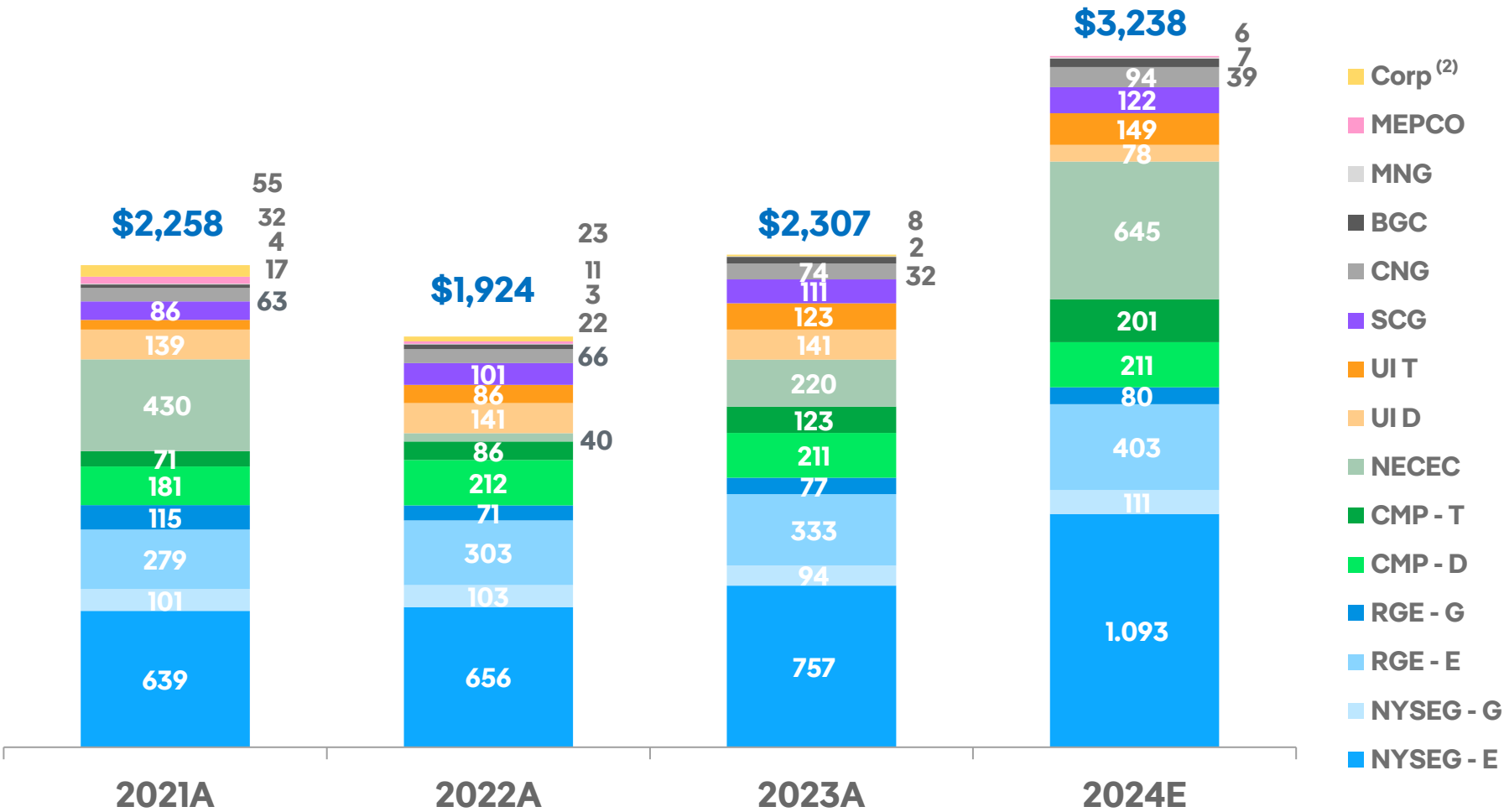
### Kms of lines/pipelines Electricity Gas

<b>Total</b>	<b>171,912</b>	<b>42,923</b>
NYSEG	45%	32%
RG&E	12%	32%
CMP	34%	0%
MNG	0%	1%
UI	9%	0%
SCG	0%	16%
CNG	0%	15%
BGC	0%	4%



## Networks Capex<sup>(1)</sup>

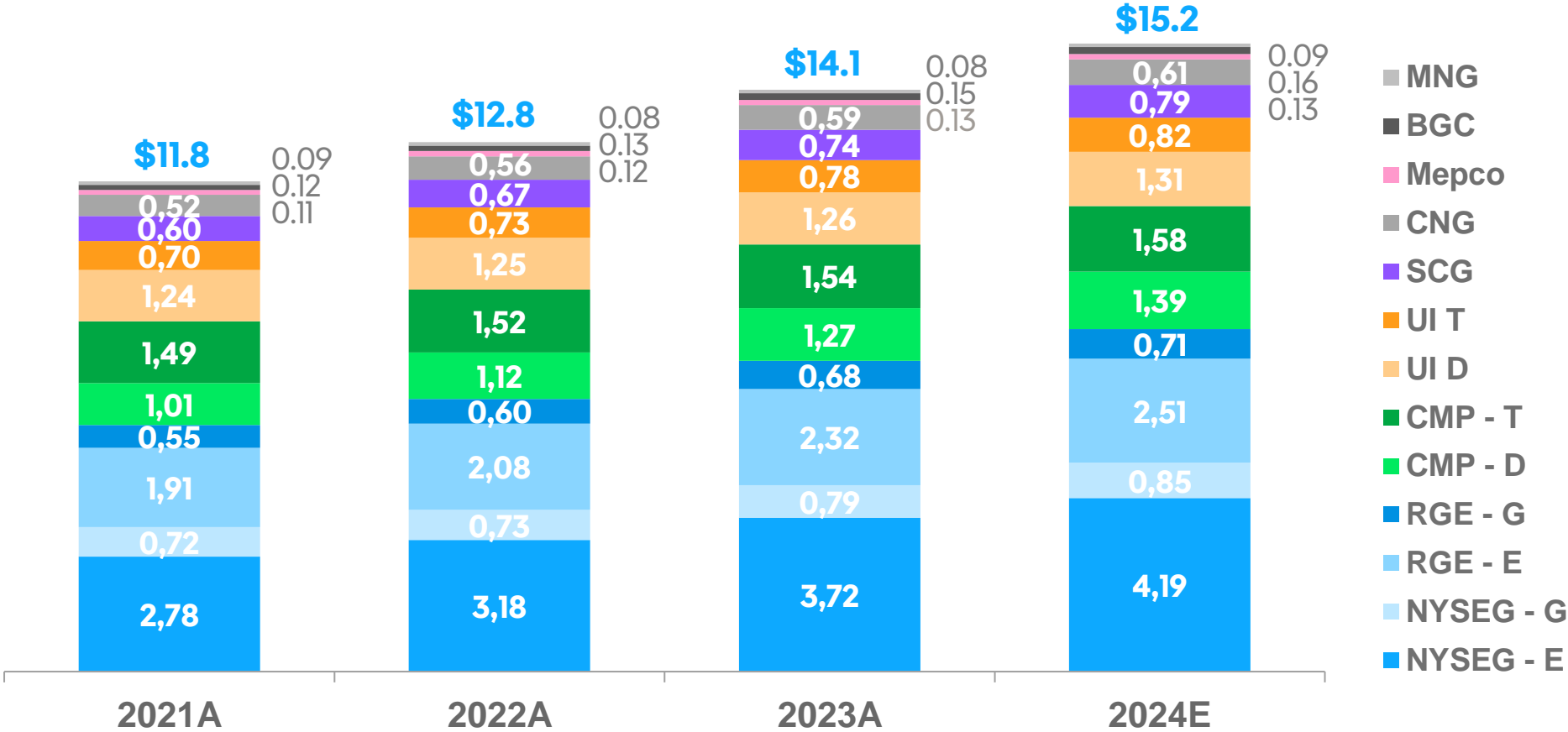
\$M



(1) Actuals per 10-K reports plus MEPCO capex.  
(2) Includes facilities, IT, security, fleet, other  
Amounts may not add up due to rounding.

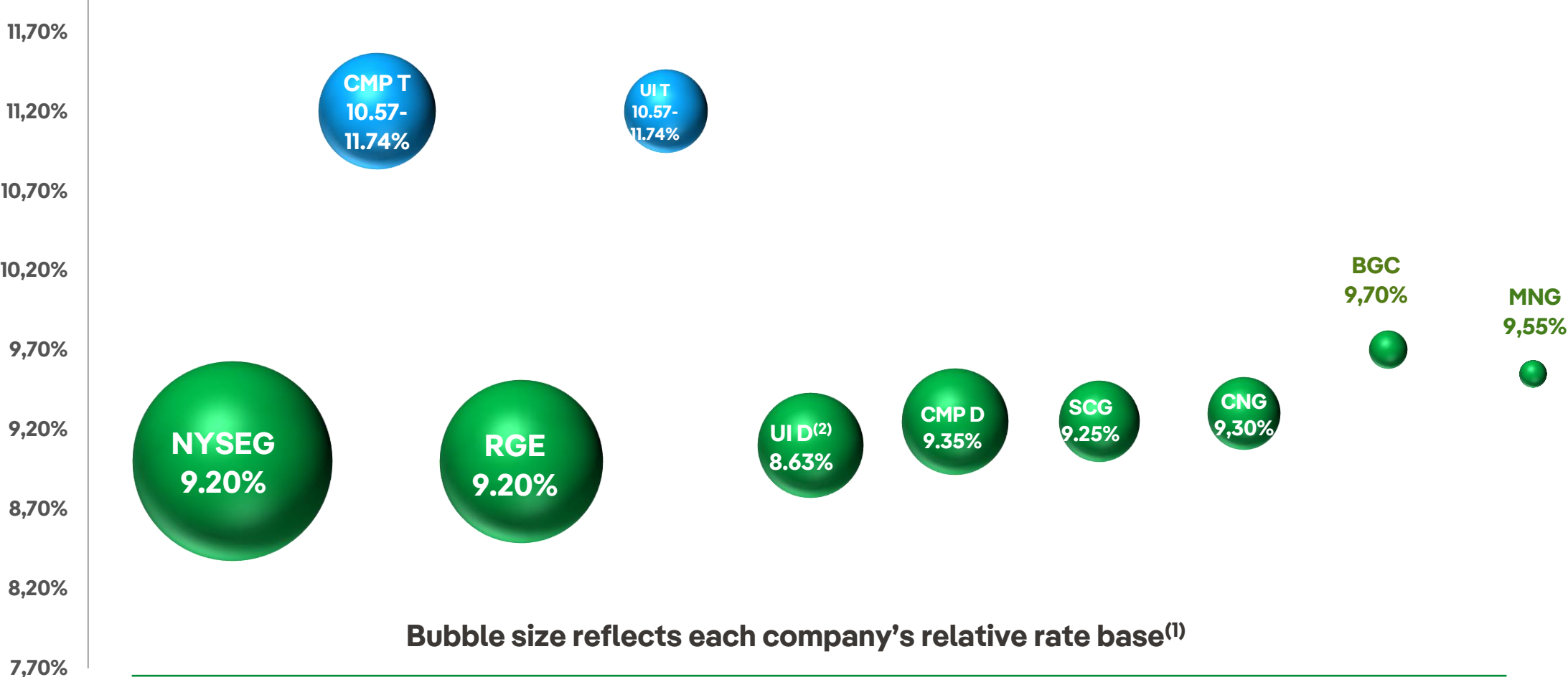
Networks Average Rate Base by Operating Company<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

\$B



(1) Actuals per 10-K reports plus rate base for MEPCO.  
(2) Excluding NECEC assets of \$1.5B – project economics based on transmission contract  
Amounts may not add up due to rounding.

## Current base allowed ROEs as of December 2023



(1) Average 2023 Rate Base ~\$14.1B including MEPCO (MEPCO is a separate legal entity (Avangrid owns 78.3%))  
(2) 9.10% nameplate ROE less 47 basis points reduction

## Current New York Rate Plans

	NY State Electric (NYSEG-E)	NY State Gas (NYSEG-G)	Rochester Electric (RGE-E)	Rochester Gas (RGE-G)
Jurisdiction	New York			
Regulator	New York Public Service Commission (NYPSC)			
Term	3 year plan (5/1/2023 - 4/30/2026) settled October 2023; tariffs increase retroactively effective May 1, 2023 (with a make-whole)			
Annual Rate Increases with Levelization / Shaping	Year 1 (5/1/23 - 4/30/24) - \$137.3M Year 2 (5/1/24 - 4/30/25) - \$160.7M Year 3 (5/1/25 - 4/30/26) - \$200.6M	Year 1 - \$11.7M Year 2 - \$12.4 Year 3 - \$12.9	Year 1 - \$50.9M Year 2 - \$56.6M Year 3 - \$65.3M	Year 1 - \$18.2M Year 2 - \$20.1M Year 3 - \$22.4M
Avg. Rate Base ('23)*	\$3,715	\$789M	\$2,319M	\$682M
Allowed ROE / Equity Ratio	9.2% / 48%			
Earnings Sharing (Cust./Comp.)	ROE <9.70% no sharing, >9.7%/ <10.2% (50%/50%), >10.2%/ <10.7% (75%/25%), >10.7% (90%/10%)			
Rate Year	Forecast			
Trackers / Reconciled Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate Adjustment Mechanism</li> <li>Revenue Decoupling</li> <li>Other reconciliations: major storms, environmental expense, energy efficiency, debt cost (full reconciliation of weighted fixed long-term debt rate above rate case estimates), pensions/OPEBs, property taxes, economic development &amp; low income programs. Downward tracker for vegetation management, labor, AMI, net plant, pipeline integrity, incremental maintenance</li> </ul>			
ROE filing	Annually (filed end of July)			
Achieved ROEs After-sharing if applicable	2022 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.9%	8.8%	7.4%
	2021 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.9%	6.3%	7.4%
	2020 <sup>(3)</sup>	8.5%	9.0%	6.8%
	2019 <sup>(4)</sup>	4.0%	7.6%	8.7%
	2018 <sup>(5)</sup>	6.2%	8.6%	9.9%
	2017 <sup>(6)</sup>	8.6%	10.0%	9.8%
	2016 <sup>(7)</sup>	8.7%	9.8%	9.1%

(1) ROEs for rate year 5/1/2022-4/30/2023.

(2) ROEs for rate year 5/1/2021 - 4/30/2022.

(3) ROEs for rate year 5/1/2020 - 4/30/2021.

(4) ROEs for rate year 5/1/2019 - 4/30/2020.

\* Per SEC 10K

(5) ROEs for the 3rd rate year (5/1/2018 - 4/30/2019).

(6) Amended ROEs for the 2nd rate year (5/1/2017 - 4/30/2018).

(7) Amended ROEs for the 1st rate year (5/1/2016 - 4/30/2017).

## New York Rate Case Joint Proposal – approved October 12, 2023, as filed

3-year rate plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>May 1, 2023 – April 30, 2026</b></li><li>• <b>New rates</b> effective <b>November 1, 2023</b> with <b>Make Whole</b> back to <b>May 1, 2023</b></li></ul>
ROE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>9.20%, 48% Equity</b>, 50% Earning Sharing above 50 basis points</li></ul>
Capital Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>\$6.4B Capex 2022-2026</b>, \$1.1B in 2022, \$5.3B 2023 through 2026 includes \$5,770M for distribution and \$634M for CLCPA Phase I</li><li>• Investments improve reliability and resiliency for our customers and enable more renewable energy, while creating more local jobs and increasing customer service programs</li></ul>
Rate Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>\$7.4B</b> RY1 to <b>\$8.7B</b> RY3</li><li>• <b>\$6.6B</b> in 2022 to <b>\$9.2B</b> in 2026</li></ul>
Net Income / Cash Flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Net Income improves from \$280M in 2022 to \$449M in 2026</li><li>• Cash flow improves from \$131M in 2022 to \$943M in 2026</li></ul>
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Uncollectible P&amp;L exposure fully mitigated with positive regulatory language</li><li>• Significant improvement in Credit Metrics</li></ul>

## Additional Positive Impacts - NY

- Includes increased funding for tree trimming, Vegetation Management (benefiting NYSEG and RG&E where 51% and 20% of outages are caused by trees respectively)
- Bill assistance programs for \$27M at NYSEG and \$23M at RG&E annually for fixed and/or low-income customers
- 231 additional Full-Time Employees focused on improving customer service and field operations (driving the creation of 716 indirect jobs in New York state)
- \$250M in energy efficiency & heat pump incentive programs
- Includes a 5-year pilot with certain municipalities and NY Power Authority for dimming capability of streetlights in select areas to save energy and lessen costs for municipalities that opt in
- Full reconciliation of the weighted average fixed long-term debt rate above rate case estimates
- SAIFI Tier II target raised, reducing exposure to reliability negative revenue adjustments
- Includes ability to use NYSEG SAIFI negative revenue adjustments to accelerate vegetation management reclamation work to improve reliability
- Includes ability to petition the Commission seeking recovery of excessive incremental Make Ready Program costs (expenses associated with preparing a site for third party telecom/broadband attachments)



## New York – Climate Leadership & Community Protection Act (CLCPA)

Critical transmission upgrades for meeting NY state climate actions goals

### Phase I (December 2022):

- **~\$1.3B** potential transmission investment for **NYSEG**, rate-based investments
- 13 projects with in-service dates ranging from 2026-2030
- \$0.6B spend included in 2023 rate settlement in NY, remaining \$0.7B spend to be included in next rate case
- Projects create transmission headroom for ~2.8 GW of existing and planned Renewables

### Phase II (February 2023):

- **~\$2.3B** transmission investment for **NYSEG/RG&E**, rate-based investments
- The order authorizes NYSEG/RG&E to build the projects (no further NYPSC approvals needed)
- 33 projects to be completed between 2025-2030
  - 29 projects located in New York's Southern Tier
  - 4 projects in other geographic locations across New York
- Projects create transmission headroom for nearly 2 GW of existing and planned Renewables
- Cost of all projects will be recovered from customers in NY statewide via a FERC-jurisdictional formula rate, with payments collected via the New York ISO
- Project ROE will be the NYPSC-approved ROE subject to a FERC-determined cap



**Climate Act**



## Current Connecticut and Massachusetts Rate Plans

	Central Maine Power Distribution (CMP-D)		Maine Natural Gas (MNG)	Berkshire Gas Company (BGC)
Jurisdiction	Maine			Massachusetts
Regulator	Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC)			Department of Public Utilities (DPU)
Term	2-year plan July 2023 – June 2025		10-year plan thru 4/26/2016 subject to Year 7 review	2-year plan 2023-2024, effective 1/1/23
Annual Rate Increases	Y1 - \$34.1M Y2 - \$26.3M			Y1 - \$3.6M (~\$2.6M + up to \$0.9M step-up) Y2 – add'l step-ups up to \$1.2M, \$0.6M & \$0.3M, Stay-out until November 2025
Avg. Rate Base (2023)*	\$1,274M		\$83M	\$161M
Allowed ROE	9.35%		9.55%	9.7%
Allowed Equity Ratio	50%		50%	54%
Earnings Sharing	50/50 above 10.35%		50/50 above 12.05%	No
Rate Year	Forecast		Forecast	Historic
Trackers / Reconciled Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue Decoupling</li> <li>Major Storms</li> <li>Vegetation Mgt 6yr cycle from 5yr plus ground to sky trim</li> <li>Hyper inflation protection (RYI)</li> <li>Full reconciliation of tax basis repairs credit</li> <li>Gas Supply (pass through)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Revenue Decoupling</li> <li>Gas Supply (pass through)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue Decoupling</li> <li>Gas Supply (pass through)</li> <li>GSEP, pension, energy efficiency</li> <li>Recover of costs through proposed step increases associate with; 1) the hiring of incremental employees, 2) the hiring of incremental safety &amp; reliability employees and 3) non-GSEP capital investments placed in service in 2022</li> </ul>
ROE filing	Annually (April)		Annually	Annually (March 31)
Achieved ROEs	2022	3.75%	2.06%	5.61%
	2021	6.98%	2.49%	6.2%
	2020	6.2%	2.59%	5.98%
	2019	6.1%	NA	10.8%
	2018	4.2%	NA	NA
	2017	12.7%	NA	NA
	2016	11.4%	NA	NA

\* Per SEC 10K.

## CMP Rate Case – Focus on cash and credit metrics

### Storm recovery

- **Tier 1**, \$7.4M with a +/- 15% dead-band, amts over/under shared 50/50
- **Tier 2**, \$6.7M with reserve increased to \$20M & all preparation costs for major storms charged to Tier 2 storm reserve regardless of storm outcome

### Hyper-inflation protection

- Applies only to **RY1** and to those costs/revenues that were estimated using the general inflation factor
- **+/- 200bps** deadband around the inflation levels assumed in the revenue requirement
- Final RY1 inflation was 12.51%. Net costs subject to general inflation = \$21.7M
- Cannot result in CMP earning higher than the allowed 9.35%

### Service Quality Metrics

- Applies different than what happens in other jurisdictions:
- **Missing an objective does not result in the fully financial consequence:** 1% miss equals 10% of the consequence, so a target needs to be missed by 10% to achieve the full negative revenue adjustment
  - **Achievements above an object can offset misses within the category** (reliability & customer service are distinct categories): 1% over achievement equals a 2.5% offset. This cannot produce a positive revenue adjustment, just offsets any negatives

Improving credit metrics compared to recent history, strongly within ranges for current ratings

## Berkshire Gas Rate Case approved October 28, 2022

### Improving Safety & Reliability with Incremental FTEs & 2022 Investments

#### 2-year rate plan

Base rates effective January 1, 2023, step-up increased January 1, 2024

#### Rate Increase

Y1 - \$3.6M (~\$2.6M + up to \$0.9M step-up)  
Y2 - add'l step-ups up to \$1.2M, \$0.6M & \$0.3M

#### Funding

For up to 9 FTEs in 2022 & 11 more in 2023  
Incremental capex through 2022 related to system operations, reliability, and modernization

#### ROE/Equity

9.7% / 54% (no change from previous plan)

#### Credit Metrics

Maintains strong credit metrics

#### Stay-Out

Through November 2025

## Current CT Rate Plans

	United Illuminating Distribution (UI-D)	Southern Connecticut Gas (SCG)	Connecticut Natural Gas (CNG)
Jurisdiction	Connecticut		
Regulator	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)		
Term	1 year (Sept '23 – Aug '24) Effective September 1, 2023	3 year plan 2018-2020 Effective January 2018	3 year plan 2019-2021 Effective January 2019
Annual Rate Increases	\$22.9M	Year 1 - \$1.5M Year 2 - \$4.7M Year 3 - \$5.0M	Year 1 - \$9.9M Year 2 - \$4.6M Year 3 - \$5.2M
Avg. Rate Base (2023)*	\$1,256M	\$738M	\$592M
Allowed ROE	9.10%, authorized 8.63% <sup>(2)</sup>	9.25%	9.30%
Allowed Equity Ratio	50%	52%	54% 2019 / 54.5% 2020 / 55% 2021 / 56% 2022
Actual Equity Ratio (2022)	59%	54%	56%
Earnings Sharing	50/50 above allowed ROE	50/50 above ROE	50/50 above ROE
Trackers / Reconciled Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue Decoupling</li> <li>Major Storms</li> <li>Energy Supply (pass through)</li> <li>Low Income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue Decoupling</li> <li>System Expansion Rate</li> <li>Energy Supply (pass through)</li> <li>Low Income</li> <li>Distribution Integrity Mgmt Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue Decoupling</li> <li>System Expansion Rate</li> <li>Energy Supply (pass through)</li> <li>Low Income</li> <li>Distribution Integrity Mgmt Program</li> </ul>
ROE filing	Quarterly <sup>(1)</sup>	Quarterly <sup>(1)</sup>	Quarterly <sup>(1)</sup>
Achieved ROEs After sharing if applicable	2022	6.3%	9.3%
	2021	8.2%	9.8%
	2020	9.0%	8.5%**
	2019	10.1%	8.7%**
	2018	9.6%	8.0%
	2017	8.4%	6.7%
	2016	9.3%	5.9%
	2016	6.8%	8.1%
		8.1%	8.7%

(1) Based on actual equity ratios vs. allowed

(2) ROE reductions on appeal: Customer service (20bp), English Station (20bp), Transmission Adj. Clause & Customer lost benefits (5bp), Incomplete Cost of Service study & Rate Design analysis (2bp)

• Per SEC 10K

\*\* Revised filing 4/21/21

## CT UI Rate Case – final order issued August 25, 2023

1-year rate plan	<b>September 2023-August 2024; rates effective September 1, 2023</b> Revenue Requirement ~\$385M, Distribution Rate increase ~\$22.9M
ROE/Equity	<b>9.10%</b> nameplate less 47 basis points reduction = <b>8.63% authorized, 50% equity</b>
Capital plan	<b>Full recovery</b> of capital closed YE 2021 of <b>~\$2.2B, \$67M</b> incurred thru Aug 2022
Rate Base	Approved proforma average <b>~\$1.1B</b>
Other	Improved <b>storm recovery</b> and funding for <b>vegetation management</b>

Filed court appeal of PURA final order on September 18, 2023, because of factual and legal errors related to the treatment of deferred assets, plant in service, and operating expenses. We cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

## CT CNG & SCG, rate cases filed November 3, 2023

First rate filings for the companies since 2018 & 2017, respectively<sup>(1)</sup>

Period	1 Year (Nov '24 / Oct '25), new rates expected to go into effect in Nov '24
ROE/Equity	10.20%, 55% Equity at CNG, 53% Equity at SCG & 50% Earning Sharing above allowed
Avg. Delivery Rate	+9% (+ \$19.8M) CNG and +18.9% (+ \$40.6M) SCG
Avg. Bill Impact	+4% (+ \$6.68 monthly) CNG and +9% (+ \$13.51 monthly) SCG
CapEx	\$255M (\$108M for CNG and \$147M for SCG) between Nov '24 & Oct '25
Rate Base	Additions of \$470M (\$198M CNG & \$272M SCG) for '23, '24 & '25

Final decision expected 4Q 2024

<sup>(1)</sup> Last rate increase in 2021 & 2020 respectively

## FERC Jurisdiction Rate Plans

	Central Maine Power Transmission (CMP-T)	United Illuminating Transmission (UI-T)
Regulator	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)	
Term	Annual filing by July 31	
Avg. Rate Base ('23)*	\$1,539M	\$776M
Allowed ROE	10.57-11.74%	10.57-11.74%
Equity Ratio	Actual (~53-59%)	Actual (~53-58%)
Earnings Sharing	No	No
Decoupling	No	No
Trackers / Reconciled Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual true-up to actual operating expenses and revenue requirement</li> <li>• Capital investments not included in rate base until they are placed in service, unless a specific FERC incentive is granted allowing for the inclusion of Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) in rate base</li> <li>• We are allowed to calculate an Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) as a non-cash carrying charge added to CWIP and recovered over the life of the asset on all other projects that do not receive the CWIP in rate base incentive</li> </ul>	
ROE filing	Annually (July)	
Achieved ROEs <sup>(1)</sup>	2022	11.3%
	2021	11.8%
	2020	12.0%
	2019	9.9%
	2018	11.8%
	2017	11.4%
	2016	11.2%

(1) Based on actual equity ratios vs allowed

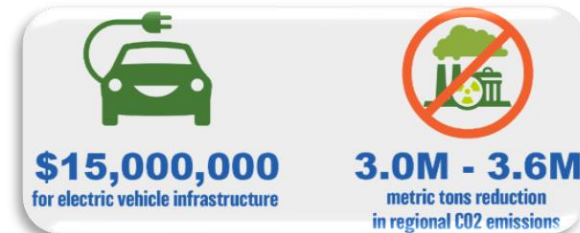
\* Per SEC 10K.



## New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC)

145-mile transmission line to bring 1,200 mw of clean hydro power from Quebec to NE-ISO

- ✓ Estimated **construction cost** of ~**\$1.5B\***
  - Capitalized ~\$0.9B\*\*
  - **AFUDC** during construction: YTD '24 ~\$14M, FY '23 ~\$23M
- ✓ **Contract Price\*\*\***: \$9.29/kW month<sup>(1)</sup> Year 1 escalating ~2% annually through Year 20 & \$7.38/kW month<sup>(2)</sup> Years 21-40
- ✓ **Depreciation**: 40-year straight line (GAAP) / 15-year MACRS (Tax)
- ✓ **Evaluating** construction schedule & related commercial operation date
- ✓ Parent **debt** to fund sponsor equity



(1) Equivalent to \$12.73/MWh for a 100% load factor.

(2) Equivalent to \$10.11/MWh for a 100% load factor.

\* As of March 2024, excluding AFUDC

\*\* Capitalized includes capitalized interest costs and other additional payment related to the project along with construction costs.

\*\*\* Revenue = kW per month x kW x 12 x years.

## How to model

### Approach for Networks Income Calculation

+

**Rate Base \* Equity Ratio<sup>(1)</sup> \* Regulatory ROE (8 utilities)**

+

**Net Other Income (Deductions):**

- Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC debt and equity)
- Debt Costs not supporting debt portion of rate base
- Carrying costs on regulatory assets & liabilities not included in Rate Base
- Other Income & Deductions (eg: Charitable Donations, Shareholder-borne costs)
- Be sure to tax effect values

+

**Joint Ventures (GenConn, NY Transco, MEPCO)**

=

**Networks “Income”**

*(1) Connecticut companies and Transmission based on actual equity ratio. All other utilities based on allowed equity ratio*

## Economics

### Rate Base

- **Rate Base** = Gross plant in service - Book depreciation - Deferred income taxes +/- working capital +/- regulatory assets & liabilities (not accruing carrying costs) + prepaid + materials & supplies
- **Average rate base for a 13-month period** used for gas & electric distribution. Transmission follows a 5-quarter average and 2-point average.

### AFUDC & Carrying Costs

- Utilities accrue **AFUDC** on longer-term construction projects prior to being placed in-service
- Utilities accrue **Carrying Costs** on certain regulatory assets & liabilities not in rate base
- This has an impact on **current earnings**, but there is **no current cash flow impact**

### Joint Ventures

- 50% JV with affiliates of Clearway Energy (GenConn) in 2 regulated peaking plants with ROE of 9.85%
- 20% investment in NY Transco with 53% Equity Ratio
- Maine Electric Power Co., Inc. (MEPCO) owns a 345 kV lines between the New Brunswick border and Maine Yankee

### Earned ROE

- Based on formulas approved by regulator and used in annual compliance filings
- Formulas based on operating income with certain regulatory adjustments

## Generation assets within Avangrid networks

Operating Company	Facility Location	Facility Type	Installed Capacity (MW)	Year(s) Commissioned
NYSEG	Newcomb, NY	Diesel Turbine	4.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	1967, 2017
NYSEG	Blue Mountain, NY <sup>(2)</sup>	Diesel Turbine	2.0	2019
NYSEG	Long Lake, NY <sup>(2)</sup>	Diesel Turbine	2.0	2019
NYSEG	Eastern New York (6 locations)	Hydroelectric	61.4	1921-1986
RG&E	Rochester, NY (3 locations)	Hydroelectric	57.1	1917-1960
UI <sup>(3)</sup>	Connecticut (4 locations)	Fuel cell / Solar	13.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	2015 - 2016

- UI is party to a 50-50 joint venture with certain affiliates of Clearway Energy, Inc. in GCE Holding LLC, whose wholly-owned subsidiary, GenConn, operates two 200 MW<sup>(4)</sup> peaking generation plants in Devon and Middletown, both in Connecticut.

(1) 2 Units totaling 4.3 MW, However, Unit 2 has a fuel mix of Kerosene & Diesel which limits output; total available capacity = 4.1 MW.

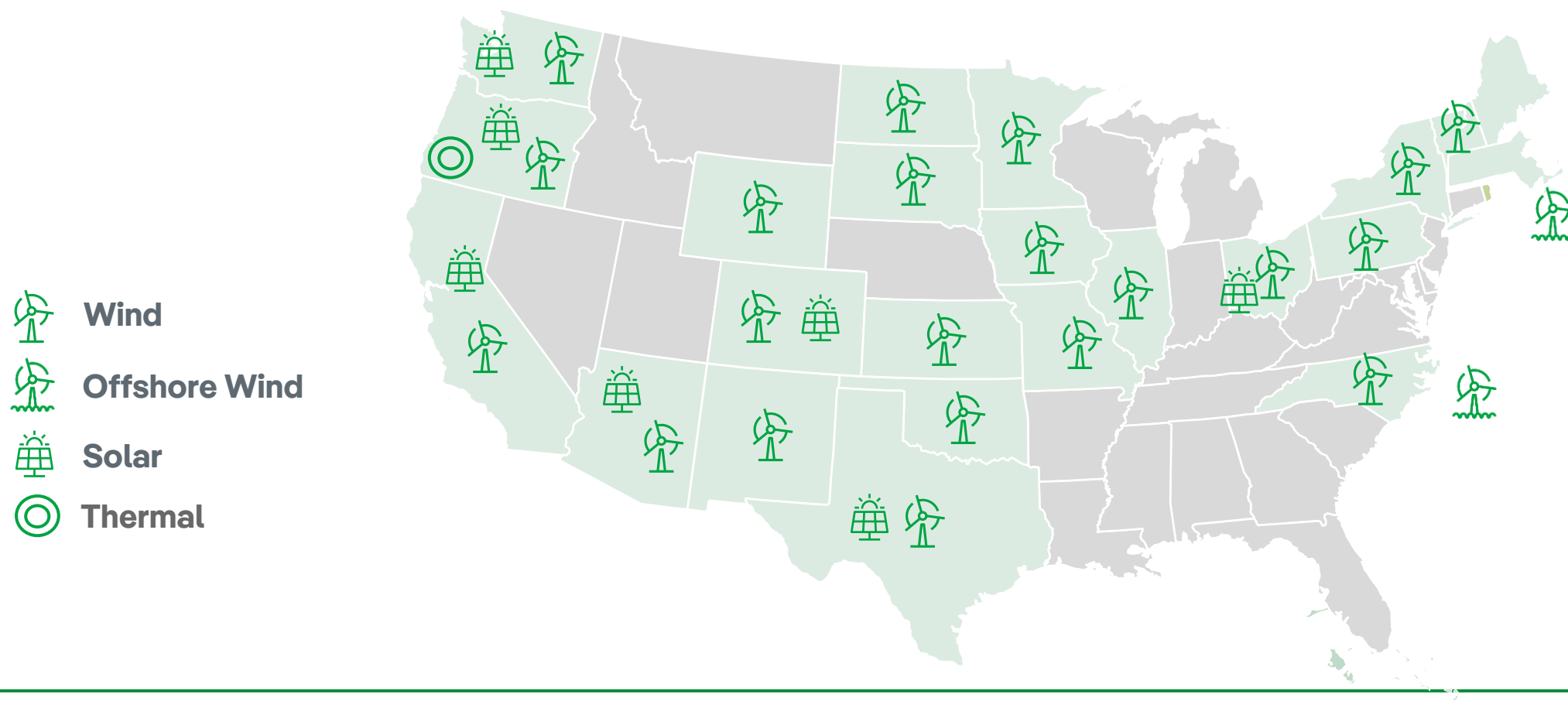
(2) Blue Mountain and Long Lake diesel turbines are rented facilities.

(3) Includes 2.2 MW of solar and UIL Distributed Resources' Glastonbury Fuel Cell & Energy Recovery Generator 3.4 MW.

(4) Nameplate capacity.

# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers

3rd largest wind & solar operator in the U.S. with ~8.7 GW installed; leading the development of large-scale offshore wind in the U.S.



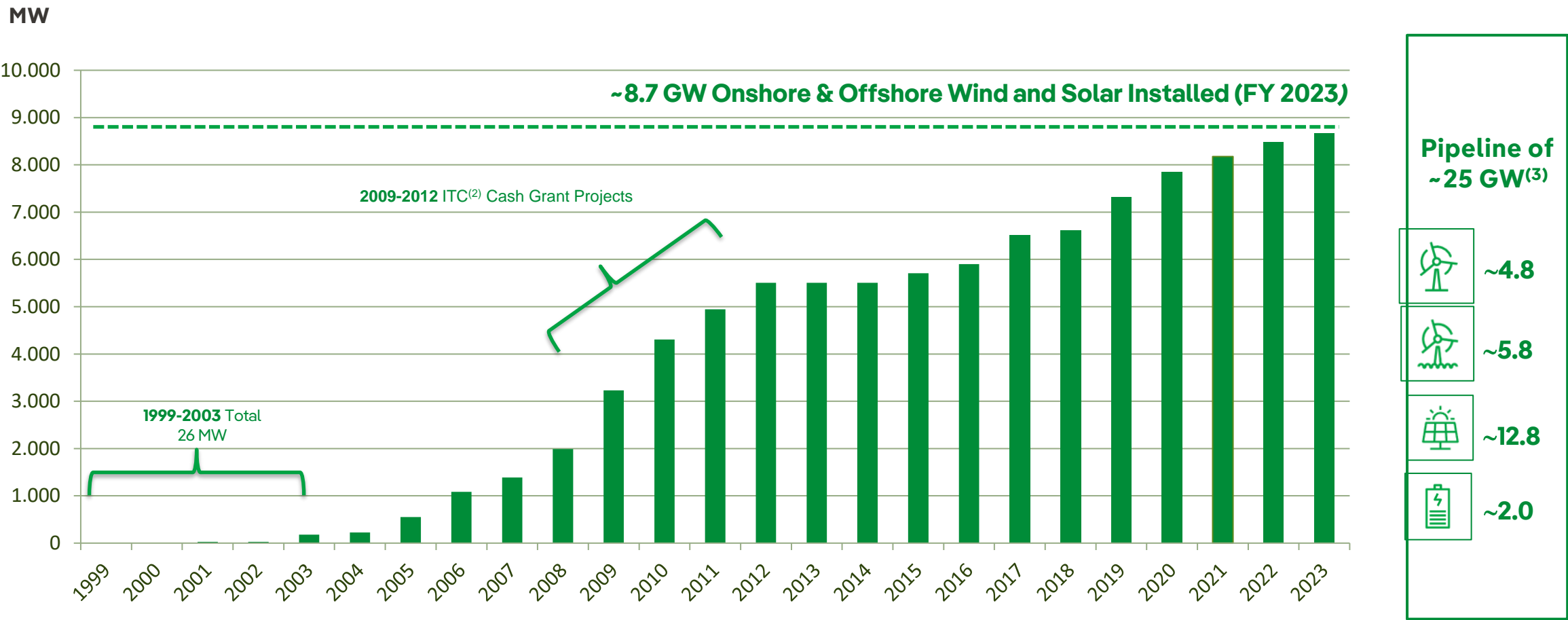
**~ 1.8 GW<sup>(1)</sup> onshore & offshore under construction**

(1) Including 100% 806 MW Vineyard Wind I, a 50/50 joint venture between Avangrid Renewables and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners.

# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers



## Renewables historical growth & future pipeline<sup>(1)(2)</sup>



(1) Avangrid Renewables also owns 536 MW Cogeneration (2001), 100 MW Peaking (2009). Not included in this chart.

(2) 2009-2012 Projects funded with Section 1603 ITC cash grants (Renewables received ~\$2B in cash for ~\$6B investment; no PTCs).

