Engie

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

10/18/2024, 12:34 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

ENGIE is a global reference in low-carbon electricity production, centralized and decentralized energy networks, and associated energy efficiency services. The Group relies on its key businesses (renewables, energy solutions, networks, Flex Gen and Retail) to help its customers meet their decarbonization goals. ENGIE's purpose ("raison d'être") is to act to accelerate the transition towards a carbon-neutral economy, through reduced energy consumption and more environmentally-friendly solutions. The purpose brings together the company, its employees, its clients and its shareholders, and reconciles economic performance with a positive impact on people and the planet. ENGIE's actions are assessed in their entirety and over time. ENGIE's turnover amounted 82.6 billion in 2023. The Group is listed on the Paris and Brussels stock exchanges (ENGI) and is represented in the main financial indices (CAC 40, Euronext 100, FTSE Euro 100, MSCI Europe) and non financial indices (DJSI World, Euronext Vigeo Eiris - Europe 120 / France 20, MSCI EMU ESG screened, MSCI EUROPE ESG Universal Select, Stoxx Europe 600 ESG-X).

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

82565000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from:

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0010208488

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0010208488

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

29286D105

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ENGI

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B0C2CQ3

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LAXUQCHT4FH58LRZDY46

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*This information remain confidential but can be shared on demand depending on the request.*

[Fixed row]

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

2137

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

9800

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

3600

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

3592

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

4800

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

3600

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

49214

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

218100

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

86600

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

306

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

600

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

500

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4334

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

32000

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

32000

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

21235

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

69700

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

36900

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

15809

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

40100

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

20700

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

6859

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

10300

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

6500

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is not a source for the Group's electricity generation activity

Total

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

103485

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

385400

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

190400

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nameplate capacity is at 100% for the whole table
[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Processing
☑ Trading
☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

839848

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Sawn timber, veneer, chips

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Timber products are not a commodity that is significant to ENGIE business in terms of revenues. Reported data are covering ENGIE's activities using biomass, excluding trading.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

ENGIE suppliers are mapped by the Procurement Department. The mapping is not only a description of company fondaùmentals, but looks also at the level of their interactions with Engie (hence the classifcation of Strategic, Preferred, Major suppluers), the level of their carbon maturity or their share of Engie procurement carbon footprint. On climate, tier 1 suppliers are sufficient to calculate carbon emissions of ENGIE procurement of products and services under current methodology. For water, the suppliers are identified at tier one level and for the preferred suppliers. For forest, the suppliers and the customers are mapped. Smallholders are relevant for Forest (woody biomass).
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Plastics are not a major issue for the Group. However, we are planning to develop the mapping of activities, both direct and indirect.*

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon reflects the operational and financial objectives that the Group presents to the market. It covers Climate, Water, Biodiversity and Forests issues.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon reflects the Group's main mid-term objectives on climate and the risks framework. It is also the "long term" horizon of Group's consolidated budget, the financial medium-term plan (MTP) and the horizon of the CO2 medium-term plan which are presented to the Committee on Ethics, Environment and Sustainable

Development (EESDC) annually before being submitted to the Board of Directors. This is also the time horizon of long-term investors. This timeframe is consistent with the update of ENGIE climate roadmap with three additional commitments between now and 2030 relative to energy generation and consumption, energy sales produced and purchased as well as downstream Scope 3 categories 1 to 3. The year 2030 is also the time horizon for Water and Biodiversity targets, which include forests.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

21

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon reflects the lifetime of some industrial assets and country/EU/ international regulations or agreement regarding energy and climate change. It also reflects the long term strategy of the Group and the transition period which will allow to decarbonise its portfolio (scope 1, 2, 3 emissions) and of its customers at the most cost effective way while ensuring security of energy supply. This is consistent with ENGIE commitment to be Net Zero Carbon by 2045: the transition which will allow to decarbonise its portfolio (scope 1, 2, 3 emissions) and of its customers at the most cost effective way while ensuring security of energy supply. A comprehensive climate risk and opportunities assessment is presented every year in the Integrated report as part of the section Climate Notebook TCFD Report, including a review of transition risk (climate mitigation) as well as physical risks (climate adaptation considering impacts of climate change based on relevant scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). On physical risks analysis, time horizon may span even longer to 2070. For biodiversity and water, the time horizon is linked with the carbon strategy but also to the Global biodiversity framework timeline. The timeline is based on a LEAP approach and is under validation internally.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Solifluction
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

1) Risk/opportunity identification. Major ESG risks/opportunities are first categorized by Risk and ESG departments based on internal and external studies or exchanges/feedbacks with stakeholders (governments, NGO's, customers, suppliers,...). Climate related risks and opportunities are either transitional (mainly related to changes in regulations, market behavior, consumer behavior, technological developments) or physical (mainly related to rising temperatures, floods, droughts, *extreme winds, heat waves). The Group's businesses are exposed to numerous rules and regulations relating to climate (via CO2 pricing) or to the energy transition (in particular the role of natural and green gases). Its strategy and results could be impacted by the current laws, or others yet to come. Climate phenomena which affect energy generation (in the case of lack of water in dams in particular) and energy demand (e.g. gas supply during a warm winter) have also a direct effect on the Group's results. 2) Risk/opportunity assessment: Climate-related risks assessment is part of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). The Group's ERM Policy applies to the Group's business processes and controlled entities. The Group Chief Risk Officer ensures the effectiveness of the risk management system. He coordinates the designated Chief Risk Officers locally and Corporate Functions. These Chief Risk Officers assess the local's or Function's overall risk exposure and ensure that risk mitigation plans are implemented. The Group's ERM process is an annual process, that begins with a risk review by the Executive Committee. The Risk/CSR/ Strategy Officers then support the managers in the process of assessing climate risks facing their activities and in the process of assessing the actions plans/ resources used to limit and hedge them. Depending on the topic, the analysis is performed every year on all time horizons: short term (N1 and 2025), mid-term (2030) and long term (2045 for climate transition risk or 2050 and 2070 for climate physical risks). The Group prioritised 7 Group-level risks, each of which is coordinated by an Executive Committee member. Climate is one of them and is managed by the Group CFO (also in charge of ESG). The review process on climate is synthesized and presented to the Executive Committee, the Board Audit Committee and finally the Board of Directors who hold final responsibility (ENGIE 2022 Universal Registration Document, section 2 Risks Factors). 3 Risk/opportunity management response The response to climate-related risks and opportunities relies on the execution of ENGIE climate policy, namely: 3) Impact assessment. Engie scope 3 procurement is generated by our suppliers. Their corporate carbon footprint as well as each product / service carbon footprint are hence impacting Engie carbon footprint. This is assessed both globally (Engie carbon footprint) and on a one-to-one bases with key suppliers with whom we exchange detailed figures and options to reduce the footprint.*

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ ReCiPe

☑ EcoVadis

☑ Encore tool

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ IBAT for Business

☑ Biological Diversity Protocol

☑ CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:GBS: Global Biodiversity Score**

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ FAO/AQUASTAT

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Ocean acidification
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)
☑ Leakage markets
☑ Limited visibility of embedded commodities

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The assessment of the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (DIRO) has been done in 2023 by implementing the LEAP approach as recommended by the CSRD and the TNFD. It is covering all the value chain (upstream, direct operation, downstream) based on the data models available such as ENCORE or Ecoinvent, and GIS information from in IBAT, Aqueduct or Globio. We have assessed the biodiversity footprint with the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) to quantify the impacts and dependencies. In addition, for water, in order to identify the sites facing a water risk we are using the WRI Aqueduct tool (water stress index). As the perimeter of the Group is moving, we do the assessment each year. We take the water stress as main indicator, in 2023, 27.3% of the sites are located in an extreme or high water stressed area. For this report, we will focus on the sites located in extreme water stressed area (7%, excluding wind and solar) with examples of actions done locally. We also assess the projection scenarios provided by the Aqueduct tool regarding 2030 and 2040. For floods, we are using the Aqueduct floods for 2030 and 2050. All stakeholders are relevant for the risk assessment as we have a commitment to implement local action plans both for environmental and social aspects (ESG objectives for 2030). Relevance because: - Customers, as we have evaluated the materiality of water-related risks downstream, including customers, in our value chain. - Employees, as they are handling day-to-day operations. Water-related risk is assessed for employees through the flood, drought and water stress risks analysis. - Investors, as they are sharing vision and needs are important to improve our water stewardship. - Integration of local communities and indigenous people (IPLC) in the water-related risks assessment is important for us, as the Group is vigilant to the respect of their rights and cultural roots. For each new project, public meetings and discussions with IPLC are organized because concertation phase is key. - NGOs are key stakeholders for the Group as they bring their vision and take part of ENGIE materiality matrix elaboration. The Group maintains regular discussions with NGOs at local and international level. - Other water users as at a river basin scale we share the same resource and we need to avoid potential conflicts. - Regulators are key stakeholders for the Group as the regulation is structuring the activities worldwide. - Suppliers, as the main step in the supply chain of energy generation, which consumes water, is the fuels extraction, treatment, and materials. -

Water utilities and other commodity users at a local level as we have to share the same resources. Dialogue with them. For Forest, we have additional procedures for the forest-related impacts and risks related to our direct operations and supply chain based on the certification schemes. In France, ENGIE uses the French forestry code to define its due diligence. Regarding our trading activity, Enviva is our main supplier. This supplier provides us with an annual report for each mill, in which the quantity, state and production are reported, in accordance with their responsible sourcing policy (RSP). As we use only certified biomass, the integration of stakeholders such as IPLC, commodity users, regulators, suppliers are considered in any project. We also implement a dialogue with local NGOs to integrate the local stake regarding forest, environmental and social issues.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Assessing the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is part of ENGIE's assessment process as the LEAP approach is based on all the pressures exceed on nature including climate. Through the carbon strategy, we are also reducing the number of water-intensive assets in the portfolio. For the solutions to adapt to the climate change effects, we are looking for Nature-based Solutions as often as possible.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

For the locate phase of the LEAP approach we have assessed all the existing sites regarding the biodiversity sensitive areas (IUCN categories, KBA, MAB, Ramsar, UNESCO, Natura 2000), the threatened species (red list of IUCN), the level of water stress, the ecosystem integrity (MSA). For the value chain, we have used the sectorial dependencies and impacts provided by the ENCORE database.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:
☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Frequency of effect occurring
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Assessment is updated every year through the Enterprise Risk Management process. Threshold corresponds to the cumulated risk or opportunity in the short and medium terms. For climate change adaptation, it also includes the long term risk.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Assessment is updated every year through the Enterprise Risk Management process. Threshold corresponds to the cumulated risk or opportunity in the short and medium terms. For climate change adaptation, it also includes the long term risk.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**volume of freshwater withdrawn and installed capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 51-60

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**MegaLiters of fresh water and MW of installed capacity

(2.4.7) Application of definition

WATER: The substancial financial criteria are translated in operational criteria easy to measure and assess. The risk analysis is done and reviewed annually. The criteria below corresponds to the substantive financial impact: - firstly by identifying the sites located in extreme water stressed area based on Aqueduct and the Global Water Tools (threshold: level of water stress extremely high 80%), - secondly by crossing their fresh water withdrawals (threshold 100 Megaliters) and their installed capacity (threshold200 MW). Since 2016, we have applied the same criteria to the sites located in high water stressed areas in order to identify the sites that might have to face a lack of water availability which is the main cause of a substantive financial impact related to water. The threshold are based on knowledge of substantive financial impacts if water availability changes occur. They are checked annually and can be reviewed if substantive financial impacts are observed for lower values of withdrawals or installed capacity, based on the feedback provided by the Business Units. Concerning the supply chain the risk is identified in the fuels supply but also for the main suppliers. For coal, we are engaged in the Recosi initiative and for biomass we ask the supplier to be compliant with the Sustainable biomass Program standards or at least to be certified FSC or PEFC. Those initiatives are integrating the water related risk in their CSR criteria. Regarding the other suppliers, water impact is assessed through the annual Ecovadis questionnaire. The impact on the business can be difficulties to identify new suppliers in other countries maybe more expensive or with less warranties, another impact can be a break in the supply chain. FOREST: The main substantial financial impact for forestry-related energy activities is a reduction in our energy production. This reduction is strongly linked with the decrease or even the disruption of our biomass supply. In terms of the supply chain, the risk is identified in the supply of fuels but also for the main suppliers. For biomass, we require the supplier to be Sustainable Biomass Program, FSC and PEFC compliant or at least a recognized equivalent voluntary scheme In addition, the reputation of the company can also be an important factor. Indeed, certain projects can have a substantial financial impact on our brand image.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