(3) Offshore Wind includes – Vineyard Wind 1 403 MW, New England Wind 1 (formerly Park City Wind) 791 MW, New England Wind 1 (formerly Commonwealth Wind) 1,080 MW and Kitty Hawk 3,500 MW

## Portfolio characteristics (as of 12/31/2023)

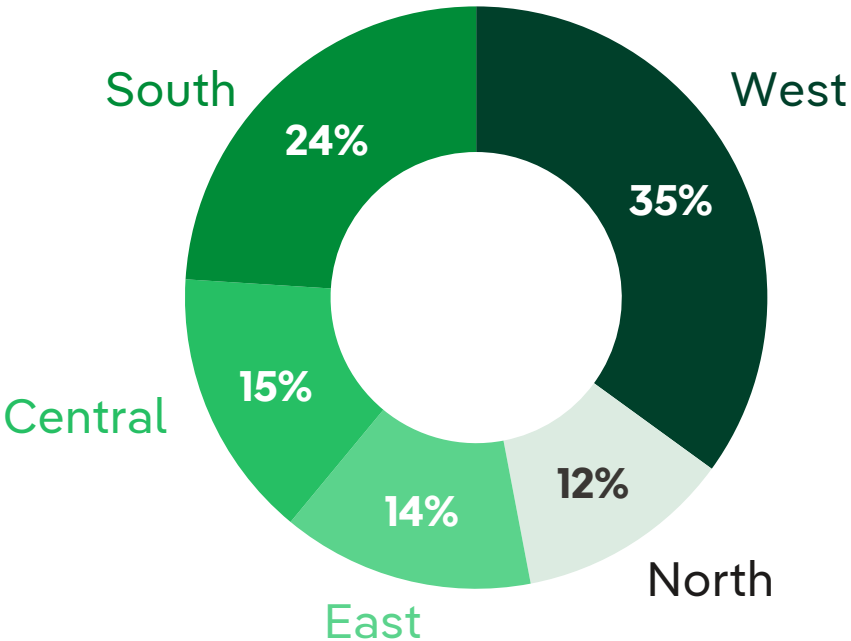
- ✓ **Installed capacity of 9.9 GW<sup>(1)</sup> in 22 states & 8 electric power markets**
- ✓ **~72% of wind and solar installed capacity under long-term contract**
- ✓ **~9 years average remaining PPA life**
- ✓ **Target 85-95% capacity under contract and/or hedged**
- ✓ **Weighted Average PPA price realized to date = \$48.91/MWh**
- ✓ **Escalators on ~43% of PPAs, some tied to inflation**
- ✓ **Offshore wind PPAs contain 2.5% fixed price escalators**
- ✓ **Production tax credits<sup>(2)</sup> are inflation adjusted**
- ✓ **Industry-leading energy management capabilities**
- ✓ **24/7 operations, maintenance, dispatch, & load balancing for 75 operating wind, solar and thermal assets**

*(1) AGR operational data including Wind, Solar, Hydro, Fuel Cells, GenConn & Klamath plus managed assets of 306 MW. Solar capacity is being reported in MWdc.*

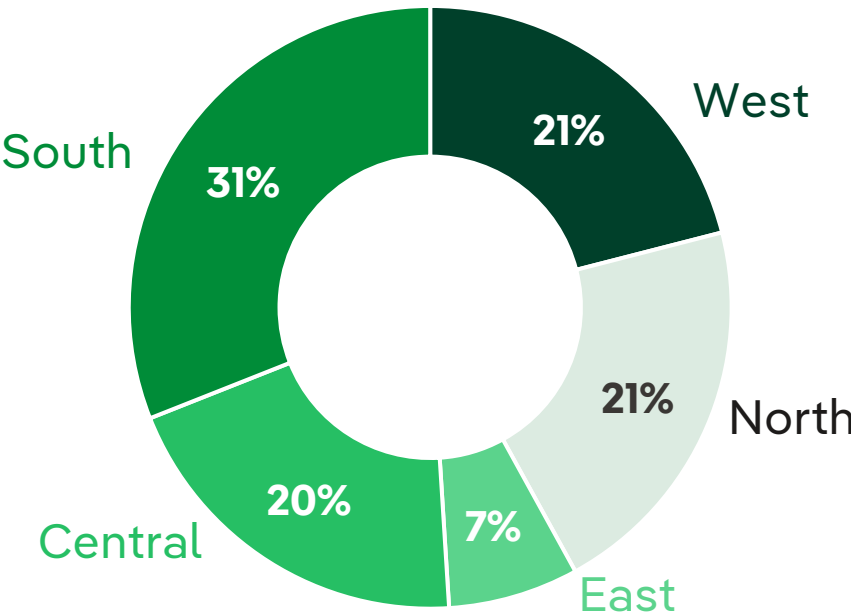
*(2) \$28/MWh for facilities placed in service before 2022 and \$27.5 / MWh for facilities placed in service starting 2022. Bonus credits are available for projects that meet domestic content and energy community requirements.*

## Portfolio characteristics based on production

Contracted = ~75%



Merchant = ~25%



*Note: excluding joint ventures & managed*



# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers

Location	Wind Project	Turbines	MW	COD	NERC Region	Contracted/ Merchant	PTC/ITC	Tax Equity
Arizona	Dry Lake I	30 (Suzlon, S88, 2.1 MW)	63	2009	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Dry Lake II <sup>(1)</sup>	31 (Suzlon, S88, 2.1 MW)	33	2010	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
California	Dillon	45 (Mitsubishi, MWT62, 1.0 MW)	45	2008	CAISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Manzana	126 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	189	2012	CAISO	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Mountain View III	34 (Vestas, V47, 0.66 MW)	22	2021	CAISO	Contracted	PTC	Tax Equity
	Phoenix Wind Power	3 (NMicon-Vestas, NM48, 0.7 MW)	2	1999	CAISO	Merchant	PTC Expired	
	Shiloh	100 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	150	2006	CAISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Tule	57 (GE, GE 2.3, 2.3 MW)	131	2018	CAISO	Contracted	PTC	
Colorado	Colorado Green	108 (GE, 1.5sle RPl.62, 1.62 MW)	162	2020	WECC	Contracted	PTC	
	Twin Buttes	50 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	75	2007	WECC	Contracted	PTC Expired	
		30 (Gamesa, G114, 2.1 MW)						
	Twin Buttes II	6 (Gamesa, 2 MW)	75	2017	WECC	Contracted	PTC	
Illinois		21 (Vestas, V150, 4.3 MW)						
	Midland	4 (Vestas, V136, 3.8 MW)	106	2023	PJM	Contracted	PTC	Tax Equity
		38 (Vestas, V136, 3.8 MW)						
	Otter Creek	4 (Vestas, V126, 3.4 MW)	158	2020	PJM	Contracted	PTC	Tax Equity
	Providence Heights	36 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	72	2008	PJM	Merchant	PTC Expired	
Iowa	Streator Cayuga Ridge South	150 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	300	2010	PJM	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Barton	79 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	158	2009	MISO	Partially Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Flying Cloud	29 (GE, 1.5S, 1.5 MW)	44	2003	MISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	New Harvest	50 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	100	2012	MISO	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Top of Iowa II	40 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	80	2007	MISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Winnebago I	10 (Gamesa, G83, 2.0 MW)	20	2008	MISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Elk River	100 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	150	2005	SPP	Contracted	PTC Expired	
Massachusetts	Hoosac	19 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	29	2012	ISO-NE	Merchant	ITC Cash Grant	
Minnesota	Elm Creek I	66 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	99	2008	MISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	MinnDakota	100 (GE, 1.5sle, 1.5 MW)	150	2008	MISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Trimont	67 (GE, 1.5sle RPl.62, 1.6 MW)	107	2021	MISO	Contracted	PTC	
	Elm Creek II	62 (Mitsubishi, MWT95, 2.4 MW)	149	2010	MISO	Merchant	ITC Cash Grant	
	Moraine I	34 (GE, 1.5 S, 1.5 MW)	51	2003	MISO	Merchant	PTC Expired	
	Moraine II	33 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	50	2009	MISO	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
Missouri	Farmers City	73 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	144	2009	MISO	Merchant	ITC Cash Grant	

(1) Jointly owned; capacity amounts represent only Renewables' share of the facility.

# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers

Location	Wind Project	Turbines	MW	COD	NERC Region	Contracted/ Merchant	PTC/ITC	Tax Equity
New Hampshire	Groton	24 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	48	2012	ISO-NE	Merchant	ITC Cash Grant	
	Lempster	12 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	24	2008	ISO-NE	Merchant	PTC Expired	
New Mexico	El Cabo	149 (Gamesa, G114, 2.1/2 MW)	298	2017	CAISO	Contracted	PTC	Tax Equity
		35 (Gamesa, G114, 2.6 MW)						
	La Joya	76 (GE, GE127, 2.82 MW)	306	2021	WECC	Contracted	PTC	
New York	Hardscrabble	37 (Gamesa, G90, 2.0 MW)	74	2011	NYISO	Merchant	ITC Cash Grant	
	Maple Ridge I <sup>(1)</sup>	70 (Vestas, V82, 1.65 MW)	116	2006	NYISO	Merchant	PTC Expired	
	Maple Ridge II <sup>(1)</sup>	27 (Vestas, V82, 1.65 MW)	45	2006	NYISO	Merchant	PTC Expired	
		20 (Gamesa, 5-G114/15-SG145, 2.625/4.2/4.5 MW)	80	2021	NYISO	Contracted	PTC	
North Carolina	Amazon Wind Farm U.S. East	104 (Gamesa, G114, 2.0 MW)	208	2017	PJM	Contracted	PTC	
North Dakota	Rugby	71 (Suzlon, S88, 2.1 MW)	149	2009	MISO	Partially Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
Ohio	Blue Creek	152 (Gamesa, G90, 2.0 MW)	304	2012	PJM	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
		41 (Vestas, V150, 4.3 MW)						
Oregon	Golden Hills	10 (GE, GE116, 2.5 MW)	201	2022	WECC	Contracted	PTC	Tax Equity
	Hay Canyon	48 (Suzlon, S88, 2.1 MW)	101	2009	WECC	Partially Contracted	ITC	
	Klondike I	16 (GE, 1.5 S, 1.5 MW)	24	2001	WECC	Merchant	PTC Expired	
	Klondike II	50 (GE, 1.5 SLE RPI.62, 1.62 MW)	81	2021	WECC	Partially Contracted	PTC	
		44 (Siemens, 2.3 MW)						
		80 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)						
	Klondike III	1 (Mitsubishi, 2.4 MW)	224	2007	WECC	Partially Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Klondike IIIa	51 (GE, 1.5 SLE, 1.5 MW)	77	2008	WECC	Merchant	PTC Expired	
		74 (GE, 1.5 MW)						
	Leaning Juniper II <sup>2</sup>	42 (97812, S88, 2.1 MW)	199	2010	WECC	Partially Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Montague	56 (Vestas, V136/V126, 3.6/3.45 MW)	201	2019	WECC	Contracted	PTC	Tax Equity
	Pebble Springs	47 (Suzlon, S88, 2.1 MW)	99	2009	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Star Point	47 (Suzlon, S88, 2.1 MW)	99	2010	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
Pennsylvania	Casselman	23 (GE, 1.5sle, 1.5 MW)	35	2007	PJM	Merchant	PTC Expired	
	Locust Ridge I	13 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	26	2007	PJM	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Locust Ridge II	50 (Gamesa, G83, 2.0 MW)	100	2009	PJM	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	South Chestnut	22 (Gamesa, G90, 2.0 MW)	44	2012	PJM	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	

(1) Jointly owned; capacity amounts represent only Renewables' share of the facility.

(2) Includes 2 projects; Leaning Juniper II A, (88.2 MW pre-repower, 98.2 MW post-repower (16.78 MW currently contracted, fully contracted post-repower)), & Leaning Juniper II B (111 MW, Merchant)

# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers

Location	Wind Project	Turbines	MW	COD	NERC Region	Contracted/ Merchant	PTC/ITC	Tax Equity
South Dakota	Buffalo Ridge I	24 (Suzlon, S88, 2.1 MW)	50	2009	MISO	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Buffalo Ridge II	105 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	210	2010	MISO	Merchant	ITC Cash Grant	
		35 (GE, 2.52 MW)						
	Coyote Ridge <sup>(1)*</sup>	4 (GE, 2.3 MW)	20	2019	MISO	Contracted	PTC	
		50 (GE, GE127, 2.82 MW)						
	Tatanka <sup>(1)</sup>	6 (GE, GE116, 2.3 MW)	23	2021	MISO	Contracted	PTC	
Texas	Baffin	101 (Gamesa, G97, 2.0 MW)	202	2016	ERCOT	Merchant	PTC	
	Barton Chapel	60 (Gamesa, G87, 2.0 MW)	120	2009	ERCOT	Partially Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
		22 (GE, 2.3 MW)						
		9 (GE, 2.5 MW)						
	Karankawa	93 (GE, 2.52 MW)	307	2019	ERCOT	Contracted	PTC	Tax Equity
		58 (Vestas, V136, 3.6 MW)						
	Patriot	5 (Vestas, V126, 3.45 MW)	226	2019	ERCOT	Merchant	PTC	Tax Equity
	Peñascal	84 (Mitsubishi, MWT92, 2.4 MW)	190	2009	ERCOT	Partially Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Peñascal II	83 (Mitsubishi, MWT93, 2.4 MW)	194	2010	ERCOT	Partially Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
Vermont	Deerfield	15 (Gamesa, G87/G97, 2.0 MW)	30	2017	ISO-NE	Contracted	PTC	
Washington	Big Horn I	133 (GE, 1.5sle, 1.5 MW)	200	2006	WECC	Contracted	PTC Expired	
	Big Horn II	25 (Gamesa, G90, 2.0 MW)	50	2010	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant	
	Juniper Canyon	63 (Mitsubishi, MWT95/2.4, 2.4 MW)	149	2011	WECC	Merchant	ITC Cash Grant	

(1) Jointly owned; capacity amounts represent only Renewables' share of the facility.

# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers

## Renewables & Conventional generation

Location	State	Project	Type	MW	COD	NERC Region	Contracted/ Merchant	PTC/ITC
Arizona	AZ	Copper Crossing Solar Ranch <sup>(1)</sup>	Solar	12	2011	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant
Colorado	CO	San Luis Valley Solar Ranch	Solar	35	2012	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant
Oregon	OR	Gala Solar	Solar	70	2017	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant
	OR	Montague Solar	Solar	211	2023	WECC	Contracted	PTC
	OR	Wy' East Solar	Solar	13	2018	WECC	Contracted	ITC Cash Grant
Washington	WA	Lund Hill Solar	Solar	194	2022	WECC	Contracted	PTC
Oregon	OR	Klamath Cogeneration	Thermal	536	2001	WECC	Merchant	N/A
	OR	Klamath Peakers	Thermal	100	2002	WECC	Merchant	N/A

(1) Jointly owned; capacity amounts represent only Renewables' share of the facility.

## Renewables P&L Components (US GAAP)

Gross Margin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>+ <b>Wind &amp; Solar</b> (~80% of Renewable Gross Margin in 2023)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Installed Capacity (MW) * Hours * Capacity Factor * Sale Price</li></ul></li><li>+ <b>Thermal &amp; other [includes biomass contract revenues, transmission sales and limited proprietary trading]</b> (~20% of Renewable Gross Margin in 2023)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Include Klamath (used to firm &amp; balance loads for certain PPA contracts in the Northwest), biomass (contractual purchase of energy &amp; resale from biomass facility owned by third party), transmission sales &amp; limited proprietary power trading</li><li>✓ Tax equity (5-year recapture)</li></ul></li></ul>
O&M Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>1/3 related to non-wind</b> operational aspects (growth, thermal, corporate costs ...)</li></ul>
D&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>~28 year weighted average investment life for windfarms on a straight-line basis, net of ITC amortization</b></li></ul>
Other Taxes Expense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Property, Franchise, and Payroll Taxes</b></li></ul>
Other Income & Deduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Consists of:</b> Finance income (primarily capitalized interest) combined with gains on non-current assets, offset by other deductions (non-service pension costs &amp; charitable giving)</li></ul>
Interest Expense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Financial expenses</b> on intercompany debt and any other borrowings; excludes TEI financing costs, included within Minority interest under HLBV accounting</li></ul>
Income Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>MACRs</b> tax treatment allows wind &amp; solar assets to be <b>depreciated over 5 years</b>, recorded in the tax line and captured through deferred tax assets</li><li>• <b>ITC &amp; PTC</b> can <b>only</b> be utilized <b>at consolidated level &amp; after NOLs are monetized</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ PTCs generated over 10 years and can be used over 20 years</li><li>✓ AGR is considered one taxpayer. After the NOLs are monetized, annual PTC utilization is limited to 75% of the consolidated tax liability</li></ul></li></ul>
Minority Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Minority Interest</b> driven by HLBV accounting for tax equity structures; the HLBV method allocates earnings to the noncontrolling interest, which considers the cash &amp; tax benefits provided to the tax equity investors</li></ul>

## Accounting criteria

### PTC

- **P&L**
  - ✓ **GAAP (10Q,10K):** For periods after 1/1/2018, PTCs with Tax Equity are indirectly included in Net income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests and retained PTCs are booked in the income tax line. Prior to that, PTCs with Tax Equity were booked in revenues and retained PTCs in the income tax line.
  - ✓ **IFRS (projections):** All PTCs are booked in revenues.
- **Balance Sheet**
  - ✓ For periods after 1/1/2018, PTCs with Tax Equity reduce 'Non-controlling interests' in the Equity section. In prior periods, PTCs with Tax Equity reduced 'Tax equity financing arrangements - VIEs' in the Non-current Liabilities section.
  - ✓ Retained PTCs reduce deferred income taxes.
- **Cash Flow**
  - ✓ Retained PTCs hit the 'Deferred taxes' line in Cash Flow from Operating Activities.
  - ✓ For periods after 1/1/2018, PTCs with TEI impact the 'Distributions to noncontrolling interests' line under Cash Flow from Financing Activities. For prior periods, PTCs with TEI impacted 'Payments on tax equity financing arrangements'. These lines include payments of PTCs and remaining debt/equity.

### ITC

- **P&L**
  - ✓ **GAAP (10Q,10K):** Booked on D&A (they lower D&A), below EBITDA
  - ✓ **IFRS (projections):** Booked as Other Operating Income, above EBITDA
- **Cash Flow**
  - ✓ ITCs provide an initial deferred tax benefit equal to 50% of the total ITC, recognized in year one

### Tax Equity

- Wind farms under tax equity structures are **fully consolidated** in the consolidated balance sheet & the results of their operations (including depreciation) are reported in the consolidated statement of operations. Investors share is reported as Minority Interest
- Recorded as a **financing obligation** & amortized with the allocation to the tax equity investor of its share of cash distributions, MACRS, PTCs, & the tax impact of taxable income



## Federal Renewables Tax Incentives - IRA

### Onshore Wind & Solar PTC Elections

Start Construction	COD Deadline	Onshore Project PTC*
2016	2022	100%
2017	2023	100%
2018	2024	100%
2019-2021	2025	100%
2022	2026	100%
2023	2027	100%
2024	2028	100%
After 2025**	4 yrs. later	100%

\* With Domestic Content & Energy Community bonus placed in service after 2022 – maximum 120% PTC

### Onshore Wind, Solar & Storage ITC Elections

Start Construction	COD Deadline	Project ITC*
2016	2022	30%
2017	2023	30%
2018	2024	30%
2019-2021	2025	30%
2022	2026	30%
2023	2027	30%
2024	2028	30%
After 2025**	4 yrs. later	30%

\* With Domestic Content & Energy Community bonus placed in service after 2022 – maximum 50% ITC

### Offshore Wind ITC Progression

Start Construction	COD Deadline	Offshore Wind ITC*
Before 2033**	10 yrs. later	30%

\* With Domestic Content & Energy Community bonus placed in service after 2022 – maximum 50% ITC. Energy communities are being pursued with the White House, DOE, states & Treasury. The expansion may allow inclusion of ports and O&M buildings as energy communities are dependent on location to gain the bonus tax credit.

- Projects started more than 59 days after IRS guidance issuance subject to wage/apprentice rules to get maximum credit (otherwise only 20% of maximum).
- Hydrogen credits up to \$3/kg (or 30% ITC) available for hydrogen production facilities in service after 2022 (same wage/apprentice rules apply).
- Credits generated after 2022 may be transferred to third parties for cash from existing and new projects (including in TEI structures).
- Direct pay only available for tax exempt entities other than hydrogen facilities (PTCs only generated in first five years for hydrogen facilities).
- Various projects may qualify for energy community credit (10% maximum).
- Bonus credits above do not include additional Low Income Community credits available in limited locations with less than 5 MWh projects.

\*\* Tech neutral projects phase out of credits begin after 2033 based on emissions.

# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers

## Repowering Opportunity Maximizing IRA Opportunity

**\$5B-\$6B plan underway to repower up to 4.6 GW in 2023-2032**

**Increasing production: ~30%<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Lower O&M costs: 10%**

**Lower Capex** than new build, higher net capacity factor

**Improving earnings profile** of the onshore business going forward:

New tax credits (PTCs) are given for the **full production for 10 years**

**Doesn't require full development and permitting**

**Successfully completed 3 repowerings** in the last 3 years

Low-risk opportunity to **increase value of existing portfolio** at least through 2032



*(1) Varies upon the project, scope of repower and underlying technology*

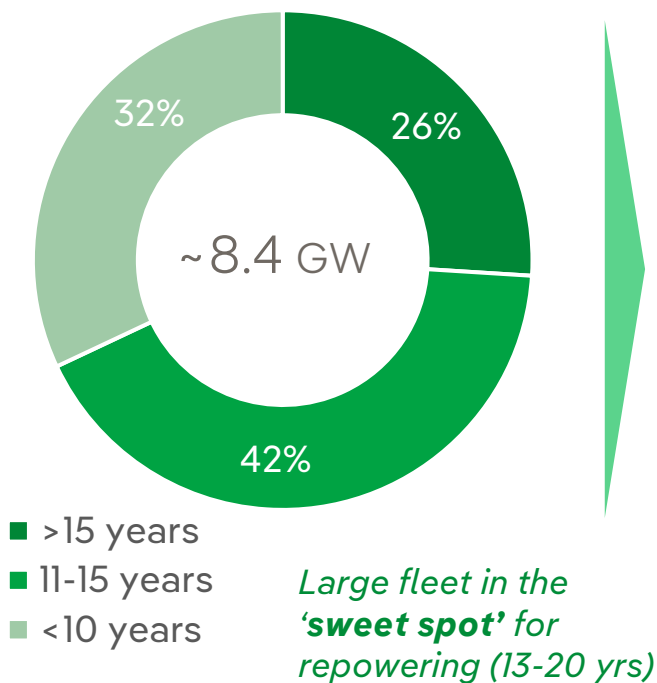


# Avangrid: Electricity Production & Customers



**Repowering Plan:** Ongoing full review of our **8.4 GW<sup>(1)</sup>** operational fleet **for repowering**

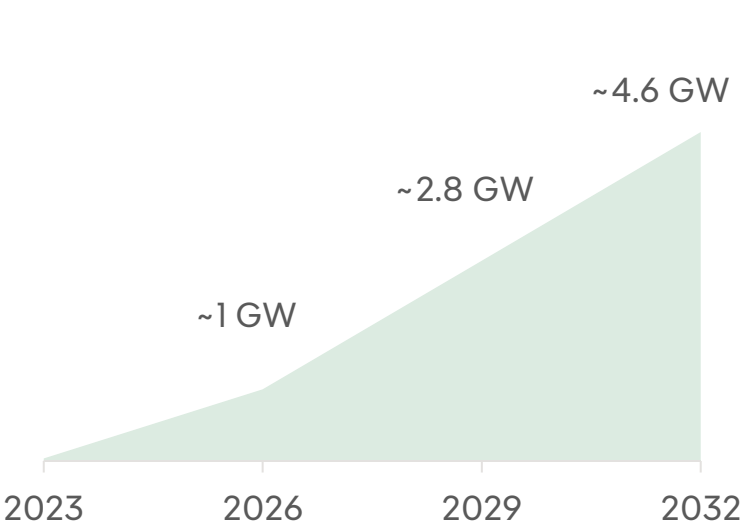
Operational fleet by age



Fleet potential

- **6.0 GW** with repower potential in IRA period
  - **2.0 GW** not considered for this repowering period (too new)
  - **0.4 GW** already repowered
- A green arrow points from this section to the Execution Plan section.

Execution Plan  
Cumulative Repowered capacity (GW)



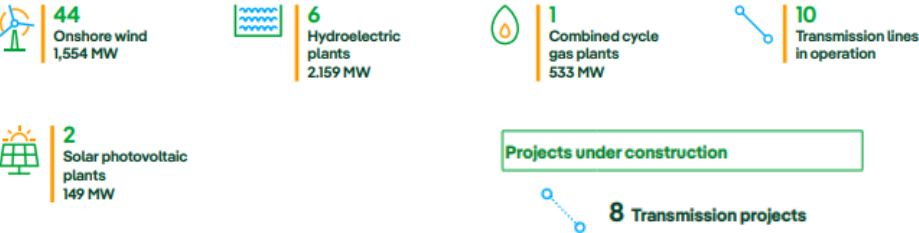
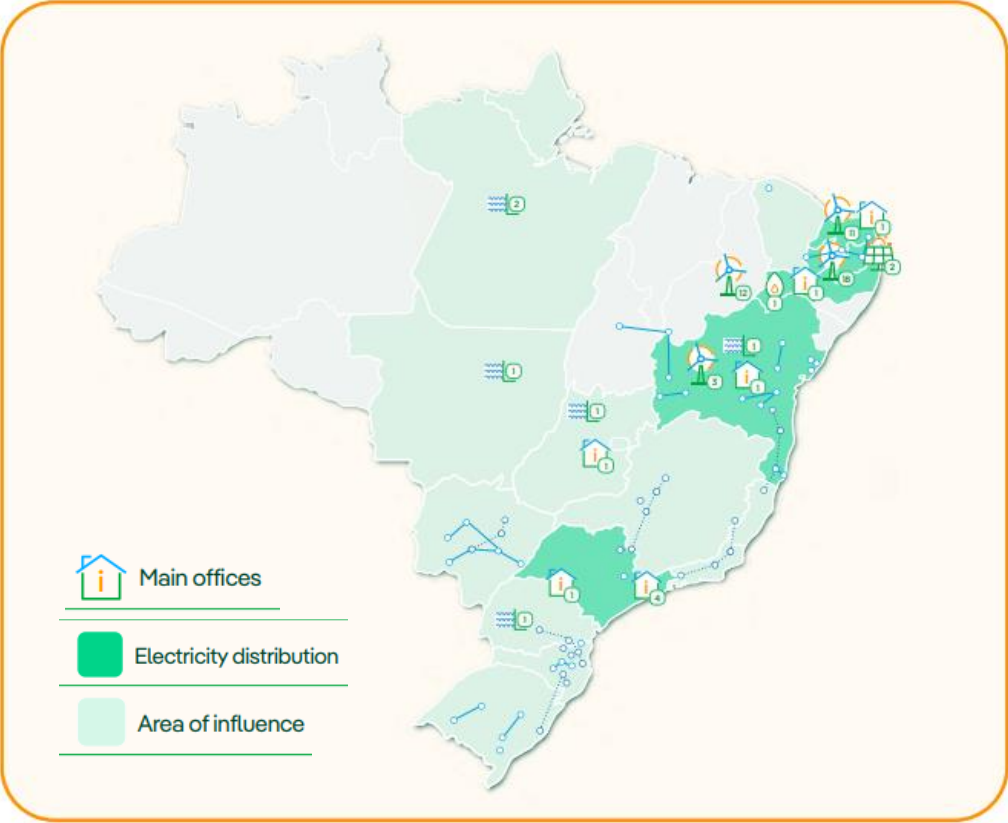
**Program underway to repower at least 1/2 of our current operational wind fleet (up to 4.6 GW<sup>(2)</sup>) by 2032**

(1) Data as of 9/30/23. Owned plus JVs at 100%  
(2) Identified to be repowered as of October 2023

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Energy leader in Brazil and Latin America

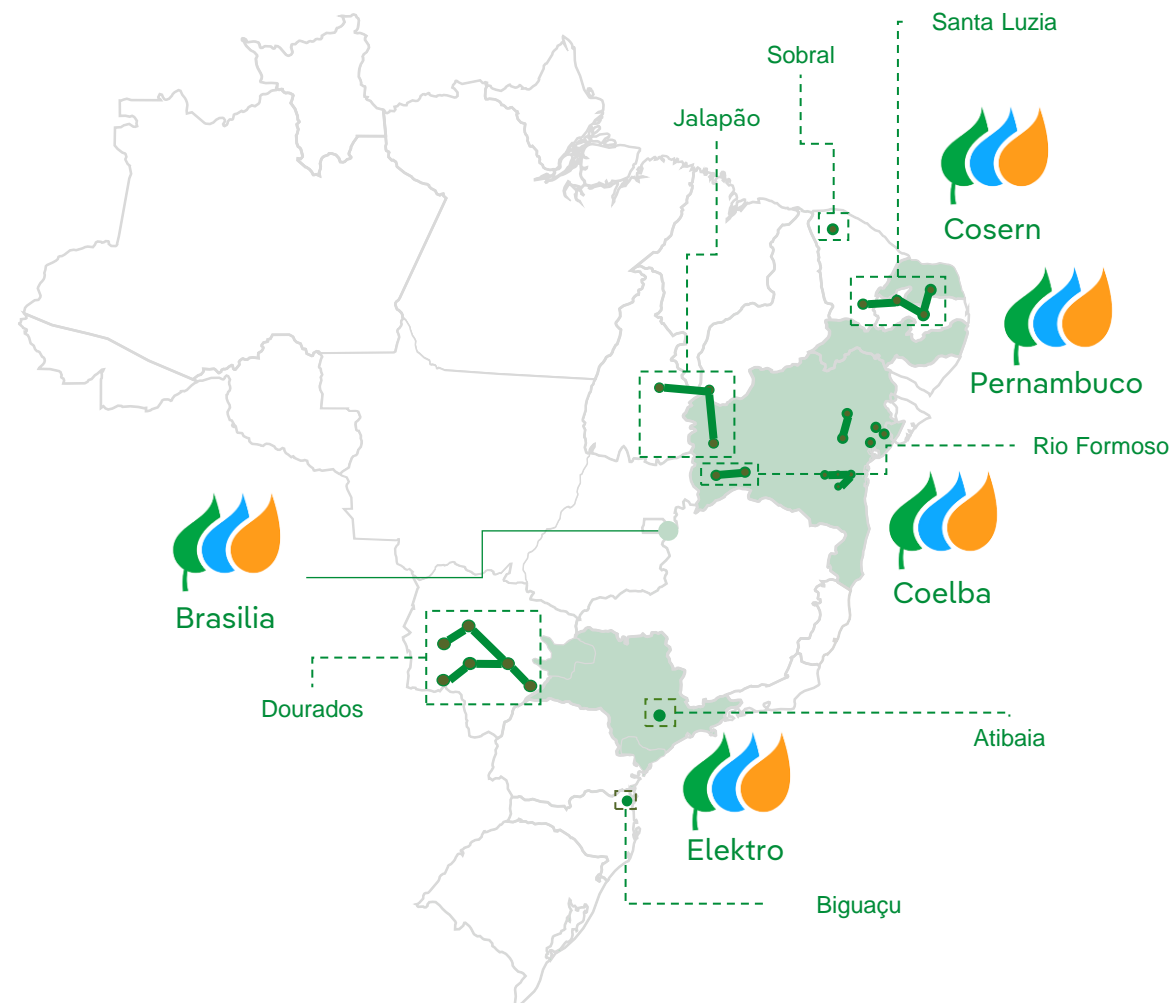


Installed Capacity (MW)	4,395
Renewable Capacity (MW)	3,862
Net Production (GWh)	13,653
Distributed Energy (GWh)	78,343
Customers (M) <sup>(2)</sup>	16.4
Km of lines	727,802

(1) Neoenergia: 53.5% owned by Iberdrola  
(2) Total number of electricity supply points

## Energy leader in Brazil and Latin America

	2023		2023
Asset Base D&T (BRL Bn)	51.6	Kms of lines	728,386
Distribution RAB (BRL Bn)	36.1	Distribution	99.6%
Neoenergia Elektro	19%	Neoenergia Elektro	17%
Neoenergia Coelba	46%	Neoenergia Coelba	50%
Neoenergia Pernambuco	20%	Neoenergia Pernambuco	22%
Neoenergia Cosern	10%	Neoenergia Cosern	8%
Neoenergia Brasilia	4%	Neoenergia Brasilia	3%
Asset Base Transmission (BRL Bn)	15.5	Transmission	0.4%
Distributed energy (GWh)	78,341	Points of supply (M)	16.4
Neoenergia Elektro	26%	Neoenergia Elektro	18%
Neoenergia Coelba	34%	Neoenergia Coelba	41%
Neoenergia Pernambuco	22%	Neoenergia Pernambuco	25%
Neoenergia Cosern	8%	Neoenergia Cosern	10%
Neoenergia Brasilia	10%	Neoenergia Brasilia	7%



## Distribution regulatory framework

	Concession process	Concession / Authorization term	Renewal	Tariff / Revenues
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competitive auctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 years</li> <li>Due date: Aug 2027 to Jul -2045<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible (+30 yrs)</li> <li>May be changed Contractual conditions</li> <li>Indemnification for non-depreciated assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tariff structured to remunerate for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parcel A = pass-through of non-manageable costs: energy supply + transmission + sector charges</li> <li>Parcel B = incentive model for manageable costs (capex + opex). Annually adjusted by inflation + demand growth – X factor</li> </ul> </li> <li>Tariff review every 4-5 years: redefinition of Parcel B, X factor and regulatory level for energy loss and bad debt</li> </ul>
Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competitive auctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 years</li> <li>Due date: Aug 2027 to Sept-2052<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible, according to certain contractual clauses</li> <li>Indemnification for non-depreciated assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAP defined in the Concession Auction</li> <li>Annual revenue inflation adjustment</li> <li>Tariff review every 5 years (WACC readjustment only)</li> </ul>

(1) Refers to the first and last asset to have its concession expired, considering operating and under construction assets

## Distribution: Tariff Review processes



### PERIODIC TARIFF REVIEWS

#### EVERY 4 OR 5 YEARS

- Costs passed directly into the tariff: energy supply + transmission + sector charges.
- Definition of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) and OPEX.
- Establish standards for losses, quality and an efficiency factor for the distributor.



### ANNUAL TARIFF READJUSTMENTS

#### YEARLY, EXCEPT IN YEARS OF THE TARIFF REVIEWS

- Costs passed directly into the tariff: energy supply + transmission + sector charges.
- Manageable costs (Parcel B): adjusted by inflation – X factor.

## Periodic Tariff Reviews Discos

2016	Brasília 4 <sup>th</sup> tariff review		
2017	Pernambuco 4 <sup>th</sup> tariff review		
2018	Coelba and Cosern 4 <sup>th</sup> tariff review		
2019	Elektro 5 <sup>th</sup> tariff review		
2021	Pernambuco 5 <sup>th</sup> tariff review	Brasília 5 <sup>th</sup> tariff review	
			2023 Coelba and Cosern 5 <sup>th</sup> tariff review
			2025 Pernambuco 6 <sup>th</sup> tariff review
			2026 Brasília 6 <sup>th</sup> tariff review
			2027 Elektro 7 <sup>th</sup> tariff review
			2028 Coelba and Cosern 6 <sup>th</sup> tariff review
			Elektro 6 <sup>th</sup> tariff review

### Real Regulatory WACC post tax

Coelba <sup>1</sup>	7.42%
Cosern <sup>1</sup>	7.42%
Elektro <sup>2</sup>	7.42%
Pernambuco <sup>3</sup>	7.15%
Brasília <sup>4</sup>	7.15%

Real Regulatory WACC post tax 2024: 7.66%<sup>(5)</sup>

<sup>1</sup> valid until April 2028.

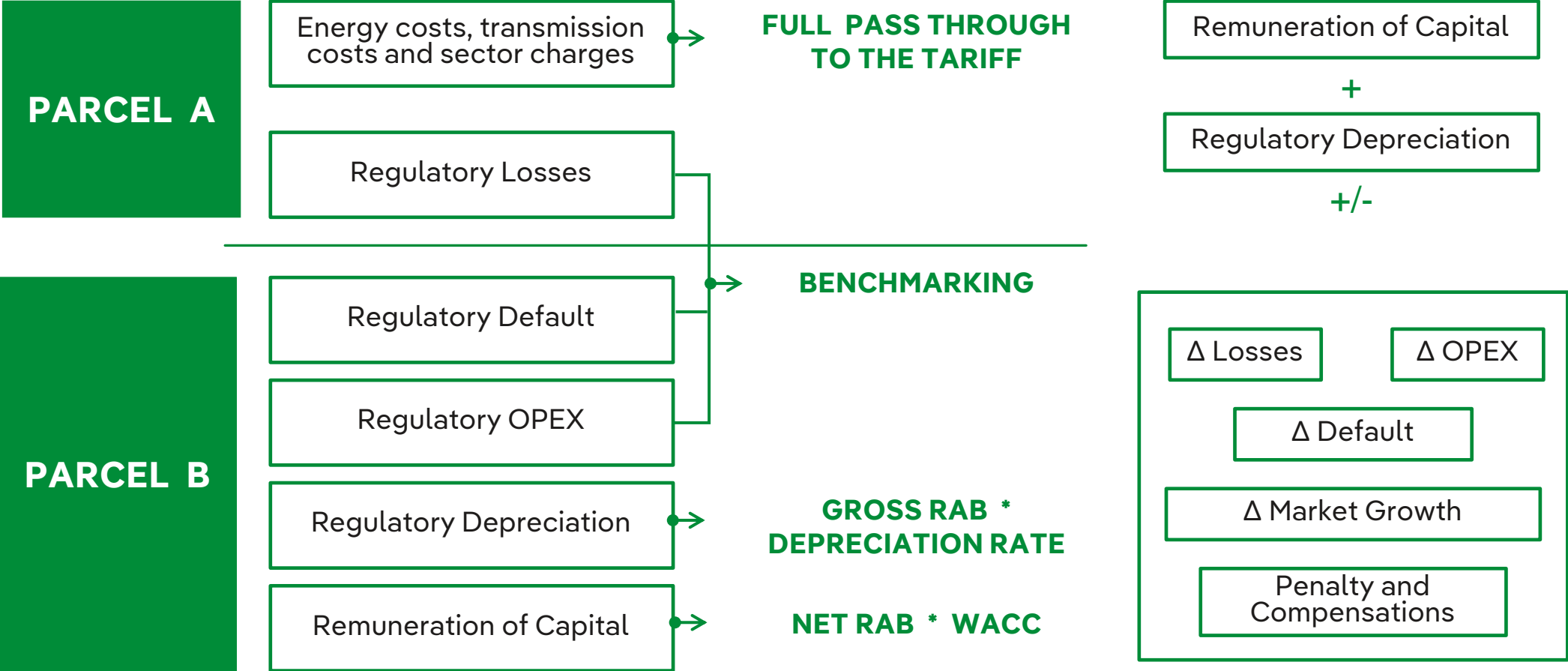
<sup>2</sup> valid until August 2028.

<sup>3</sup> valid until April 2025.

<sup>4</sup> valid until October 2026.