ENGIE Water policy defines the framework for the Group's water management. The categories of pollutants that are of relevance for ENGIE activities depend on the activity considered. Those pollutants are identified based on the existing regulations eg Water Framework Directive (annex VIII, which includes biocides and materials in suspension) and its transposition in national laws but also internal expertise, as the main established standard followed by ENGIE. The main potential sources of water pollutants within ENGIE activities come from thermal power plant operation and combustion processes For those activities we have two main categories of pollutants indicators that are of relevance physical (eg Turbidity Temperature Conductivity) and chemicals (eg pH Total Dissolved Solids Chlorine Metals Alkalinity hydrocarbons).The main water pollutants are identified during the project phase and the environmental impact assessment performed upstream of the commissioning of all types of project Those environmental impact assessments take into account the local environment to evaluate the potential detrimental impacts on water ecosystems of the project studied Then emissions limits are defined in the license to operate or in the environmental permits and always comply with applicable regulations. For further information, please refer to ENGIE Water policy: https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-06/Engie_Politique%20envir_eau_GB_0.pdf

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Temperature change: potential impact on aquatic habitats and ecosystems level of impact on business operation: medium/high. Thermal pollution is mainly present for once through cooling installations as the water is directly going back to the environment, after being used to cool the plant. The use of once through cooling systems in power generation is globally widespread, and significant research has been done over the past decades to test new technologies and understand their impacts. These systems intake river water at its natural temperature, use it to extract excess generated heat from the power plant, and then return it to the river in its heated form. This excess thermal energy raises the temperature of the river water downstream, causing a number of effects. Increased temperatures can negatively impact a river's oxygen regimes, redox potentials, lake stratification, mixing rates, and biota development.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The power plant has a range of temperature for the water discharged from the cooling process. This range is defined with the local authority regarding the context of the river basin, the species present in the river or the lake and the flow of the river. If the temperature of the river becomes higher, the power plant reduces its energy production to reduce the volume of water discharged. In extreme heatwave, the local authority can require the site to stop the production to avoid the increase of temperature and a potential negative effect on the ecosystem (fauna and flora). For projects, an air cooling process might be chosen instead of a water-based one, if the site might meet such difficulties. Stakeholders such as fishermen can be affected by the degradation of the water quality. The goal is to be 100% compliant with the values defined in the permits and to anticipate the increase in temperature to preserve ecosystems. Those values are specific temperature of water discharge that should not be exceeded at any time. For instance, a combined cycle gas power plant in France (in the Loire river basin) has a temperature limit of 30C for its water discharge. This temperature is continuously monitored onsite and the operational manager is immediatly alerted in case of problem. Depending on the local conditions and the type of receiving bodies, more severe restrictions can be set in the permit. Non-compliance to the regulation is monitored through the environmental reporting.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Chlorine: potential impact on aquatic ecosystems near the water discharge as chlorine is classified as a biocide it might affect fauna and flora in the contact of important quantities. Chlorine is a biocide used to avoid development of non-expected species such as algae or shellfishes in the pipelines and other infrastructure. The volumes of chlorine used are very low and will have a small impact in the environment if they are remaining in the water discharged as it will be diluted immediately in the water body. Level of impact on business operation: medium. If there is no chlorination of the water, the development of the no-expected species in the pipes can reduce the flow of water and as a result generate anomalies in the process.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The power plants are using small amount of chlorine to avoid algae and shellfishes development in the pipes. The site is monitoring this pollutant as it is defined in the licence to operate to avoid any overtaking of the limits and any impact on the environment. If the concentration becomes higher than it could, it is immediately neutralized by the operational team on site by injecting sodium thiosulfate. The goal is to be 100% compliant with the limits defined in the permits. The indicator used to evaluate the amount of chlorine depends on the country/region where the plants are located, and the existing water effluents regulation. In France, the indicator used is the adsordable organic halides, which is a measure of the organic halogen load. It measures the concentration of several chemicals, including chlorine. For a power plant located in the Loire river basin, the limit value is a daily average concentration in water discharges of 0.5mg/L. In the US, the indicator used is the Total Residual Chlorine, also expressed in mg/L. Innovation: we try to find ecological solutions such as biopolymers to avoid algae and shellfishes. We have implemented this solution on an LNG terminal in the South of France with positive results: reduction of more than 90% of chlorine injection, zero ecotoxicity and good preservation of the pipelines.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified
Select from: ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified
Select from: ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified
Select from: ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified
Select from: ☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

The assessment of the potential environmental and human health impacts of the plastics used in the value chain and the risks associated will be assed within 2 years. The first level of assessment based on internal expertise and knowledge let us considering that at this stage plastics are not material for the Group.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Tariffs for access to gas networks (distribution, transmission, storage, regasification terminals) in France are regulated. The tariffs are fixed by the French Energy Regulation Commission (CRE), which may change their level and structure if it deems this justified, particularly in view of financial market trends and foreseeable changes in operating and investment costs. These tariffs also include performance incentives. In most cases, they are reviewed every four years, following a public consultation process and public hearings. On December 14, 2023, and January 25 and 30, 2024, the CRE published the deliberations on the draft decisions for gas network tariffs (transmission, storage and distribution) for a period of four years (ATRT8, ATS3 and ATRD7), from April 2024 for transmission and storage and from July 2024 for distribution. The asset compensation rate is very close to previous tariffs (-15 basis points for transmission and storage, -10 basis points for distribution). Tariffs also incorporate significant price adjustments and the rebalancing of charges related to accumulated inflation from previous years. Regarding regasification tariffs (ATTM 6), in force since April 1, 2021, a review should be launched in 2024 in view of implementation in 2025.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Anticipated effect of the risk is reduced revenues and possible impairments on ENGIE gas infrastructures.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

501000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Global Estimate of the management cost for the transition risk is based on the engagement cost (10 FTE): 10 100 000 around 1 000 000. The renewable gases investment related to gas infrastructure in France amounts to 500 Millions Euros for the 2021-2023 period.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group is in discussions with the CRE in the context of the tariff review system, which enables great emphasis to be placed on dialog with all stakeholders. In addition to introducing measures to develop the production of green gas and ensuring it is competitive in the long term, the Group continues to defend: • positions that aim to ensure the security of the country's supply: • a fair return on assets that is adapted to the new short and long-term economic environment; • the adequate coverage of its costs in order to maintain a high standard of service and to enable the necessary investments for the energy transition; • the recognition of the flexibility provided by the gas system to the energy system and its valuation. It also strives to enhance its performance in order to establish a competitive tariff trajectory.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Belgium

☑ Brazil

☑ France

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The rapidity of climate change and the repetition of stress exceed the adaptive and resilience of forest ecosystems. In fact, climate change is disrupting all forest repositories, including adaptation to stations, which is no longer immutable. The usual management techniques become uncertain. As the woody biomass use by ENGIE is mainly forest residues, this will affect the energy production from biomass.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement
☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response not quantified at corporate level

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to address this risk, forestry practices that promote resilience must be emphasized in public and private forest management documents. This action involves working with the authorities and professional associations. By focusing on residues coming from forest sustainably managed, we reduce the risk of disruption for ENGIE.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Parana

☑ Tocantins

☑ Uruguay

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Taquari, Rio Cuaiabá, Rio Piranhas-Piacó, Rio Curu

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

ENGIE Brazil is subject to hydrological risks, considering that 78% of its installed capacity comes from hydroelectric plants. Most of them are subject to water scarcity events, which are expected to occur more frequently than in recent decades. One of the main consequences of these events is the reduction of energy production, therefore, a loss of financial gains. Since 2013, Brazil has been facing adverse hydrological conditions for hydroelectric generation due to the low frequency of precipitation in the main areas of water use. Despite the insertion and expansion of renewable sources (wind and solar plants) and the increase in the supply of the thermoelectric park, the Brazilian demand for electricity is met by an average of 60% by hydroelectric plants, with great dependence on water resources for energy generation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The decrease in the level of reservoirs in periods of drought reduces the generation capacity of hydroelectric plants, resulting in lower revenue and negatively impacting the company's financial indicators. In Brazil, the revenue from the generation of HPPs depends mainly on the MRE, a financial mechanism for sharing hydrological risks between hydroelectric plants. The bonus or risk is shared among all HPPs belonging to this mechanism (all HPPs and some SHPs), so the individual production of the plant is not significant for its revenue, but the total production of the HPPs is. However, this risk sharing comes at a financial cost to the plant: the Energy Optimization Tariff. This tariff pays the financial compensation for the energy exchanged in the MRE, so it considers an individual analysis of the plant. If the plant received more allocated energy compared to its generation, it will pay a tariff, otherwise it will receive a payment.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

184533280

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

320933240

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The worst historical hydrology in Brazil happened in 2021, which was the year adopted to assess the financial impact of water scarcity on Engie Brasil's hydroelectric plant with the highest installed capacity. It is located in the Uruguay River Basin. This period resulted in the worst historical generation of the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE), resulting in lower revenue for the plants, being a year of low generation for the asset selected in the analysis. It should be noted that the impact on revenue from the MRE is much greater than the cost of the Energy Optimization Tariff, so global water scarcity has a greater influence on HPPs. The financial impact that water scarcity brought to the assessed asset was BRL 249 million in 2021. The calculation of the financial impact of water scarcity events takes into account the number of events and the average impact value (BRl 249 million): Minimum value: V(min) 4 x BRL 249 million 996.4 million (c. 184.5 M). Maximum value: V(min) 7 x BRL 249 million 1.74 billion (c. 323 M). The number of water scarcity events was determined through climate modeling using the SSP5-8.5 scenario. A range of number of events (from 4 to 7) was defined in 2050.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify   :portfolio diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2561501200

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of risk response is mainly related to the investment in the construction of renewable assets and transmission lines by ENGIE Brasil Energia. This is a calculated value, publicly disclosed through the Company's communication channels, such as the Sustainability Report published in 2024. By 2026, Engie plans to invest: -BRL10.8 billion for the diversification of the renewable energy generation portfolio, with 83% in 2024 (BRL 9 Bn), 15% in 2025 (BRL 1.6 Bn), and 2% in 2026 (BRL 0.2 Bn). BRL 2.9 billion for the expansion of transmission lines, with 18% in 2024 (BRL 0.5 Bn), 63% in 2025 (BRL 1.8 Bn), and 19% in 2026 (BRL 0.6 Bn). The Company also invests in water resources management programs, such as the Spring Protection and Conservation Program, the Environmental and Socio-patrimonial Inspection Program, among others. The amount is not representative in relation to the cost of building assets, thus not included in this reported data.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: With 78% of its installed capacity coming from hydroelectric plants, Engie faces significant risk due to hydrological variability, especially with the more frequent occurrence of droughts in recent years. The worst historical hydrology was recorded in 2021, resulting in significant financial losses. Task: To reduce the impact of droughts, Engie identifies the need to diversify its energy generation matrix and implement strategies for the conservation of water resources in its operations. Action: The company has been investing heavily in the diversification of its portfolio, directing resources to the construction of solar and wind farms and to the expansion of transmission lines. In addition, Engie has developed the Spring Protection and Conservation Program, which aims to protect water sources in the areas where its plants operate. Since 2010, the program has protected about 2,500 springs in the area of influence of 14 assets, with activities that involve the identification of springs, assessment of environmental conditions, construction of protection infrastructure and forest restoration of the surroundings, in partnership with governments and NGOs. Result: The diversification of Engie's energy portfolio has strengthened the company's resilience to climate change, reducing dependence on water resources. The conservation program also had a positive impact on the preservation of water resources, benefiting both Engie's operations and local communities.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Belgium

☑ Brazil

☑ France

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a company operating in Europe, we have to comply with the European RED III directive. In addition, the rise of media and social opposition regarding the burning of wood that would limit the use of wood in our boiler.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Loss of license to operate

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response not quantified at corporate level

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are currently conducting workshops with the professionals associations and the ministry to implement a system as efficiency as possible to comply with REDIII easily for each operator. This will enforce the capacity of the Group to adapt and anticipate regulatory changes.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mexico

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bravo

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Bravo river basin is regularly facing drought. If this situation still going we might have troubles of energy production from our thermal power plants due to potential water restrictions. The power plant is located in an area of high-water stress end heatwaves. Between 2030 and 2050 the estimation is that the zone will increase from 6 to 26 consecutives heatwave days. The consequence will be a reduction of energy production in the coming years for the water dependant assets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Developing an energy mix with renewable energy in the coming years, to compensate the potential financial loss generated by the drought periods.

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There is no cost element identified for now.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Specifically for the powerplant, the strategy consists on assessing the possibility of reusing the industrial water from other companies around the site, and analysing multiple options to get water from other sources than the river. The objective is to reduce the dependency on fresh water.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The issue of water consumption for the extraction of minerals and associated impacts is at stake for low-carbon technologies. In particular for solar PV and batteries, which are using lithium and rare earths water scarcity may become critical, in a global context where there are increasing anthropogenic pressures on water resources, in addition to the known effects of global warming on the water cycle. A recent study confirms this risk in particular for China. (Hache, E., Guedes, F., Seck., G.S, Lewandowski, E., (2020), "Rare earth elements demand and energy transition in 2050: exploring water stress and environmental impacts", Renewable and Sustainable Energy Journal, Under Review). To date, in ENGIE we have around 4 GW of installed capacity in solar PV and we plan to increase this capacity by x5 for 2030. So it is important to diversify the suppliers to ensure enough solar panels for the development.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We haven't quantified the cost of response yet.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to avoid financial risks, we are looking for multiple suppliers located in different countries where water related risk is lower and acceptable.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Murray - Darling

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The issue of water consumption for the extraction of minerals and associated impacts is at stake for low-carbon technologies. In particular for solar PV and batteries, which are using lithium and rare earths water scarcity may become critical, in a global context where there are increasing anthropogenic pressures on water resources, in addition to the known effects of global warming on the water cycle. A recent study confirms this risk in particular for Australia. (Hache, E., Guedes, F., Seck., G.S, Lewandowski, E., (2020), "Rare earth elements demand and energy transition in 2050: exploring water stress and environmental impacts", Renewable and Sustainable Energy Journal, Under Review). To date, in ENGIE we have around 4 GW of installed capacity in solar PV and we plan to increase this capacity by x5 for 2030. So it is important to diversify the suppliers to ensure enough solar panels for the development.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We haven't quantified the cost of response yet

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to avoid financial risks, we are looking for multiple suppliers located in different countries where water related risk is lower and acceptable
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :EBIT

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1415000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023, EBIT of French gas infrastructures was 1 415M (479M for Storengy, 648 M for GRTGaz and Elengy and 288 M for GRDF). Total Group EBIT is 9.5 B in 2023.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We do not have this information yet.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We do not have this information yet.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Indus

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

No specific comment

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

☑ Other, please specify :Scheldt (Escaut)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

No specific comment
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*The company was not subject to fines or penalties related to water in 2023*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

68

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

16698969

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

24496514

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

68% of emissions scoope 1 is covered by ETS and the allowances allocated amount for 16698969 metric tons CO2e. Allowances purchased: Engie does not disclose this information as free allowances are a sensitive information for the Group.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Given the importance of the EU-ETS on ENGIE's assets, our compliance strategy remains to be an active trader on the EU-ETS market, both on exchange platforms and on bilateral over-the-counter transactions. It has to be underlined that our general strategy of exiting coal generation has decreased the amount of emissions that are covered by the EU ETS. The ENGIE trading desk has a daily presence in the market, and matches all internal Business needs for the installations covered by the EU ETS, with market-based products and solutions for an active CO2 exposure &; optimization management. The active CO2 exposure &; optimization management aims at keeping a balanced emission portfolio and at optimizing the cost of hedging electricity generation emissions. One of the axes of the hedging strategy is the carbon credit portfolio activity: • on the basis of the portfolio of carbon credits we have built from primary CDM/JI projects from all over the world, in accordance with quantities allowed for compliance use on ENGIE' installations (via the Linking Directive). ENGIE is a buyer and/or project participant and invests in projects, technologies and locations in compliance with the EU ETS legislation. • Optimize the cost of compliant CERs/ERUS investments. The promotion and the development of biomass heat production facilities for industry and district heating networks are part of the strategy for complying with the EU ETS. In addition, the Group is following closely the international negotiations discussions on the elaboration of the Art 6 rules on the new market and non market carbon mechanisms in the Paris Agreement for post 2020

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Shift toward decentralized energy generation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ENGIE redefined its strategic priority in 2021 to focus on renewables and decentralized energy solutions. In ENGIE's core markets (Europe, North America and Latin America), over 300 GW of renewable capacities are expected to be commissioned between 2020 and 2025, and this trend is set to continue over the long-term. ENGIE has set strong targets regarding its development in Renewables: it intends to reach 50 GW of total installed capacity by 2025 and 80 GW by 2030. To reach this target, ENGIE will add 4 GW on average per year between 2022 and 2025 and 6 GW per year between 2026 and 2030, primarily organically. to do so, ENGIE can rely on a strong and constantly growing pipeline (92 GW at the end of 2023) and its expertise in business development, energy management and operational excellence. At the end of 2023, ENGIE has already built a strong Renewables platform of 41 GW (at 100%).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The opportunity allows increased revenues for the Group. In 2023, the EBIT from Renewable Global Business Unit increased by 312 M, excluding FX and scope, vs last year.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

312000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

this financial figure corresponds to the organic EBIT increase of ENGIE's renewables GBU for the year 2023 worth to mention that this represents only one year of EBIT vs the "cost to realize opportunity" that we mentionned that corresponds to 3 years of expenses.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

13000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In its 2023 Market Update, ENGIE announced 22 – 25 bn of growth Capex over 2023-2025; among which 13 – 14 billion will be dedicated to renewable projects. This growth investment in renewables (more than 3 GW additional per year) is expected to contribute to an additional 400 to 600 millions of EBIT by 2023 compared to 2020. In 2022, it has already contributed to 0.5 bn vs 2020. (ENGIE Strategic update, 2021 and ENGIE Market update, 2023).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The development of renewable energy is at the heart of ENGIE strategy. The company build an entire Global Business Unit (Renewable GBU) in order to deliver this objective.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

ENGIE invest in projects to support best practices as “Low Carbon Label” – Developing the carbon sink and reducing CO2 emissions- or “Let’s plant for future” – reforestation in France. Those projects permit to reduce the vulnerability of ENGIE regarding climate change.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize opportunity is not consolidated at corporate level.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy implemented to realize the opportunity is an engagement with local stakeholders and the willingness to contribute to collective actions.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Improved community relations

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Salado

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity to develop a local reuse with a third party and to reduce impact on water resources with other stakeholders. The contract was signed in 2011 for 21 years. This is a good opportunity to develop relations between stakeholders in the same river basin in order to reduce their impact on fresh water in a collective action. The mining company has to build a water pipeline which transports water from power plant to mining field. This pipeline was successfully completed on February 2014. Seawater pumping to cumulative pond of 750,000 m3 capacity started in March 2014. Another key infrastructure includes the coastal station and two inland pump stations, with a total of 24 pumps and pumping rate of 1,500 litres per second. The collection of seawater is done by connecting supply pipes from the wells of the Mejillones units, through which the seawater is gravitationally transported to the client's pumping plant. Water from cooling system of the Mejillones power plant will be pumped to a mining company for re-use in their process. In 2023, 28,989 Megaliters were sold to the mining company far from 140 km in the desert, a little bit less than 2022. This opportunity between the power plant and the mining company lets decreasing the water discharged to the sea and preventing a remove of water elsewhere in the Atacama desert. We continue the project till now. This action contributes to preserve the fresh water resources in the river basin, in an extremely high water stress.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from direct payments from downstream companies

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost gains can't be disclosed for competitive reasons.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy implemented to realize the opportunity is an engagement with local stakeholders and the willingness to contribute to collective actions.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Salado

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity to reduce impact on water resources by sales of good quality water produced by the LNG terminal for drinking water production in Chile. It is also an additionnal revenue for the site. Due to good quality of water produced in the LNG re-gas heating system, there is potential for this water to be sold as demineralized water. For now, the LNG terminal does not need to buy domestic water for its internal use. Hence the site is independent regarding drinking water. Thanks to this water production, the site is self-sufficient and produces around 15 Mega Liters per years which are sold as demineralized water.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We do not have this information

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Financial information not available. But the site don't buy anymore drinking water.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy for this opportunity is to optimize the collection of freshwater in the pocess to reduce at a maximum the need of externatl freshwater for domestic uses in a region of extreme water stress level.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Rhone

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity to valorize water from salted cavity extracted from the gas storage in France: Contracts with the salt/chemichal industry. Storengy creates cavern in the underground salt layer to store gas. To do so, water must be pumped from the aquifer and injected into the soil layer via a gas well. The water gradually dissolves the *salt and turn into brine then rises in the well. The leaching lasts 3 to 6 y. Quantity of water used and brine produced are very important, over 1,000 ML/y. The produced brine must be taken care of. On-site treatment is costly and energy intensive, involving evaporation and salt transport. Discharge into deep layer or rivers may not be environmentally friendly or permitted. Storengy's preferred solution is partnering with the salt/chemical industry to reuse the brine, reducing environmental impacts and water resource usage. This aligns with Storengy's environmental strategy. The industrial partner also needs brine for its processes, and both parties have a long-term agreement to transfer brine from Storengy's leaching process to the industrial company. This partnership minimizes water withdrawals and promotes brine reuse.*

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This opportunity has an impact mainly on the avoided costs related to the handling of the brine extracted when creating a salt cavern, whether in CAPEX (need to build a pipeline to transport the brine where it can be discharged if the opportunity is not in place) or in OPEX (energy intensive treatment of the brine to evaporate the water, transporting salt - a solid, corrosive product). The identified opportunity thus positively impacts the financial performance and cash flows of ENGIE (and also of the industrial partner using the brine as a raw material). The financial effects of the opportunity vary depending on the site and related conditions (location, capacity, etc.). The quantitative evaluation of the opportunity is confidential and include the avoided costs of brine treatment and handling as well as the avoided cost for the salt/chemical industrial to handle a cavern that would have been created instead (cost of monitoring or abandoning a cavity).

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

175000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity may vary depending on the site, from 50 to 500 million. This kind of opportunity implies significant initial investment (as an example, 30 km of brine pipe cost around 60millions), to which the cost of regular maintenance should be added, as well as the cost of all materials (for pumping, etc.). However, the absence of this good practice would result in the disposal of the brine as waste and that this would cost several 100 million euros (volume of water discharged x cost of waste water treatment by a third party). midpoint between 50-500 m - 100m

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize this opportunity is to negotiate long-term contracts (more than 10 years) with the salt or chemical industry for the reuse of the brine. As this type of asset is considered critical for both Storengy and the salt/chemical industry, this kind of contract includes aspects such as shared maintenance, jointly owned assets, and other governance issues (e.g. regular meetings between partners).

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7258000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 61-70%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

66% of ENGIE CAPEX in 2023 in aligned with EU taxonomy (as per the definition of the EU taxonomy). all details are available in chapiter 3.10 of the ENGIE Universal Registration Document 2023.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We do not have this information yet.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We do not have this information yet.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As defined in its internal regulation (attached) and explained in its URD 2023 (Universal Registration Document) p. 178, the Board of Directors works to promote diversity on the Board in terms of the professional qualifications and experience, gender, nationality and age of its members. With regard to the professional qualifications and experience of the Directors, the objective of the Board is to ensure that its composition is adequate for ENGIE's activities, challenges and strategic plans, thereby contributing to the quality of the decisions made. Information on three key areas of expertise is provided for each Director, based on his or her professional qualifications and experience. With respect to the proportion of women and men, the legal requirement for at least 40% of Board members to be women *and 40% to be men has been met. Indeed, the proportion of women on the Board as of February 21, 2024, is 50%. Four nationalities are represented by the 14 Directors (Australian, British, Canadian and French). Finally, in terms of age, the Board has three Directors aged over 70. The applicable legal requirement, in the absence of a specific provision in the bylaws, is therefore satisfied, i.e. Directors over the age of 70 must not make up more than one third of the Directors in office.*

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Internal regulation of the Board of Directors 08.04.2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is assisted by four standing Committees: With respects to climate strategy, the main committee is Ethics, Environment and Sustainable Development Committee having the following missions: ensuring an appropriate level of commitment on the part of the Group to ethical standards, non- financial compliance and environmental, social and societal responsibility. More specifically, regarding Ethics and Compliance: 1/ examines Group policies, standards and charters in these areas, 2/ reviews the identified risks in this area and examines any potential breaches and the follow-up actions taken. Regarding Environmental and Social Responsibility: 1/ sets non-financial objectives and ensures that the various non-financial issues (Environmental, Social and Governance) are taken into account in Group's strategy, 2/ examines the risks and opportunities related to climate change and gives an opinion on the CO2 trajectory (MTP), 3/ validate the non-financial information's reporting policy in particular within the framework of the CSRD, 4/ examines and gives an opinion on the report on the effective implementation of the vigilance plan. Regarding Employer Social Responsibility: 1/ examines human resources policies and takes note of the corresponding risks' monitoring, 2/ examines the health and safety indicators and action plans by takes note of the corresponding risks' monitoring.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The board's oversight of forestry-related issues is done through different governance mechanisms when it is considered important to integrate this issue. For example, in order to oversee major investments or acquisitions, new projects are analyzed and validated by the Projects Engagement committee, projects containing CSR criteria. In addition, the corporate responsibility strategy was reviewed and reoriented and included forests-related issues

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Water stewardship is part of the environmental and societal responsibility policy. It has been presented and validated by the Committee for Ethics, the Environment and Sustainable Development, which is a subcommittee of the board of directors. Regular milestones are made with the Board of ENGIE on the water issue, at least twice a year.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Biodiversity is fully integrated in ENGIE's environmental and societal responsibility policy, with a dedicated chapter. It has been presented and validated by the Committee for Ethics, the Environment and Sustainable Development, which is a subcommittee of the board of directors. Regular milestones are made with the Board of ENGIE on this topic.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Marie Claire Daveu is graduate from the École nationale du génie rural, des eaux et des forêts (ENGREF, part of IPEF).