<sup>5</sup> WACC published by ANEEL, applied to the Tariff Reviews taking place between March 2024 and February 2025

## Distribution: tariff's components



## Distribution: regulatory parameters

	Real Regulatory WACC post tax	Factor X <sup>(5)</sup>	QRR <sup>(6)</sup>	Gross BRR <sup>(7)</sup>	Net BRR <sup>(7)</sup>
Neoenergia Coelba	7.42% <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.85%	3.96%	25,259	16,549
Neoenergia Elektro	7.42% <sup>(2)</sup>	2.21%	4.05%	10,041	6,903
Neoenergia Pernambuco	7.15% <sup>(3)</sup>	-0.06%	3.86%	12,021	7,378
Neoenergia Cosern	7.42% <sup>(1)</sup>	-2.54%	3.96%	4,956	3,665
Neoenergia Brasília	7.15% <sup>(4)</sup>	0.57%	3.68%	2,825	1,610

(1) Valid until April 2028

(2) Valid until August 2028

(3) Valid until April 2025

(4) Valid until October 2026

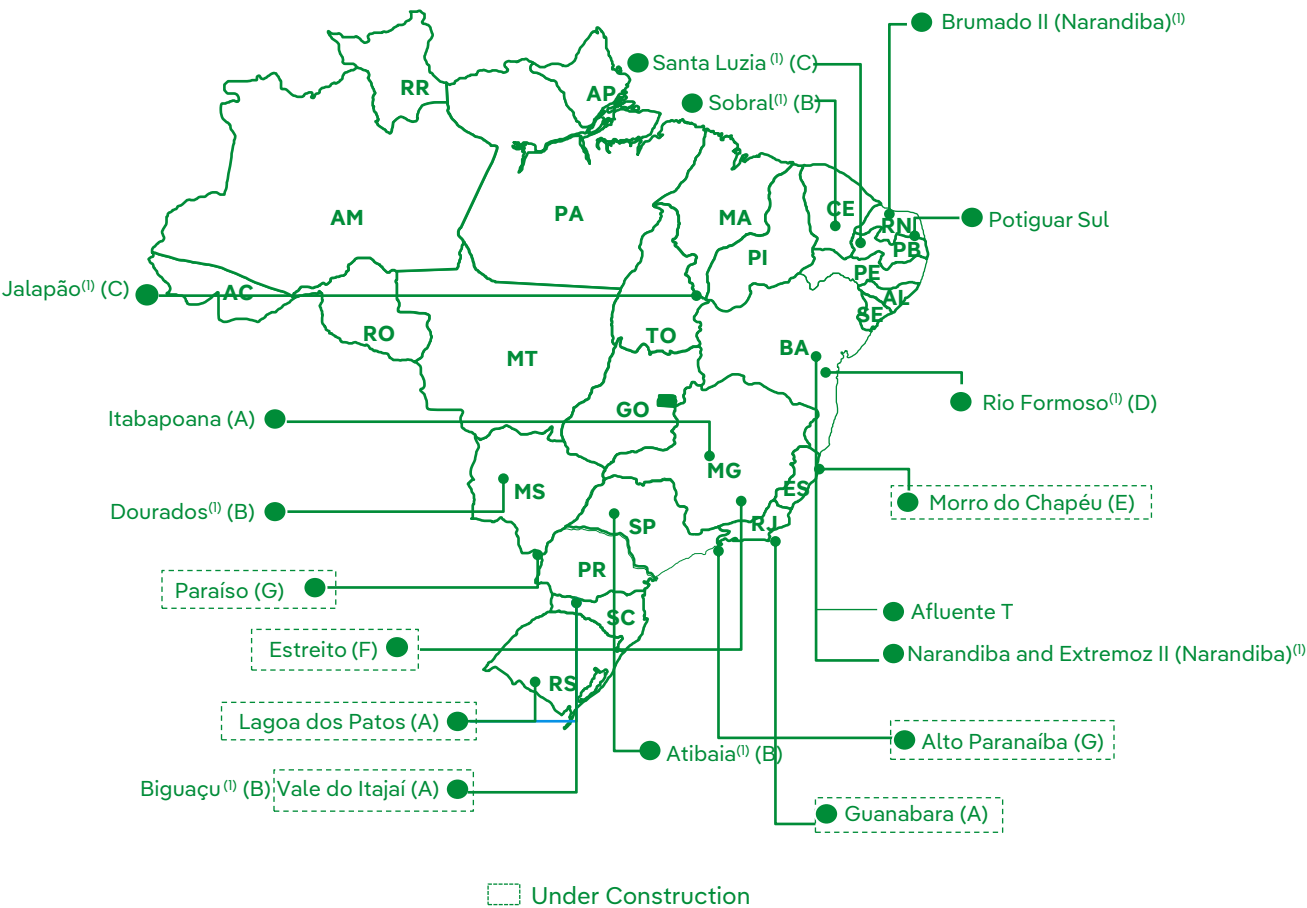
5) Factor X: referring to the last Tariff Adjustment: 2021 (Pernambuco and Brasília) and 2023 (Coelba, Elektro and Cosern)

6) QRR (Regulatory depreciation rate): referring to the last Tariff Revision: 2023 (Coelba, Elektro and Cosern); 2021 (Brasília and Pernambuco)

7) Gross BRR and Net BRR: data as of December 2022. Both refer to Regulatory Asset Base



## Transmission



### Highlights

#### Operational Assets

**11 assets:**

- 3 thousand km of transmission lines;
- 13 substations;
- RAP (2023-2024 cycle): R\$629 million (100%)

#### Assets under construction

**7 assets:**

- 5.6 thousand km of transmission lines;
- 10 substations;
- RAP (2023-2024 cycle): R\$ 1,263 million (100%)

Information on auction results : <https://antigo.aneel.gov.br/web/guest/resultados-de-leiloes>

(I) GIC partnership assets

(A) Dec'2018 Auction (B) Apr'2017 Auction (C) Dec'2017 Auction (D) Dec'2019 Auction (E) Dec'2020 Auction (F) Dec'2021 Auction (G) Jun'2022 Auction

# Neoennergia: Electricity Production & Customers

## Renewables

Onshore	State	MW IBE	COD	Income Regime
Caetité I	Bahia	30	2014	Commercial PPA
Caetité II	Bahia	30	2014	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Caetité III	Bahia	30	2014	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Canoas	Paraíba	32	2017	Regulated PPA 2014/A-5
Lagoa 1	Paraíba	32	2017	Regulated PPA 2014/A-5
Lagoa 2	Paraíba	32	2017	Regulated PPA 2014/A-5
Rio do Fogo	Rio Grande do Norte	49	2006	Regulated PPA PROINFA
Mel II	Rio Grande do Norte	20	2013	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Arizona I	Rio Grande do Norte	28	2013	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Calango I	Rio Grande do Norte	30	2016	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Calango II	Rio Grande do Norte	30	2016	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Calango III	Rio Grande do Norte	30	2016	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Calango IV	Rio Grande do Norte	30	2016	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Calango V	Rio Grande do Norte	30	2016	Regulated PPA 2010/A-3
Calango VI	Rio Grande do Norte	30	2016	Regulated PPA 2014/A-3
Santana I	Rio Grande do Norte	30	2016	Regulated PPA 2014/A-3
Santana II	Rio Grande do Norte	24	2016	Regulated PPA 2014/A-3
Complejo eólico de Chafariz	Paraíba	471	2021	Regulated & Commercial PPAs
Complejo eólico de Oitis	Piauí / Bahia	566	2022-2023	Regulated & Commercial PPAs
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,553</b>		
Solar PV	State	MW	COD	Income Regime
Luzia 3	Paraiba	75	2022	Commercial PPAs
Luzia 2	Paraiba	75	2023	Commercial PPAs
<b>Total</b>		<b>149</b>		

## Renewables

Hydro	State	Total MW	MW attributable to IBE	COD	Income Regime
Itapebi	Bahia	462	462	2003	Commercial PPA
Corumba III	Goias	96	68	2009	Regulated PPA
Dardanelos	Mato Grosso	261	261	2011	Regulated PPA
Belo Monte <sup>(1)</sup>	Pará	11,233	1,123	2016	Regulated & Commercial PPAs
Baixo Iguazú	Paraná	350	245	2019	Regulated & Commercial PPAs
Total		12,402	2,159		

## Conventional Generation

CCGT	State	Type	MW
Termopernambuco	Pernambuco	CCGT	533

(1) 1,123 MW consolidated through equity method

## Conventional Generation: Regulatory framework (I)

	Concession process	Concession/ authorization term	Renewal	Revenue
Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authorization request within ANEEL</li> <li>Competitive auctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 - 35 years</li> <li>Expiry date: December 2031 until December 2054<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible renewal at the discretion of the Granting Authority (ANEEL)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20-year PPAs to DisCos through competitive auctions with fixed prices yearly adjusted by inflation</li> <li>Bilateral contracts at free market</li> </ul>
Hydro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competitive auctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 years</li> <li>Expiry date: May 2039 until December 2049<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible renewal at the discretion of the Granting Authority (ANEEL)<sup>(2)</sup></li> <li>Possible indemnity after the end of the concession. Depending on the Hydro Plant, the Basic Project may or may not be included</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30-year PPAs to DisCos through competitive auctions with fixed prices yearly adjusted by inflation</li> <li>Bilateral contracts at free market</li> </ul>

Note: Information on auction results: <https://www.gov.br/aneel/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/relatorios-e-indicadores/leiloes>

(1) Refers to the first and last asset to have its authorization expired

(2) Exception to Belo Monte and Baixo Iguaçu – without contractual provision

Conventional Generation: Regulatory framework (II)

	Concession process	Concession/ authorization term	Renewal	Revenue
Gas <sup>(1)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Authorization request within ANEEL</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Expiry date: 2041</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Capacity Reserve Auction with start of supply on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026, until June 30, 2041, in which all its available capacity was sold at a power price of R\$ 487,412.70 MW/year</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>20-year PPAs to Neoenergia Pernambuco (390 MW) and Neoenergia Coelba (65 MW) regarding the Thermoelectricity Priority Program (PPT) until May 2024;</li><li>Fixed power revenue of R\$ 207 million per year from the Capacity Reserve Auction, with the start of supply on July 1, 2026.</li></ul>

# Content

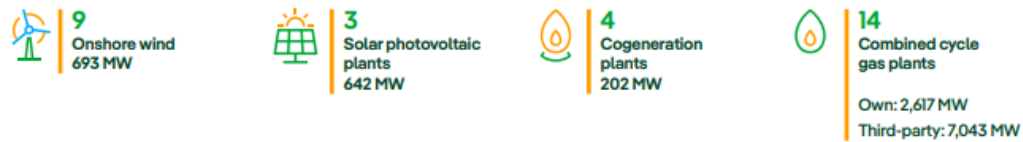
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*All figures as of December 2023, except otherwise stated. Differences may arise due to rounding*

## Second-largest electricity producer



Owned Installed Capacity (MW)	4,051
Third-party Installed Capacity (MW)	7,146
Owned Renewable Capacity (GWh)	1,232
Third-party Renewable Capacity (MW)	103
Net Owned Production (GWh)	16,866
Net Third-party Production (GWh)	39,931



Note: Additional information on the agreement between Iberdrola and the Mexico government explained in Annex section

## Recent developments

### Transaction description

- In **February 2024** Iberdrola completed the sale of 8.5 GW for 5.800 million euros (c.6,000 USD) to Mexico Infrastructure Partners (MIP).
- The operation included the sale of 13 power plants, mainly gas-fired combined cycle plants. Ten of this plants are contracted under the scheme of Independent Power Producer (IPP), with CFE (State-owned utility) as the off- taker.

Name Plant	Scheme and Technology	Capacity (MW)
Monterrey (I, II)	Combined Cycle	449
Altamira III & IV	IPP Combined Cycle	1,096
Altamira V (Del Golfo)	IPP Combined Cycle	1,155
Escobedo	IPP Combined Cycle	878
La Laguna	IPP Combined Cycle	537
Tamazunchale	IPP Combined Cycle	1,179
Baja California	IPP Combined Cycle	324
Topolobampo II	IPP Combined Cycle	917
Topolobampo III	IPP Combined Cycle	766
La Venta III	IPP Wind Farm	103
Monterrey III & IV	WEM Combined Cycle	477
Enertek	WEM Combined Cycle	144
Tamazunchale II	WEM Combined Cycle	514
Total Capacity		8,539

### The New Iberdrola Mexico

- 15 power plants with 2.600 MW in installed capacity

	Capacity	Quantity
<b>Renewables</b>	<b>1,233 MW</b>	<b>9</b>
Wind farm	590 MW	6
Solar PV	643 MW	3
Gas	1,166 MW	2
Cogeneration	202 MW	4
Total	2,601	15
<b>Renewable Portfolio</b>		<b>&gt;6,000 MW</b>



## Renewables

Onshore	State	MW	Year of Installation	Income Regime
La Ventosa	Oaxaca	80	2008	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Bee Ni Stipa	Oaxaca	26	2010	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
La Ventosa (ampliación)	Oaxaca	22	2013	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Dos Arbolitos	Oaxaca	70	2015	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Pier II	Puebla	66	2015	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Santiago Eólico	Guanajuato	105	2021	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Pier	Puebla	221	2021	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Total		590		

Solar PV	State	MW	Year of Installation	Income Regime
Santiago	San Luis de Potosí	232	2018	Commercial PPA
Hermosillo	Sonora	137	2018	Commercial PPA
Cuyoaco	Puebla	274	2020	Commercial PPA
Total		643		

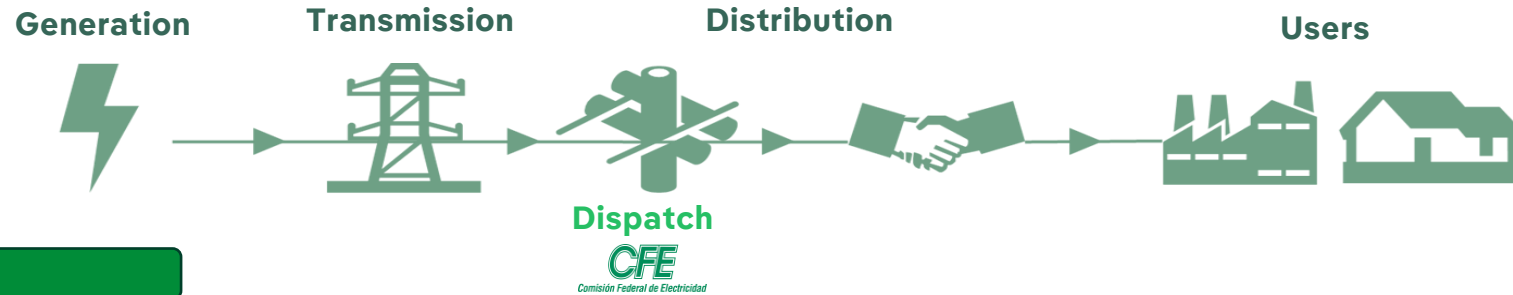
## Conventional generation

Gas Combined Cycle	State	MW	COD	Income Regime
Dulces Nombres II (Monterrey V)	Nuevo León	300	2016	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
El Carmen	Nuevo León	866	2019	Commercial PPA (LIE)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,166</b>		

Cogeneration	State	MW	COD	Income Regime
Monterrey	Nuevo León	41	2003	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Ramos	Coahuila	52	2016	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Altamira	Tamaulipas	57	2017	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
Bajío	Querétaro	52	2018	Commercial PPA (Self-supply)
<b>Total</b>		<b>202</b>		

## Regulatory Framework: Before the Energy Reform 2013



CFE

Private Generators

Independent Power  
Producer

Self-Supply

Cogeneration

Vertically Integrated entity

In 1992, the Public Service Electricity Law (LSPEE) **allowed private companies to generate electricity** as:

- Independent Power Producer (sale to CFE through PPAs)
- Industrial off-takers with legal participation of a power plant under self supply scheme. .
- Support mechanisms were introduced to foster energy transition, including wheeling (renewables in the self-supply scheme had a discount to the transmission tariff).

# Iberdrola Mexico: Electricity Production & Customers

## Regulatory Framework: After the Energy Reform 2013

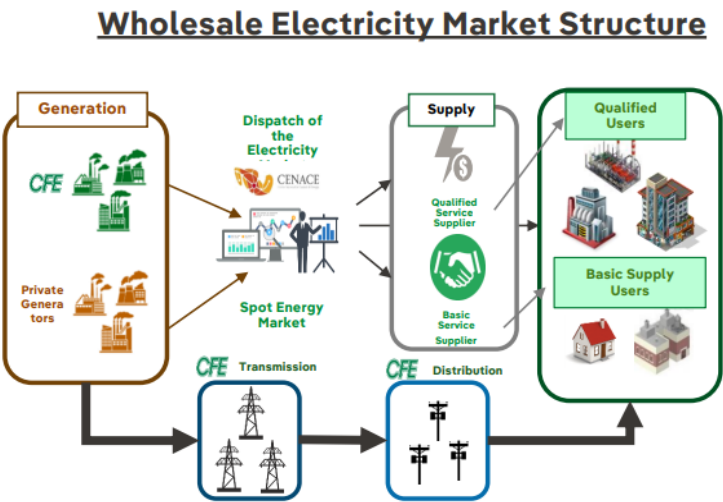
Energy Reform

**Constitutional Reform:** Allowed private participation in generation and supply activities. However, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) are defined as Public Service to be provided solely by CFE.

**Electricity Industry Law (Ley Industria Eléctrica or LIE)\*:**

- Establishes competition in generation and supply to large users.
- T&D and supply to domestic consumers remained in hands of the State through CFE.
- A new Wholesale Electricity Market was created based mainly on PJM and ERCOT.

**Energy Transition Law (Ley de Transición Energética):** Legal basis to promote energy based in an economic model in the long term.



## Basics to the LIE

Grandfathering rights to previous permits	A legacy regime in place to protect the terms under self-supply and IPP permits were provided. Power plants under this regime would migrate to the Wholesale Electricity Market once their interconnection contracts expire.
Industrial Consumers	Qualified industrial and large consumers free to choose their supplier under market conditions.
Clean Energy Certificates (CEL)	Financial instruments to foster the energy transition and to reach the target of 35% clean energy by 2024.
Wholesale Electricity Market (MEM)	Economic dispatch, short term markets, (day ahead, hour ahead and real time), nodal prices, capacity and energy prices, as well as long and medium-term auctions.

\*An Amendment to the LIE was published in 2021, its enactment hasn't taken place due to litigation with amparos granted to private individuals.

## Regulatory framework

LSPEE  
Self-supply

- Supply of energy and capacity to self-supply partner (industrial clients) under different criteria, depending on each client:
  - Discount over regulated tariff (*Suministro Básico*)
  - PPA - Fixed price for contracted capacity, etc.

Ley Industria Eléctrica (LIE)

- Generation to satisfy the needs of Iberdrola Clientes (qualified and last resource supplier) with hedging energy contract of the wholesale market products (*Mercado Eléctrico Mayorista - MEM*):

Energy

Ancillary services

Green certificates (CELs)

Capacity

- These products can be sold through bilateral contracts or in the market

Clean Energy  
certificates (CEL)



1 MWh = 1 CEL

- In 2019, the rules were modified so that Legacy Power Plants of CFE can receive CEL. In 2024 this was revoked and its necessary to stablish again the 2014 guidelines.
- The Amendment to the LIE changes the criteria for granting the CEL, regardless of property or COD.
- Suppliers, Qualified Suppliers participating in the MEM, who are isolated self-supplied and *Centros de Carga* are obliged to acquire them to comply with a percentage of clean energy supplied
- The CEL target of 2024 is the same as in 2023 and 2022 due to a judicial suspension related to changes to the electricity industry law.

CEL requirement	Clean Energy Targets
2018: 5%	2018: 25%
2019: 5.8%	2021: 30%
2020: 7.4%	2024: 35%
2021: 10.9%	2033: 39.9%
2022: 13.9%	2050: 50%
2023: 13.9%	2050: 50%
2024: 13.9%	

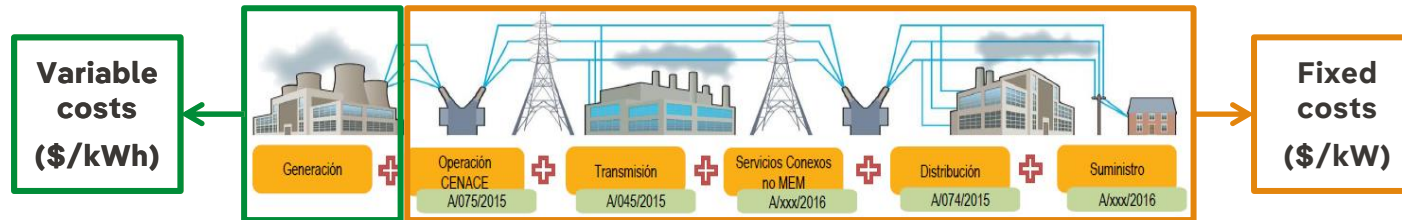
## Customers: regulatory framework

### Legacy Regime LSPEE (1992)

- Sale of energy and capacity generated by Iberdrola power plants under self-supply or cogeneration regime (*autoabasto*)
- Medium- and long-term contracts with self-supply partners (industrial clients), according to different criteria depending on each client

### Regulated Tariff Suministro Básico

- Additive tariff incorporates the costs of all the activities in the system. The Federal Government set the target of maintaining the basic supply tariff throughout the six-year period.
- Components of the additive tariff :



### Iberdrola Clientes (Qualified Supplier)

- Supply to liberalised clients (demand >1 MW)
- Requirements for long term hedging with Iberdrola power plants defined by *Comisión Reguladora de Energía* (CRE)
- Qualified supply tariff:
  - Fixed costs: according to regulated cost of the basic supply tariff (*suministro básico*)
  - Variable costs: according to the generation portfolio that supplies Iberdrola Clientes in the market.

# Content

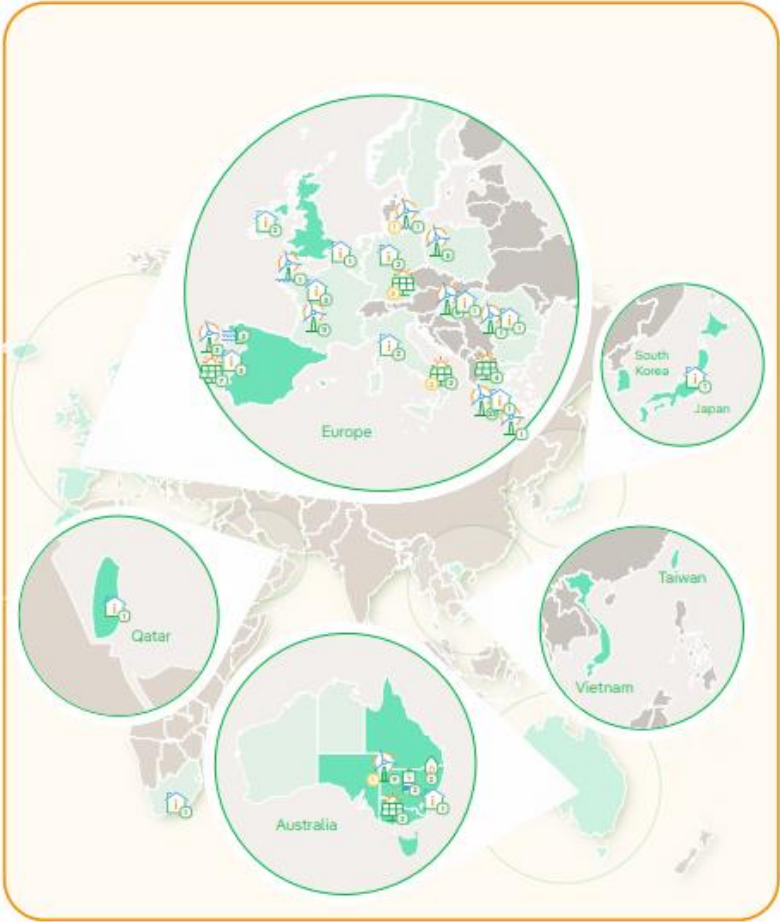
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*All figures as of December 2023, except otherwise stated. Differences may arise due to rounding*

# Iberdrola Energía Internacional (Rest of the World<sup>1</sup>)



## Expanding our international platform in renewables and customers



- Main offices
- Electricity distribution
- Area of influence

Installed Capacity (MW)	3,809
Renewable Capacity (MW)	3,566
Production (GWh)	6,102
Customers (M) <sup>(2)</sup>	0.4



Note: The data on the Daivões, Gouveas and Alto Tâmega hydroelectric power plants in Portugal are included in Iberdrola España, although they visually appear on this map

(1) Represented on this page is the activity of the group in the Rest of World, which is mainly carried out by Iberdrola Energía Internacional (IEI). However, electricity and gas customers of this segment depend on Iberdrola Clientes Internacional S.A., a subsidiary of the country subholding company Iberdrola España, S.A

(2) Electricity and gas customers of this segment depend on Iberdrola Clientes Internacional S.A., a subsidiary of the country subholding company Iberdrola España, S.A



## Renewables

Onshore	MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime
Australia	976	2005 - 2024	Market + PPA
Cyprus	20	2011	FiT
Greece	415	1998-2023	Merchant/FiT/FiP
France	118	2007 - 2019	FiT + CfD + Merchant
Hungary	158	2008-2011	FiT
Portugal	92	2005-2009	FiT cap/floor
Romania	80	2011	PPA+ Green Cert.
Poland	213	2021-2023	PPA+ Green Cert.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,072</b>		

Solar	MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime
Greece	6	2006-2012	FiT
Australia	352	2021-2023	C&I / PPA and LGCs
Italy	30	2021-2023	Merchant + PPA
Portugal	185	2021-2023	Merchant - Toll (15 yr. duration)
<b>Total</b>	<b>573</b>		

# Iberdrola Energía Internacional: Electricity Production & Customers



## Renewables

Offshore	Country	MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime	Support level
Wikinger	Germany	350 <sup>(1)</sup>	2017	Compressed tariff	194 €/MWh / 8yrs + 154€/MWh / 4 yrs (flat)
Saint Brieuc	France	496	2023	FIT	155 €/MWh (real 2012) / 18yrs - indexed
<b>Total</b>		<b>846</b>			

Batteries	Country	Total MW	Year of Installation	Support Regime
Lake Bonney	Australia	25	2019	Merchant + Firming
Wallgrove	Australia	50	2021	Merchant + Firming
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>		

(1) 100% of total 350 MW. Minority stake (49%) sold to Energy Infrastructure Partners (EIP) in September 2022

Conventional Generation

Gas Combined Cycle	Country	MW	COD	Income Regime
Smithfield OCGT	Australia	123	1996	Merchant
South Australian Gas Turbines	Australia	120	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	Merchant
		243		

(1) Acquired in November 2020

## Projects under construction

Project	Type	Country	Total MW	MW installed as of Dec '23	MW pending	COD	Income Regime
<b>Flyers Creek</b>	Onshore	Australia	146	96	50	2024	C&I / PPA and LGCs
<b>Baltic Eagle</b>	Offshore	Germany	476		476	2024	PPA & CFD
<b>Tarquinia</b>	Solar PV	Italy	33		33	2024	PPA+ Merchant
<b>Limes 10 y 15</b>	Solar PV	Italy	54		54	2024	PPA+ Merchant
<b>Fenix</b>	Solar PV	Italy	247		247	2025	PPA+ Merchant
<b>Boldekow</b>	Solar PV	Germany	54		54	2025	PPA
<b>Zapeldorf</b>	Solar PV	Germany	23		23	2025	PPA
<b>Schadewohl</b>	Solar PV	Germany	65		65	2025	PPA
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,097</b>		<b>1,001</b>		

## Regulatory support framework

### Romania

#### Merchant

- PPA signed (Jan 2023-May 2025, possibility for extension)

#### Green Certificates

- Defined by Law No. 220/2008 with subsequent amendments.
- Wind farms receive 1 GC per MWh produced during 15 years, with a GC floor price of 29.4€ and a cap price of 35€.

### Hungary

#### Feed-in-Tariff (FiT)

- Defined by Decree No. 389/2007 with subsequent amendments.
- Electricity sold at fixed tariff during maximum 15 years, at fixed price updated annually with inflation. No possibility to exit the support scheme (may move to Cfd scheme)

#### Merchant

- Direct selling agreement signed (May 2024-Dec 2028) for Kisigmánd Windfarm

### France

#### Contract for Difference (CfD)

- Since 2016, defined by the Energy Code, articles L314-18 and following
- The duration of the contract is 20 years
- CfD attributed through auctions
- Tariff is indexed once before the commissioning and updated annually in November.

#### Feed-in-Tariff (FiT)

- Previous FiT defined under Arrêté 17/06/2014 and the Energy Code, benefits to onshore wind projects commissioned until 2016
- Support duration of 15 years
- Tariff is indexed once before the commissioning and updated annually in November.

### Cyprus

#### Feed-in-Tariff (FiT)

- Defined under Law No. 112/2013 (later modified by 212/2015 and 157/2015). The feed-in tariff is limited to 20 years but it may be extended for 5+5 years under some conditions.

### Greece

#### Feed-in-Tariff (FiT)

- Defined by Law No. 3468/2006 (currently under Law No. 4254/2014). This scheme expired on 31 December 2015.
- The FiT agreement is limited to 20 years and the FiT price depends on project details (technology, size, capex subsidy, installation on mainland or isolated islands, etc.). Due to reduction of FiT, under some conditions, it may be extended by additional 7 years with a revision on FiT price and a cap of NEHs. Projects have no market participation obligations

#### Feed-in-Premium (FiP)

- Defined by Law No. 4414/2016.
- Windfarms >6MW and PV projects enter into 20y FiP PPAs, awarded through neutral competitive tenders.
- Windfarms ≤6MW enter into 20 year FiP PPAS with administrative defined prices till 31.12.2024.

#### Merchant

- Windfarms with expired FiT
- Participation in the electricity market and Guarantees of Origin

#### Offshore Feed-in-Premium (FiP)

- Defined by Law 4964/22. Right for 20 years FiP to offshore pilot project 600MW by individual notification to EU. If not approval: participation in auctions for FiP. Rest offshore to be awarded FiP by auction

## Regulatory support framework

### Portugal

#### Feed-in-Tariff (FiT)

- Defined by DL 339-C/2001 and DL 35/2013
- FiT under DL 339-C/2001 limited to 15 years. Under Option B of DL 35/2013 (reinterpreted by order 6304/2021), wind farms opt to receive a FiT extension for 7 years with floor of 66,03€/MWh and cap of 87,44€/MWh (June 2020 prices), reviewed annually with CPI

#### Merchant + fee (Solar plants)

- Defined by Leilão 2019 rules
- Merchant (wholesale market or PPA) and payment of a fee (€/MWh) offered in the auction during 15 years
- By DL 15/2022 - test period up to one year (delaying the start of fee payment)
- By DL72/2022 - extension of test period one year more

### Australia

#### Green Certificates (GC)

- Defined by Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000 with amendments.
- Wind farms receive 1 GC/MWh produced out to 2030. Utilities must purchase GCs for ~20% of load, up to an effective cap price of AUD\$92/GC.

#### Long-Term Energy Service Agreement (LTESA) contracts

- Defined by Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020
- Renewables can bid for “LTESA” contracts, comprising series of 2-year options for CFDs at a price sufficient to underwrite a portion of the project cost.

#### Capacity Investment Scheme (CIS)

- Defined by Industry Research and Development Act (2023 amendments)
- Zero emissions capacity can bid for 15-year collar contracts where if total revenues fall below the floor or above the ceiling, 90 % of losses and 50 % of gains will be shared with the government.

### Poland

#### Green Certificates

- In 2005, Poland introduced this support scheme, which is regulated by amendments to the 1997 Energy Law and later by the Renewable Energy Sources Act with a RES quota set for each year. These put in place a green certificate system, with obligations for companies selling electricity to end users to redeem an annually determined percentage of certificates.
- Certificates are issued to green electricity generators and can be sold by them. Support scheme covers the electricity produced for a period of 15 years from the first electricity generation. As of July 2016, no new units entered the scheme due to replacing it with CfD auction scheme.

#### Contract for Difference (CfD)

- In February 2015, Poland adopted the so-called “Renewable Energy Law”. The law establish a technology neutral auction system with a Contracts for Differences for projects divided into technological baskets above and below 1 MW. This system has a maximum duration of 15 years and is indexed annually to the Polish CPI. There is a maximum offer price each year.

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*All figures as of December 2023, except otherwise stated. Differences may arise due to rounding*

# Green Financing at the core

World private group leader in green bonds issued



## Accountability

**Use of proceeds** guarantees transparency in impact and accountability

## Assurance

**Strict Reporting**, SPOs and **external verification** to provide assurance

## Taxonomy

**Strict standards** for the eligibility **fully aligned** with the Company strategy



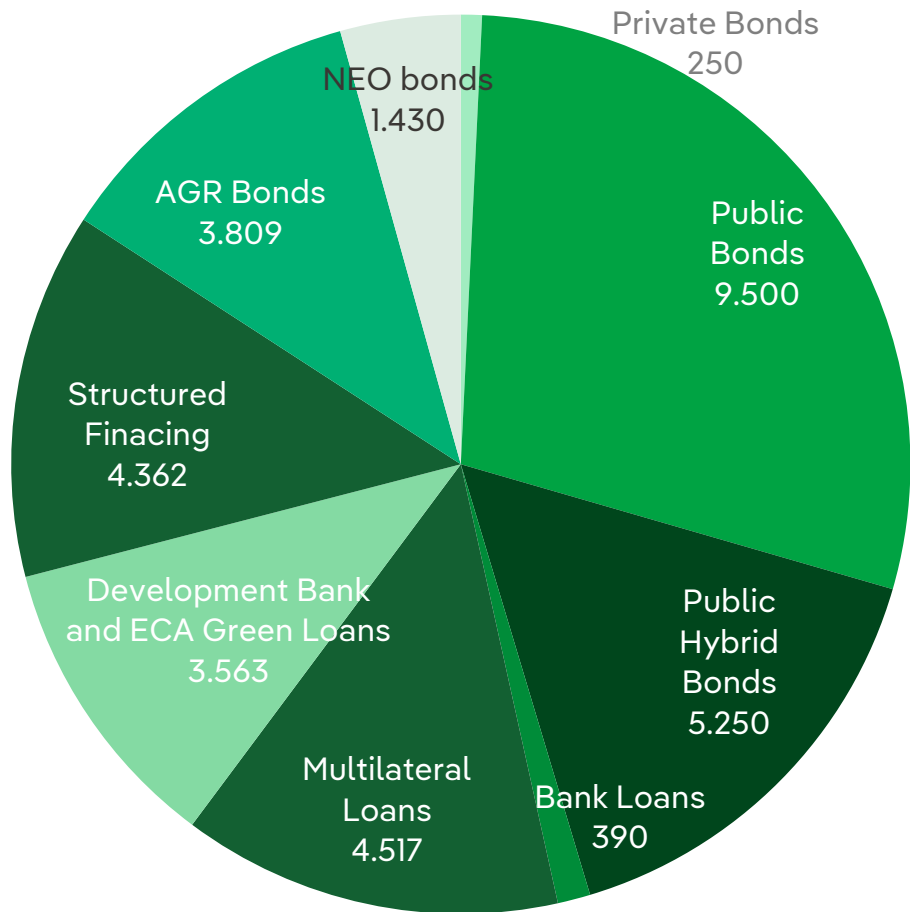
**Best in class** format for investors

**Asset base + energy transition = maximizing access to the green bond market**

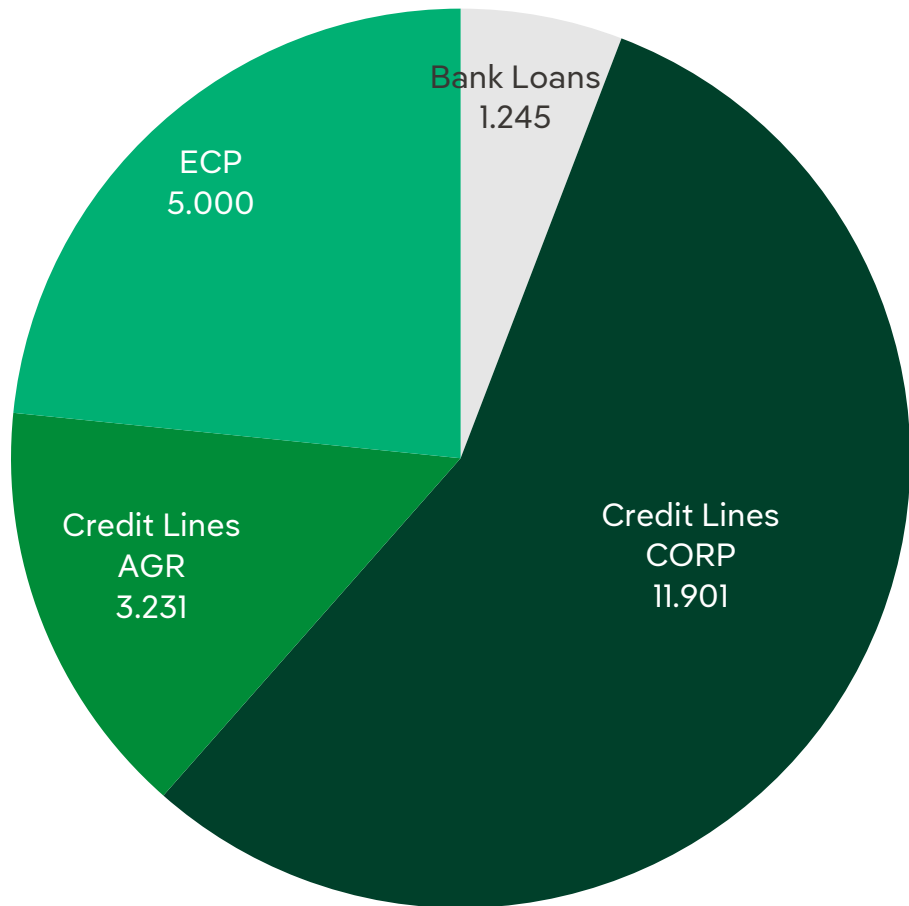


## Iberdrola is the world leading group in green bonds issued

GREEN FINANCING: EUR 33,071 M



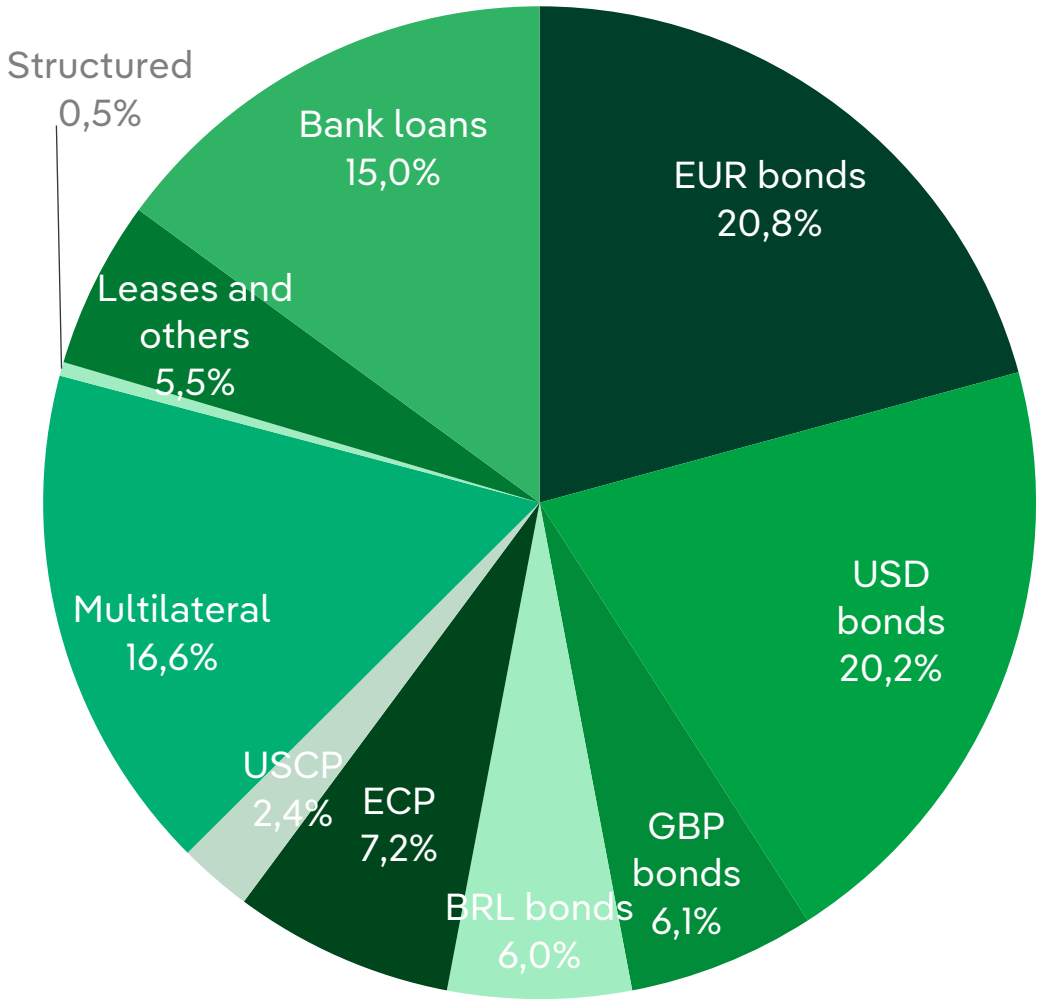
SUSTAINABLE FINANCING : EUR 21,377 M



In 2023, Iberdrola signed EUR 5.3 bn of new sustainable transactions and EUR 8.0 bn of new green financing for a total of EUR 54.4 bn in ESG financing as of December 2023

# Financing markets diversification

## Debt structure by market as of December 2023 (EUR 50.381 M)



### Bond market

- Main source of LT financing
- Access to different markets globally and locally

### Multilateral lenders

- Iberdrola considered strategic partner (EIB, BNDES, ICO)
- New development banks financing sustainable investments

### Bank market

- Diversified portfolio with main international/local banks
- Low share allows increasing if competitive

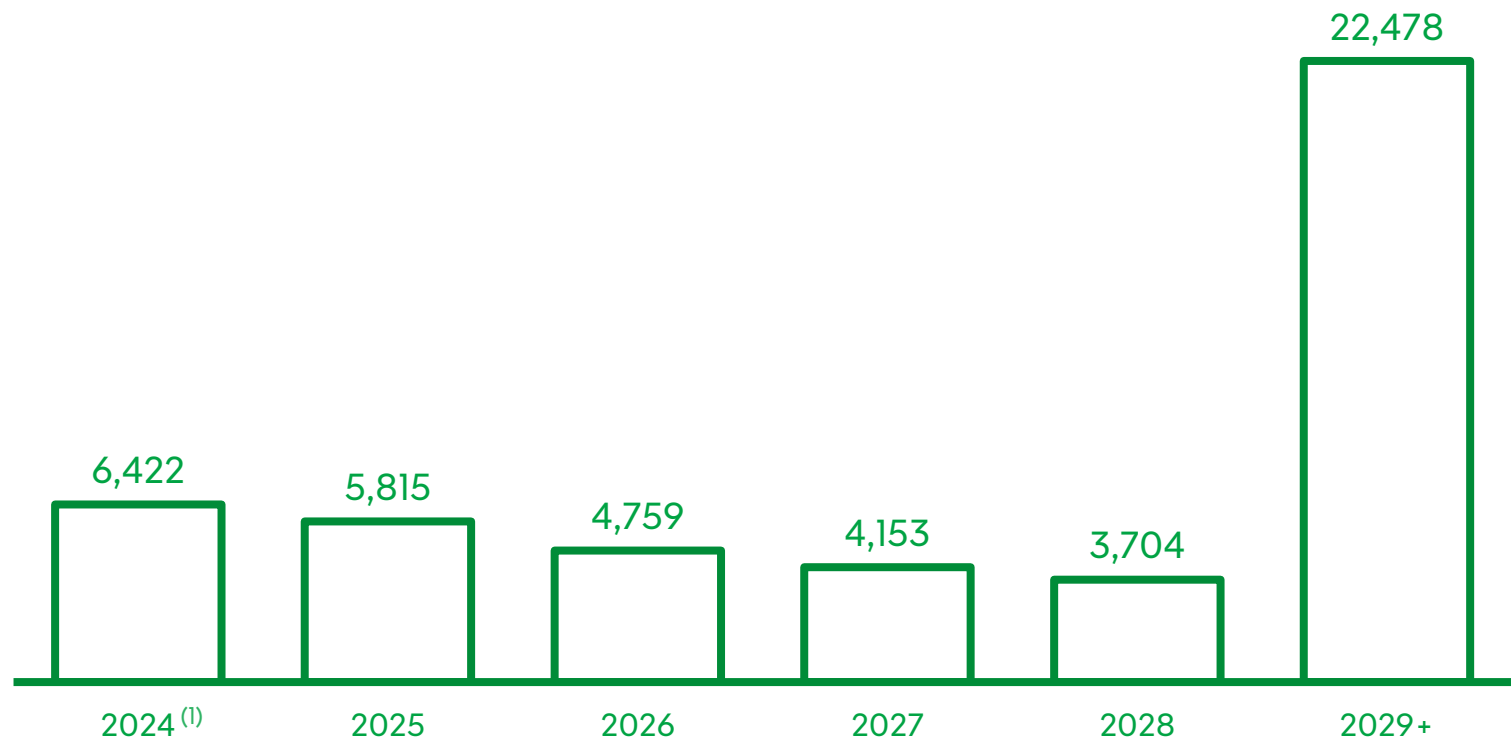
### Hybrid market

- Commitment with current stack
- Low outstanding balance allows share to increase during the plan if needed.