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Marie Claire Daveu is graduate from the École nationale du génie rural, des eaux et des forêts (ENGREF, part of IPEF).

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Marie Claire Daveu is graduate from the École nationale du génie rural, des eaux et des forêts (ENGREF, part of IPEF).

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest senior management level position responsible for climate change issues is the CEO. These issues are fully integrated in the Group's strategy, business, investments and procurement processes. The CEO attends meetings of the EESDC (Ethics, Environment and Sustainable Development Committee). This Committee met 4 times in 2023. Its mission is to examine the risks and opportunities related to climate change and more generally to monitor the Group's approach to non-financial issues and the long-term outlook, including by setting nonfinancial objectives. In 2023, its main activities focused on the Group's CSR performance and a report by one of the Statutory Auditors on this performance; the 2022 report on the 2030 CSR targets and the 2023-2025 forecasts; • the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) certification process; the medium-term CO2 business plan; the "climate change" priority risk and the implementation of the recommendations of the Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD); the Group actions plan following the adoption and entry into force of the CSRD Directive; taxonomy reporting. The CO2 medium-term business plan with CO2 trajectories until 2030 is presented once a year and the 3 first year of this plan are fully aligned with financial medium term plan presented to the audit committee at the same period of the year. More globally, the roles include: • Defining climate policy; • Overseeing climate reporting (including TCFD); • Coordinating the implementation of the climate strategy and its compliance with the SBT objectives and the climate adaptation plan; • Ensures that investment decisions are consistent with the Group's climate commitments through their compliance with CO2 budgets and analyses including carbon pricing. Worth mentioning also that, as proof that business and ESG are fully intertwined at ENGIE, the Group CFO is in charge of finance, procurement and ESG.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest senior management level position responsible for forests issues is the CEO. These issues are fully integrated in the Group's strategy, business, investments and procurement processes. Worth mentioning also that, as proof that business and ESG are fully intertwined at ENGIE, the Group CFO is in charge of finance, procurement and ESG.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest senior management level position responsible for water issues is the CEO. These issues are fully integrated in the Group's strategy, business, investments and procurement processes. Worth mentioning also that, as proof that business and ESG are fully intertwined at ENGIE, the Group CFO is in charge of finance, procurement and ESG.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest senior management level position responsible for biodiversity issues is the CEO. These issues are fully integrated in the Group's strategy, business, investments and procurement processes. Worth mentioning also that, as proof that business and ESG are fully intertwined at ENGIE, the Group CFO is in charge of finance, procurement and ESG.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

ENGIE has made climate its priority and the net carbon transition its central strategy. Incentives for the management of climate related issues including the attainment of targets are therefore provided to most of the Group managers depending on their position in the company. The detail is available on page 33 (62-63) of 2024 integrated reporthttps://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-05/Engie%20RI_Version%20EN_2105.pdf

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

There is no incentive to C-suite employees or boards members related to forests.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We do not have specific incentive on water yet in the Group.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CEO, ExCOm Members and senior executives (c. 5,000 persons) are incentivized

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Other, please specify :LTI

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

10.5% of CEO annual bonus was dedicated to ESG in broad terms (CO2 emissions, health & safety and gender balance). For Excom Members, it represented 10% Worth to mention that 25% of CEO annual bonus was also linked to Strategy and operational priorities of which environmental priorities are of course intrinsically linked. 20% of CEO, Excom members and senior executives (representing c. 5,000 persons in total) LTI in 2023 were linked to ESG criteria. In 2024, LTI for this *population has been re-weighted: ESG Criteria represents 30% (vs 20% in 2023) on a wider perimeter (i.e. GHG emissions target covers energy generation and gas sales vs only energy generation in the 2023 program).*

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

These incentives are clearly linked to the group ambitions, objectives and performance in term of ESG.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

some commitments are not explicitly specified in our policies (i.e. commitments to no trade of CITES species) as it is not relevant to ENGIE activities in direct operations, upstream value chain nor in downstream value chain CITES

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

environmental policy covering climate, biod, forest water.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ The B Team

☑ Business 4 Nature

☑ CEO Water Mandate

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Transition Pathway Initiative

☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☑ Water Action Hub (by CEO Water Mandate)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Other, please specify **:Act4Nature international Stratégie national pour la Biodiversité Entreprises engagées pour la nature French business Climate pledge Assessing low carbon transition net zero initiative world alliance for efficient solutions**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

ENGIE signed the TCFD and the Race to Zero Initiatives and is a member of the WBCSD and WeMeanBusiness (through WBCSD). It is committed to the TCFD and TNFD and is a member of Race to Zero Campaign, UN Global Compact, TNFD forum and SBTn Corporate Engagement program ENGIE was certified by SBTi, on a well below 2C trajectory and is evaluated by TPI
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

ENGIE_review of industry associations climate review 2023.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

France: register of Haute Autorité pour la Transparence de la Vie Publique (https://www.hatvp.fr/fiche-organisation/?organisation542107651). Europe: European Transparency Register (n: 90947457424-20). US: In accordance with the Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA) of 1995, registered as a lobbyist with the US Senate and Congress. Australia: compliance with the Lobbying Code of Conduct (2008) and declaration of direct or indirect lobbying activities on the register.

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

ENGIE Group is committed to carry out its lobbying activities in accordance with its fundamental principles: act responsibly and in the framework of applicable law and regulations, promote a culture of integrity, and respect other opinions. When reaching out to its institutional contacts, ENGIE Group is informing them about its advocacy positions, which are built upon the publicly available Group’s climate-related strategy. On the trade associations, ENGIE companies are members of hundreds of industry associations around the world. We identified the most important initiatives and associations in which we participate, coming from different geographic areas and sectors, on the basis that they contribute to shaping the energy sector, they present a particular relevance in relation to climate change, they are active in policy discussions at national and supranational levels, and they aim to play a role on climate-related public policies. After an in-depth analysis of the information collected, the associations were categorized as follows: • Aligned: the association has a proven commitment to support - or a proven alignment with - the goals of the Paris Agreement and ENGIE’s climate positions. • Partially aligned: the association does not - explicitly or implicitly - support the goals of the Paris Agreement or does not express proven alignment with three or more ENGIE’s main climate positions. • Non-aligned: the association has public climate positions that are contrary to the goals of the Paris Agreement and/or ENGIE’s climate positions.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

Climate-related targets: FITfor55 proposals; Renewable Energy Directive (RED); Energy Efficiency Directive (EED); The full hydrogen and gas decarbonisation package and Energy Performance of buildings directive (EPBD); Corporate sustainable Due diligence directive (CSDDD); Electricity Market Design Review (EMD)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels
☑ Renewable energy generation
☑ Energy efficiency requirements
☑ Energy attribute certificate systems
☑ Electricity grid access for renewables
☑ Minimum energy efficiency requirements
☑ Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
☑ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs
☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify **:biomethane, hydrogen**

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU27
☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Peru
☑ Brazil
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Mexico
☑ Morocco
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Middle East

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Regular meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
☑ Participation in voluntary government programs
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

ENGIE Group refuses to take part in financing any political activity, even in countries where this is authorised and regulated by the law. this is defined in ENGIE's code of conduct for lobbying activities available on our website

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

EU Taxonomy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Social issues

☑ Rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

☑ Europe

☑ North America

☑ Asia, Australasia

☑ Gulf of Mexico (GOM)

☑ Latin America (LATAM)

☑ Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The EU taxonomy is a framework to define "green activities" in which "Do Not Significantly Arm" criteria are defined. Among the DNSH, water is present. The requirements to respect refer to the Water Framework Directive, regulation covering expectations on how to restore the river basins and their water quality. The EU taxonomy defines also the minimum social safeguards, in which human rights and the respect of indigenous people and local communities are included.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Human rights

Row 3

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

EU Taxonomy and Renewable Energy Directive (RED)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ International agreement relating to water- and/or forests-related issues

☑ Small and Medium Forest Enterprises (SMFEs)

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

☑ Europe

☑ North America

☑ Asia, Australasia

☑ Gulf of Mexico (GOM)

☑ Latin America (LATAM)

☑ Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The EU taxonomy is a framework to define "green activities" in which "Do Not Significantly Arm" criteria are defined. Among the DNSH, biodiversity and ecosystems are present. The requirements to respect refer to the two Directives on biodiversity, which apply to forest also. The RED III defines the requirements for the use of woody biomass for energy production. The content of this directive is key for the development of biomass plant world wild as those criteria are also included into the EU taxonomy for this activity.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Human rights

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Eurelectric

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Eurelectric’s aim is to represent the common interests of the electricity industry at a European level and covers all major issues affecting the sector, from generation and markets to distribution networks and customer issues. Eurelectric’s main objectives are the realisation of a carbon-neutral electricity mix in Europe well before mid-century, to ensure a cost-efficient, reliable power supply through an integrated market, and the development of energy efficiency and electrification to mitigate climate change which are aligned with ENGIE’s objectives.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

24000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

As a utility, it is essential for engie to work with an association that represents the voice of utility companies in Europe and to collaborate and exchange with other utility companies. Membership fee in 2023 is comprised between 0 and 24k. This is disclosed in the INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ BusinessEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

BusinessEurope considers the "Fit for 55" package to be a priority and is involved in many other policies followed by ENGIE. It considers that the package FF55 significantly deepens and broadens the decarbonisation of Europe's economy to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. BusinessEurope supports the European Green Deal and is committed to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by mid-century. European industry is ready to take its share of responsibility and to bring solutions. The transition is expected to have positive effects such as growing markets for clean technologies. Business Euroep also considers water and Forests (in its broadest sense) as key priorities for the years to come as disclosed in their public policy: https://www.businesseurope.eu/policies/energy-and-environment/environment

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

35000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

As an european utility, it is essential for engie to work with that type of association and to collaborate and exchange with our peers. Membership fee in 2023 is comprised between 25 and 49k. This is disclosed in the INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ WindEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WindEurope is the voice of the wind industry, actively promoting wind energy across Europe. For ENGIE, wind energy is key and the group contributes to its growth with the introduction of multiple projects around the world, with the aim of reaching 80 GW of renewable energy capacities by 2030, involving multiple onshore and offshore wind projects.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

78000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

As an european utility, it is essential for engie to work with that type of association tand to collaborate and exchange with our peers.Membership fee in 2023 is comprised between 50 and 99k. This is disclosed in the INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Hydrogen Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

"Hydrogen Europe is the leading organization representing European based companies and stakeholders that are committed to moving towards a circular carbon neutral economy. The association effectively supports and facilitates its members in their transition towards circular carbon neutral economy while creating and maintaining sustainable jobs. It drives markets to hydrogen-based solutions and will remain the industrial key partner of the Clean Hydrogen Partnership. ENGIE's aim is to be a leader in the production of renewable hydrogen on a large scale. We are working in three main development areas: industrial uses, mobility and hydrogen as an energy vector, for which we are developing solutions, entering into partnerships and exploring various innovative technologies."