Hybrids amount outstanding: Eur 8.3 Bn

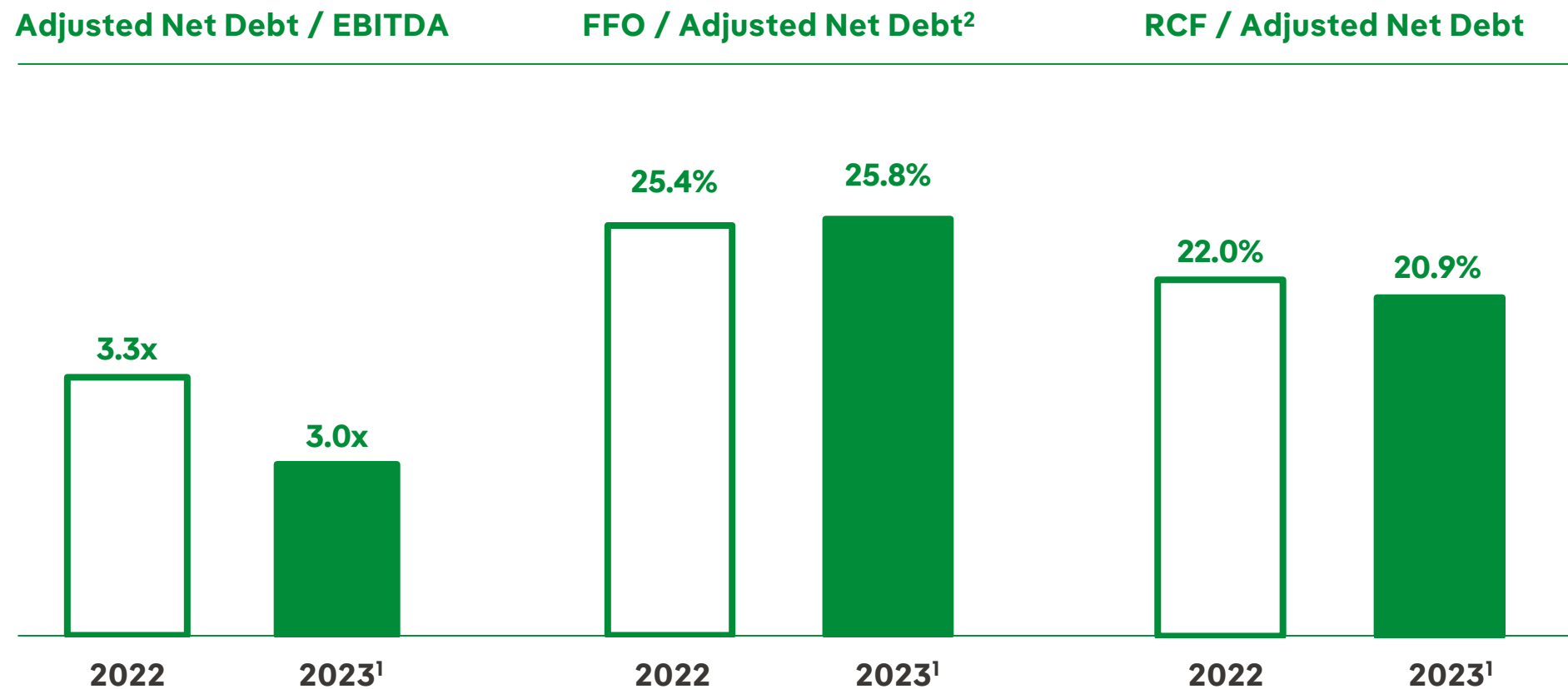
Maturity profile with an average debt life close to 6 years

Maturity debt profile as of December 2023 (Eur M)



1. Includes preamortization in 2024 of USD 500 M Mexico syndicated loan with maturity 2025

Strong credit metrics, with Adjusted net Leverage of 40.8% as of 2023<sup>1</sup> (from 42.8% in 2022)



Accounting solvency ratios well aligned with rating agencies thresholds (BBB+ /Baa1)

1) Proforma ratios calculated after closing Mexico deal on February 26, 2024.

2) FFO/Net Debt ratio excluding hydro canon in 2022 amounts to 23.3%.

# Credit Ratings



**S&P Global**

Date	
Rating	Outlook

May 2024	
BBB+	Stable

**MOODY'S**

Date	
Rating	Outlook

April 2024	
Baa1	Stable

**FitchRatings**

Date	
Rating	Outlook

February 2024	
BBB+	Stable



December 2023	
BBB+	Stable

March 2024	
Baa2	Stable

March 2023	
BBB+	Stable



April 2023	
BBB+	Stable

April 2023	
Baa1	Stable

February 2024	
BBB+	Stable



March 2024	
BB	Stable

*Note: ratings as of last available report*

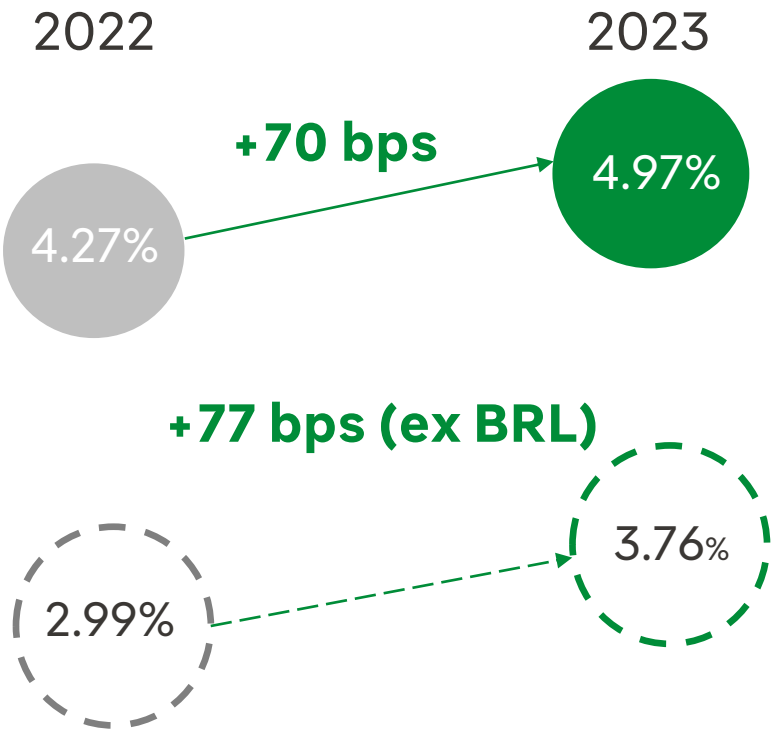
# Cost of Debt

**Total cost of debt (4.97%) higher than 2022 but falling from peak at half-year (5.05%). Cost of debt in Brazil improves vs 2022.**

Gross debt financial cost by currencies (%)

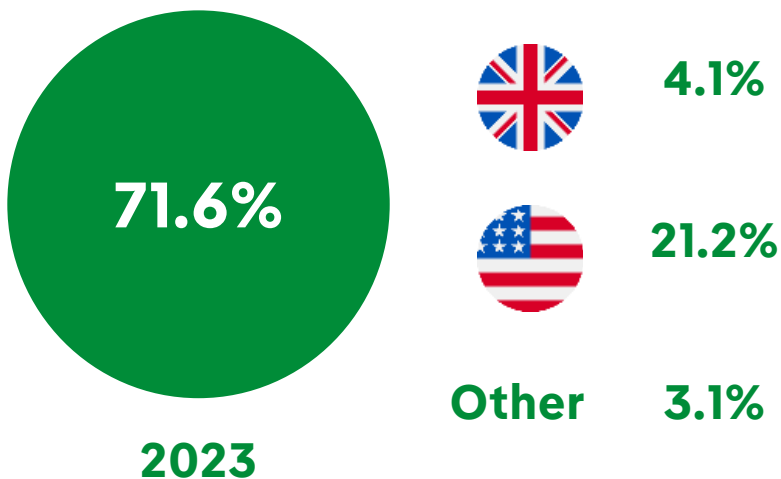
	2022	2023
€	2.1%	2.7%
\$	4.1%	4.8%
£	3.5%	4.5%
R\$	11.6%	11.4%

Cost of Debt (%)



# Structural Subordination

Our model is based on financing the Group needs from the Holding



 % of gross debt<sup>1</sup> at holding

Subordination ratio below 30% in 2023 in line with financial policy and historical levels



Direct access to cash flows from unlevered and fully owned subsidiaries (large part of Group’s EBITDA ~ 2/3rds)



High visibility of centralized cash flows (regulated and long term contracted)



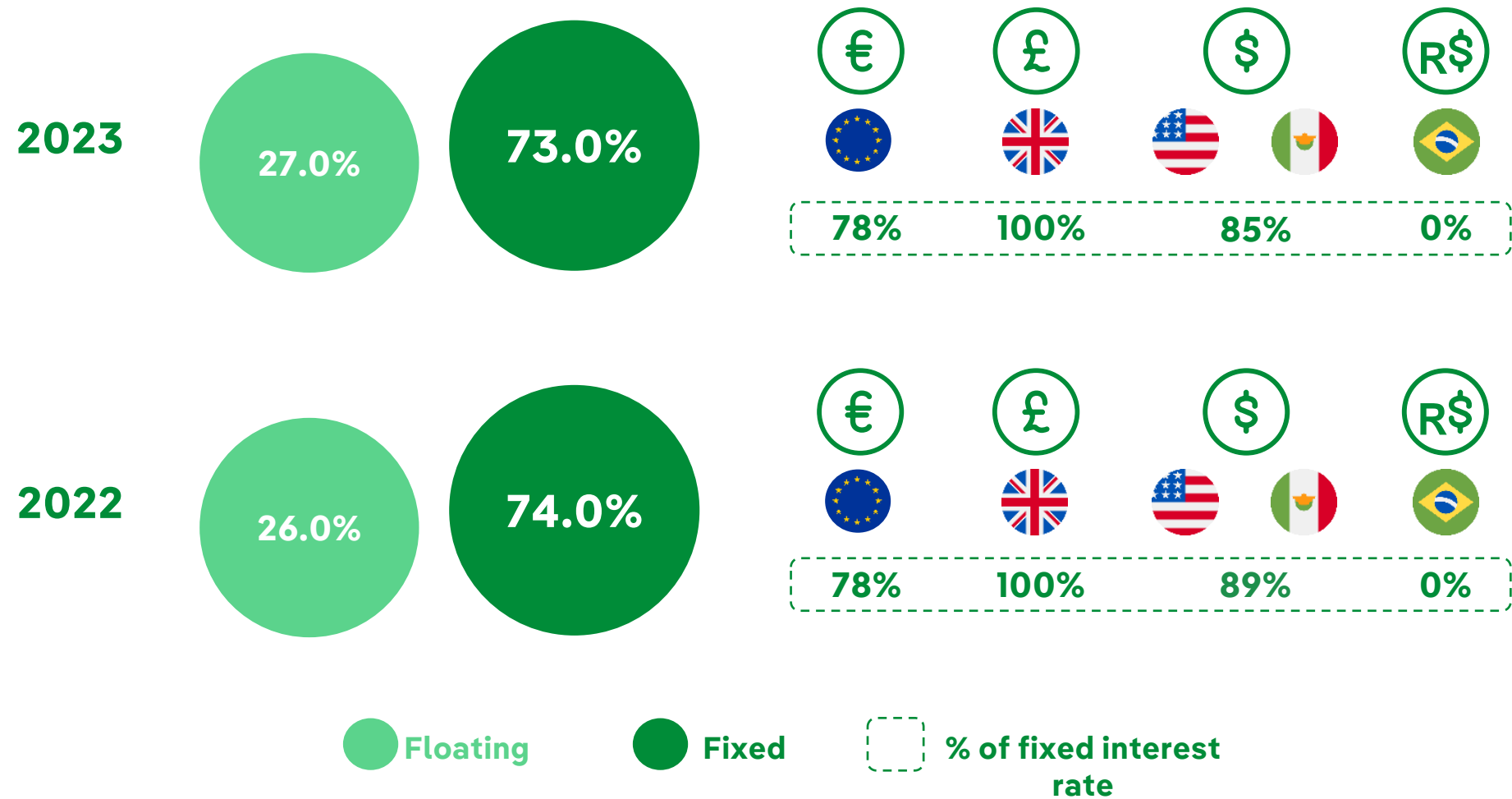
Centralized treasury and very strong liquidity at Holding



1) Including 50% of hybrids and excluding Neoenergia (Eur 8.0 bn in Dec-22)

# Interest rate risk management

Conservative while active management of interest rate risk aligned with our earnings structure.





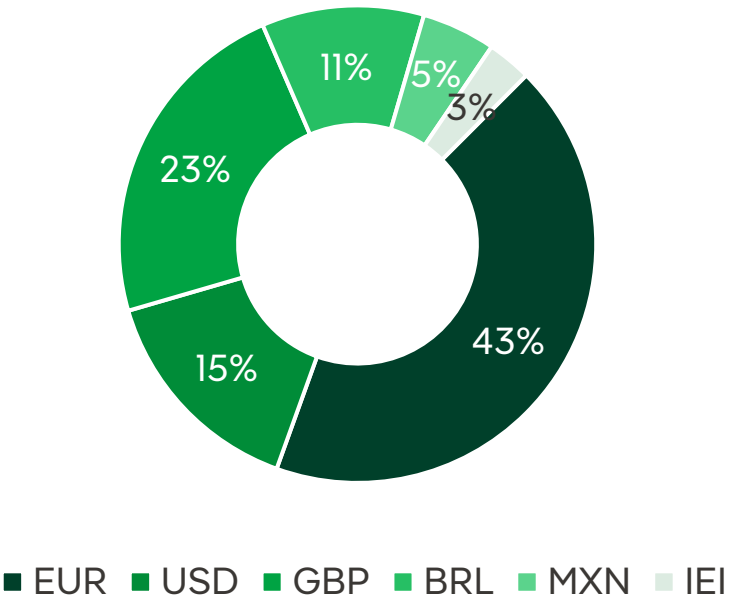
# FX risk management: structural

Structural Fx hedge as a result of having debt in the same currency and similar % as the funds from operations

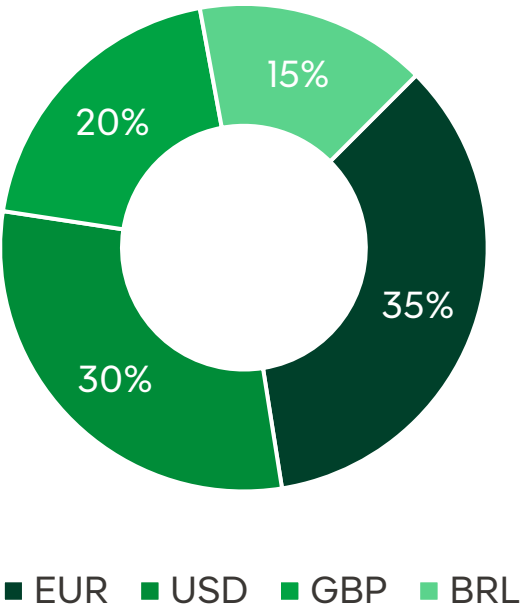
## Minimize FFO/Net Debt Ratio volatility

December 2023

FFO by currencies



Debt by currencies



... protecting the solvency and rating

## **FX risk management: annually**

**FX risk in the Profit & Loss account is hedged through derivatives**

**Hedging Net Income FX exposure in currencies against the Euro**

**Net Income FX risk is managed on a yearly basis**

**Long term FX management not possible as it would generate huge P&L volatility**

## Note 22 of Iberdrola Consolidated Annual Report 2023

Thousand euros	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Bank borrowings, bonds and other marketable securities (Note 29)	48,278	46,587
CSA derivatives security deposits (Note 33)	76	95
Derivative liability instruments	1,034	960
Leases	2,592	2,438
<b>Gross financial Debt</b>	<b>51,980</b>	<b>50,080</b>
Derivatives of treasury stock with physical settlement that at this date are not expected to be executed	82	436
<b>Adjusted gross financial debt</b>	<b>51,898</b>	<b>49,644</b>
Non-current financial deposits (Note 15.b)	128	80
Derivative asset instruments	804	1,082
CSA derivatives security deposits (Note 15.b)	101	107
Current financial investments (between 3 and 12 months) (Note 15.b)	14	18
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 21)	3,019	4,608
<b>Total treasury assets</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>5,895</b>
<b>Adjusted net financial debt</b>	<b>47,832</b>	<b>43,749</b>

**Eur 8.3 Bn of Hybrids<sup>1</sup> not included in net debt calculations as they are accounted as equity**

*Note: difference between debt figure in slide 142 and gross financial debt in this slide refers to the inclusion of derivative instruments and accrued interest payable*

*(1) Outstanding figure as of Dec-23*

Iberdrola Consolidated Annual Financial Report 2023:

<https://www.iberdrola.com/documents/20125/3643974/gsm24-annual-accounts-consolidated-2023.pdf>

# SFDR.Principal Adverse Impacts on sustainability factors

## CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Greenhouse gas emissions	1.	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	10,587,589	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
			Scope 2 GHG emissions	1,746,827	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
			Scope 3 GHG emissions	39,304,151	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
			Total GHG emissions	51,638,567	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
	2.	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	51,638,567	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
	3.	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	1,047	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq / M€
	4.	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	89% 16% 0%	Capex Aligned with EU taxonomy Revenues Gas Revenues Coal
	5.	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources	99.95 %	Non Renewable energy consumption
				53%	Non Renewable energy production
	6.	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	2.62	GWh/M€
Biodiversity	7.	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas and there is not implemented any impact assessments or mitigation measure	No	In force a <a href="#">Biodiversity policy</a> to preserve the biodiversity from the territories in which the Group operates
Water	8.	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	Emissions to water in 2023 have remained below the threshold included in the environmental license of the facilities	
Waste	9.	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	14,964	t of hazardous waste
				468	m <sup>3</sup> of Radioactive waste (medium and low activity)

INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS				
Social and employee matters	10.	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	This information is included in the Statement of <a href="#">Non-Financial Information. Sustainability Reporting 2023</a> (Pages 239-240) which details Iberdrola's commitment as member of Global Compact (UN)
	11.	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	No <a href="#">Policy on Respect for Human Rights (iberdrola.com)</a>
	12.	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	-5.8 %
	13.	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	43 %
	14.	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	No

Getting ahead of CSDR requirements providing disclosure for SFRD PAIs applicable in investee companies

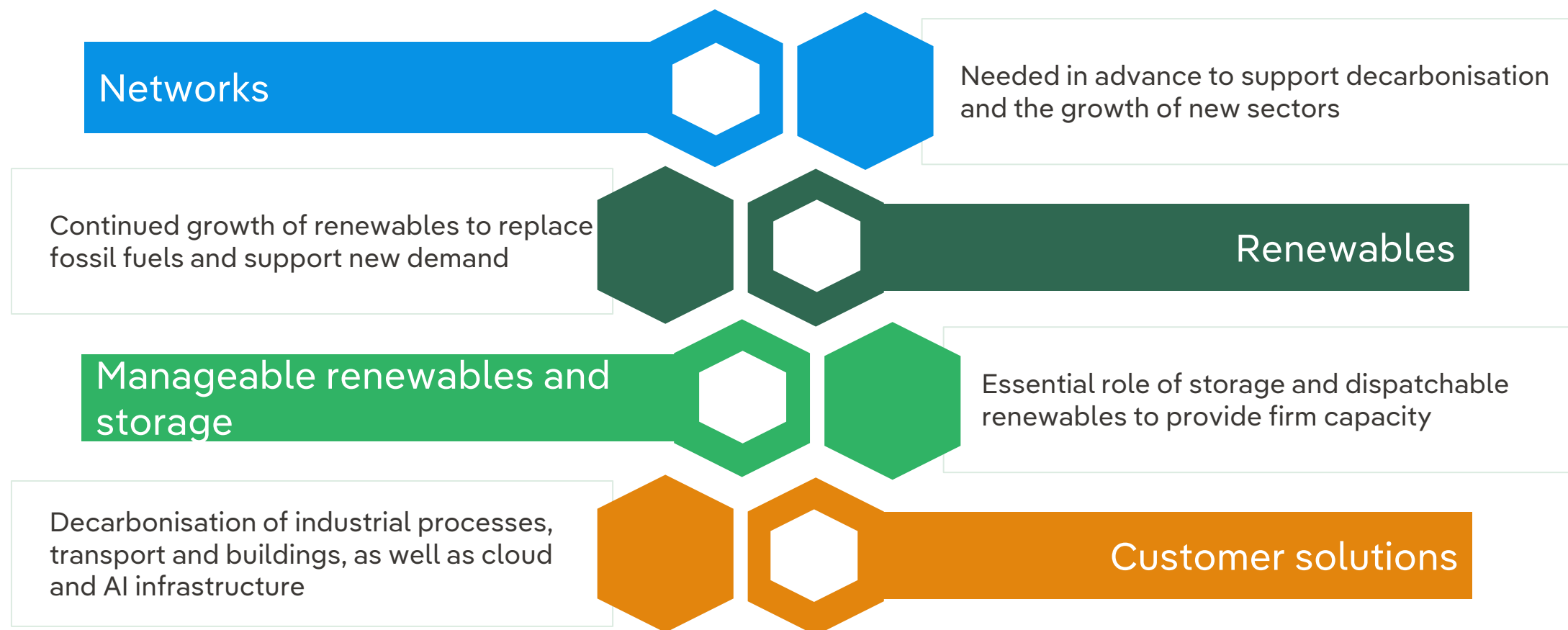
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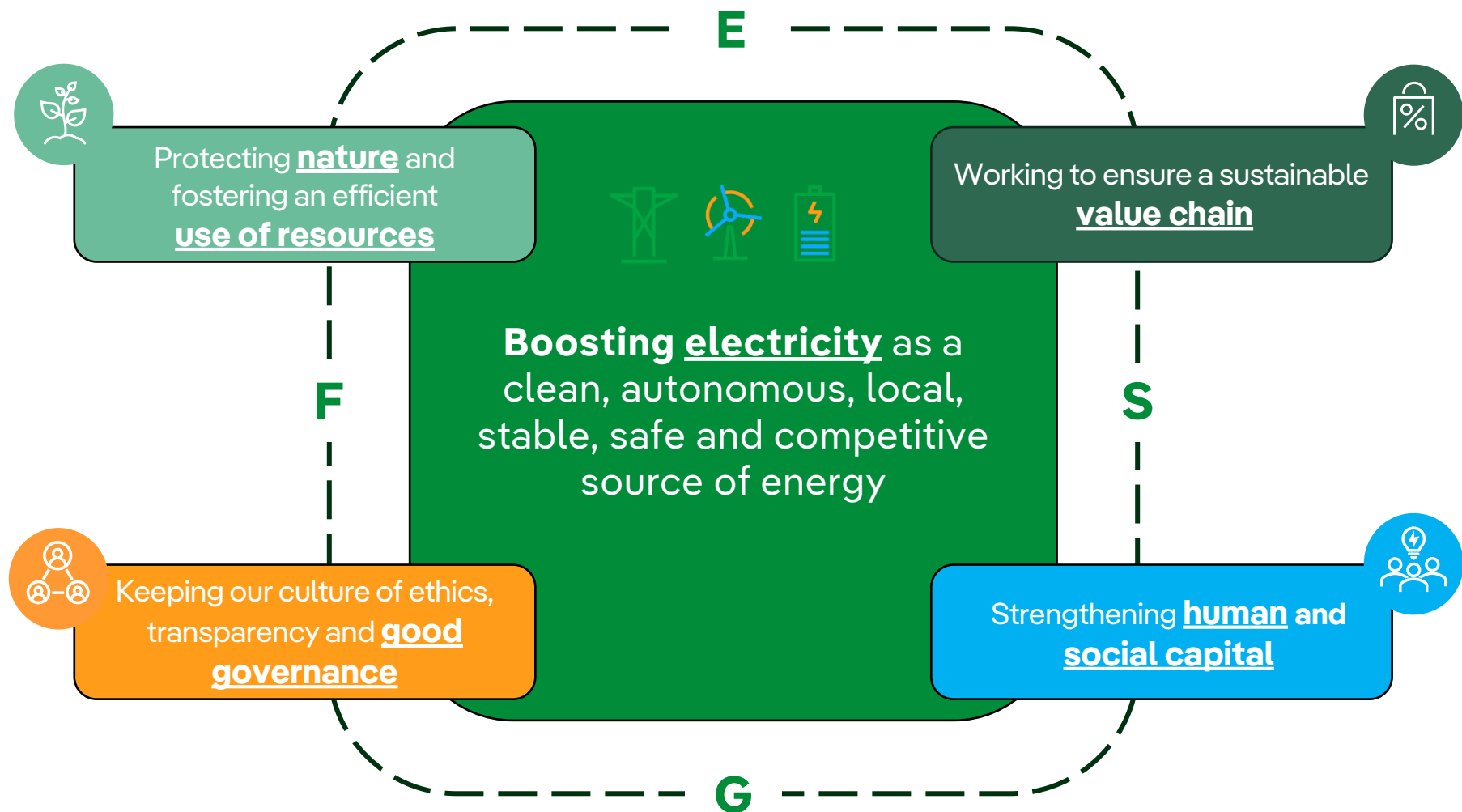
# Sustainability in the 2024-2026 investment plan

**Iberdrola will invest €41 billion by 2026 to accelerate electrification...**



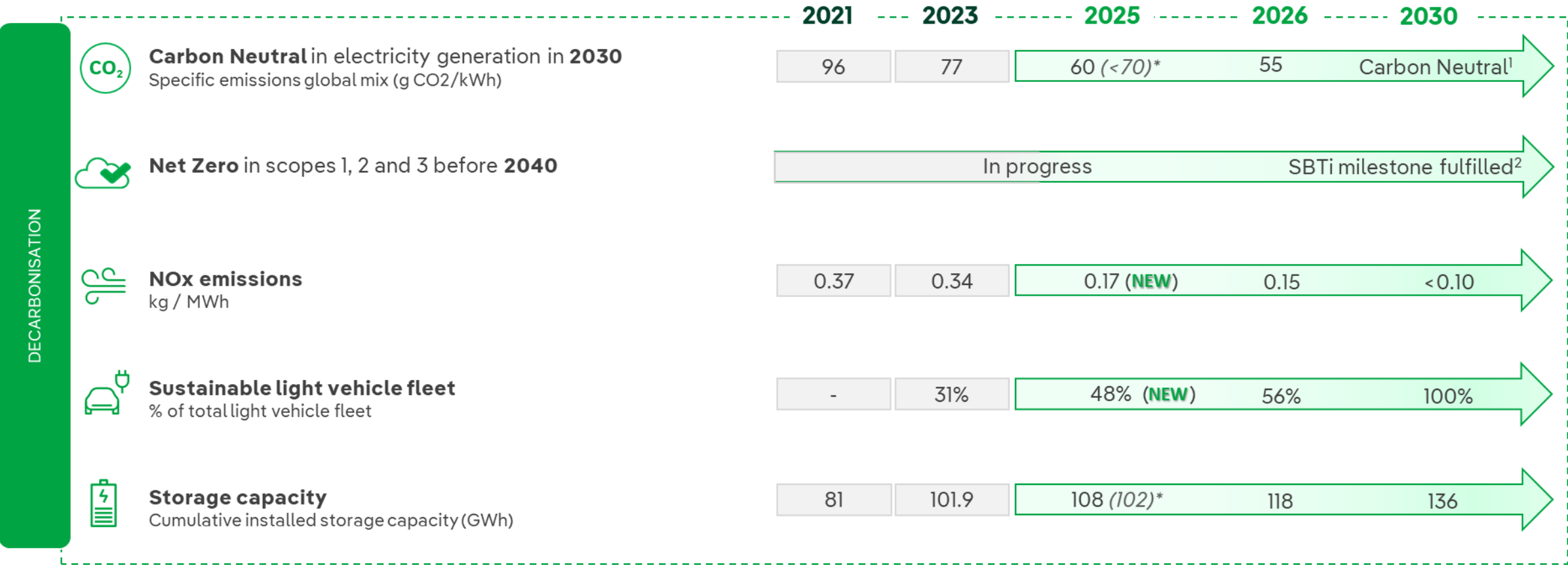
**...with no capex allocated to new unabated carbon-intensive assets**

# Five main priorities: reaffirming our roadmap in sustainability



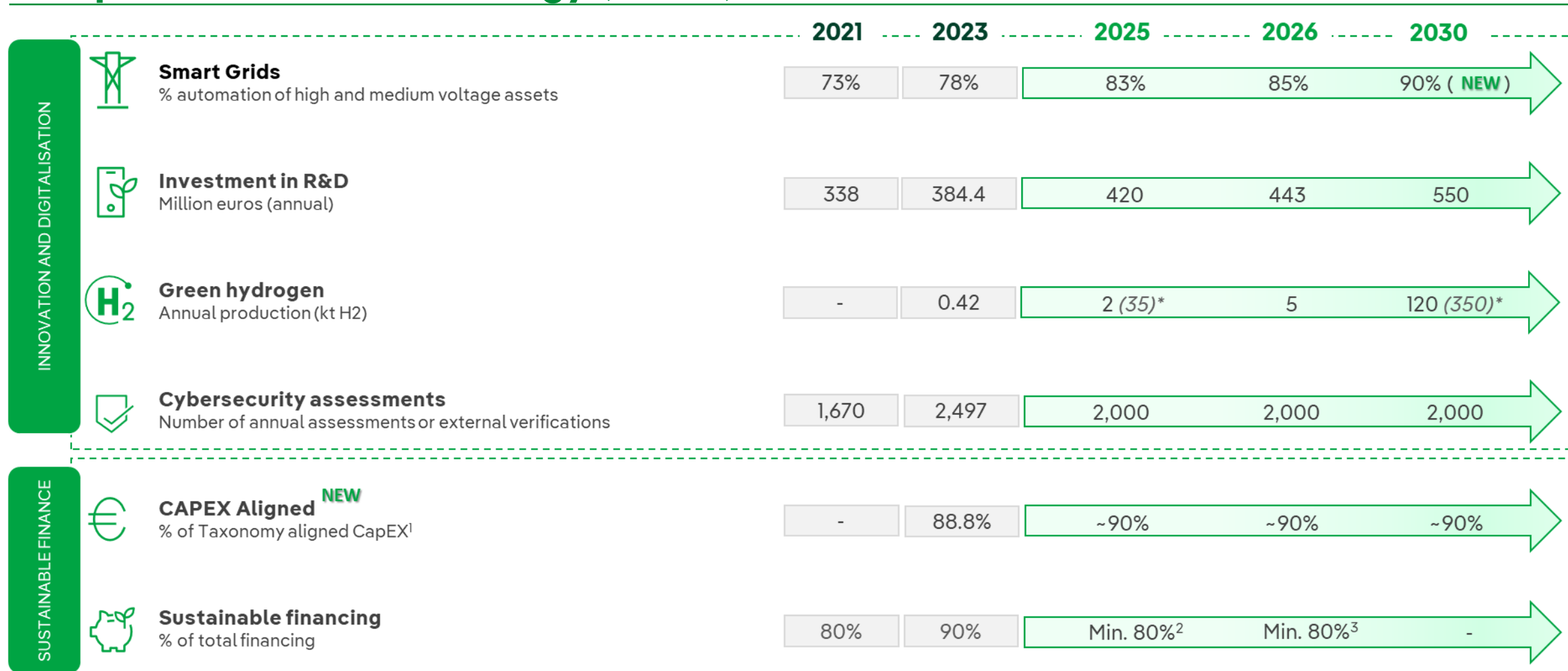


# Boosting electricity as a clean, autonomous, local, stable, safe and competitive source of energy (1 of 2)



<sup>(1)</sup> <10 gCO2/kWh  
<sup>(2)</sup> Intermediate target as certified by SBTi (Science-based targets initiative)  
<sup>(\*)</sup> Previous target established in CMD 2022

# Boosting electricity as a clean, autonomous, local, stable, safe and competitive source of energy (2 of 2)



<sup>(1)</sup> Organic capex; according to European Taxonomy Regulation.