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

As an european utility, it is essential for engie to work with that type of association and to collaborate and exchange with our peers. Membership fee in 2023 is comprised between 25 and 49k. This is disclosed in the INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ SolarPower Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Association’s purpose is to promote photovoltaic technology, solutions, business models along its entire value chain; to carry out this promotion in Europe at all political and administrative levels (local, regional, national and European); to develop photovoltaic technology on the global scale. The vision of SolarPower Europe fully supports the EU Green Deal objective of Climate Neutrality and a Net Zero economy in Europe well before 2050. Thi is in accordance with the goal of ENGIE to do whatever it takes to increase the contribution made by this renewable clean energy source to its own energy mix by acting directly at every link in the value chain, from research through manufacture to installation.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

36300

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

As an european utility, it is essential for engie to work with that type of association and to collaborate and exchange with our peers. Membership fee in 2023 is comprised between 25 and 49k. This is disclosed in the INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ European Roundtable for Industry (ERT)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The European Round Table for Industry (ERT) has a long history of promoting competitiveness and prosperity in Europe. ERT Members include CEOs and Chairs from around 60 of Europe's largest companies in the industrial and technological sector. They are committed to creating a strong, open and competitive Europe *through which we promote sustainable growth, jobs and prosperity for all. ERT is very active promoting climate neutrality and is ready to act on an ambitious but balanced Green Deal. This is aligned with ENGIE's priorities.*

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

50000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership fee in 2023 is comprised between 50 and 99k. This is disclosed in the INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :eurogas

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We share with Eurogas its aim to accelerate the transition to climate neutrality through dialogue and advocacy on optimising the use of gases.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

100000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership fee in 2023 is over 100k. This is disclosed in the INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :AFEP-MEDEF

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As member of those two federations, we are discussing the position they support on water, forest and climate in the French and European regulation.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

82000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

As a french company, it is essential for engie to work with an association that represents the voice of french companies and to collaborate and exchange with other local companies. all elemnets are disclosed in our report INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS CLIMATE REVIEW 2023. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-06/ENGIE_Brochure_Climat_2023.pdf

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Deforestation and conversion footprint
☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

this is a fully dedicated report to climate, biodiversity, forests, water nature topics

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ENGIE_RI24_VA.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

no additional comment to provide
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

The dependencies regarding forest are managed through are membership in Sustainable Biomass Program.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Scenario built by the Group, publicly available and aligned with a 2050 global carbon neutrality on a well-below 2°C trajectory. These scenarios are aligned with APS IEA scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Group built corporate scenarios publicly available and aligned with a 2050 global carbon neutrality on a well-below 2C trajectory focusing on ENGIE's main geographical footprint, namely Europe, US and Australia. These scenarios are aligned with APS IEA scenario. A full presentation has been done with a challenge by external stakeholders, notably a former French minister of ecology and an economist specialized in energy transition. https://www.engie.com/en/decarbonization-engie-scenario

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

ENGIE uses its own scenario of climate change in order to evaluate specific element of the energy transtion that are not available in worldwide recognized scenarios. This is particularly the case of the availability and use of grey and green gas in French infractures between now and 2050.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We are using both Aqueduct projections and scenarios developed by the Institut Pierre Simon Laplace specifically for the Group's activities for the adaptation to climate change risk assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 scenario is used to test ENGIE resilience to climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Main constraints is to obtain best in class data and make them usefull for operational teams. For exemple, data an convective storms (such as lignthing, tornados and hails) are lacking understanding and data to project the risk evolution in the future.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 scenario is used to test ENGIE resilience to climate change.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The use of scenarios is essential for the strategic planning of the Group. On the question of transition risks, scenarios are updated annually in order to project the number of operating hours of our gas power plants (use of plants from base loads to peak demand). This allows in turn to project ENGIE CO2 emissions and update the value of our assets. In addition, it also used to update the place of green gas in the transition. The reference Internal Corporate scenario is modeling the energy systems of 15 Western European countries through 2050, globally aligned with APS IEA scenario. For the other countries, we have modelized power system of some international countries (Brazil, Chile, USA-PJM, Australia NEM) and we use recognized external providers for the others, all scenarios aligned with a WB 2C trajectory. On the question of physical risks, the focus is to understand the resilience of the sites and activities of the Group with regards to climate change; both in terms of impact of production & demand, security of the installations, and health & safety of employees. To do so, both medium and high global warming scenarios are used. We also work on the assessment of the quantitative impacts (chronic stresses and acute chocs) on ENGIE strategy. Based on 3 climate scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5), we estimate the best location to develop new green generation assets and also to reinforce our adaptation policy. This scenario analysis contributes to the update of EBIT expectations when reviewing budget

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Regarding water availability, the sites that are already facing water stress in 2023 remain the same in 2030 and 2040. The outcomes are integrated in the process of action plans implementation with a stakeholders' engagement. In this process, the sites depending on freshwater and located in a high or extremely high water stressed area must develop an action plan to reduce their impact on freshwater. For the future plants, the water stress is assessed systematically even more so if the activity needs freshwater.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Oil: ENGIE is not an actor in this industry. Coal: the Group will fully exit coal by 2027 at the leatest and is fully on track as execution demonstrates and management confirmed many times. Gas: The Group is already in a 'no net expansion' dynamic. Since 2017, ENGIE stopped its gas exploration and production activities. The Group has also drastically reduced its gas activities, reducing its fossil gas consumption by 40% since 2017. It will continue to do so until 2045 where the Group committed to be Net Zero on all scopes.

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

Select from:

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

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

ENGIE's transition plan is in line with a 1.5C trajectory according to Moody's Net Zero Assessment (realized in February 2024) and Transition pathway Inititative (both based on IEA NZE scenario).

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

ENGIE transition plan is fully aligned with ENGIE's ambitious target to reach Net Zero Carbon by 2045. This Net Zero target is aligned with a 1.5C pathway as ENGIE is both part of the power production sector (requiring a 2040 Net Zero target alignment according to IEA) and the oil&gas sector (requiring 2050 Net Zero target alignment according to IEA). ENGIE has set a goal of reaching Net Zero Carbon throughout its entire value chain (scope 1, 2 and 3) by 2045. In this way, the Group is reducing its direct and indirect greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions by at least 90% compared with 2017. At the same time, it plans to work on the development of carbon sinks in order to neutralize its residual emissions over the long term and thus contribute at the right level to planetary carbon neutrality. The Group is also committed to supporting its customers in the reduction of their GHG emissions in order to accelerate the decarbonization of its own value chain. In the near term, ENGIE has set 2030 target on 99% of its footprint. In 2023, the Group had already reduced its emissions by 39% compared to 2017. This reduction is achieved by, among others, three main levers: 1/ Coal phase-out in 2025 in continental Europe and in 2027 worldwide and the cessation of coal sales in 2018. 2/ 50 GW of renewable capacity in 2025 and 80 GW in 2030 3/ Reduction of at least 30% in natural gas consumption for both energy generation and fuel sales by 2030 vs. 2017. 10% of renewable gases in the Group's gas sales by 2030. Setting of dedicated objectives for gas production, infrastructures and consumption for 2030: 10 TWh of annual biomethane production capacity in Europe. 30 TWh / year of biomethane sold. 30 TWh of hydrogen in the energy management portfolio. For more details on ENGIE's transition plan, on ENGIE's targets, on the levers used, the key performance indicators and their progress to date please refer to ENGIE's 2024 integrated report (see attached – page 78 to 93)

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

Engie RI_Version EN_2105.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The public, and particularly the younger generations, are increasingly voicing concern about the climate. This unprecedented worldwide health crisis has accelerated global awareness. ENGIE has observed (survey, direct contacts with customers) that the relationship to energy has evolved and its customers – private, corporate, local authorities – are changing their use of energy as they become aware of the urgency of environmental challenges. They want to have a more responsible and more proactive approach to their energy consumption. Customers are looking for ways of saving money and are expecting personalized solutions to reduce their environmental footprint, sometimes even becoming producers of green energy themselves. Evaluation process: ENGIE has been exchanging with its clients to integrate in its strategy their raising expectations in terms of decarbonization, secure energy supply and affordability. Case study. (Situation) The demand from ENGIE's clients for secure and low carbon energy supply is increasing. (Task) ENGIE has adapted its Energy Solutions offers to focus on developing local energy networks, on-site energy production and energy performance and management. ENGIE Vianeo has become the 4th player in sustainable mobility in France with the development and operation of charging infrastructures of electric vehicles. ENGIE Vianeo helps local authorities, businesses, landowners, logistics specialists, fleet *managers and haulers rise to the decarbonization challenge, enabling all consumers to enjoy zero particle emission travel and, as a result, driving the transition to a lower-emission mobility model. (Result) 1,000 charge points already in operation throughout France: more than 800 charge points on the APRR, SANEF, Vinci Autoroutes and ESSO (Certas Energy France) motorway networks, 35 Indigo car parks in 20 French towns and cities, charge points in the car parks of hundreds of B&B HOTELS and Norauto sites, Flemish Ministry of Mobility - Flanders region (Flemish provinces of Antwerp, Limburg and East Flanders) 5600 charging points installed in the region and supplied by ENGIE with 100% renewable and low-carbon energy.*

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Stakeholders in particular responsible investors or environmental or social NGOs wear a special attention to ENGIE corporate responsibility, both in their activities and throughout their entire chain valuable. Scope 1, 2, 3 GHG emissions from the Group, their evolutions, the targets, the alignment with the Paris agreement are frequent questions. ENGIE is invited to comment and explain its strategy on the medium and long term. The Group remains an important GHG emitters even if its direct emissions have already have been halved since 2012. Suppliers are an essential part of the ENGIE value chain. They also contribute to the Group's development and reputation. Evaluation process Internal and external stakeholders' have been consulted to review ENGIE strategy and to built the Group 2030 vision. The 2020 strategic review has led to reinforce its commitments and its intention to be net zero by 2045 on all is value chain (not only for its controlled energy production assets but also its supply chain and products and services The Group supplies) Case study: (Situation) ENGIE procurement footprint is 8 MtCO2e. We do focus on reducing this carbon footprint in accordance with the general Group decarbonization trajectory. (Task) Our 60,000 suppliers represent a terrific opportunity for us to leverage our size and increase our impact on worlds decarbonization. (Action) That's why we have set up a set of initiatives, better described in chapter 12.1 and 12.2, including a formal target that 100% of our top 250 Preferred Suppliers should be SBTi certified or aligned by 2030. (Results) At end 2023, not only had 23% of those Top Preferred suppliers already reached that target, but part of them are now cascading this target to their own value chain back to back, showing the validity of our lever strategy.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Description of influence ENGIE is facing an unprecedented technological upheaval. Digital technologies are completely changing the way people use things, particularly energy. The use of digital acts as an accelerator of solutions. It will allow the development of new offers by proposing a range of energy services in a one-stop shop: diagnosis and installation of equipment, production and storage of renewable energies, and even the financing and monitoring of consumption. Evaluation process Internal and external stakeholders' have been consulted to review the ENGIE strategy and to build the Group 2030 vision. One of the key challenge is to put our digital expertise at the service of the energy transition by offering our customers innovative and differentiating solutions and services; leverage these technologies to improve the Group's operational efficiency and to strengthen cohesion between our employees through new collaborative tools Case study. (Situation) ENGIE is a world leader in district and cooling network and has strong growth ambition in this sector (Task). Increasing its competitive advantages requires to continuously optimize cities' heating and cooling networks management and to improve their environmental performance. (Action)The Group developed in 2020 a digital tool which runs real-time dynamic simulations that take all factors into account, such as urban geometry or network constraints and thereby improves the performance of complex assets (separated plants & multiple complex equipment) thanks to data analysis (Result) This digital platform enables those cities to meet their commitments regarding their renewable energies consumption. NEMO help cities reduce heating and cooling networks' primary energy consumption by 3 to 5 % on a daily basis both in France and abroad. (190 GWh saved in 2020)

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate phenomena (e.g. temperature variation, flooding, wind, drought, heat waves) affect ENGIE operations of energy generation (in the case of lack of water in dams in particular) and energy demand (e.g. gas supply during a warm winter). Internal Studies indicate that in the longer term, climate change could have a greater impact on the Group's activities, for example through changes in regional or seasonal energy demand, changes to the network's production, the obligation to reduce CO2 equivalent emissions and heightened regulations, conflicts over water use, or conflicts over biomass use Evaluation process On the short term ENGIE manages the fluctuations in annual demand through its optimized asset portfolio. For the longer term, the Group is firmly committed to combating climate change by investing in low-carbon technologies, reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and adapting its operations accordingly. The Group is gradually developing adaptation plans to prepare for an increase in extreme weather events. Case study. (Situation) In the US, ENGIE operates wind and solar installations. The Group reported a loss of 80 M amid a recent storm that hit the US confirming CSR and Risk officers on the relevance of extreme freezes in the ERM process. (Task): Most climate scenarios indicate that such event may occur more frequently in the future. However more detailed information is still required to develop more resilient renewable assets and business model to cope with the direct and indirect impact of such extreme events. (Action). ENGIE teams worked with scientists and data provider to better estimate the financial impacts of extreme events. They also engaged with local stakeholders to identify the adjustments that can make the market work better for residents and ensure power is available when needed. (Results): ENGIE North America teams have engaged different actions which are ongoing: investing in research that allows for greater de-icing and other extreme weather technologies, ensuring diversity of power supply, etc...