<sup>(2)</sup> Average ESG financing for 2023-25 period

<sup>(3)</sup> Average ESG financing for 2024-26 period

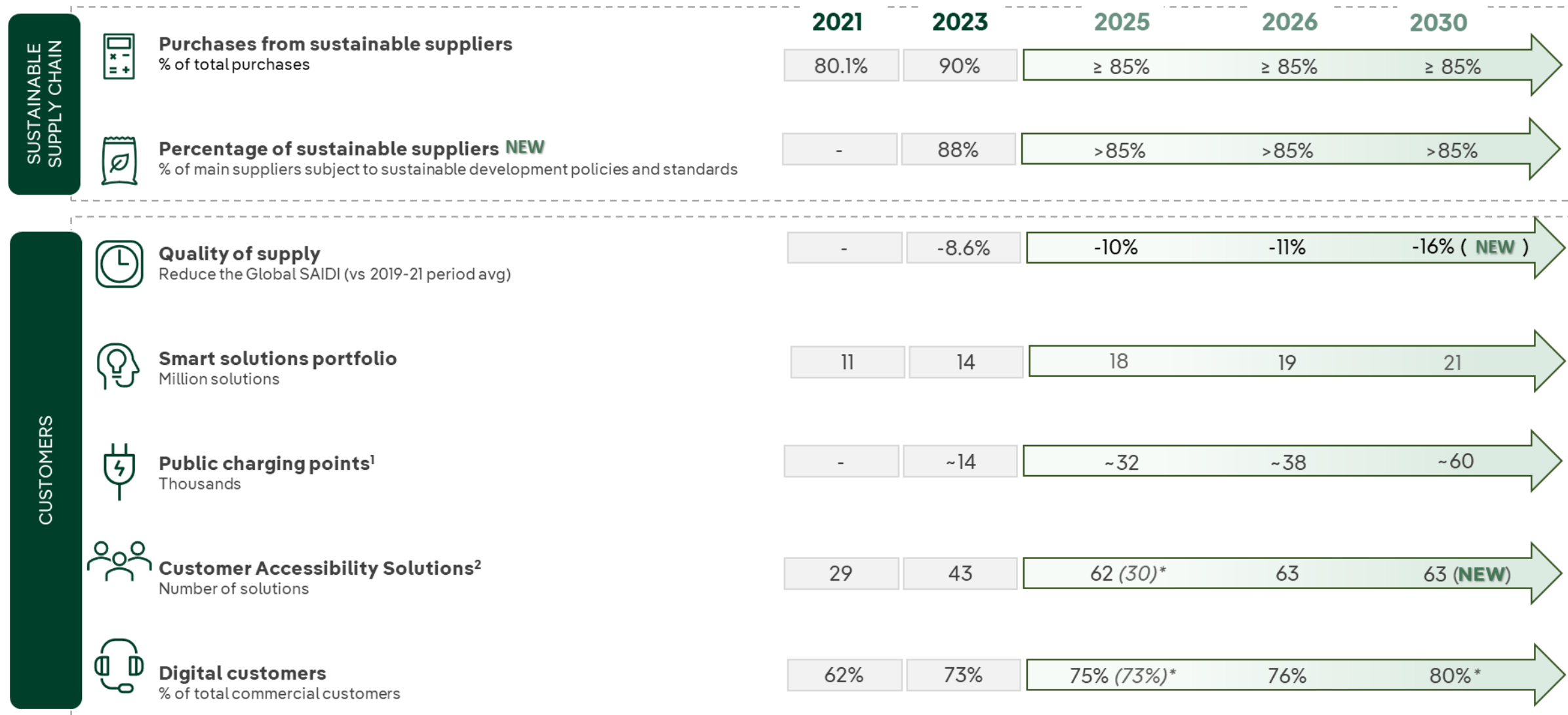
<sup>(\*)</sup> Previous target established in CMD 2022

# Protecting nature and fostering an efficient use of resources



<sup>(1)</sup> Includes blades and panels out of operation with a destination decision different from disposal  
<sup>(2)</sup> Only includes blades  
<sup>(\*)</sup> Previous target established in CMD 2022

# Working to ensure a sustainable value chain

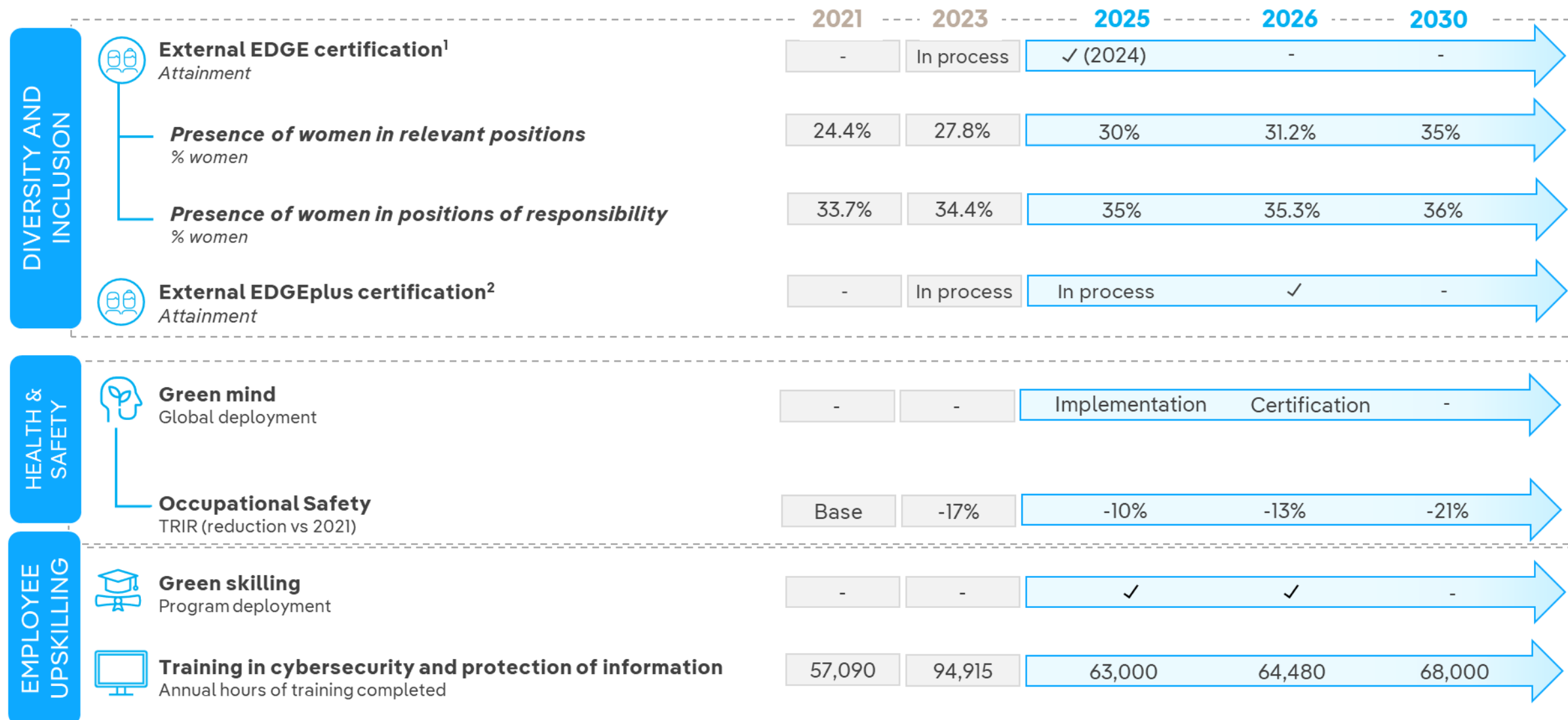


<sup>(1)</sup> Calculated as logic terminals. Considering this target and current forecasts for electric vehicle penetration, the total number of public and private charging points projected for 2030 would reach 400k

<sup>(2)</sup> Including Neoenergia solutions from 2023 onwards

<sup>(\*)</sup> Previous target established in CMD 2022

# Strengthening human and social capital (1 of 2)



<sup>1)</sup> External Certification of equal gender (EDGE Certification) by December 31, 2024

<sup>2)</sup> External Certification on Diversity and Inclusion, including generational diversity, disability inclusion, Race/Ethnic, Nationality and LGBTQ+ (EDGEplus Certification) by 2026

# Strengthening human and social capital (2 of 2)



(\*) Previous target established in CMD 2022

# Keeping our culture of ethics, transparency and good governance

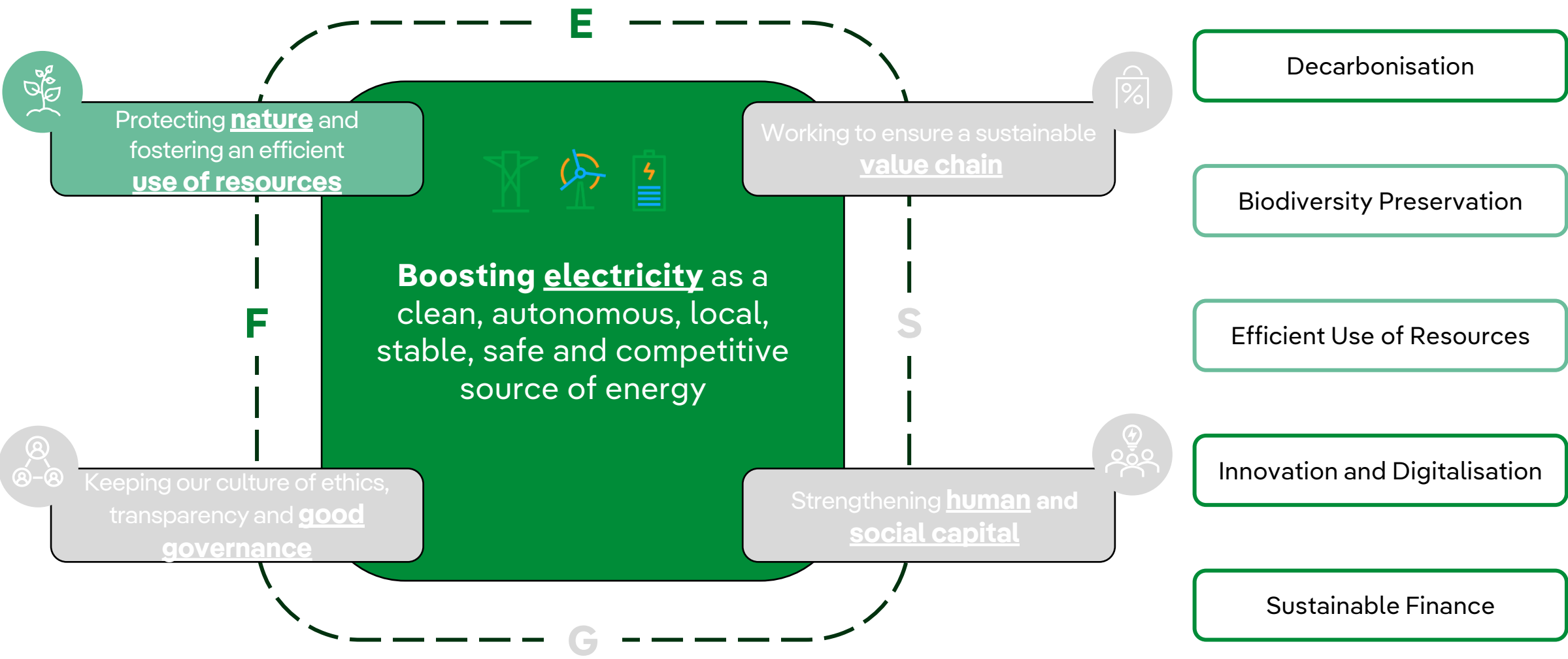
		2021	2023	2025	2026	2030
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	<b>Corporate Governance</b> Maintain best practices	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<b>Percentage of independent directors</b> Over 50%	✓	✓ (71%)	✓	✓	✓
COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	<b>Gender balance</b> Maintain	✓	✓ (43%)	✓	✓	✓
	<b>Diversity in the Board of Directors</b> Promote	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
COMPLIANCE	<b>Compliance system</b> Obtain/maintain (yearly)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HUMAN RIGHTS	<b>Human Rights Due Diligence</b> Continuous revision of the DD System	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	<b>Stakeholder Engagement Model</b> % of facilities with the model implemented	-	55%	70% (✓)*	75%	90% (✓)*

(\*) Previous target established in CMD 2022

# Environment



# Our roadmap in sustainability: Environment



## Iberdrola consolidates its business model for a zero-emission and environmentally friendly future

A **€41 billion investment plan**  
until 2026

Based on **more renewables, grids, storage and smart solutions** for customers



### CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

- ✓ **Carbon Neutral** in electricity generation in **2030**.
- ✓ **Net Zero** scopes 1, 2 and 3 before **2040**.



### BIODIVERSITY PLAN

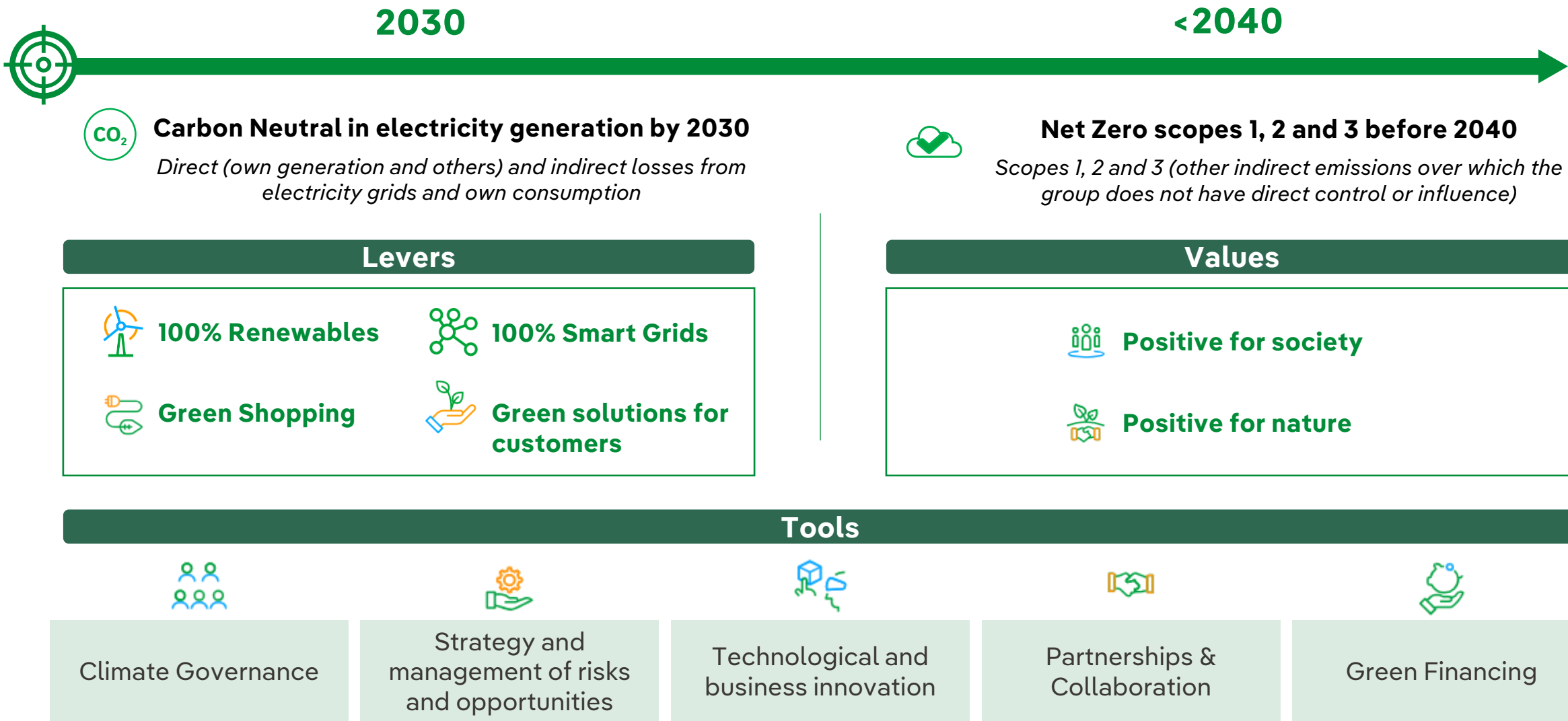
- ✓ **Net positive** impact on biodiversity in **2030**.
- ✓ **No net deforestation** in 2025.



### CIRCULAR ECONOMY PLAN

- ✓ 50% reduction of materials.
- ✓ Recycling of blades and photovoltaic panels.





# Decarbonisation: increasing production from renewable sources



At year-end 2023, Iberdrola has 62,883 MW of total installed capacity, of which 42,187 MW is renewable.

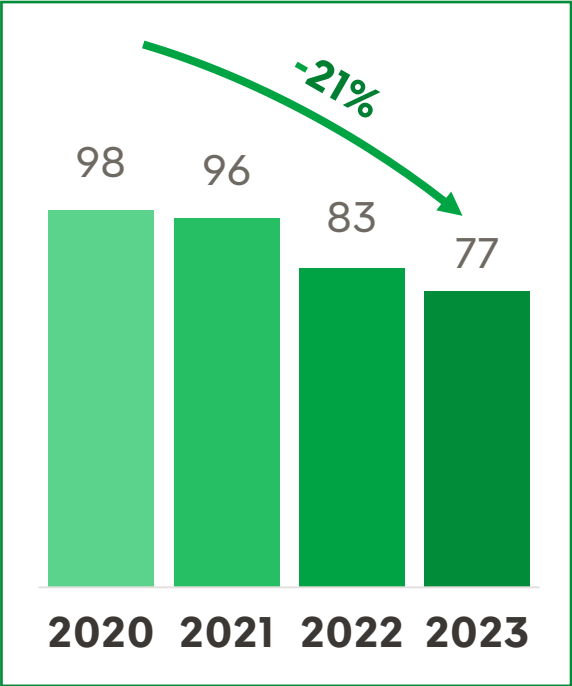
2023 Emission-free owned installed capacity (%)

81%

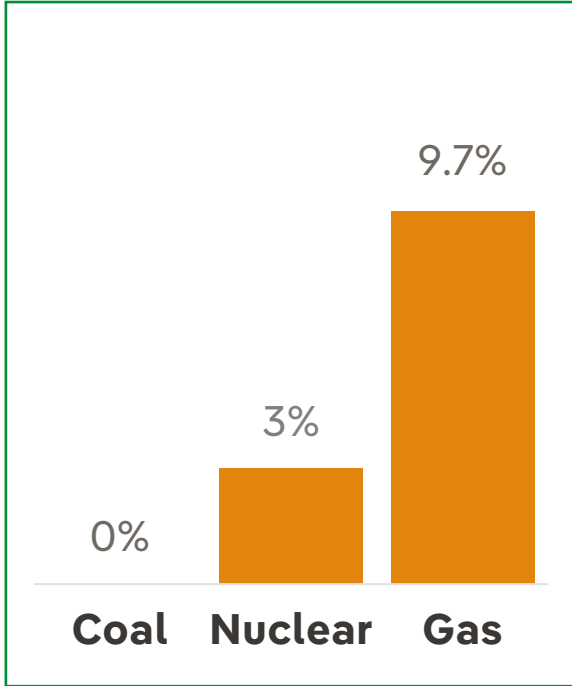
2023 Ratio emission-free owned production vs total production

80%

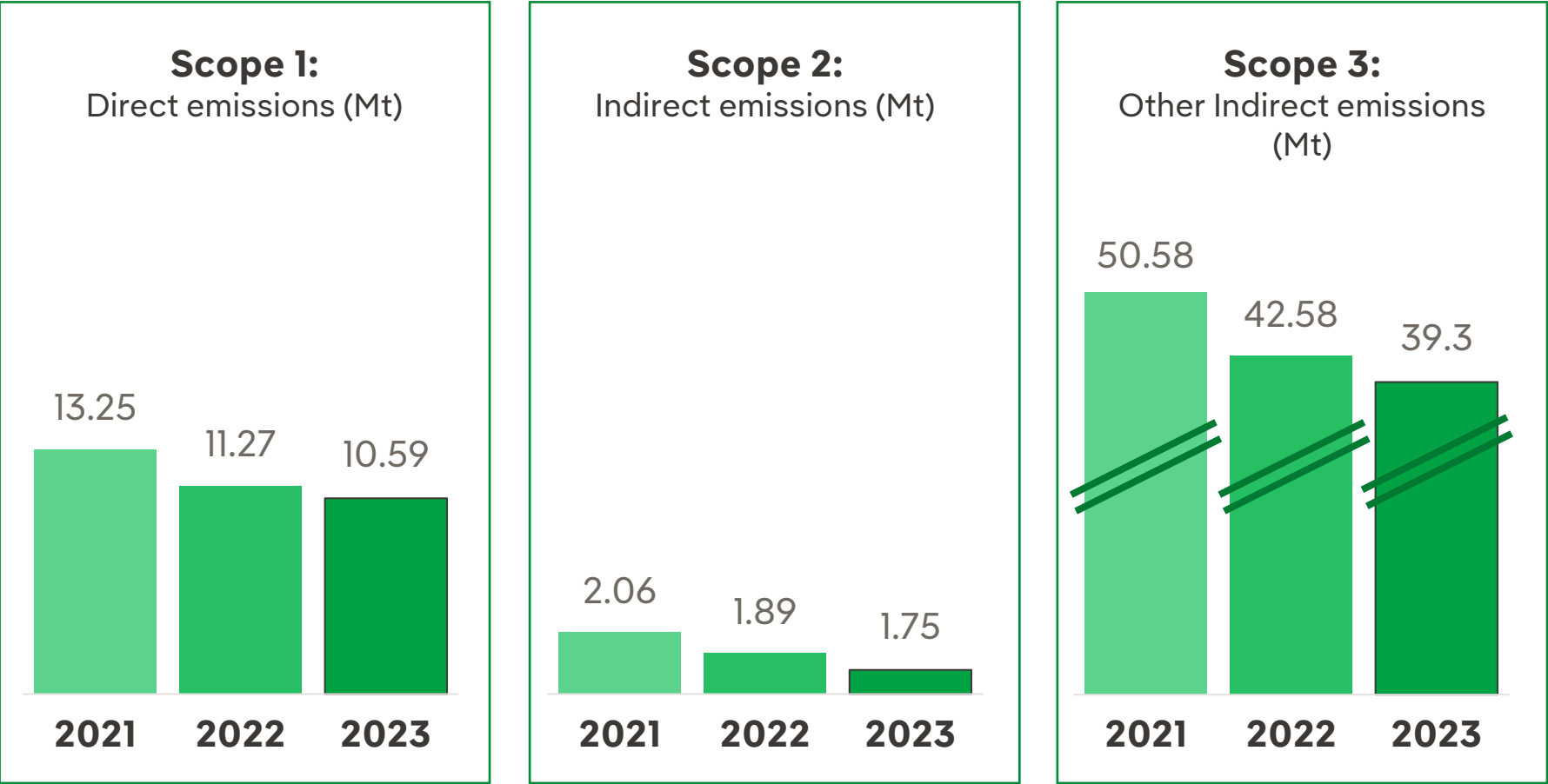
CO<sub>2</sub> owned emissions over the period (t/GWh)



2023 Generation Revenues Coal, Nuclear & Gas / Total Revenues (%)



# Greenhouse Gas Report (Carbon Footprint)



100%

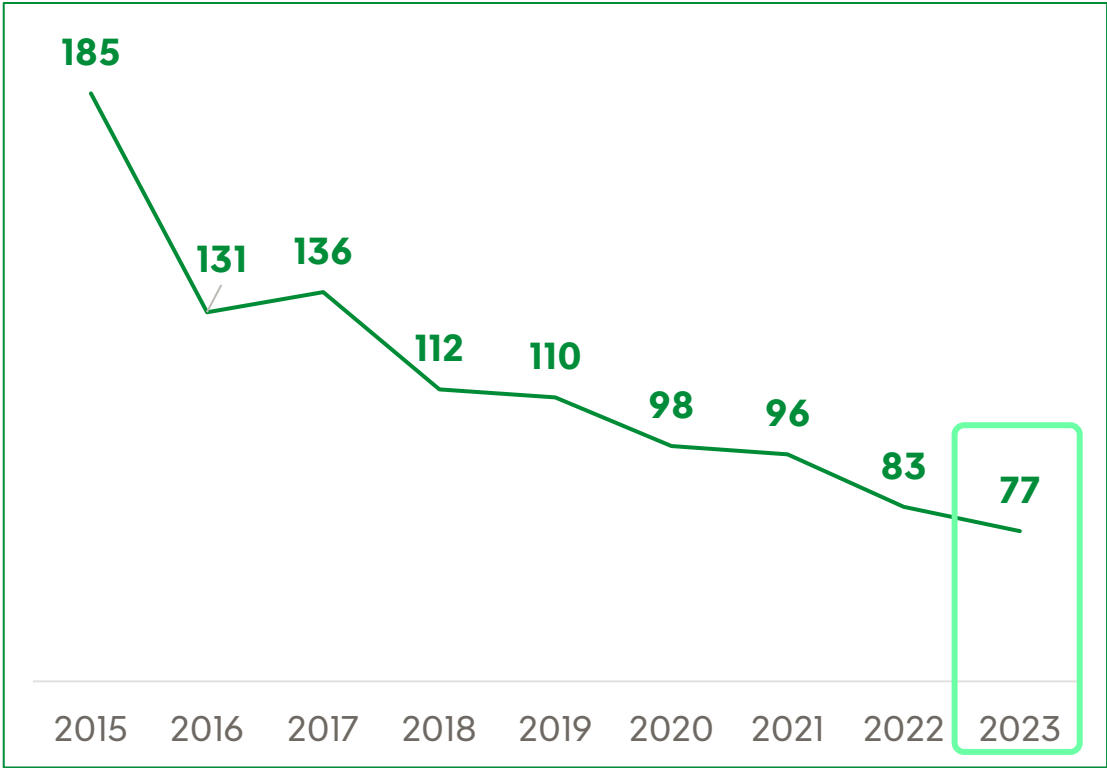
Emissions covered with absolute emissions reduction SBTi target

# Decarbonisation: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

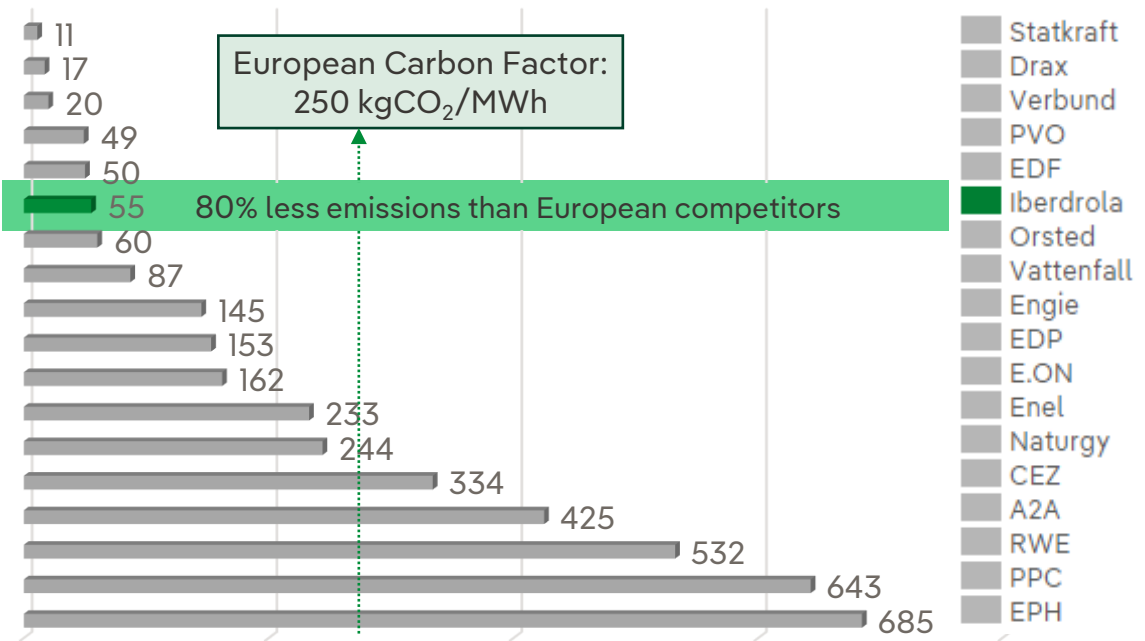


Iberdrola is the world's largest electricity company without coal-fired production and its **CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are at 55 g/kWh in Europe**, 80% lower than its European competitors.

Group emissions intensity at **global level**  
(gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh)

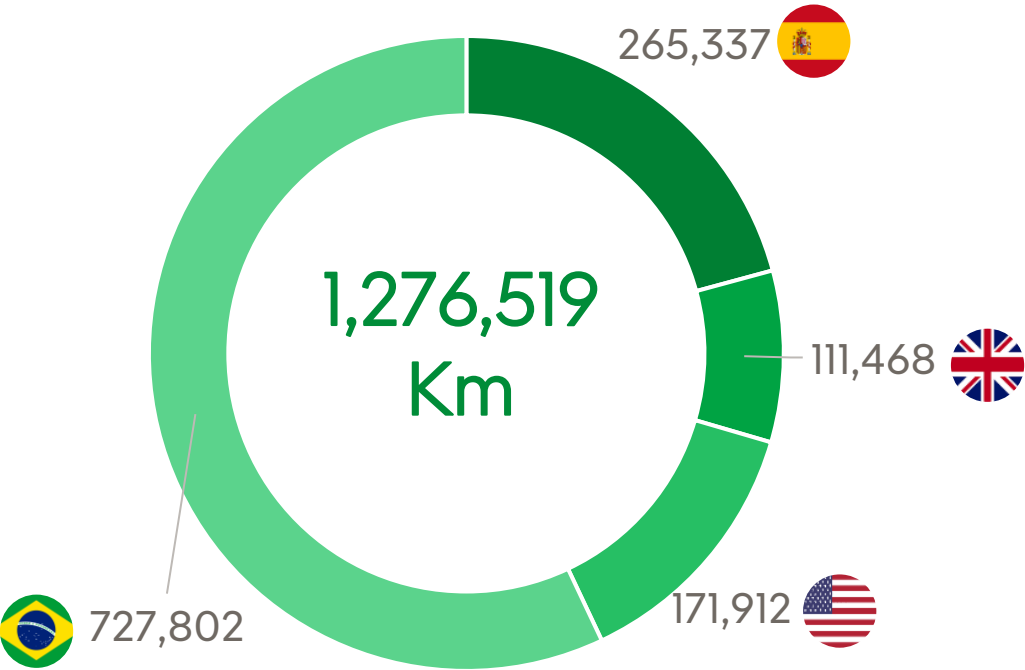


Specific CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from installations  
in **Europe**<sup>(1)</sup>



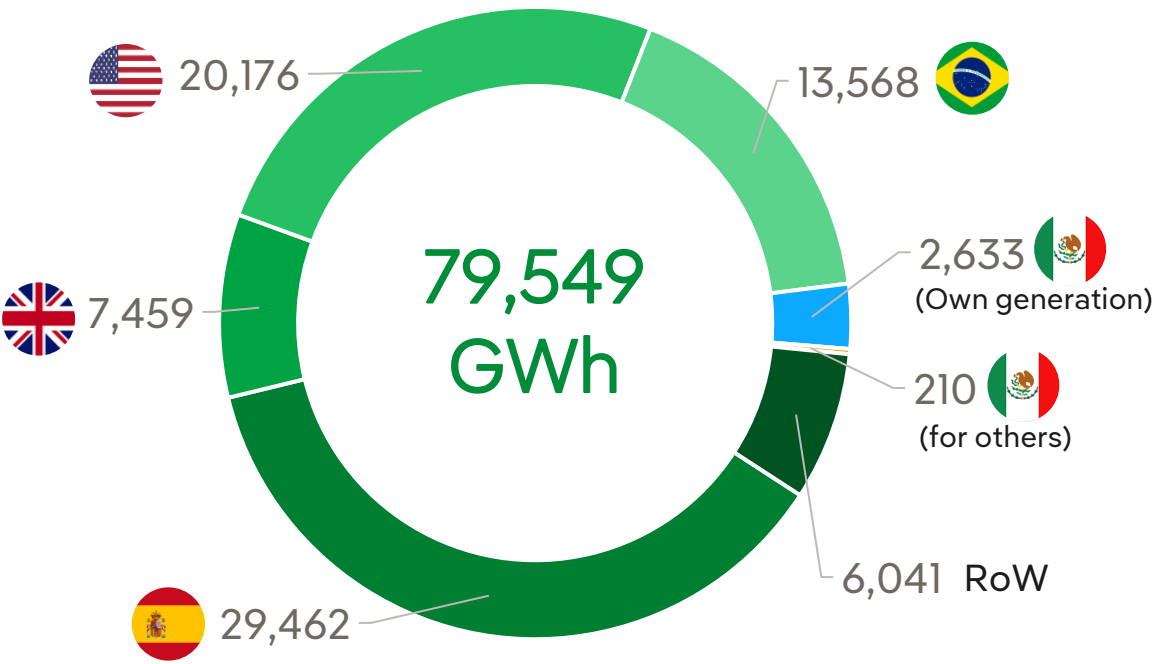
(1) The figure of 55 g of CO<sub>2</sub> in this graph refers to the emissions generated by Iberdrola's facilities in Europe in 2023. Both the European average carbon factor and the data from the rest of the companies are based on Climate Change and Electricity: European carbon factor. PwC France. Dec. 2023 and, in the case of companies, they only include the European space for the year 2022.

Electricity Transmission and Distribution Lines 2023 (Km)



The group operates nearly **1.3 million kilometres** of electricity transmission and distribution lines

Net renewable electricity production by country in 2023 (GWh)



**80% of in-house production** is associated with **emission-free technologies**

# TCFD: Iberdrola facing risks and seizing opportunities



At **IBERDROLA**, we face the risks of climate change from a **favourable position** due to:



Extensive **experience** in asset management that has always considered climatic variables and they are therefore already being managed.

**Integration of climate change into management and corporate governance**, as well as into decision-making for new investments.

A **diversified business** in technologies, both in networks and renewables, with reduced exposure to gas assets and no coal-fired power plants.







Stable and sustained growth in **geographical areas with lower financial risks** and greater regulatory stability.

**Regulatory coverage** in the network business and additional coverage for renewable with **insurances**.

**Iberdrola remains at the forefront of investments in networks and renewables, which puts it in a favourable position to face transition risks, while capitalising on new opportunities.**



## Analysis: Potential impact

Technology Tecnology	Main impacts				
	Extreme temperature	Scarcity of precipitation	Storms and extreme wind	Forest fires	Extreme precipitation and floods
 Onshore and offshore wind energy	●	N/A	●●	●	●
 Solar PV	●●	●	●	●●	●
 Battery	●●	N/A	●	●●	●
 Hydroelectric	●	●●●	●	●	●●
 Transmission & Distribution	●●	N/A	●●	●●	●●
 Hydrogen	●●	●●	●	●●	●



The **greatest potential impact** is identified into **hydroelectric technology**, due to the scarcity of precipitation.

## Analysis: Risk Exposure

Based on the potential impact, the degree of **resilience** of the various assets of Iberdrola should be considered to determine the risk level to which they are exposed:

- **Robustness:** derived from design and construction procedures (e.g.: climatology evaluation of every region).
- **Recovery:** derived from early-detection tools and action protocols (e.g.: self protection plans).
- **Adaptive capacity:** thanks to implemented modifications (e.g.: R&D strategy).

Based on the impacts and the mitigating factors considered: it is estimated that the **physical risks associated with climate change might not have a significant impact on the group’s consolidated figures**, which is believed to be globally resilient.

# TCFD: Opportunities and risks of transition

## Analysis: Potential impact

Key parameters of the scenarios	Key parameters of the businesses				
	Total Production (GWh)	Customer Electricity Consumption (GWh)	Customer Electricity Consumption (GWh)	Customer Gas Consumption (GWh)	Investment in Networks (€ million)
Final electricity demand (TWh)	● ●	● ●	● ●	●	● ●
Installed renewable capacity (GW)	● ●	● ●			
Photovoltaic solar		●			
Wind Energy		●			
Hydroelectric		●			
Bioenergy		●			
Share of renewables in the generation mix (%)	●	●			●
Total domestic electricity usage (TWh)			● ●		
Natural gas demand in buildings (TWh)				● ●	
Average annual investment in electric grids (\$ million)					● ●
Final natural gas demand (TWh)			●	●	

● Average degree of intensity in the correlation between these two parameters  
● ● High degree of intensity in the correlation between these two parameters

## 2025-2030 period

EBITDA 2030 impact €(M)		Slower Transition Scenario			Faster Transition Scenario		
Business	Type of impact	M€			M€		
		<100	100-300	>300	<100	100-300	>300
Retail	EBITDA 2030		▼		■		
Global Generation	EBITDA 2030		▼				▲
Network	EBITDA 2030	▼				▲	

▲ Positive Impact  
■ Not significant  
▼ Negative Impact

Iberdrola believes that the **opportunities** stemming from the decarbonisation of the global economy (growth in renewables, integrated smart grids, storage, electrification of industrial sectors and transport, etc.) **outweigh the risks.**

### \*Scenarios:

**Focus on Energy Transition (FET) - Baseline scenario:** It is based mainly on the forecasts made in the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) published by the International Energy Agency in the World Energy Outlook (WEO '21) in combination with the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) (WEO '22) and the Consumer Transformation Scenario (CT) published by the National Grid in the Future Energy Scenarios set (FES '22).

**Slower Transition Scenario:** this scenario considers a slowdown in fulfilling more ambitious commitments or potential breaches of commitments made. Global warming would be limited to less than 2°.

**Faster Transition Scenario:** considers more optimistic and ambitious hypotheses, based on the estimates in the Net Zero Scenario (NZ) (WEO2022), which describes a way to globally achieve stabilisation of a 1.5° C increase in global average temperatures, together with universal access to modern energy by 2030.

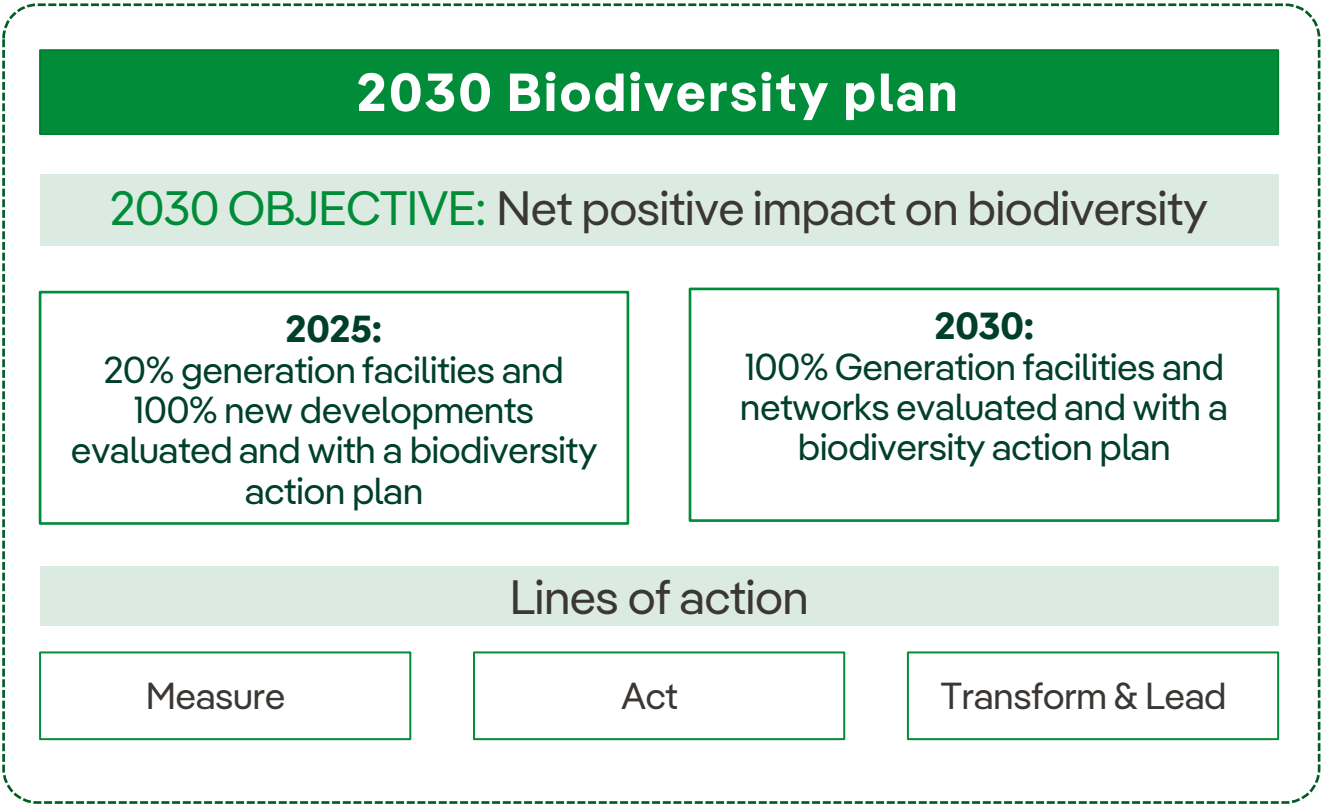
# 2030 Biodiversity Plan. Transforming risks into opportunities



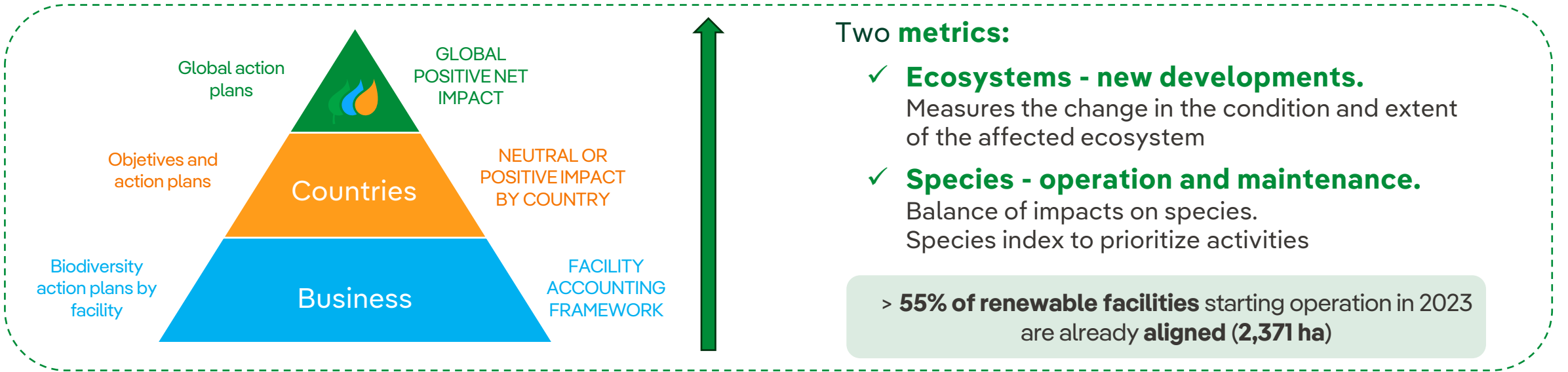
## Our model: Renewables & Networks



High interaction with the territory and its biodiversity due to its location in the natural environment



SCIENCE BASED TARGETS NETWORK  
GLOBAL COMMONS ALLIANCE



## 2023 actions



+ 120,000 adapted poles




Conservation of the largest red kite roost and raptor roost in Spain


## Leading the implementation of TNFD recommendations

- The **only energy company included** in TNFD and WBCSD **case studies**
- Risks and opportunities published in Non-financial information report
- “**TNFD Early adopters 2024**”: Iberdrola will publish its TNFD Report in 2024 (first utility in the world)


A company 100% owned by Iberdrola for the generation of high-integrity carbon credits, through nature-based solutions, with a high impact on biodiversity and local communities




**>60 MtCO<sub>2</sub>**  
caught or fixed in the nature over the long term




Diversity of high-quality projects:



**FORESTRY (80%)**  
Restoration, management and conservation of forest ecosystems

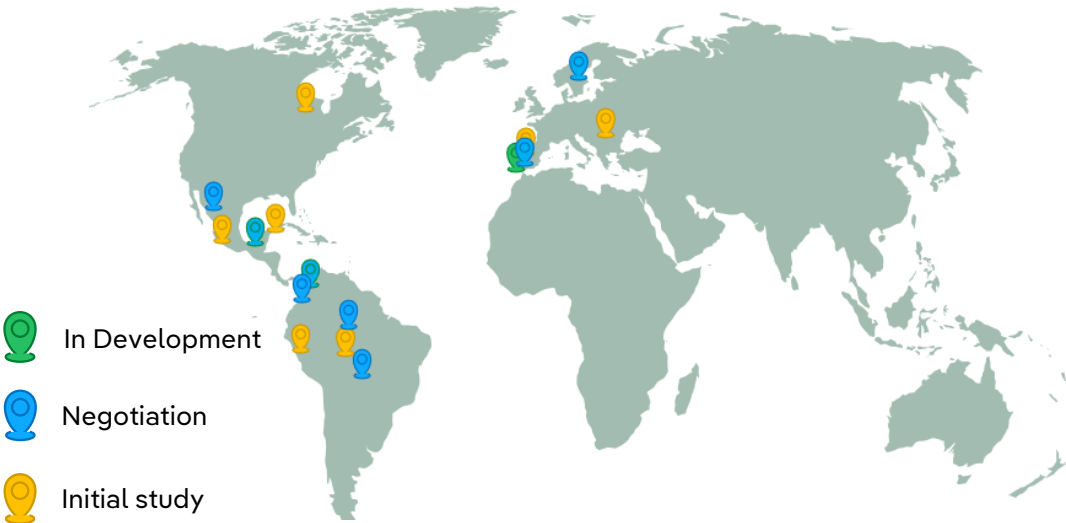


**BLUE CARBON (15%)**  
Conservation and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems



**AGRICULTURE AND INNOVATION (5%)**  
Soil capture, methane reduction and other innovative techniques

Global presence: +50 Projects under development or study in various regions



9 Projects underway at the end of 2023 in Spain



Credits are certified by Standards & Verifiers

 **THE INTEGRITY COUNCIL**  
FOR THE VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKET

 **IETA**  
INTERNATIONAL EMISSIONS TRADING ASSOCIATION

 **UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION**  
2021-2030

 **IUCN**  
IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions

 **VCMI**  
Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative

 **SCIENCE BASED TARGETS**  
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION



# Circular Economy Plan: Value Chain

The circular economy involves a cultural change in the way we understand the production and consumption system in order to address the lack of resources, environmental impact, value creation and employment.

## Three pillars

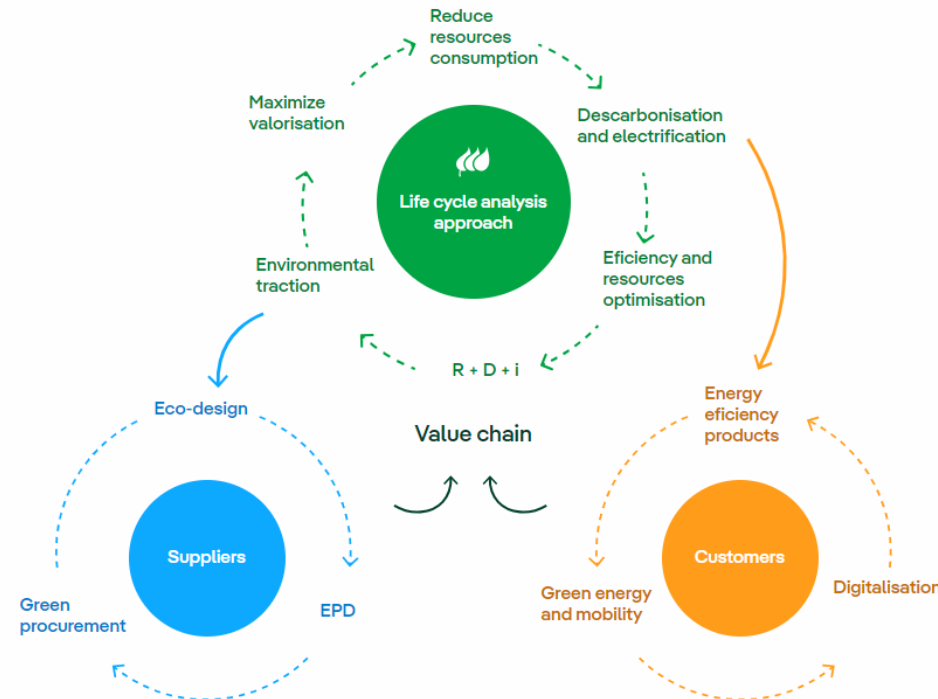
Use of **renewable resources** for production

Improved **efficiency** in processes and services

Maximizing **Utilization** of waste

## Three key areas

Circular economy model at Iberdrola



## Figures



Efficient use of resources

**Metric:**

% Blades and panels recycled over the total Blades and panels dismantled (to be sent to landfill)

**Target 2025:**  
50%

**Target 2030:**  
100%

**Actual figure 2023:**  
87%

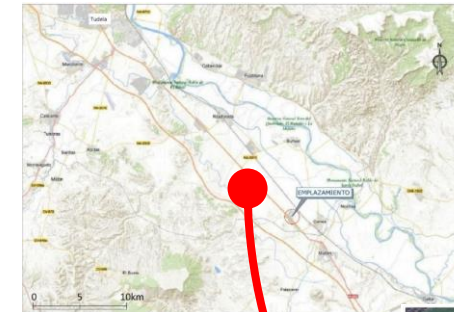
# Blade recycling: an industrial project

Through its PERSEO programme, **EnergyLoop**, Iberdrola is promoting the **recycling of wind blades** on an industrial scale and building the **first industrial-scale plant** in Europe located in Spain

**VISION:** to become the leader in the recycling of wind turbine blades in Spain and Portugal

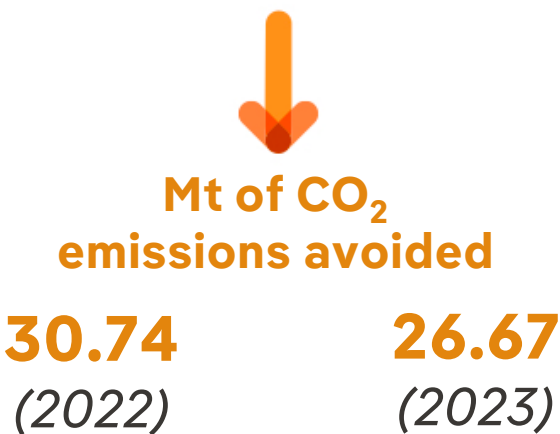
**MISSION:** To provide secondary raw materials that allow for incremental value creation

- **Objective:** to have an operational facility **when massive wind decommissioning begins.**
- Creating **alliances** with actors in the wind sector to take advantage of **repowering opportunities**
- **ENERGYLOOP** is building a blade recycling plant in **Cortes (Navarra)**
- **Alliance with FCC Ámbito** a key player in industrial waste management
- The facility will be **operational in Q4'2024**



(1) Includes shovels and photovoltaic panels that have been taken out of operation that already have a treatment decision other than landfill disposal

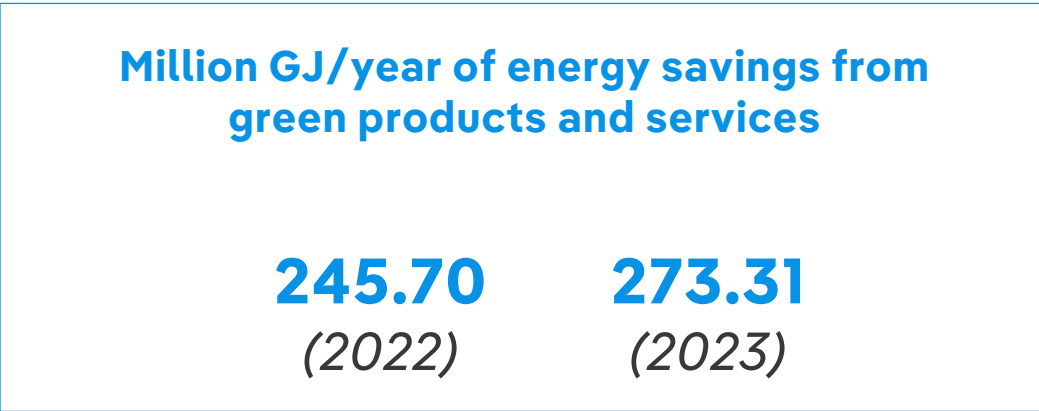
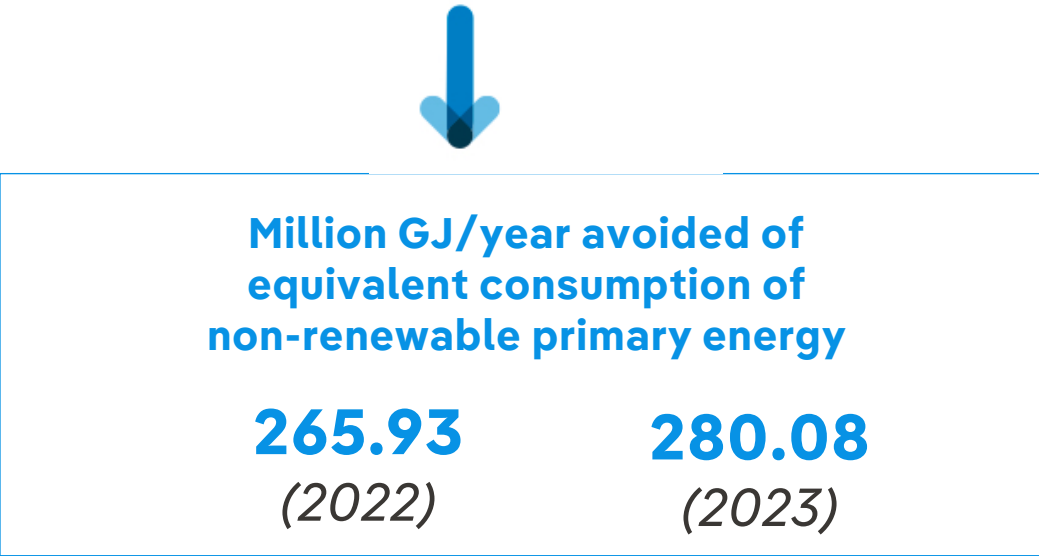
## Progress



Initiatives to reduce emissions are undertaken through a broad range of products and services promoting energy efficiency and savings:

- Production of renewable energy
- Savings through cogeneration
- Improving networks efficiency
- Offering green products and services to our customers

CO<sub>2</sub> avoided have been calculated as the product of the production attributable to each operation and the emission factor corresponding to the country where the assets are geographically located.





# Efficient use of resources: specific water consumption

Iberdrola works to make rational use and efficient management of water resources



Search for efficiency



Control of consumption



Promote reuse



Avoid pollution



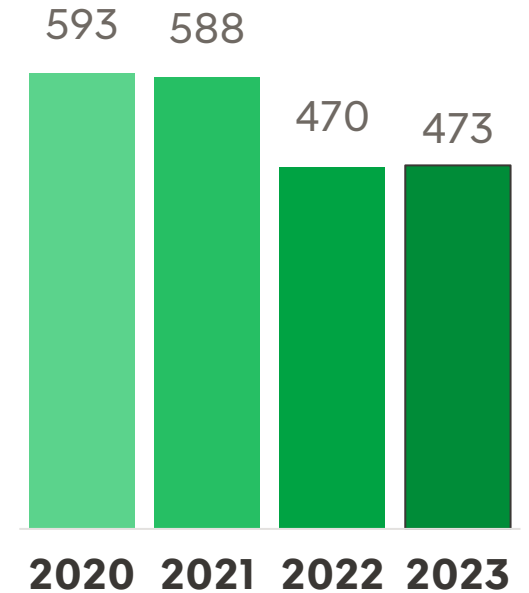
Efficient use of resources

**93% of water** collected in thermal generation purposes is **returned to the environment**

**69% of the water withdrawn** is seawater or saltwater that **does not affect water stress**

**3.306 hm<sup>3</sup>** of wastewater recycled in cooling processes

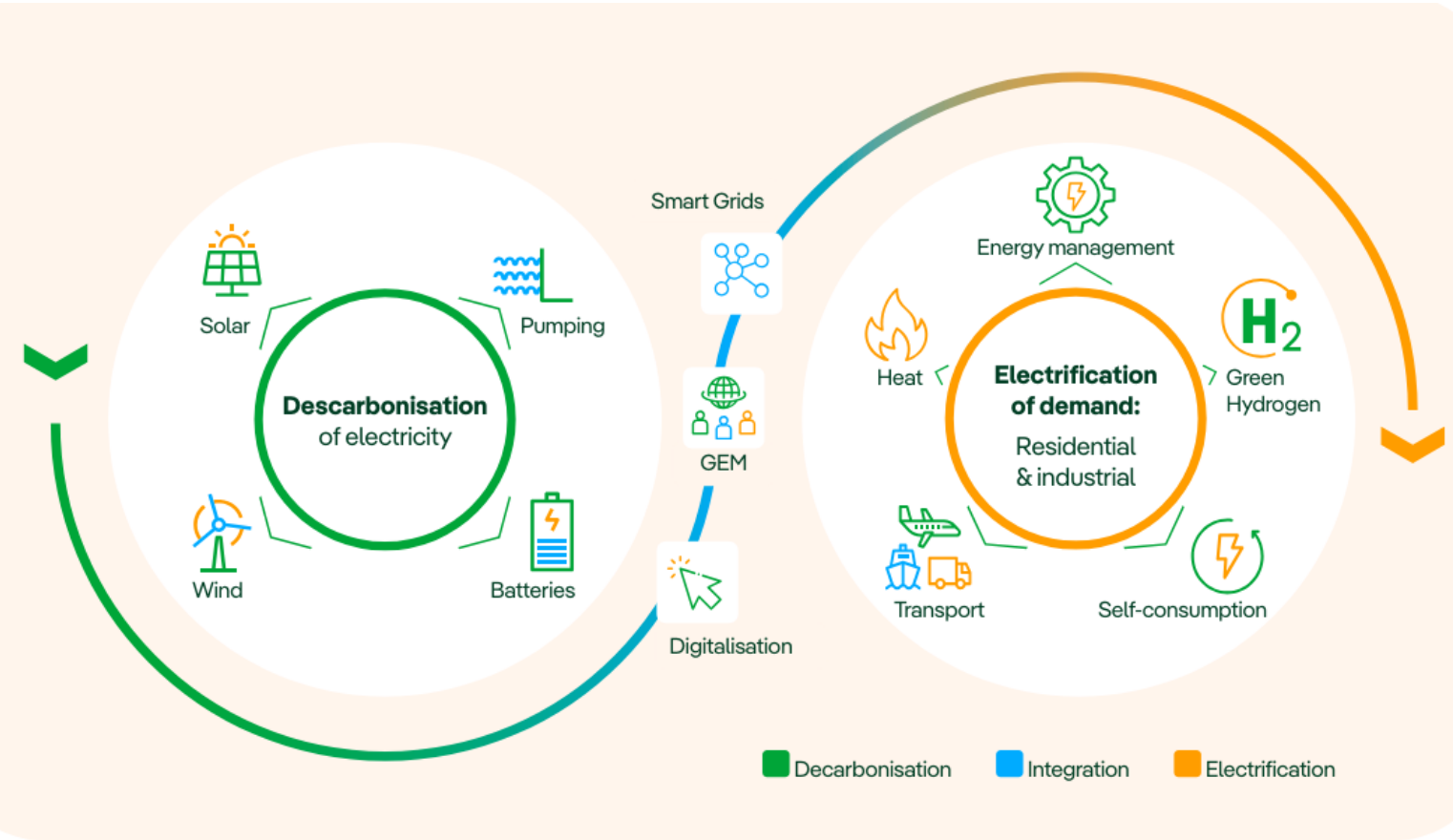
Water consumption /  
total production  
(m<sup>3</sup>/GWh)



**Goal for 2030:**

63% reduction in specific water consumption compared to the 2021 FY value.

For the third year in a row, **1st private Utility Worldwide -1st European private Utility-1st Spanish Utility by R&D investment** according to the European Commission



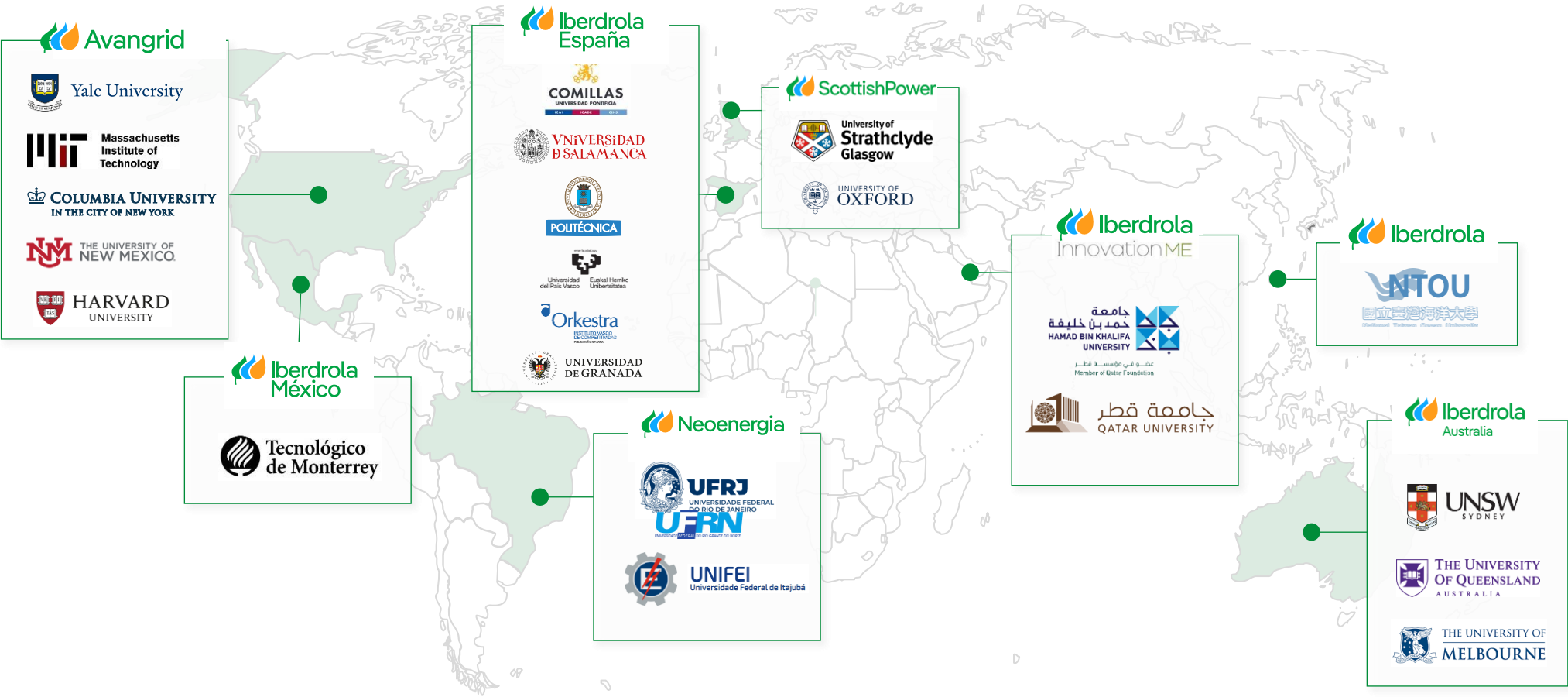
**Iberdrola will increase its R&D investment effort to 4,000 M€ by 2030**

**Annual investment in R&D by 2030: 550 M€** **Innovation and Digitalisation**

Promote the **decarbonisation of generation**, through the integration of renewable energies, the promotion of smart networks and the **electrification of demand** in transport, buildings and industry. In addition, we are committed to new production systems, such as green hydrogen.

# R&D – Open Innovation and Partnership

## Iberdrola Universities Program- Iberdrola U

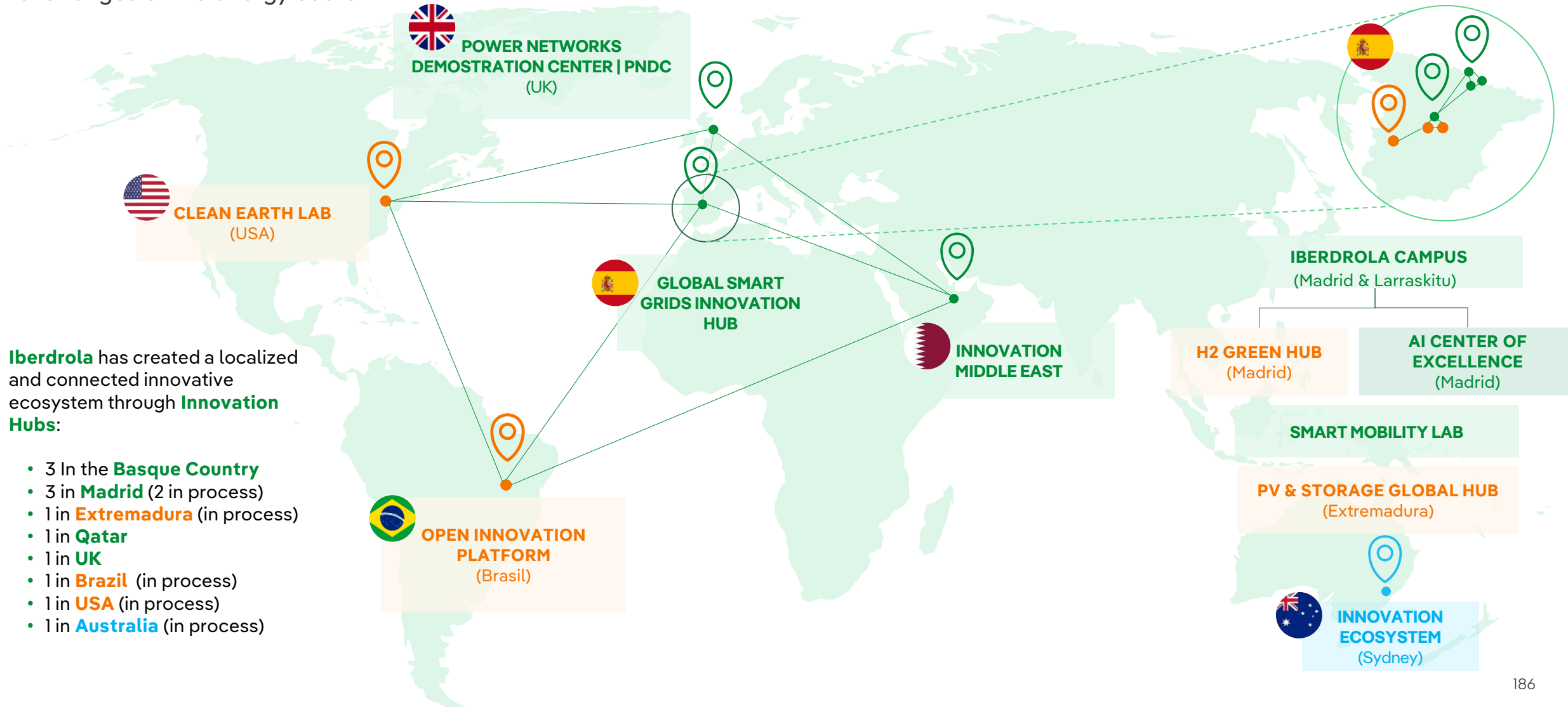


Iberdrola students, scholarship holders, entrepreneurs, professors, researchers and employees form a **network that promotes training, entrepreneurship and research.**

Through global agreements and other collaborations with universities, Iberdrola U currently connects more than **750,000 members.**

# R&D - Open Innovation and Partnership

**Open network of centers** to connect the internal and external innovation ecosystem, foster learning, collaboration and respond to the challenges of the energy sector



## 15+ years of PERSEO Start-up program



**200 M€ invested**

**14 companies** in our portfolio



**Venture Builder Program**

For **creating and investing** in companies



**Challenges**  
Open Innovation Tool

**10 challenges** launched annually

**+ 500 proposals** received each year



**+7,500 start-ups in our ecosystem**

Increasing at a rate of **300 per year**



**Pilot projects**

Access to technology in real cases

**+25 real pilot projects per year**



**Major funds supporting innovation**

**Andromeda SustainableTech Fund**

€300 M to invest in scale-ups for the energy transition

**GED TECH Seed Fund**

€100 M to invest in technology projects with a focus on sustainability

**NEW**

Perseo Programme's 2023 Highlights

Venture Capital investments & Venture Builder

- New Investments** materialized:  
Follow-on investments + incorporation of **4 new portfolio** companies
- And a new Fund (GED Tech Seed Fund)**, one of the major Portuguese technology seed funds



KYOTO

Industrial  
heat storage



Nature-based  
carbon capture



EU-based solar  
modules  
manufacturing



Aluminum  
recycling

Open innovation – Challenges, pilots and other activities



**Pilots  
launched**  
(12 from  
challenges)



**Challenges  
published**  
Spain, UK and  
USA



**Proposals  
received**



**Events** in  
start-up  
ecosystem

Currently, Perseo’s portfolio is composed of 14 companies, 8 start-up + 6 industrial companies. Additionally, through Andromeda<sup>1</sup>, 18 companies have been indirectly invested until 2023.

## Venture capital investments (Perseo)



## Venture builder + Industrial stakes

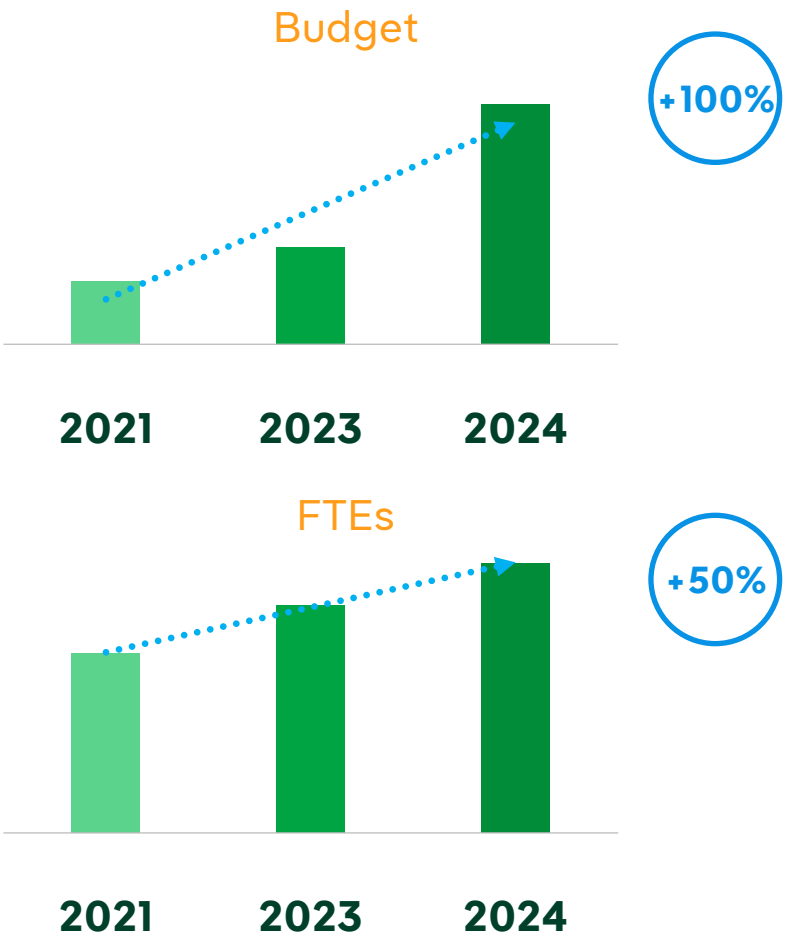


(1) 18 investments through Andromeda: 4 companies at Seaya Andromeda + 14 companies GED Tech Seed Fund

# Cybersecurity Strategic Pillars



## INCREASING BUSINESS COMMITMENT AND DEDICATION OF RESOURCES



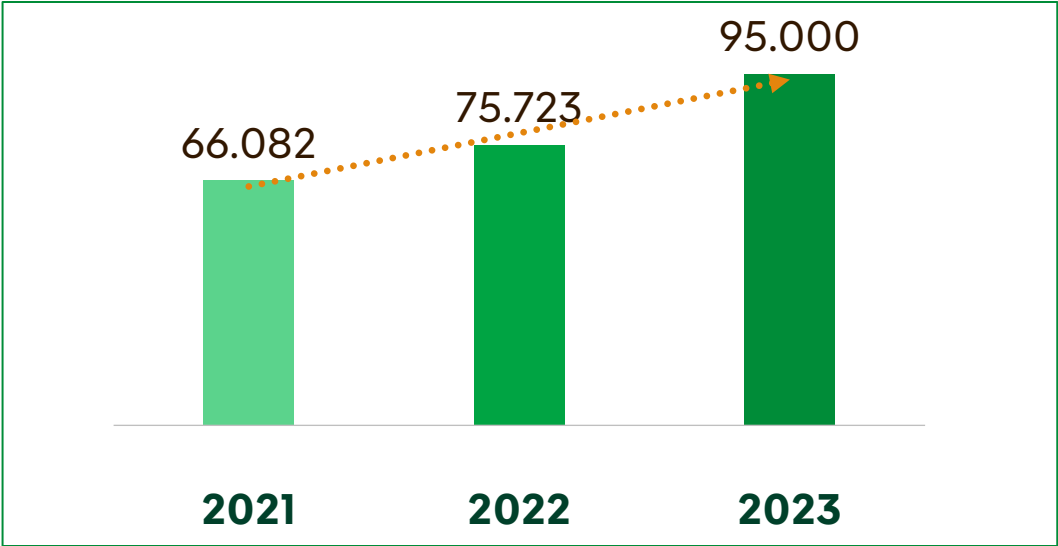
**Enabling** secure operations, innovation, and digitization  
in an increasingly **complex** ecosystem and threat landscape  
by **embedding** Cybersecurity within Business' decisions and operations



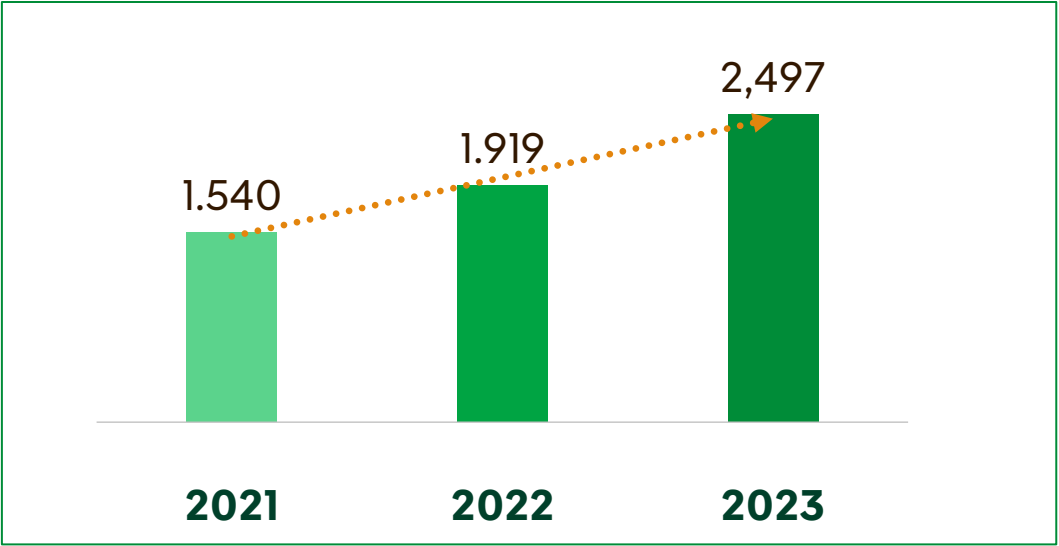
# Cybersecurity Key Metrics

Accompanying the company’s digitization process and adapting to the evolving threat landscape

Number of Cybersecurity training hours per year



Number of security & vulnerability assessments per year



## 2025 ESG targets

63,000 hours of cybersecurity training

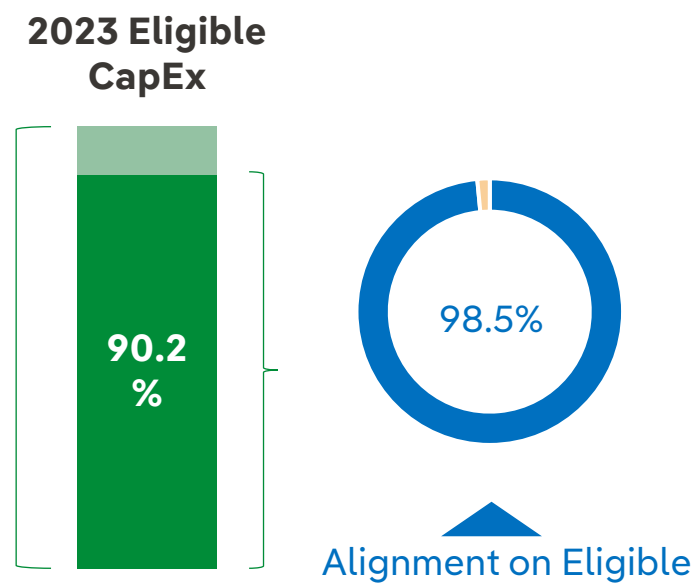


2,000 security and vulnerability assessments



# Sustainable Finance: Capex Aligned with the European Taxonomy

The **CapEx of the aligned activities with respect to the total of eligible activities represents 98.5%**.  
The company considers that the indicator that best represents the degree of sustainability of the group is the degree of CapEx alignment



**90% organic CAPEX to be EU taxonomy Aligned**

2023	Eligible	Aligned	Aligned over Eligible
CAPEX	90.2%	88.8%	98.5%
OPEX	92.2%	73%	79.2%
REVENUES	56.3%	40.4%	71.7%

Thanks to its growth strategy based on smart grids and electricity generation from renewable sources, activities on which it focuses almost all of its investment

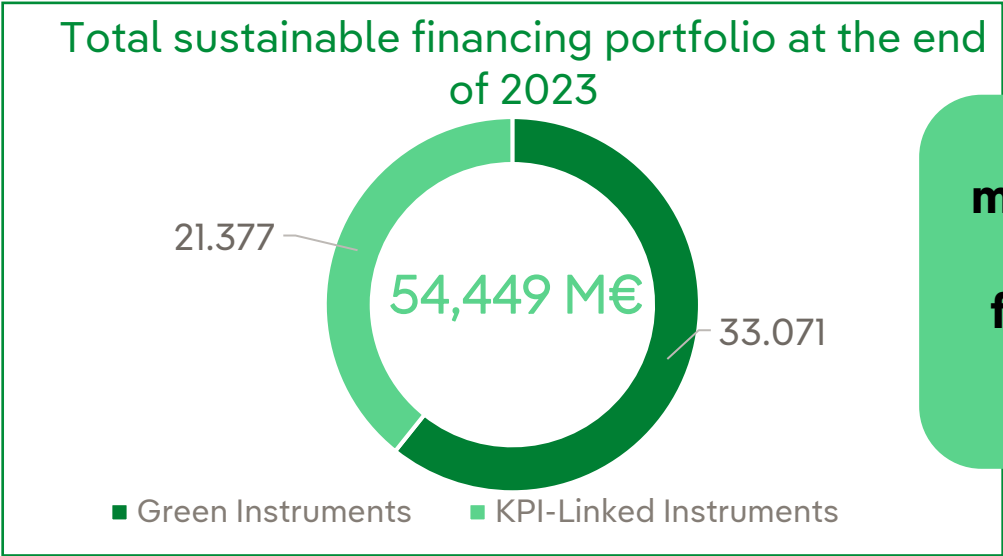
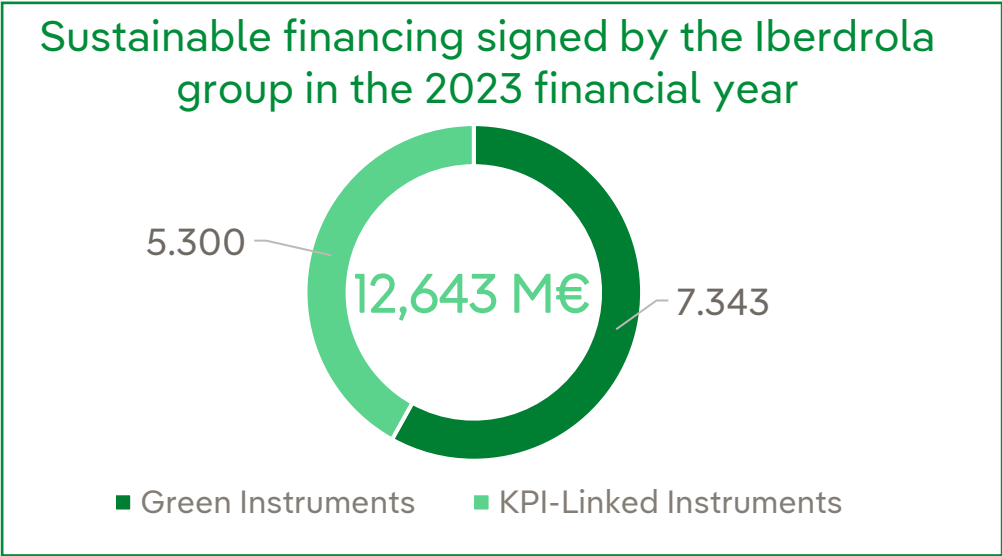
## “Green” rating obtained in the “Transition Assessment” by Sustainable Fitch



80% of Total  
financing to  
be  
Sustainable

Triple  
Objective

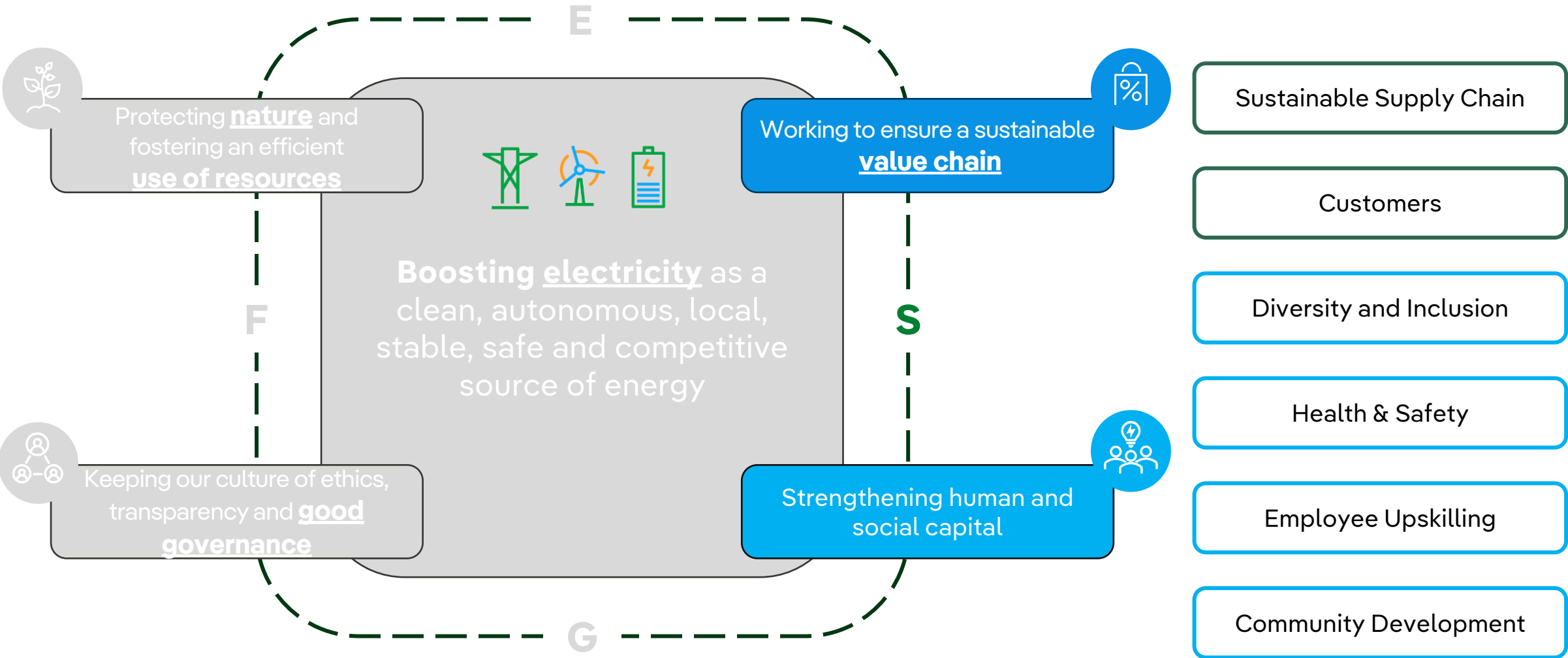
- Align financial strategy with your purpose, values, and investment strategy.
- Optimize financial cost.
- Diversify financing sources by leveraging sustainability as both an end and a means for achieving financial strength.