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Water risk linked to water stress (ratio of demand for water by human society divided by available water) is analysed for each new project and for existing plants for now and in the future 2030 and 2040, as the data are available in the Aqueduct tool (World Resource Institute). Therefore water-related issues are integrated in the long-term business objectives. The actions needed to integrate the risk of water stress in the future are part of the adaptation to climate change action plans. e.g. in 2021, we have made a deep analysis of the water stress evolution (2030 and 2050) for the hydropower plants worldwide to adapt their operational management in the long term and identify the needs of securing or diversifying the assets. The analysis is strongly linked to the evolution of the energy mix. Water habitats are integrated in the biodiversity objective on preservation of ecosystem.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Objectives launched in 2015 on water are defined till end 2020. They have been achieved. We have defined new targets on water consumption for energy production (both fresh and non-fresh as more than 90% of water consumption is fresh water) which will have to be achieved in 2030. This target is part of the new CSR objectives publicly available and validated by the Board. Water risk is part of the assessment of new projects and the priority is to avoid and reduce the impacts. This will reduce in the long term the potential impact of the activities worldwide regarding freshwater both on quantity and quality. Water is part of the SBTN and TNFD frameworks on which we are working on and for which we will develop more detailed long term trajectories in adequation with the planetary boundaries and science based.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Water impacts (water stress, drought, flood, extreme rainfalls) could be important in some countries such as Brazil where the energy mix is mainly hydropower (in this case, the droughts are the main source of water impact). The entity has integrated the risk in its financial projections and where it is necessary subscribed to *insurance. The work on going on TCFD (Task Force on Climate Financial Disclosure) will contribute to improve the acknowledge of financial impacts due to water stress on long term period. We are analysing those impacts for 2030 and 2050.*

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

ENGIE has also numerous opportunities surrounding climate change. For example, the Group became the largest developer of renewable projects to the attention of corporates as the Group sold 2.4GW of green electricity to industry and large energy consumers in 2023 (34 deals across six markets and was the only developer to announce PPAs for these three technologies: solar, onshore wind and offshore wind)

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The rapidity of climate change and the repetition of stress exceed the adaptive and resilience of forest ecosystems. In fact, climate change is disrupting all forest repositories, including adaptation to stations, which is no longer immutable. The usual management techniques become uncertain. As the woody biomass use by ENGIE is mainly forest residues, this will affect the energy production from biomass.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate related risk and opportunities have shaped the new strategy of ENGIE and the financial planning associated. The energy sector is at the center of the climate issue. The increasingly ambitious climate commitments made by territories and companies continue to strengthen the alignment between ENGIE's core businesses and its clients' needs. This is particularly true in our most mature markets, such as Western Europe and the United States where ENGIE operates. ENGIE defined 3 main strategic priorities: - 1/ ENGIE will accelerate in Renewables to reach 50 GW capacity by 2025 and 80 GW by 2030. The Group plans to increase the share of its total growth investments in renewables to more than 50% over the period 2024-2026, namely between 14 to 15 billion euros in renewables. - 2/ ENGIE will refocus its energy solutions activities on developing decentralized energy networks and associated services. The Group's ambition is to increase its distributed infrastructure capacity by 8 GW by 2025 vs 2020 thanks to around 2 bn of growth Capex between 2024-2026. - 3/ ENGIE will accelerate the development of green gas. ENGIE is targeting, by 2030, 10 TWh of annual production in Europe as well as building a strong position in hydrogen. Hydrogen is a fast-emerging technology gaining global momentum and where ENGIE benefits from first mover advantages. As mentioned before ENGIE’s growth Capex over 2024-2026 with 100% aligned with ENGIE CO2 reduction targets. In addition, around 83% of 2024-2026 growth CAPEX will be aligned with the European taxonomy. Capex allocation will follow an improved investment process with strict financial and ESG criteria. ENGIE’s business mix will evolve through strategic reviews of non-core activities, further country exits, alignment with Net Zero Carbon commitment and rebalancing of exposure from French gas networks. ENGIE is also active on the green bond market which is one of the investment options that will finance the future energy transition. In 2024, the Group is the leading corporate issuer of green bonds in the world, with 6 billion of green bonds issued (21 billion since 2014).

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assets
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Liabilities
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The water risks and opportunities are part of the nature strategy. They are assessed systematically for the new projects. The level of water stress, the potential pollution impacts and the need of freshwater are part of the investment decision process. This assessment is also done annually all along the life of the asset an stakeholders engagement is part of this review.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

14517000

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

18

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

24

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

76

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

The Group followed a four-step process to identify the activities which are eligible and aligned in accordance with the European Regulation governing the taxonomy of sustainable activities (2020/852) across all the countries in which the Group operates for 2023. For eligible activities, the process covered all six objectives of the taxonomy. However, after analyzing the economic activities covered by all the objectives, the Group is mainly concerned with the mitigation objective in line with its decarbonization strategy. Revenues, CAPEX and OPEX indicators used for these eligibility rate calculations are strictly in line with the taxonomy definitions.
Revenues refers to the Group's published revenues, i.e. it excludes revenues from entities consolidated using the equity method. Moreover, revenues from an energy production site eligible for the taxonomy must be retained even if the final sale to an external third party is carried out by the Group's marketer (GEMS), and not directly by the entity producing the sustainable energy.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:
☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

7258000

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

66

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

75

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

72

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

28

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

The Group followed a four-step process to identify the activities which are eligible and aligned in accordance with the European Regulation governing the taxonomy of sustainable activities (2020/852) across all the countries in which the Group operates for 2023. For eligible activities, the process covered all six objectives of the taxonomy. However, after analyzing the economic activities covered by all the objectives, the Group is mainly concerned with the mitigation objective in line with its decarbonization strategy. Revenues, CAPEX and OPEX indicators used for these eligibility rate calculations are strictly in line with the taxonomy definitions.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1126000

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

35

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

51

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

49

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The Group followed a four-step process to identify the activities which are eligible and aligned in accordance with the European Regulation governing the taxonomy of sustainable activities (2020/852) across all the countries in which the Group operates for 2023. For eligible activities, the process covered all six objectives of the taxonomy. However, after analyzing the economic activities covered by all the objectives, the Group is mainly concerned with the mitigation objective in line with its decarbonization strategy. Revenues, CAPEX and OPEX indicators used for these eligibility rate calculations are strictly in line with the taxonomy definitions. Since 2022, ENGIE has adapted its chart accounts to strictly adhere to the definition adopted by the European regulation for the OPEX indicator, ie direct costs not recognized as assets for research and development, the renovation of buildings, leases, maintenance and repairs, and any other direct expense relating to the routine maintenance of property, plant & equipement.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Manufacture of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX
☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from hydropower

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf,ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from bioenergy

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Storage of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX
☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Storage of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ District heating/cooling distribution

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Production of heat/cool from bioenergy

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Production of heat/cool using waste heat

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 14

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon water transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 15

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 16

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 17

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 18

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 19

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Close to market research, development and innovation

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 20

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Professional services related to energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 21

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 22

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf

Row 23

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

all details are presented in the attached file

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA-taxonomy tables.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

the Group fully complies with the taxonomy requirements and this process is audited by our external auditors

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Activity level is available p.69 of ENGIE's URD available here: https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-03/ENGIE%20-%202023%20UNIVERSAL%20REGISTRATION%20DOCUMENT.pdf The Group followed a four-step process to identify the activities which are eligible and aligned in accordance with the European Regulation governing the taxonomy of sustainable activities (2020/852) across all the countries in which the Group operates for 2023. For eligible activities, the process covered all six objectives of the taxonomy. However, after analyzing the economic activities covered by all the objectives, the Group is mainly concerned with the mitigation objective in line with its decarbonization strategy. The main activities deemed eligible were those of GBU Renewables (wind, solar, hydropower and geothermal electricity production), GBU Energy Solutions (heating production and distribution with or without gas or biomass cogeneration, energy efficiency services), and the GBU FlexGen & Retail (electricity storage, production of electricity from natural gas). For GBU Networks, activities relating to greening injected, transported and distributed natural gas were taken into account in proportion to the green gas transported in the networks. For nuclear production, the extension of the two Belgian units Doel 4 and Tihange 3 was the subject of an agreement between the Belgian State and the Group, which led, subject to the closing expected in 2024, to the creation of a legal structure dedicated to the two extended nuclear units equally owned by the two parties. This dedicated company will be consolidated using the equity method. Given the definition of CAPEX according to the Taxonomy regulation, investments made in the Group’s nuclear activity are outside the scope of the Taxonomy analysis exercise. Therefore, only the drawing rights on two French power plants owned and identified as eligible by EDF were considered as eligible by the Group. Non-eligible activities mainly relate to sales of electricity and gas as a marketer or trader.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Research and technological development activities lay the groundwork for the Group's future by strengthening its ability to identify, evaluate and test new technologies in order to validate safe and efficient solutions that will be integrated into tomorrow's offerings. R&D also helps the continuous improvement of operational performance. A large portion of the group's R&D is focused on low carbon products and digital technologies.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :various low carbon technology e.g. battery storage / wind & solar / efficient transmission technology / CCUS

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

86

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

122

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

92

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Research teams work in CRIGEN, Cylergie, Laborelec and Lab Singapore's Labs on all aspects of detecting, testing and developing new technologies, thus supporting the performance and differentiation of the Group's various businesses. Research centers and teams can also provide the necessary expertise and technical support for key operations in business entities and innovation projects (for instance, EU Innovation Fund and Green Deal projects and major tenders). They provide a medium- and long-term technological vision to guide the decisions the Group makes. In 2023, Group technological Research and Development expenditure amounted to 142 million. At end-2023, ENGIE's R&I teams included more than 650 employees. The alignment of R&I priorities with the Group's strategic objectives and growth targets is ensured by specific governance, based on ongoing dialog between R&I and the GBU. R&I priorities for 2023 mainly focused on renewable energy systems (solar power, onshore and offshore wind), green gases production and use (hydrogen, biomethane) or the development of decentralized energy networks (district heating & cooling, decentralized solar power and mobility). ENGIE R&I also carries out collaborative work with external, industrial and academic partners, on a portfolio of around 100 collaborative projects. This exchange of expertise allows ENGIE to bring new technologies and customer offers to maturity, as well as to explore and elaborate more long-term subjects. Among these partnerships, ENGIE R&I collaborates in particular with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (United States), the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (France) and EnergyVille (Belgium). ENGIE R&I takes part in European research projects, as well as in projects co-funded by French and Belgian public bodies. For example, ENGIE partners more than 60 research projects in the European Commission's HORIZON program. The Group is a member of several academic chairs co-funded by the French National Research Agency (ANR), of the Energy and Prosperity chair with the Institut Louis Bachelier, the École Polytechnique, the ENSAE and the Institut Polytechnique de Paris' Energy4Climate (E4C) Interdisciplinary Center. ENGIE has also entered a partnership with the Singapore Institute of Technology (SIT).
[Add row]

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

Coal – hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

ENGIE does not develop coal projects

Lignite

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

ENGIE does not develop lignite projects

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

ENGIE does not develop oil projects

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

706205

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

12

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

6

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

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Calculation for 2023 is based on Taxonomy reporting including some estimates for small amounts. it includes all capex, not only Growth capex. Regarding the amount calculated for 'CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation', this correspond to the 3-year growth capex plan (as ENGIE only discloses 3 year plan) and these are approximate data

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no biomass projects to be developped for the moment

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

ENGIE does not develop other biomass projects

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

ENGIE does not develop waste projects

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

170391

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

3

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

5

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

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Regarding this technology, ENGIE will not develop any new plant however, ENGIE will extend the lifetime of 2 reactors for 10 years, as requested by the Belgian Government in 2023. This will be done through a JV equally owned by ENGIE and the Belgian government. Regarding the amount calculated for 'CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation', this correspond to the 3-year growth capex plan (as ENGIE only discloses 3 year plan) and these are approximate data

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no such project at the moment

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

252601

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

5

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

0

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

2020

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

there should be no development of hydropower projects in the next 3 years

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2053685

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

36

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

46

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

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Regarding the amount calculated for 'CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation', this correspond to the 3-year growth capex plan (as ENGIE only discloses 3 year plan) and these are approximate data

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2283398

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

40

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

40

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

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Regarding the amount calculated for 'CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation', this correspond to the 3-year growth capex plan (as ENGIE only discloses 3 year plan) and these are approximate data

Marine

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

this is not a technology ENGIE is developing at the moment

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no such project at the moment

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

208232

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

4

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

3

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

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

ENGIE targets to reach 10 GW of green hydrogen production by 2030 however the projects expected in this technology and the associated capex are expected more towards the end of the period Regarding the amount calculated for 'CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation', this correspond to the 3-year growth capex plan (as ENGIE only discloses 3 year plan) and these are approximate data

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

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

No such project at the moment
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :low carbon energy infrastructures

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Development of distributed energy infrastructures such as electric and low carbon mobilityand heating and cooling networks (growth capex representing between 2 and 3 bn planned for the next 3 years)

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

2500000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

10

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2026
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

The water-related CAPEX expenditures are focusing on improvement of meters, reduction of leachages, development of recycling in the process. For the OPEX, most of them are linked with the water quality monitoring. At the scale of the Group, we don't really observe evolutions in the global amounts of CAPEX and OPEX. Those can vary from one year to another locally at site level depending on which site is implementing investments (CAPEX). The OPEX are stable as they are mainly linked to the monitoring and the water treatment. An example of investment: development of biopolymers to avoid the use of biocides for the heating systems of the LNG terminals. (1million of R&D and 1million of investment to adapt facilities in 4 years, started in 2019)
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The Group uses internal regional carbon price sensitives to assess its investments projects. A cross-business lines working group produces climate change storylines (regulatory developments, technology penetration, customer attitudes changes, variations on weather patterns, etc.), which are used as inputs to build the Corporate Scenarios – Energetic futures. The Corporate Scenarios are a set of plausible future scenarios including qualitative storylines, macroeconomics (energy demand and prices, growth assumption etc...), and energy commodities and carbon prices assumptions. These scenarios are used for strategic analysis and decision-making including project valuation, investment decisions and medium term planning. The impacts of carbon pricing scenarios on the new investment projects proposals are reviewed in light of the specific context of the host country and of its regulatory framework, and inform decision-making.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:
☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

Price is different according the region (European market, US and Australian one)

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:
☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Scenarios are forecasting an evolution to 145 /tCO2 in 2030.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

84.4

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

84.4

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply
☑ Capital expenditure
☑ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Investment decisions

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

84

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The carbon price is core to ENGIE Corporate scenario of the European transition. This document is then used to build ENGIE strategy and its business objectives.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We prioritize suppliers with the largest carbon footprints, calculating and ranking their yearly carbon emissions. Preferred and major suppliers, representing over 55% of spend and carbon impact on Scope 3, undergo a carbon maturity assessment. Some subsidiaries also assess their suppliers. Suppliers representing 2/3 of our procurement emissions significantly impact the environment. Advanced decarb suppliers are identified to foster cooperation

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1500

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with a biggest impact. We engage all our suppliers on this topic prioritizing however those with a biggest impact, aka those with the biggest carbon footprint on our procurement: every year, we calculate the carbon footprint of ALL our suppliers, and rank them upon this. On top of this, every year, all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) are assessed on their carbon maturity through a Carbon Maturity Assesment campaign Those Preferred and Major suppliers have also been invited to sign a Letter of Intent by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero. On top of those largest and most important suppliers, companies or regions in the group have launched an equivalent process (8,000 suppliers in Brasil, top suppliers in Mexico, top suppliers in Storengy, all new onboarded suppliers in the US..). Altogether some 60% of our suppliers prioritized both according to their spend and their carbon footprint have been engaged. Please note that we do ask our buyers to identify as well their suppliers who are most advanced in terms of decarbonization in order for Engie to foster cooperation. As a matter of facts, those “most advanced" are all part of our pre-defined “2/3 of procurement emissions”.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Vulnerability of suppliers
☑ Product safety and compliance
☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All the woody biomass is certified PEFC, FSC, SBP or BEtter biomass. All those certification schemes cover environemental issues. Hence the suppliersselected for the biomass purchase are o the top of the list of biomass procucers.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

not applicable
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. All Preferred and Major suppliers are assessed on their carbon maturity through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. All together, they represent over 55% of both spend and carbon impact on our scope 3. Some countries (Brasil, Mexico..) do it as well on whole or part of the suppliers. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero. All Preferred Suppliers have to be SBTI-aligned by 2030

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The modalities on how addressing supplier non-compliance are defined in the contracts.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:
☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

the 2024-2026 plan is currently being worked out and should be implemented within 2 years Any supplier has to respect the Ethic and ESG clause, which includes the respect of the Group's water policy. We encourage the suppliers to be mobilized on water and for the preferred ones their level of maturity is assessed through the Ecovadis questionnaire.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with a biggest impact. Every year, all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of our spend) are directly and specifically engaged on carbon, on a one-to-one approach. Engagement includes (i) Yearly Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign, (ii) strong "invitation" to have their CEO sign a Letter of Intent (co-signed by ENGIE Group CPO), whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers, and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero. Our Top 250 preferred suppliers have to be SBTi certified or aligned by 2030 and we have already reached half of this target.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ No mechanism for monitoring compliance

☑ Certification

☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All over the world, ENGIE is committed to ensuring that suppliers do not engage in deforestation. Note that in some countries the legislation on forest is stringent, as for example France our biggest supplier of biomass. Indeed in France, all work in the forest requires an authorization. Concerning biomass, 100% of the biomass used is certified and traceable. The certification schemes, such as SBP, FSC or PEFC, include no deforestation criteria.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Any supplier has to respect the Ethic and ESG clause, which includes the respect of the Group's water policy. We encourage the suppliers to be mobilized on water and for the preferred ones their level of maturity is assessed through the Ecovadis questionnaire.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. All Preferred and Major suppliers are assessed on their carbon maturity through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. All together, they represent over 55% of both spend and carbon impact on our scope 3.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. All Preferred and Major suppliers are assessed on their carbon maturity through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. All together, they represent over 55% of both spend and carbon impact on our scope 3.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero. All Preferred Suppliers have to be SBTI-aligned by 2030.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Measuring product-level emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

ENGIE procurement strategy fosters engagement through environmental requirements to enables a proactive risks mitigation. In 2024, a campaign of engagement of our 120 most advanced suppliers (parents companies like Siemens or General Electric) requests suppliers to send their carbon data, at both corporate and products levels. Some companies are more advanced than others but we accompany all of them and require to tend towards measuring product level emissions.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Monitoring and reduction of Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)/ product life-cycle emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

ENGIE procurement strategy fosters engagement through environmental requirements to enables a proactive risks mitigation. In 2024, a campaign of engagement of our 120 most advanced suppliers (parents companies like Siemens or General Electric) requests suppliers to send their carbon data, at both corporate and products levels. They are as well requested to explain and detail how those footprint will be reduced. Some companies are more advanced than others but we accompany all of them and require to tend towards measuring product level emissions.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Purchasing of low-carbon or renewable energy

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

footprint on our procurement ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon and greening power supply. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero. Greening their power supply is a message which is repeated in our yearly carbon maturity assessment campaign (Preferred and Major) and followed up.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. All Preferred and Major suppliers are assessed on their carbon maturity, figures (3 scopes) and strategies through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. All together, they represent over 55% of both spend and carbon impact on our scope 3. Some countries (Brasil, Mexico..) do it as well on whole or part of the suppliers. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement. ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. All Preferred and Major suppliers are assessed on their carbon maturity, figures (3 scopes) and strategies through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. All together, they represent over 55% of both spend and carbon impact on our scope 3. Some countries (Brasil, Mexico..) do it as well on whole or part of the suppliers. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ADEME BEGES

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement. ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. In parallel, we are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be *assessed by ECOVADIS, incl. on carbon. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying. All Preferred and Major suppliers are assessed on their carbon maturity, figures (3 scopes) and strategies through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. All together, they represent over 55% of both spend and carbon impact on our scope 3. Some countries (Brasil, Mexico..) do it as well on whole or part of the suppliers. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon. All French suppliers with over 500 staff have to deliver a BEGES carbon footprint to ADEME.*

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement. On the other hand, we ensure that our energy transition (including that of our upstream value chain) is a Just Transition and we ask as a consequence our suppliers to adopt the UN International Labour Organisation principles. This is part of our purchasing process as well as the other sustainability requirements which are recalled at different stages, from qualification process to selection process and to contracting (sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria). We have a specific ethics and sustainable development clause in the contracts. We are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed by ECOVADIS. Suppliers rated below 45 should come back with a corrective action plan, which will be discussed with buyer during business reviews and may lead to contract termination if not satisfying.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Any ENGIE suppliers has to respect the UN International Labour Organization Principles
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement and we do believe that circularity is instrumental to that regards. ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. and Circularity is part of common used criteria. We are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed on their carbon maturity through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. Circularity is again emphasized as an instrumental lever. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero. All above messages each out our key suppliers who in return come to us with innovative approaches to implement circularity in what we are buying from them.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Requirement on circularity innovation is pushing our suppliers to come up with new proposals to implement circularity

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the United Nation’s International Labour Organization principles

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

All the suppliers of biomass are certified by a third party. The certification standards include the respect of International Labor Organization principles and human rights.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :100% of biomass certified

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

By signing the Ethic and ESG clause or the General terms and conditions, the suppliers engaged to respect the ENGIE's water policy.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement and we do believe that circularity is instrumental to that regards. ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. and Circularity is part of common used criteria. We are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed on their carbon maturity through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets *tending to net zero. All above messages each out our key suppliers who in return come to us with innovative approaches to contribute to ENGIE decarbonization (on all scopes)*

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Requirement on circularity innovation is pushing our suppliers to come up with new proposals to implement circularity

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Decarbonization is one the key pillars of our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We engage all our suppliers on this topic, prioritizing however those with biggest carbon footprint on our procurement and we do believe that circularity is instrumental to that regards. ENGIE suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process: sustainability requirements are recalled at different stages from qualification process to selection process and to contracting. As well, sustainability represents an average 15% of the awarding criteria. We are asking all our Preferred and Major suppliers (55% of the spend) to be assessed on their carbon maturity through a Carbon Maturity Assessment campaign. We have invited all Preferred and Major Suppliers to sign a LOI by their CEO and our CPO whereby they mention they will account carbon, list and implement decarbonization levers and set decarbonization targets tending to net zero. All above messages each out our key suppliers who in return come to us with innovative approaches to contribute to ENGIE decarbonization (on all scopes). We have engaged our Top 150 most carbone-aware suppliers and asked to come up with innovations to decarbonize the products" components (incl. hazardous ones). We have launched POC projects to test those innovations

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Requirement on circularity innovation is pushing our suppliers to come up with new proposals to implement circularity

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Organize capacity building events

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

30

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In some countries, we buy biomass to smallholders. For example in Brazil, the process of generating energy at UCLA results in a by-product: the biomass ashes, residues from the burning that remain in the boilers at the end of the process. Today 100% of the ashes generated are donated to farmers in the region, contributing to: • The reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially by reducing the use of conventional agricultural inputs, such as limestone • Supply essential micronutrients to plants, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, copper, iron, zinc, manganese and boron; • Assist in correcting soil acidity – biomass ash has a neutralizing power equivalent to 10% of agricultural limestone; • Recycle nutrients removed from the soil by plants; and • Contribute to the production of annual crops, especially those grown in organic gardens where the application of industrialized mineral fertilizers is not allowed. • increased income for farmers who benefit from the donation of ashes to increase their productivity
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

B2C products and services allow the Group to reach a massive audience. With a purpose to accelerate the transition towards a net zero economy, ENGIE is dedicated to informing and promoting sustainable services and products. With more than 22 million contracts in the world, the B2C segment of ENGIE represent a very large share of ENGIE's customers by number. The engagement is made through many actions from ENGIE side as described in the following examples. For individuals in France, the Group has rolled out "Mon Programme pour Agir", a series of actions to promote energy transition and to encourage individuals' engagement. This program was originally launched in 2020 and is still evolving: - New contents: MOOC on energy transition related topics (carbon neutrality, new mobilities …) - Individual or collective "consumption challenges" For individuals in Italy, the Domuscheck energy coarch was launched in 2016 in order to help customers adopt a more sustainable lifestyle and reduce their environmental impact; approx 80,000 customers signed up; a commitment program was also launched on environmental impacts which consists of adopting greener behaviours to support ENGIE's social projects with Green Challenges, Community Activation and Energy coach which monitors home equipment (boiler, EV,...) to reduce its consumption and emissions Several engagement campaigns are also to be noted in 2021 in the different countries where the Group provides B2C services: - Zero carbon Newsletter contains information, tips and solutions to reduce consumption, manage your bill and support the energy transition (approx 1 /month) - Marketing campaign in Belgium to promote green energy. - Save the planet communication campaign in Romania: For each kWh of green energy within the Green Elec product, ENGIE provides a certain number of kWh of renewable energy to a child who has no source of electricity. - The Power of Small: Test launch of the landing page to reinforce the link between energy savings in euros and the energy transition - Smart App for Digital Meter (Energy Management) - Energy coach in Romania: An online tool to evaluate the individual carbon footprint, which aims to raise awareness, involve and act on ENGIE's main challenge: emissions - In each digital bill in Italy, the customer can see the CO2 reduction compared to ENGIE Italia customers throughout the year.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One of the major measurement success is the strong increase of customers supplied by green energy; in France the threshold of 4M contracts with green electricity has been reached both in 2021 and 2022. Concerning "Mon Programme pour Agir": • Dedicated to the French B2C market, "Mon Programme pour Agir" gathers 700K customers. • 25 GWh / 900 tons CO2e saved since the first edition of the individual electricity consumption challenge (data from 2020 to 2022). These figures were reached with 105K customers who reduced their consumption.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :we engage with shareholders / investors to answer any questions they may have on ENGIE strategy / execution/ ambitions / commitments ...