In 2023,  
more than 90%  
of new  
financing has  
been  
sustainable

# Social

# Our roadmap in sustainability: Social

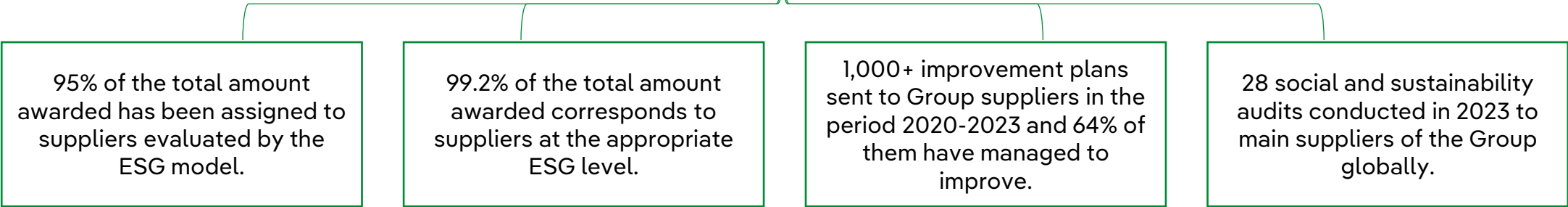


# Sustainable supply chain: management model

We evaluate the ESG criteria of our suppliers:



In 2023:



**TOTAL purchases allocated to suppliers evaluated with our ESG model in 2023: 17,121 M€**  
**95% of total amount awarded in 2023**












## Main figures



Iberdrola placed **purchase orders** with almost 20,000 suppliers for a total of **12,584 M€** in 2023

Increase of 9% vs 2022

## Volume of purchases billed during the financial year

		2022	2023
		2,711	2,602
		3,360	3,646
		1,334	2,077
		439	362
		2,143	2,160
Rest of the World		1,546	1,737
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,533</b>	<b>12,584</b>

## ESG Targets

≥ 85% **Purchases** from sustainable suppliers by 2026  
(% of total purchases)

≥ 85% Percentage of **sustainable suppliers** by 2026  
(% of main suppliers subject to sustainable development policies and standards)

NEW



Sustainable Supply Chain

## Sustainable purchasing strategies

First company to obtain the certificate for Sustainable Procurement Strategy



Committed **SDG**



## Challenges

### Achieved

Social and sustainability audits performed to Tier-1 main suppliers



Celebration of the 2023 Global Supplier of the Year Awards



Follow up audit for the ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement Strategy certificate



### Ongoing

Advance in the traceability of the supply chain of our direct suppliers to better assess the risk of non-compliance with ESG standards

Strengthening the supply chain Due Diligence system in order to mitigate sustainability risks

Improve the carbon footprint information collection of our suppliers and their decarbonisation commitments

Develop a new, unified, digital and more efficient global third-party relationship model, providing integration across all Group areas



In supporting the energy transition and the green economy, **Iberdrola supports an orderly, just and inclusive transition**, promoting economic and industrial development, as well as clean, autonomous, local, stable, safe and competitive energy.

## Specific ESG targets for main stakeholders:



### Employees

Green-skilling  
program deployment



### Customers

Quality of supply,  
Smart solutions,  
accessibility  
solutions...



### Supply Chain

>85% of Sustainable  
suppliers



### Local Communities

Human Rights Due  
Diligence and  
Stakeholder  
Engagement model

Maximizing the social and economic opportunities of climate action while managing potential impacts on communities.

**Leaving no one behind**

Smart Solutions:

Iberdrola has a wide range of products and services that promote efficiency, energy saving and care for the environment

Smart Solar	Smart Home	Smart Mobility	Smart Clima	Smart Cities
Distributed generation solution for self-consumption.	Advanced Smart Assistant, which allows all the customer's Smart Solutions to be connected and managed autonomously.	This is Iberdrola's proposal for the electrification of transport.	A set of solutions for energy saving and the decarbonisation of homes, both single-family homes and buildings.	With focus on the decarbonisation of ports stands out with the implementation of an innovative infrastructure that will allow ships to be supplied with renewable energy.



# Diversity and Inclusion Strategy

At Iberdrola, we embed diversity, equity and inclusion into our value chain through cross-cutting initiatives aimed at our workforce and other stakeholders to drive economic growth, social development and generate a more innovative and sustainable energy future for all

Promotion of an inclusive culture based on the **training of leaders**, collective awareness, and **positive communication**.



**Managing talent** in an inclusive way, we promote **equal** access to **opportunities** and **development** for all.

**Influencing the environment** to improve people's lives and generate change towards a more sustainable future and a fairer society.

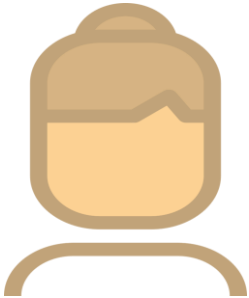
Offer **inclusive services** and **promote access** to energy for vulnerable customers.

At Iberdrola, diversity and inclusion is seen as a strategic priority for sustainable growth




D&I Goals	2025	2030
% of women on Board of Directors	>40%	>40%
% of women in relevant positions	30%	35%
% of women in positions of responsibility	35%	36%
External Equal pay certification (EDGE)	√	-

Women in energy sector represent only 16% of the workforce, according to IEA. Iberdrola has already been able to **reach parity in management positions recruitment in 2023.**



+600k

+70%

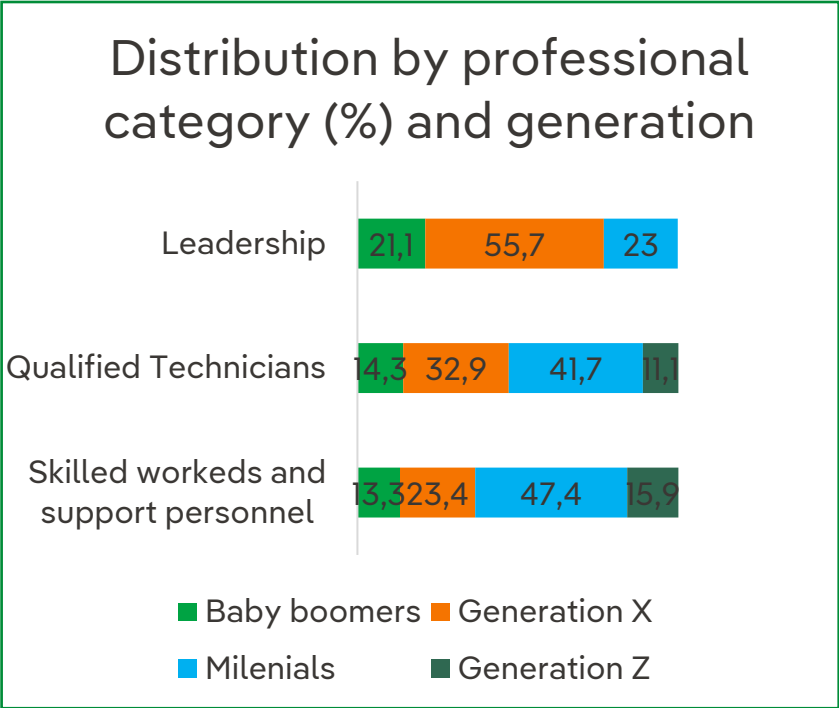
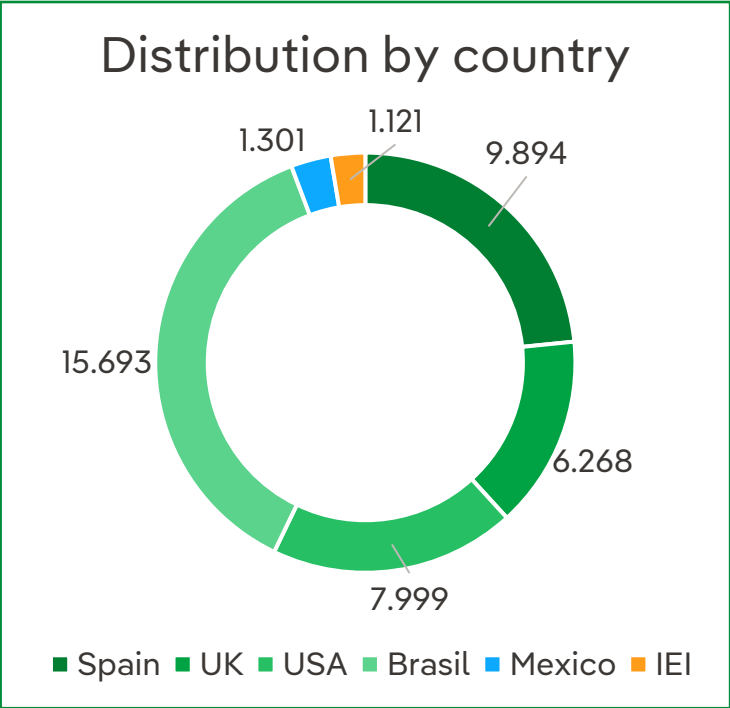


Sponsored **female athletes.**

Increase in the number of **women in executive and management** positions in the last 10 years.

The only Spanish utility **included in all editions of the index**

## EDGEplus by 2026 (Certification on Diversity and Inclusion)



**+700** people with disabilities in the workforce  
**+27%** in the last 3 years



**89** nationalities  
**+24%** in the last 3 years



# Iberdrola and UNICEF. International alliance

The main objective of this alliance is to promote opportunities for empowerment, education, training and employability of young people in vulnerable situations in Spain and internationally, contributing to generate a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive employment in the green economy.

In **Spain**, with the initiative “**Generation Unlimited España**” promoting training, internships and employment in **green jobs** (electricity, solar PV, heat pumps, electric mobility, logistics) for vulnerable young people. Working in alliance with social entities and Iberdrola suppliers

Working in **Brazil** with “**1 Million opportunities**”, training vulnerable young people in green skills in the Brazilian Amazon and the Semi-arid Regions and training public professionals  
**UPSHIFT**: life skills and entrepreneurship for young people in **Somalia**

Promoting training on **climate change** and **sustainability** in formal education (schools and universities)

“With this alliance we are responding to the challenge of generating employment opportunities for vulnerable young people in sectors of the future, such as clean energy”  
Executive Chairman, Ignacio Galán



# Fully committed with H&S improvement

Not only with our employees, also with providers and community.



## Program

Iberdrola guarantees access to its employees and family to life and accident insurance, health and pension plans, with coverage above the market, with top-level insurers.

Global wellness policies with special relevance to psycho-emotional programs (stress, anxiety, relationships, grief and trauma, addiction, problems in the work environment, etc.) .

120,000 people covered 24/7

More than 500M€ in Health plans for employees/former employees and family members

# Total Employee Turnover

2023	2022
7.35%	9.69%

# Employee Upskilling: Green Skilling (Green + re-skilling) Pioneers



At Iberdrola we consider reskilling to be the process by which our people can acquire new skills that increase their contribution of value to the organisation or provide them with professional repositioning within the energy transition process (“green skills”)

**+3M**  
hours of training provided

50% devoted to green skilling training hours to keep our staff always up to date

## STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES

- ✓ Cybersecurity
- ✓ New Business and Operating Model

- ✓ Data analysis
- ✓ Customer Experience

950 events a year, more than 17,000 participants in Iberdrola's Innovation and Training Campus

26,552  
employees trained in Diversity & Inclusion

+3,500  
Employees trained in open programs: reflecting the learning culture

+35%  
hours in strategic capacity building

1M  
Hours Spent in H&S, Compliance, Ethics and Strategic Skills

97%  
of trained employees. Training accessible to all staff

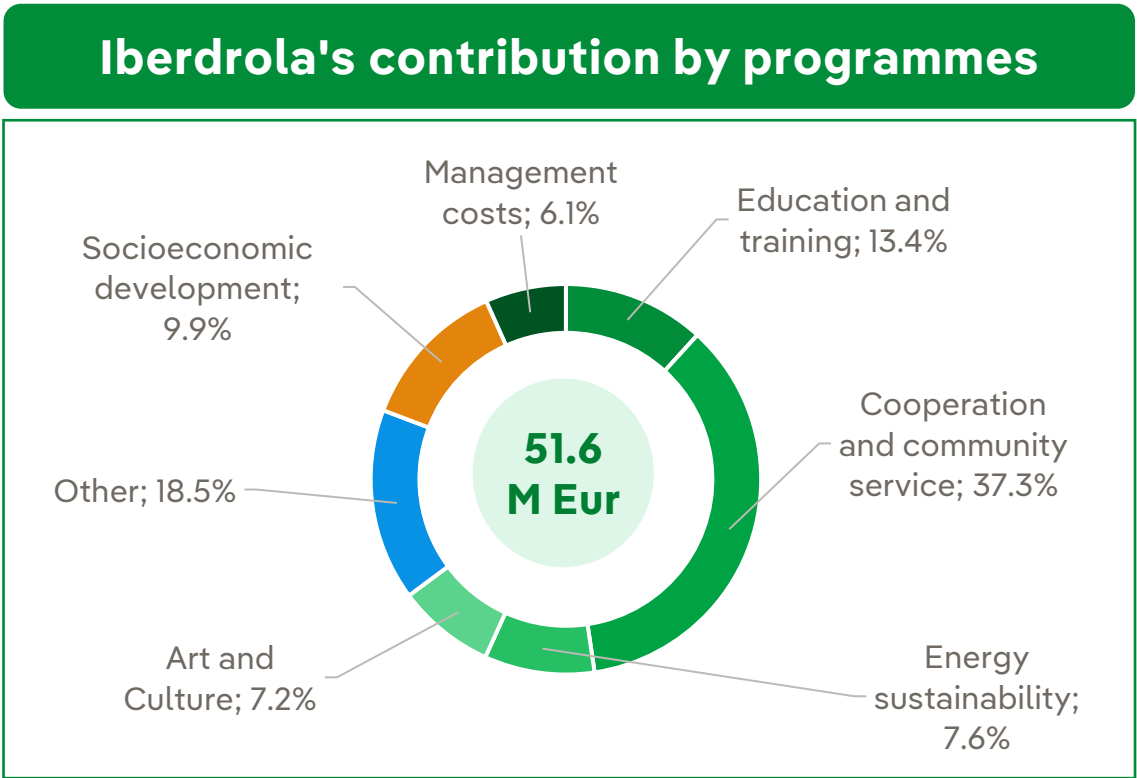
6,000  
trained electricians (nearly 1,000 women)

150  
Agreements with universities in 10 countries



# Community Development: Contribution to the community

Iberdrola has selected the Business for Societal Impact B4SI model to measure and assess business contributions to the community. This standard only recognises projects that involve voluntary contributions for social or environmental protection ends, for non-profit purposes, and that are not restricted to groups related to the company.



In 2023, the contribution amounts to €51.6 million  
**Equivalent to 1.1% of 2023 net profits**

During the 2023 FY, our foundations allocated approximately 13 M € to support programmes for the communities in which the company operates



### Training and research:

- 2.4 M€
- 80 projects
- +50 units and research centers



### Biodiversity and climate change:

- 1.7 M€
- +40 projects and collaborations



### Arts & Culture:

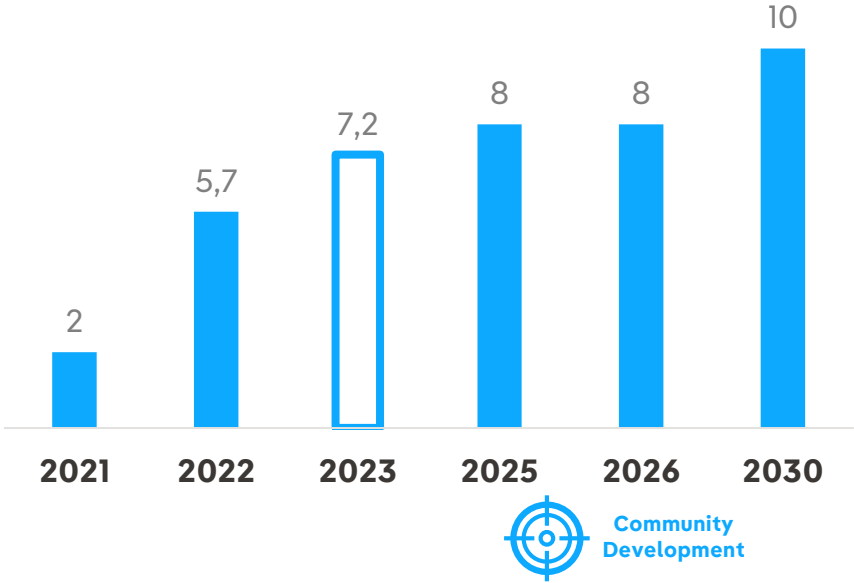
- 2.4 M€
- +40 projects
- +5 million beneficiaries



### Social action:

- 6.6 M€
- +100 collaborations
- +180,000 beneficiaries

**Beneficiaries of the Foundations' program**  
Millions of annual beneficiaries



# Community Development: Fiscal Contribution - Taxes / Group









Tax contribution of **€9,281** million in 2023, an **increase of 24 %** over the previous financial year

Own taxes charged to the income statement of €4,417 million, representing **44 %** of profit before tax.

More than **€1 million** paid every **hour**

Taxes paid are **twice as high** as the Group's net profit

## Iberdrola's tax contribution by countries

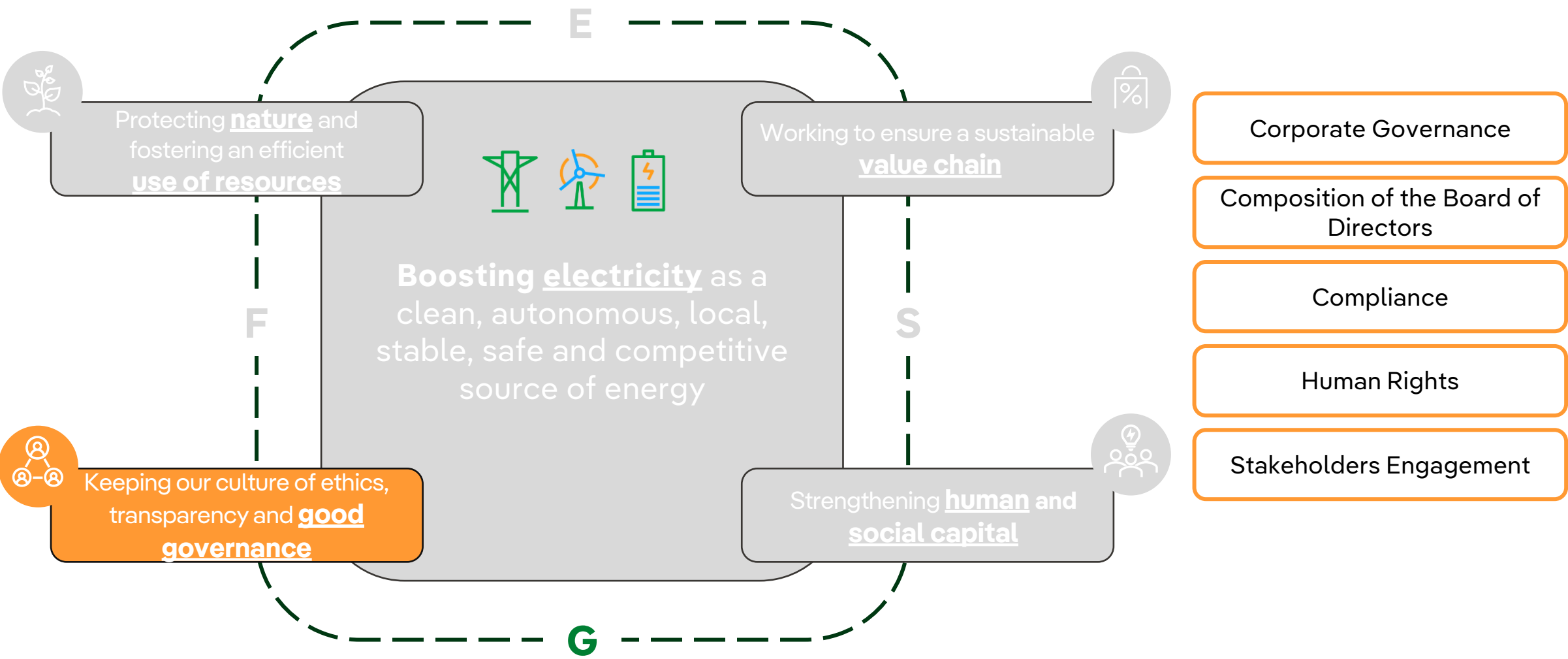
Taxes paid to public treasury (M€)	Company contributions	Contributions due to third-party payments	Total
 Spain	2,448	1,034	3,482
 United Kingdom	570	549	1,119
 United States	889	372	1,261
 Brazil	235	2,295	2,530
 Mexico	156	154	310
 Other countries	119	460	579
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>9,281</b>



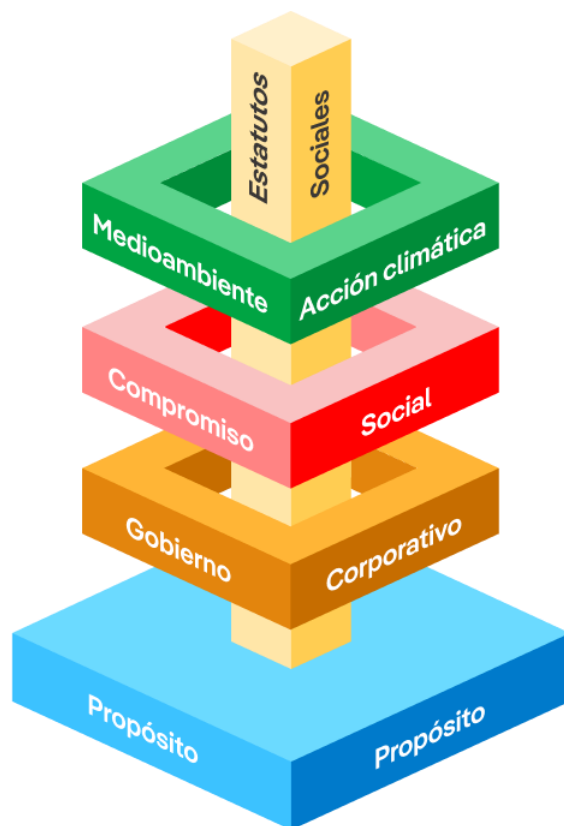
In Spain, the tax contribution amounts to €3,500 million. This amount is higher than all the personnel, operational and financial costs of the company in the country.

# Governance

# Our roadmap in sustainability: Governance



# Corporate Governance: A Comprehensive and Cutting-Edge ESG Regulatory Suite



The Company develops its **strategy** in accordance with a **purpose** and certain **values** to which all of the entities and persons forming part of the group are committed, the common denominator of which is the **sustainable creation of value**, the search for a **social dividend**, and **leadership** in the **performance** of all of its activities.

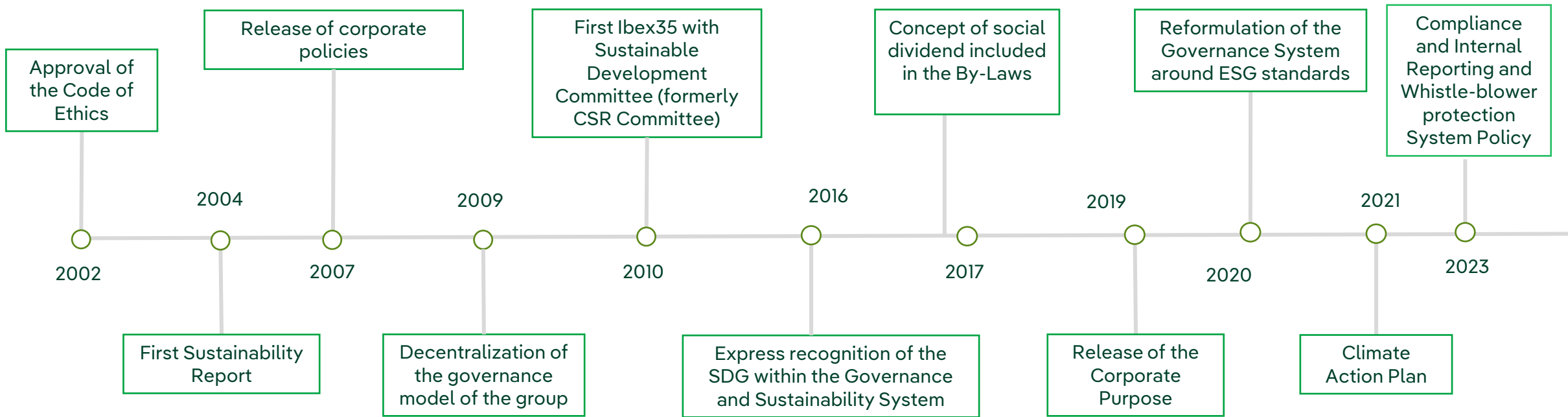
The Governance and Sustainability System is the Company's internal system of rules. It configures Iberdrola as an integral company that enriches its purely corporate dimension with plural (economic, social, environmental and governance) business activities.



✓ **Maintain best practices**

# Corporate Governance: continuous improvement

Continuous evolution and improvement to fit the strategic context, applicable law and best practices



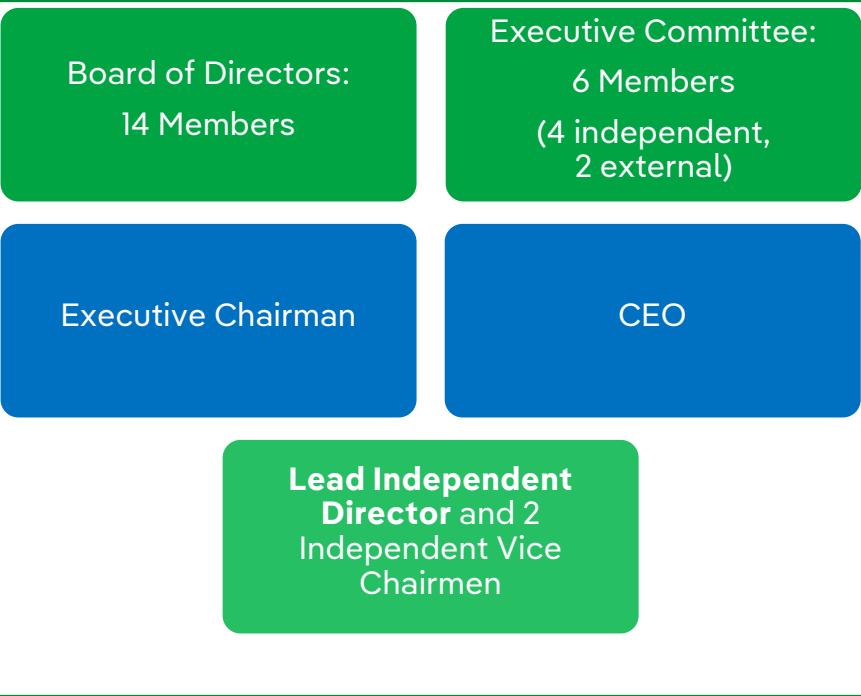
Compliance

✓ **Compliance system**  
obtain/maintain (yearly)

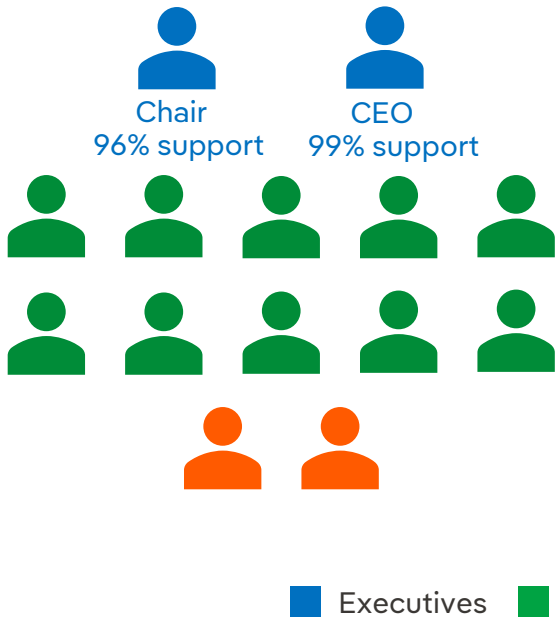
Based on our engagement with shareholders and other stakeholders, our internal rules and practices are in a **continuous evolution positioning the Company at the forefront**

# Board Composition & Attendance

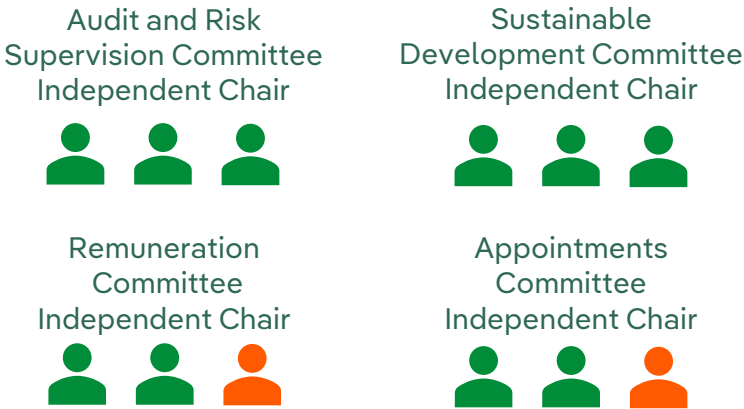
## Key Features



## Types of Directors



## Consultative Committees



All members of the Executive Committee and Consultative Committees attended to meetings: 98%\* in 2023.

\*Not reaching 100% of attended is the result of the proven impossibility to attend by 1 of its members, due to force majeure, 2 sessions held on 2 consecutive days and in respect of which they delegated their representation in favor of another Director with specific voting instructions.

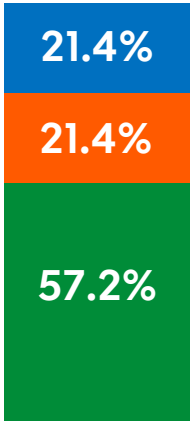


A mature, effective and customised check and balance mechanism: Differentiation between the duties of strategy and supervision and those of guidance and management.

<p>Board Structure</p> <p><i>Strong Independent Oversight</i></p>	<p>Lead Independent Director</p> <p><i>With Strong Powers</i></p>	<p>Executive Chair/CEO</p> <p><i>Separate Responsibilities</i></p>	<p>Group Governance Structure</p> <p><i>Decentralized</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Split between oversight and management:</b> 10 independent NEDs, 2 non-independent NEDs, 2 executives</li> <li>• <b>71% independence:</b> 86% of NEDs are independent. Majority of independent directors in every key Committee.</li> <li>• <b>Relevant experience and skills</b> to ensure that the Board contributes to Iberdrola's strategic direction and ability to challenge management</li> <li>• <b>Diversity</b> in gender (43% women) and 6 different nationalities.</li> <li>• <b>Balance between experience and refreshment</b> (53% of directors in office between 0 - 5 years) .</li> <li>• <b>Director term:</b> 4 years.</li> <li>• <b>No more than 3 listed companies</b> in which the office of director can be discharged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair the Board meetings in absence of the Chairman and Chair of the Remuneration Committee.</li> <li>• Coordination of NEDs</li> <li>• Lead the Chairman's performance evaluation and succession</li> <li>• Call a Board meeting</li> <li>• Preparation of the Board agenda and request the inclusion of new matters</li> <li>• Engage with shareholders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Executive Chair</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for Corporate Strategy, Financing, Control Aspects, Investors Relations, ESG, Stakeholder Relations, and Corporate Development.</li> <li>• Responsible for effective and efficient functioning of the Board.</li> <li>• All duties not expressly assigned by the Board of Directors to the CEO.</li> </ul> <p><b>CEO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the day-to-day management of all the businesses of the Group companies.</li> <li>• He is reported to by Group's global business CEOs.</li> <li>• Responsible for Human Resources organization and Corporate Security</li> <li>• Responsible for Procurements area (Eur 18 Bn expenditure in 2023)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IBERDROLA, S.A., as holding company, is focused on strategy, policies, oversight and governance, not involved in business operation.</li> <li>• The countries sub-holding companies help with the strategic supervision, organisation and coordination</li> <li>• Management allocated in different Head of Business Companies.</li> <li>• Sub-holding and Head of Business Companies organised through boards of directors (with CEOs and external directors), audit committees, internal audit areas, and compliance units or divisions.</li> </ul>

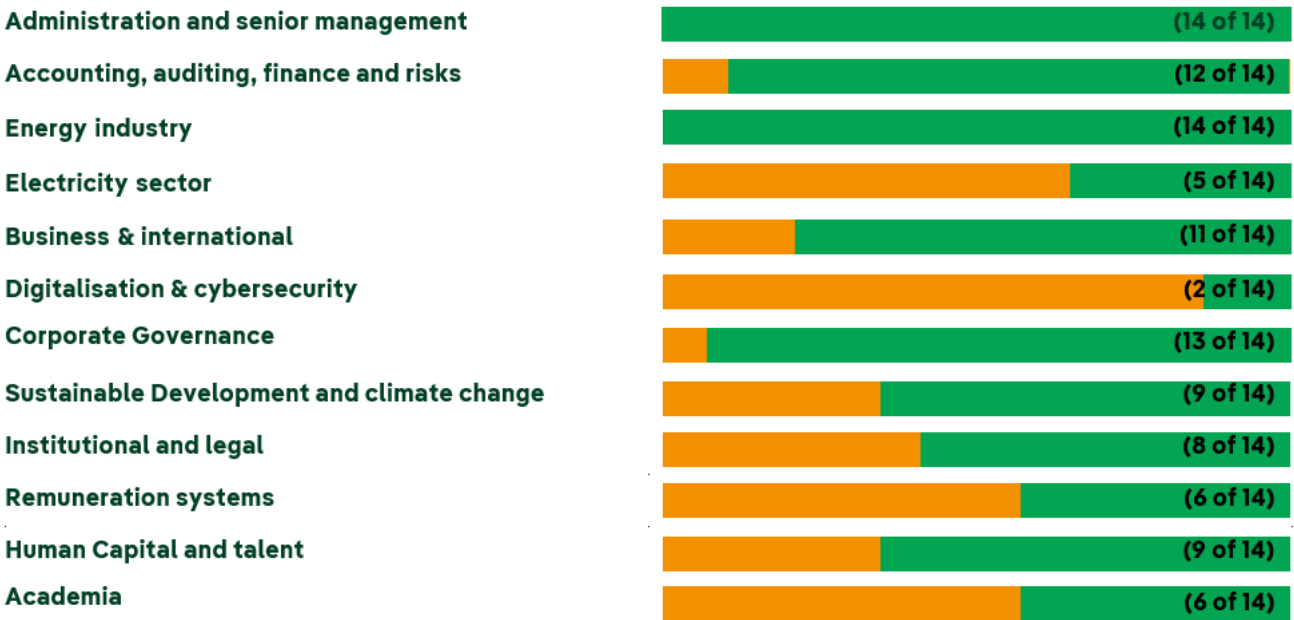
# Board Seniority, Skills & Diversity

## Board Seniority



>10 years  
6-10 years  
0-5 years

## Board Skills Matrix



Composition  
of the Board  
of Directors

- ✓ Independent directors
- ✓ Gender Balance
- ✓ Diversity

## Nationalities



Spain



United Kingdom



USA



France

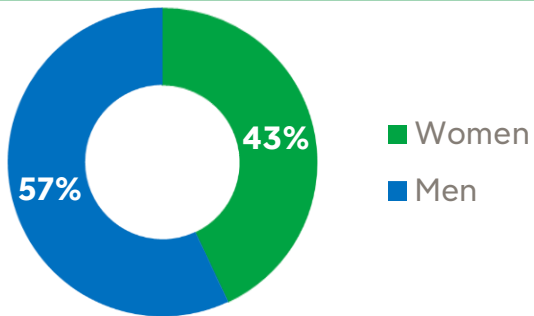


Brazil



Italy

## Gender Diversity



# 2024 Annual Variable Remuneration Framework

Challenging and Strategically Relevant Targets for Executive Chairman and CEO

Executive Chairman - 2024 Annual Bonus	
Conditions	Weighting
<b>Financial Objectives</b>	<b>70%</b>
Net Profit	30%
Shareholder Remuneration	20%
FFO/Net Debt	20%
<b>SDG Objectives</b>	<b>30%</b>
Diversity and Inclusion	7.5%
ESG Rating & Benchmark inclusion	15%
Cybersecurity	7.5%
Targets and Achievements to be disclosed retrospectively	

CEO - 2024 Annual Bonus	
Conditions	Weighting
<b>Financial Objectives</b>	<b>60%</b>
Net Profit	40%
FFO/Net Debt	20%
<b>Growth Objectives</b>	<b>30%</b>
Projects Profitable Growth	15%
Liberalised and Regulation	15%
<b>SDG Objectives</b>	<b>10%</b>
Diversity and Inclusion	5%
Safety, Health & Wellbeing	5%
Targets and Achievements to be disclosed retrospectively	

# Long-Term Incentive Plan (2023-2025)



## Targets Aligned with Iberdrola’s Strategy

Strategic Bonus (2023-2025)			
Conditions	Weighting	Threshold	Maximum
Economic Objectives	50%		
Consolidated Net Profit	30%	EUR 5,000 M	EUR 5,400 M
Relative TSR	20%	-5pp EuroSTOXX Utilities Index	+5pp EuroSTOXX Utilities Index
Financial Objectives	20%		
Maintain Financial Strength	15%	Maintain credit ratings at YE 2025 at two Agencies < BBB+ or Baa1	Maintain credit ratings at YE 2025 at two Agencies BBB+ or Baa1
ESG Financing (NEW)	5%	ESG financing at least 80 % of total new financing issued by the Group	ESG financing at or more 80 % of total new financing issued by the Group
SDG Objectives	30%		
Reduction of CO2 Emissions	10%	>88 gr CO2/kWh	≤ 70 gr CO2 kWh
Number of Suppliers Subject to Sustainable Development Policies and Standards	10%	<80%	≥ 85%
% of Women in Relevant Positions	10%	<26 %	≥ 30%

**DURATION**  
**2023-2025 Strategic Bonus**  
**(during evaluation period)**

6-year period					
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Evaluation period			1/3	1/3	1/3
Grant			Settlement period with “malus” and “clawback” clauses		

Iberdrola **has a firm commitment to the defense of human rights**. In **2015**, the Board of Directors **approved the Human Rights Policy\*** which is mandatory for all companies and professionals in the group. The policy foresees a set of tools, aligned with the main international standards, that ensure and promote the protection of and respect for people, in order to **prevent, mitigate and repair any negative impacts** in this area.



**To promote a culture of respect for human rights:** Transmitting to **all stakeholders**, including own employees, suppliers, affected communities and partners, the importance of respecting human and labor rights and requesting the same level of commitment.

\* Such as: Principles on which the UN Global Compact is based; United Nation Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs); OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy of the International Labour Organization; International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions (including Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Further information: <https://www.iberdrola.com/social-commitment/human-rights>

# Human Rights: A Human Rights Due Diligence System

The **Comprehensive Human Rights Due Diligence System** is based on the **Governance and Sustainability System** and the **Control Model based on the three lines of defence** (prevention, monitoring and evaluation of human rights management).



## Iberdrola Group's Human Rights Regulatory Framework

The regulatory framework is secured through:



International Human Rights Framework



Governance and Sustainability Framework



Regulatory Framework for Sustainable Development

The Governance and Sustainability Model

Integration of due diligence systems from a human rights perspective

The 3 Lines of Defense Control Model

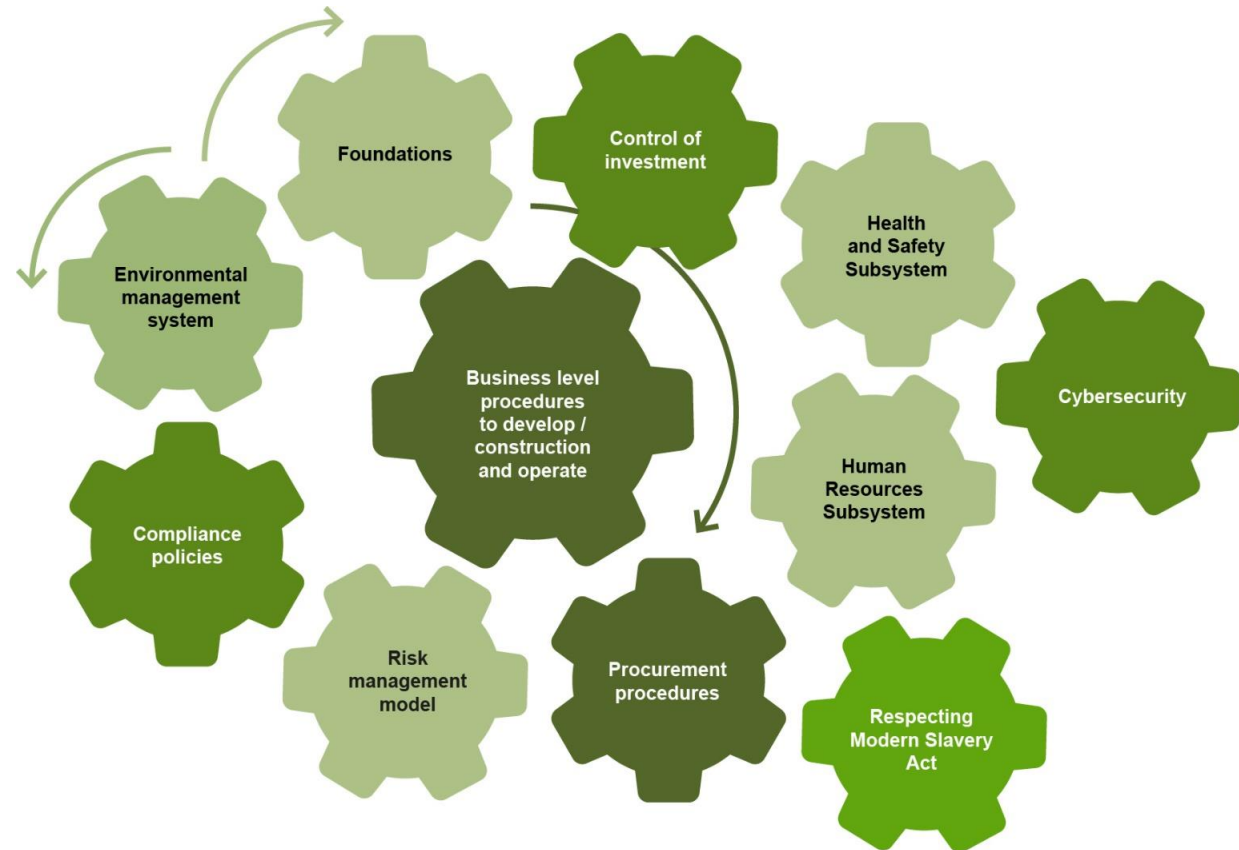


✓ Continuous revision of the DD System

# Human Rights: A Human Rights Due Diligence System

Iberdrola's Human Rights Due Diligence System is based on the Governance and Sustainability System and on the three lines of defence Controlling Model: prevention, monitoring and evaluation of human rights management.

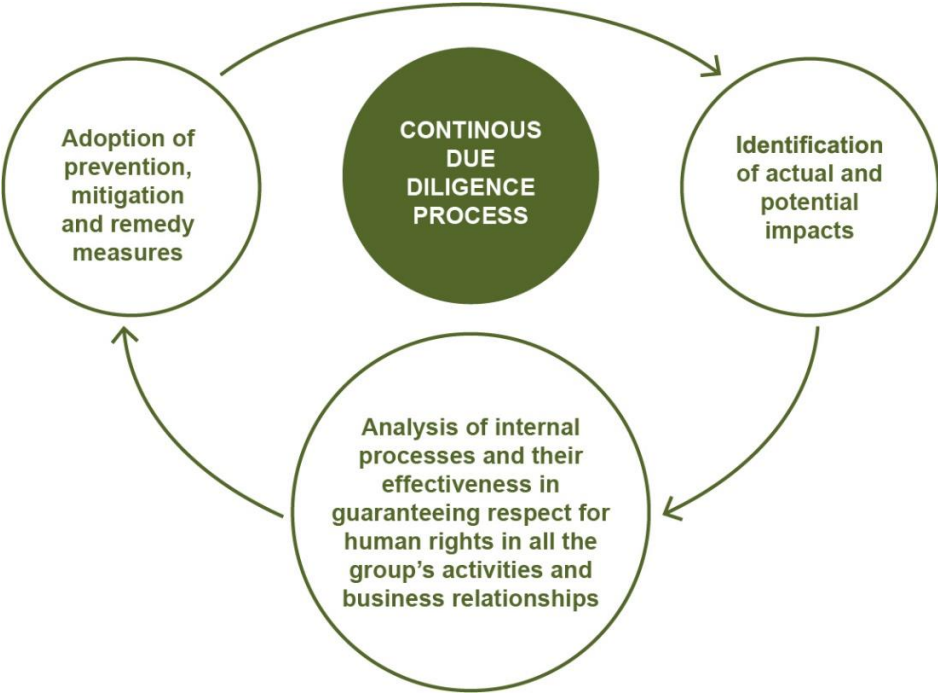
- As a result of the adoption of a **broad definition of human rights**, the due diligence system is based on **various subsystems and procedures**:
  - Compliance
  - Health and Safety
  - Purchases
  - Cybersecurity
  - ...
- Some of these subsystems operate **according to external recognized frameworks** such as: ISO 14001 (Environment), ISO 45001 (Health and Safety), ISO 20400 (Procurement), ISO 37001 and ISO 19601 (Compliance),...



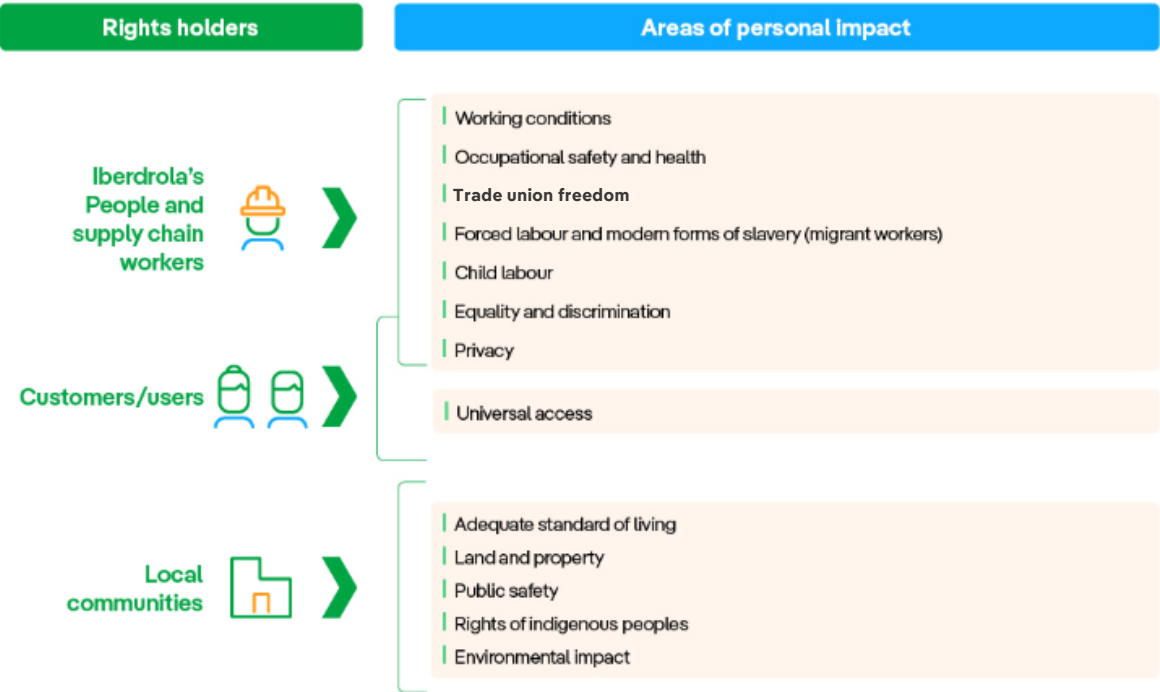


# Human Rights: Iberdrola Group's Human Rights Management Model

In accordance with UNGP 15 and UNGP 17, Iberdrola understands **the Human Rights Due Diligence System** as a **continuous process** aimed at identifying and managing the risks and impacts associated with the development of its operations in all phases (planning, construction, operation, maintenance and closure of facilities) taking into account the geographical framework and the characteristics of the supply chain.



## Areas of potential impact and rights-holding Stakeholders





Iberdrola develops a responsible, sustainable and resilient business model, that puts stakeholders at the heart of its decisions

Iberdrola considers six priority stakeholders:



Iberdrola's people



Shareholders and financial community



Customers



Supply chain



Communities



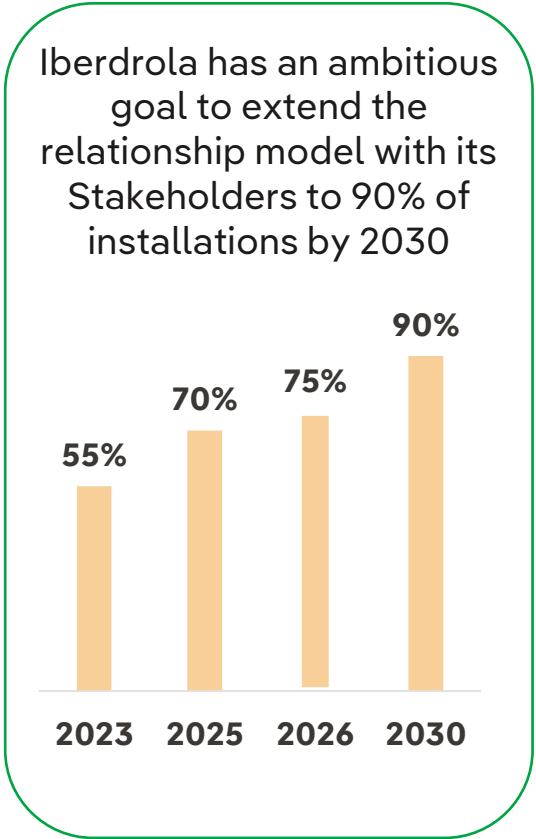
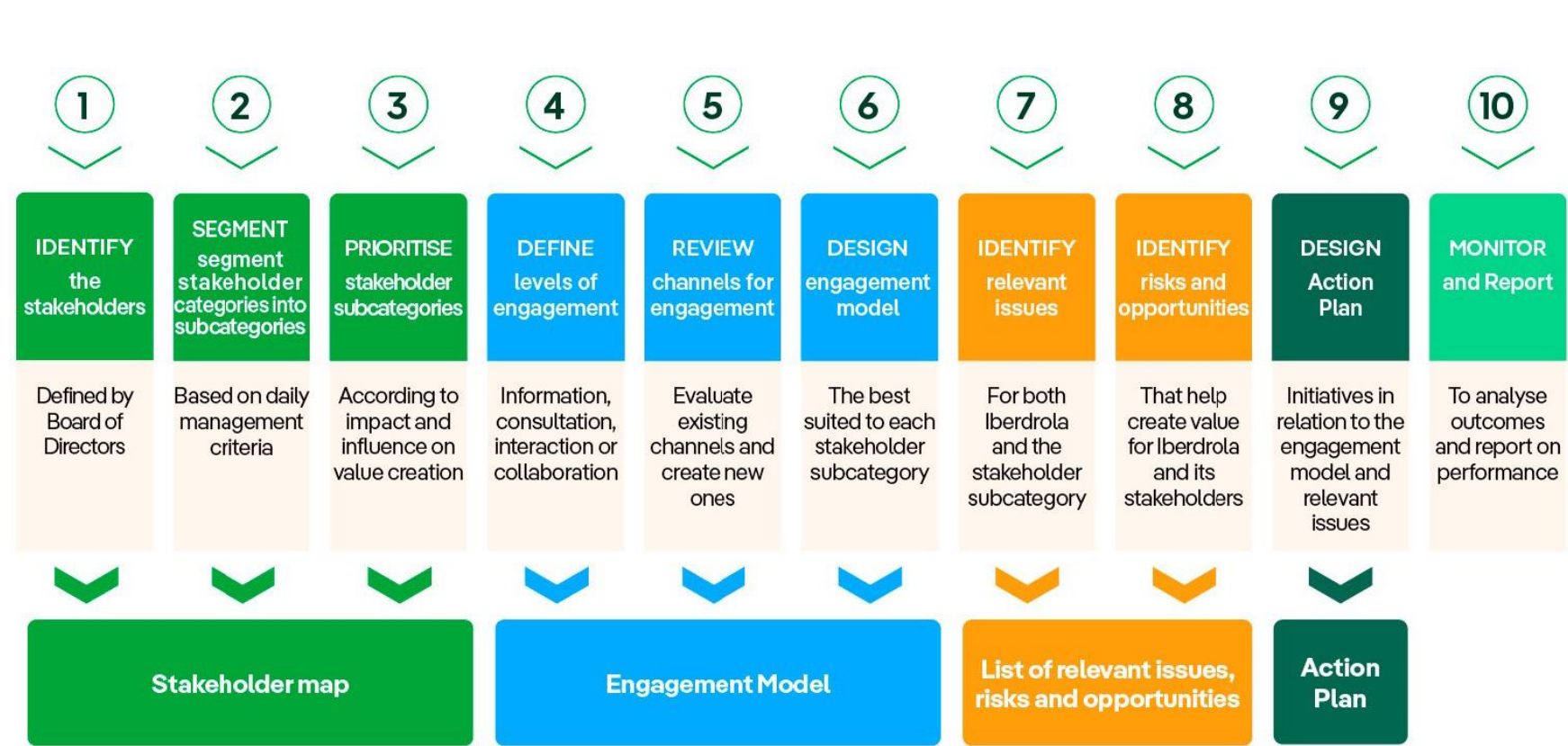
Environment

2023 Interactions		
63 Subgroups of interest	3,489 Entities	1.307 Chanel
1,907 Relevant Matters	981 Risks	605 Reputational risks
1,109 Opportunities	2.665 Action plans	154 Good practices

For this reason, the company's objective is to build relationships of trust with the different stakeholders, as well as deepening their participation, involvement and collaboration as they influence the company and are affected by Iberdrola's activities

# Stakeholder engagement model ensuring a process of continual improvement

This process is implemented in the management of Iberdrola's six Stakeholders, in the five reference countries and in most of the facilities in which it carries out its activity



Participating in the public life of the communities in which Iberdrola has a presence and conveying its positions to the Stakeholders are **objectives of Iberdrola's public activities**.

In line with its strategy, Iberdrola promotes the approval of objectives and frameworks for climate policies in line with the Paris Agreement from an ambitious perspective that creates value for society as a whole.

**Participation in national and international associations**

---

*Alignment with Paris Agreement, the promotion of energy transition and the defence of Human rights.*

**Engagement with public bodies**

---

*Legitimate defense of Iberdrola and its stakeholders' interests.*

- Consistency:** with the Corporate Purpose and Values, among which the energy transition and the fight against climate change are of paramount importance.
- The group carries out an **annual analysis of the degree of alignment** of organizations Iberdrola participates, with the company's Statement of commitment to sustainable development, respect for and defence of Human Rights and the fight against climate change.
- The Group has developed a **specific framework for managing possible episodes of misalignment** when the activities of the associations in which it participates disagree with company's positioning.

Iberdrola’s participation in **public consultation processes** stating its positions in defense of decarbonisation and the energy transition.

Maintaining regular **contacts with public bodies**.

**Financial contributions to political parties:** Iberdrola is a **politically neutral company**. In 2023, none of the group companies, with the exception of those in the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia, made financial contributions to political parties.

Iberdrola participates, both at global and countries level, in entities and associations **defending its business interests and those of its main Stakeholders.**

### OUR STATEMENT:

**The Iberdrola Group is firmly committed to sustainable development, respect for and defence of Human Rights and the fight against climate change.**

Iberdrola is a project of responsible social and economic transformation in the long term, which puts people and the preservation of the planet at the center of its decisions, and which works for a more prosperous, fair and sustainable society. In this sense, Iberdrola is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals, Human Rights and the Environment.

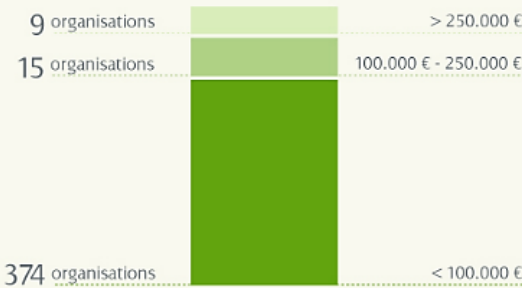
We lead the way towards a zero-emission future, and work to achieve carbon neutrality by scopes 1 and 2 by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2040 for all scopes including scope 3 (expressed in CO2eq.). Iberdrola's long-term strategy is fully aligned with the most ambitious scenarios of the Paris Agreement.

To achieve our emission reduction goals, we will continue to promote and lead a business model aligned with a decarbonized future, driving investments, innovation in new technologies, while creating value for all stakeholders while respecting the principles of the just energy transition.

We advocate and promote collaboration between governments, institutions and organizations to accelerate the energy transition and the decarbonisation of the economy.”

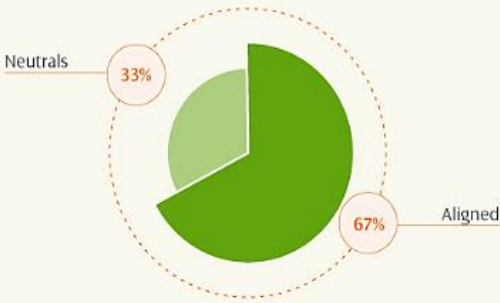
### Number of organisations

according to the economic contribution made by the companies of the Iberdrola group in 2022 (€)












### National and international partnerships

Alignment with Iberdrola's Statement regarding the Paris Agreement and the energy transition



# Indexes

 <p>MEMBER OF <b>Dow Jones Sustainability Indices</b> In Collaboration with RobecoSAM</p>	<p><b>Included in all 24 editions</b></p>	 <p><b>CDP</b> DRIVING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES</p>	<p><b>A</b></p>
 <p><b>MSCI</b></p>	<p><b>AAA</b> <b>Only 10% utilities with AAA</b></p>	 <p><b>CDP</b> DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION <b>A LIST 2023</b> CLIMATE</p>	<p><b>Iberdrola Included</b></p>
 <p><b>FTSE4Good</b></p>	<p><b>Percentile Rank: 100</b></p>	 <p>Corporate ESG Performance RATED BY <b>ISS ESG</b> <b>Prime</b></p>	<p><b>Iberdrola classified as Prime</b></p>
 <p><b>SUSTAINALYTICS</b></p>	<p><b>64 out of 678 Electric Utilities Rank</b></p>	 <p><b>Bloomberg</b> Gender-Equality Index 2023</p>	<p><b>Only Spanish electrical utility included in all editions</b></p>
<p><b>Sustainability Yearbook 2023 S&amp;P Global</b></p>	<p><b>Top 5 % S&amp;P Global ESG Score</b></p>	 <p><b>EURONEXT</b></p>	<p><b>Iberdrola selected in Euronext Vigeo indices: World 120, Europe 120 and Eurozone 100 ESG</b></p>

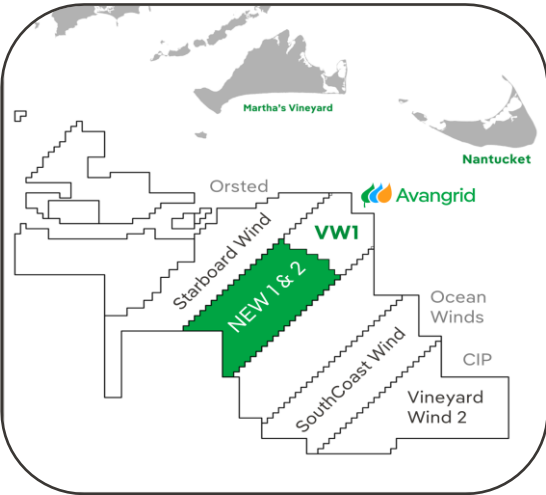
# Annex

## New England Wind 1 & 2

**Avangrid submitted multiple proposals for New England Wind 1 & 2 projects to Massachusetts-Connecticut-Rhode Island solicitation for offshore wind power. Both projects with COP<sup>(1)</sup> approved as of July 2024**

**New England Wind 1 (NEW 1);** 791 MW  
**New England Wind 1 & 2;** 1,870 MW (791 MW NEW 1 & 1,080 MW NEW 2),  
(NEW 2 not offered as a stand-alone project)

- Competitive Advantages for NEW 1:**
- Federal permitting completed for NEW 1 and NEW 2:
    - Received Record of Decision for NEW 1 and NEW 2 on April 2024
    - Construction and Operations Plan approved at beginning July 2024
  - Agreements for NEW 1 fully executed (Interconnection, Host Community and Project Labor)
  - Advanced supply chain negotiations for NEW 1 (60% signed and 40% binding offer)
  - More timely and cost-effective technology than competitors (alternating current interconnection)

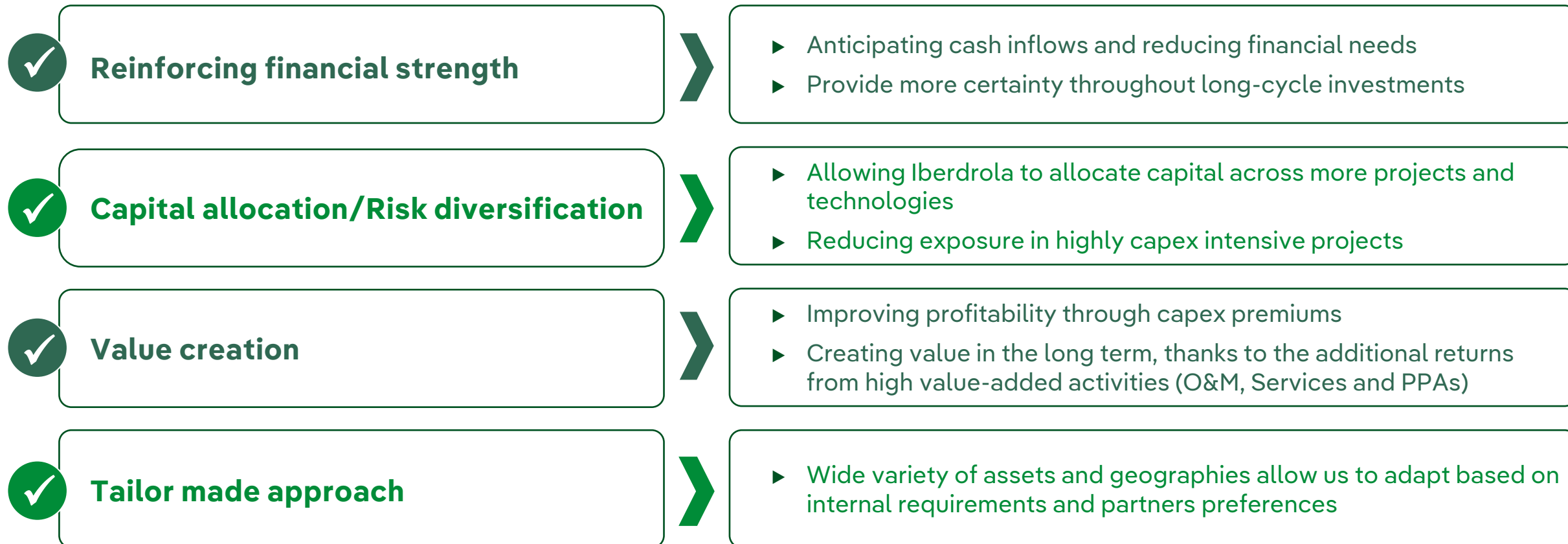


(1) COP refers to Construction and Operations Plan  
Note: terminated original contracts with CT & MA in 2023 & 2022. PCW termination of \$11.8M after-tax in 3Q 2023 and CWW termination included payment of \$35.6M after-tax \$17.8M after-tax in 3Q 2023; remainder incurred in 2022. All termination payments were excluded from adjusted earnings.



## Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

**Partnership model that attracts Tier 1 investors allowing us to raise equity with lower dilution than issuing in the capital markets**

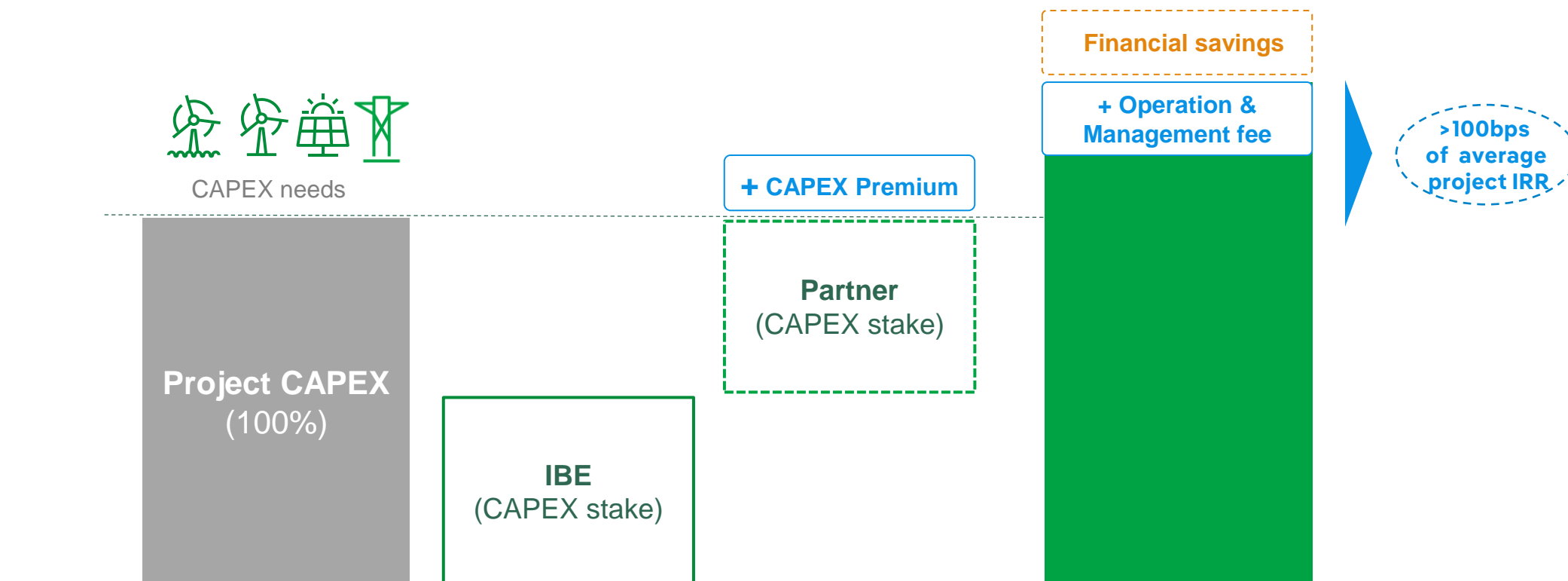


**Creating value in a stable and long-term oriented manner, aligned with Group industrial view**



## Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

Beyond the value creation from the pure asset rotation (capex premium achieved), there are other significant considerations and value levers from the partnership model,...

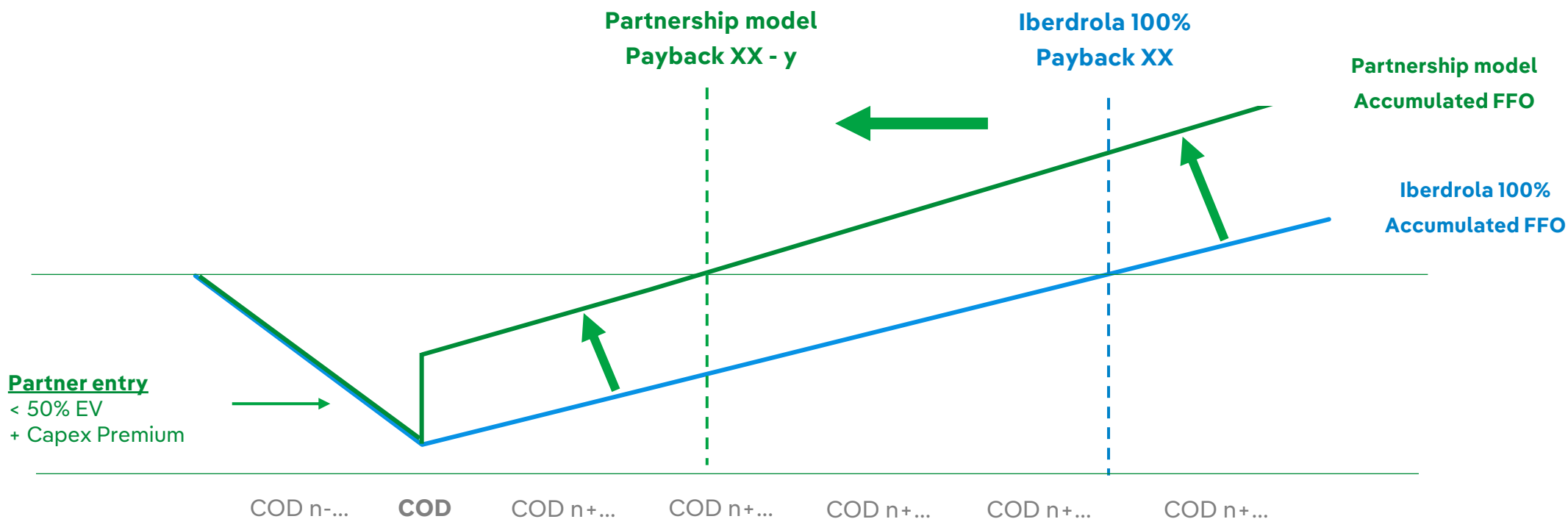


...that reinforce the economics and management of the assets in the long term

## Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

The positive impact derived from the financial savings and the margins generated from the partnership model improves the FFO and offset the P&L effect of the ownership reduction

Project **accumulated** FFO (illustrative)



Partnership model reduces the payback period of our investments compared to a 100% ownership model

# Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

Portfolio of solid Tier 1 global partners provides additional opportunities...

## Financial investors

Main investment and infrastructure funds in the world.  
Most of them not subject to financing (equity investment)



جهاز قطر للاستثمار  
QATAR INVESTMENT AUTHORITY



Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners



## Industrial Investors

With a strong ambition to play a relevant role in the energy transition



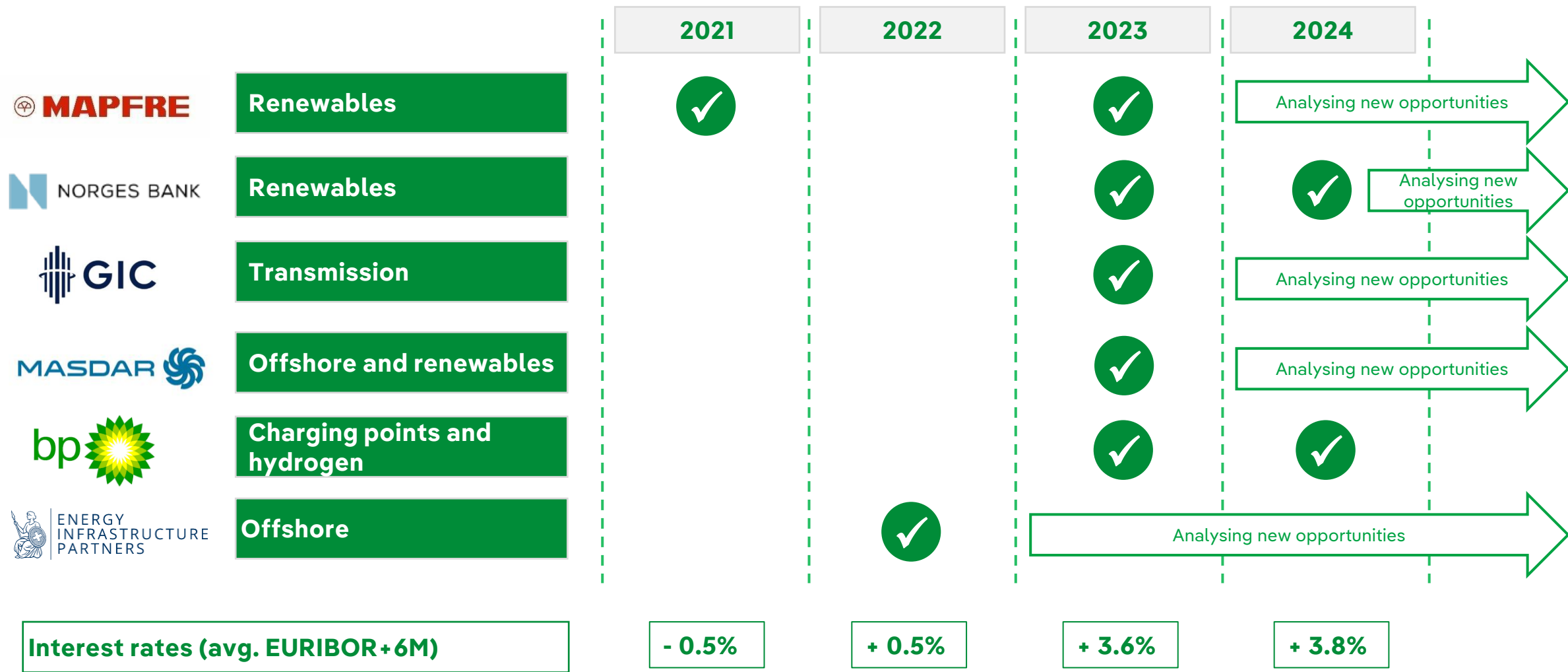
Eletrobras



...with appetite and financial capabilities to replicate deals and generate growth






# Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

The long-term relationship approach will allow Iberdrola to expand almost all the original alliances



## Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

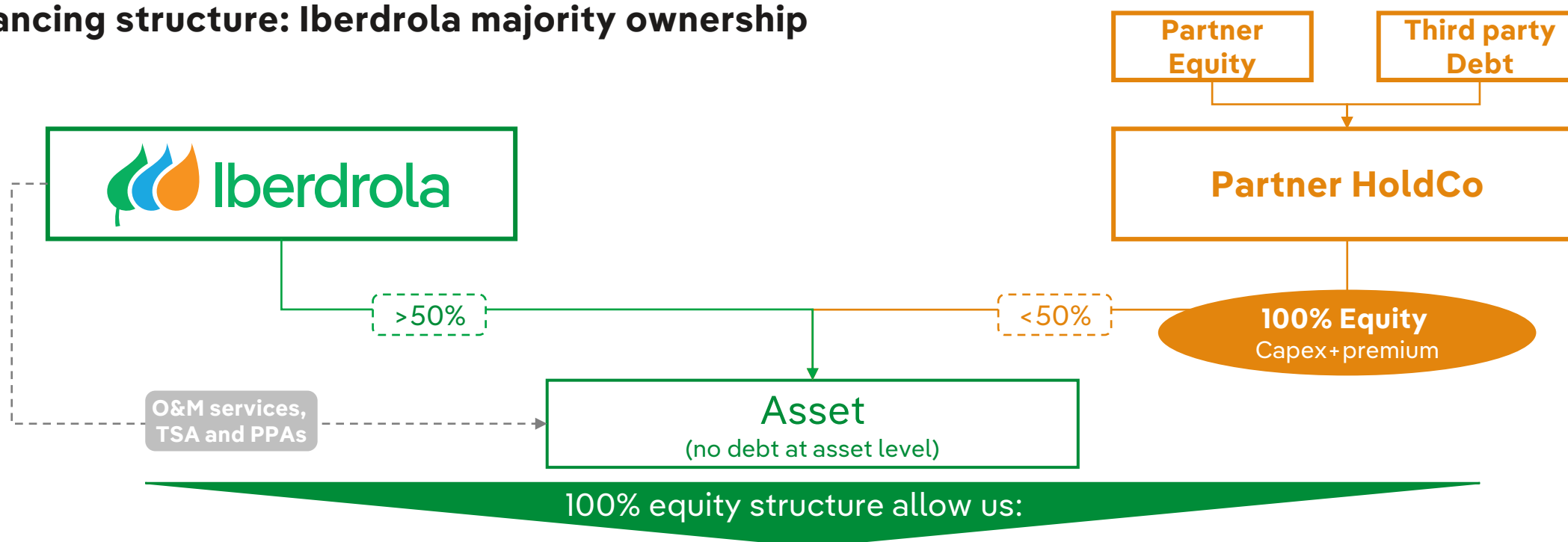
Iberdrola has signed a wide variety of partnerships with, different partners, in different countries and for different technologies, due to an attractive business mix...

	Renewables  	Transmission 	Offshore  
Ownership	51% - 49%	50% - 50%	51% - 49%
Partner entry	COD	Post COD	Pre COD
Project Debt	No	Yes	No
Technology	Wind /Solar FV	Transmission	Offshore wind
Capex risk	100% Iberdrola	100% Iberdrola	Shared (51% – 49%)
O&M & asset management	Iberdrola	Neoenergia	Iberdrola
Long Term value cristalization (O&M, MSA, PPA)	Yes	Limited	Yes

...which demonstrate the execution capacity in all market conditions

# Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

## Financing structure: Iberdrola majority ownership



- 1 Generate Group financial savings comparing to a deal with debt structure
- 2 Improving the Group financial strength
- 3 Equivalent to a capital increase with positive/accretive effect

## Annex: Partnerships & Asset rotation

Outperformance achieved in 2023 leaves Iberdrola in a privileged position to meet the assets rotation and partnership targets until 2026,...

**Nov. 2022 CMD plan already completed** with high metrics of value creation, providing the basis for the achievement of the new plan to 2026

**Tier 1 partners with capacity and appetite** to replicate deals (several of whom have already done so)

**Partnership model provides incremental returns, financial strength, flexibility and long-term value**

**Wide variety of partnerships** all signed with **beneficial conditions** and in **record time**

...whilst the implementation of the partnership model adds stable and long-term value in all market conditions

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