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

ENGIE considers dialogue with its investors as a priority in order to share its commitments and progress, communicate all the initiatives undertaken, understand the priorities of its stakeholders, gain maturity on various subjects, receive feedback and exchange best practices that are in place elsewhere. Forests and biodiversity topics are adressed in the General Shareholders' Meeting presentation (cf link below) and potentially through the open Q&As (both online and onsite) https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-05/EN_AG%20Engie%202024%20v30_04_vFINAL_bd.pdf.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

there is no direct way of assessing the results of this commitment other than investor perception (we regularly carry out perception studies, the results of which are very positive) and the Group's rating, which is generally above sector average.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :we engage with many various shareholders / investors to answer any questions they may have on ENGIE strategy / execution/ ambitions / commitments ...

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

ENGIE considers dialogue with its investors as a priority in order to share its commitments and progress, communicate all the initiatives undertaken, understand the priorities of its stakeholders, gain maturity on various subjects, receive feedback and exchange best practices that are in place elsewhere. Water topics are adressed in the General Shareholders' Meeting presentation (cf link below) and potentially through the open Q&As (both online and onsite) https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-05/EN_AG%20Engie%202024%20v30_04_vFINAL_bd.pdf

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

there is no direct way of assessing the results of this commitment other than investor perception (we regularly carry out perception studies, the results of which are very positive) and the Group's rating, which is generally above sector average

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :we engage with many various shareholders / investors to answer any questions they may have on ENGIE strategy / execution/ ambitions / commitments ...

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

ENGIE considers dialogue with its investors as a priority in order to share its commitments and progress, communicate all the initiatives undertaken, understand the priorities of its stakeholders, gain maturity on various subjects, receive feedback and exchange best practices that are in place elsewhere. Forests topics are adressed in the General Shareholders' Meeting presentation (cf link below) and potentially through the open Q&As (both online and onsite) https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2024-05/EN_AG%20Engie%202024%20v30_04_vFINAL_bd.pdf

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

there is no direct way of assessing the results of this commitment other than investor perception (we regularly carry out perception studies, the results of which are very positive) and the Group's rating, which is generally above sector average
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

	Environmental issues the initiative relates to
Row 1	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The legal entities included in the reporting scope are those whose operations are relevant in terms of environmental impact and that are consolidated fully or proportionately under the rules of financial consolidation (IFRS). The entities included in the reporting report on the performance and impacts of the industrial facilities over which they have technical operational control, including facilities operated on behalf of third parties. Nevertheless, ENGIE is rolling out its comprehensive survey of the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Energy Solutions and the GBU Networks to acquire environmental-based information from a wider scope. For the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Renewables, the GBU FlexGen and Nuclear, ENGIE includes primary energy data on the Group's operational performance. The data of entities consolidated by the equity method is only presented in the Scope 3 reporting of the Group's GHG emissions report. Thus, in accordance with the rules of financial consolidation, 100% of the impact data collected is consolidated when the entities are fully consolidated. For joint venture entities, the environmental impact data are consolidated in proportion to the Group's consolidation rate if it has 100% technical operational control or that, as a minimum, this is shared with other shareholders. The reliability of the scope of environmental reporting is a priority for ENGIE, which is evolving in an international context of business disposals and acquisitions. Before every reporting campaign, the financial scope for consolidation is compared against the information fed back by each regional environmental managers to check which industrial entities contributing to EARTH report to which financial entities. Moreover, reconciliations site by site are carried out using the Perform tool, ENGIE's database which is dedicated to the operating performance of energy production facilities, to carry out an additional verification of the comprehensive nature of the scope. Reporting is also requested from correspondents to verify and report the number of sites belonging to each contributing entity. Significant environmental impacts resulting from subcontractors during services performed at one of the Group's facilities must be included in the Group's impacts except when a specific contractual clause provides that a subcontractor is liable for impacts generated at the site while providing the service.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The legal entities included in the reporting scope are those whose operations are relevant in terms of environmental impact and that are consolidated fully or proportionately under the rules of financial consolidation (IFRS). The entities included in the reporting report on the performance and impacts of the industrial facilities over which they have technical operational control, including facilities operated on behalf of third parties. Nevertheless, ENGIE is rolling out its comprehensive survey of the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Energy Solutions and the GBU Networks to acquire environmental-based information from a wider scope. For the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Renewables, the GBU FlexGen and Nuclear, ENGIE includes primary energy data on the Group's operational performance. The data of entities consolidated by the equity method is only presented in the Scope 3 reporting of the Group's GHG emissions report. Thus, in accordance with the rules of financial consolidation, 100% of the impact data collected is consolidated when the entities are fully consolidated. For joint venture entities, the environmental impact data are consolidated in proportion to the Group's consolidation rate if it has 100% technical operational control or that, as a minimum, this is shared with other shareholders. The reliability of the scope of environmental reporting is a priority for ENGIE, which is evolving in an international context of business disposals and acquisitions. Before every reporting campaign, the financial scope for consolidation is compared against the information fed back by each regional environmental managers to check which industrial entities contributing to EARTH report to which financial entities. Moreover, reconciliations site by site are carried out using the Perform tool, ENGIE's database which is dedicated to the operating performance of energy production facilities, to carry out an additional verification of the comprehensive nature of the scope. Reporting is also requested from correspondents to verify and report the number of sites belonging to each contributing entity. Significant environmental impacts resulting from subcontractors during services performed at one of the Group's facilities must be included in the Group's impacts except when a specific contractual clause provides that a subcontractor is liable for impacts generated at the site while providing the service.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The legal entities included in the reporting scope are those whose operations are relevant in terms of environmental impact and that are consolidated fully or proportionately under the rules of financial consolidation (IFRS). The entities included in the reporting report on the performance and impacts of the industrial facilities over which they have technical operational control, including facilities operated on behalf of third parties. Nevertheless, ENGIE is rolling out its comprehensive survey of the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Energy Solutions and the GBU Networks to acquire environmental-based information from a wider scope. For the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Renewables, the GBU FlexGen and Nuclear, ENGIE includes primary energy data on the Group's operational performance. The data of entities consolidated by the equity method is only presented in the Scope 3 reporting of the Group's GHG emissions report. Thus, in accordance with the rules of financial consolidation, 100% of the impact data collected is consolidated when the entities are fully consolidated. For *joint venture entities, the environmental impact data are consolidated in proportion to the Group's consolidation rate if it has 100% technical operational control or that, as a minimum, this is shared with other shareholders. The reliability of the scope of environmental reporting is a priority for ENGIE, which is evolving in an international context of business disposals and acquisitions. Before every reporting campaign, the financial scope for consolidation is compared against the information fed back by each regional environmental managers to check which industrial entities contributing to EARTH report to which financial entities. Moreover, reconciliations site by site are carried out using the Perform tool, ENGIE's database which is dedicated to the operating performance of energy production facilities, to carry out an additional verification of the comprehensive nature of the scope. Reporting is also requested from correspondents to verify and report the number of sites belonging to each contributing entity. Significant environmental impacts resulting from subcontractors during services performed at one of the Group's facilities must be included in the Group's impacts except when a specific contractual clause provides that a subcontractor is liable for impacts generated at the site while providing the service.*

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**no reporting implemented for the moment

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

plastics reporting is not relevant for the Group

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The legal entities included in the reporting scope are those whose operations are relevant in terms of environmental impact and that are consolidated fully or proportionately under the rules of financial consolidation (IFRS). The entities included in the reporting report on the performance and impacts of the industrial facilities over which they have technical operational control, including facilities operated on behalf of third parties. Nevertheless, ENGIE is rolling out its comprehensive survey of the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Energy Solutions and the GBU Networks to acquire environmental-based information from a wider scope. For the entities consolidated by the equity method of the GBU Renewables, the GBU FlexGen and Nuclear, ENGIE includes primary energy data on the Group's operational performance. The data of entities consolidated by the equity method is only presented in the Scope 3 reporting of the Group's GHG emissions report. Thus, in accordance with the rules of financial consolidation, 100% of the impact data collected is consolidated when the entities are fully consolidated. For

joint venture entities, the environmental impact data are consolidated in proportion to the Group's consolidation rate if it has 100% technical operational control or that, as a minimum, this is shared with other shareholders. The reliability of the scope of environmental reporting is a priority for ENGIE, which is evolving in an international context of business disposals and acquisitions. Before every reporting campaign, the financial scope for consolidation is compared against the information fed back by each regional environmental managers to check which industrial entities contributing to EARTH report to which financial entities. Moreover, reconciliations site by site are carried out using the Perform tool, ENGIE's database which is dedicated to the operating performance of energy production facilities, to carry out an additional verification of the comprehensive nature of the scope. Reporting is also requested from correspondents to verify and report the number of sites belonging to each contributing entity. Significant environmental impacts resulting from subcontractors during services performed at one of the Group's facilities must be included in the Group's impacts except when a specific contractual clause provides that a subcontractor is liable for impacts generated at the site while providing the service.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2023, two methodological changes were made to Scope 2. The first was the taking into account of losses on electricity transmission networks. The second was the addition of market-based Scope 2 in the reporting (in addition to the information related to location-based electricity networks). For market-based, a green emission factor is applied to electricity consumption for which the Group has certificates or guarantees of renewable origin. The country-specific electricity network emission factors for the calculation of "location-based" emissions and "green" emission factors are taken from the ENERDATA database and data from the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E). Residual emission factors were calculated by our marketer, GEMS (Global Energy Management & Sales), based on AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) data. The data used are the composition of the residual mix and its percentage in relation to the network mix, as

well as Group internal data on the annual volumes of electricity consumed by country. For other countries, residual values which are often unavailable are taken from network factors. These elements have been added in the 2023 reporting but the total GHG emissions (Scopes 1 2 3) are still presented under location-based.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

No recaclulation of the basedyear was performed as electricity networks are a new activity at ENGIE. The Group did not operate any electricity infrastructures in 2017.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ ISO 14064-1

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

A large part of the electricity the Group consumes is contracted internally within ENGIE and mainly produced by the Group itself due to its important market share in many countries. The market-based approach is therefore not relevant for ENGIE. However we disclosed the same value as for location based approach as mentioned in the CDP technical note on accounting scope 2 emissions in page 11 "If a company either does not have any such contracts or its instruments do not meet the quality criteria, then it should use the residual mix. If the residual mix is not available, then the location based method may be used and companies can calculate their Scope 2 emissions with either regional/subnational grid averages or national grid averages".The shift to low carbon resources is done through our scope 1 emission targets. In addition to this our scope 2 emissions are much lower than scope 1 emissions as it is the case for all utilities.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80489233

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels were calculated based on the most recent emission factors published by the IPCC (IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories, Vol. 2 Energy – 2006). However, the emission factors for coal can vary greatly depending on the provenance. For this reason, each reporting entity consuming coal provides a locally calculated emissions factor. This also holds for alternative fuels for which it is not possible to use standard emission factors. • The biomass and biogas consumed by ENGIE in its facilities generates energy that is counted as ENGIE production and, in accordance with conventions in this area, ENGIE counts CH4 and N2O emissions associated with their combustion when these fuels are used to produce energy but does not count CO2 emissions. • The Global Warming Potential (GWP) compares the warming capacity of the various greenhouse gases to CO2. The GWP used to convert the Group’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to CO2 equivalent are the latest GWP published by the IPCC (sixth IPCC Assessment Report – 2022), considered on a 100- year scale. The legal entities included in the reporting scope are those whose operations are relevant in terms of environmental impact and that are consildated fully or proportionately under the rules of financial consolidation (IFRS). Legal entities whose sole business is energy trading, financial activity or engineering are therefore excluded from the scope, as are legal entities consolidated using the equity method. The entities included in the reporting report on the performance and impacts of the industrial facilities over which they have technical operational control, including facilities operated on behalf of third parties.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

916698

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The country specific electricity network emission factor applied are whose from the ENERDATA base and from European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

916698

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The large part of the electricity the Group consumes is contracted internally within ENGIE and mainly produced by the Group itself due to its important market share in many countries. However we disclosed the same value as for location based approach as mentioned in the CDP technical note on accounting scope 2 emissions in page 11 "If a company either does not have any such contracts or its instruments do not meet the quality criteria, then it should use the residual mix. If the residual mix is not available, then the location based method may be used and companies can calculate their Scope 2 emissions with either regional/subnational grid averages or national grid averages".

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14868671

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Methodoly based on amounts spent.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2947153

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Methodoly based on amounts spent.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51485306

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the upstream chain of electricity purchased for resale were added in the base year in 2022.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant /

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant /

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant /

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant /

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant /

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79515748

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For “uses of sold products,” we are considering nonrenewable fuels.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30136474

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As required by the GHG protocol, this category covers entities in equity method consolidation in the financial group statements.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"0" means Category not relevant
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24496514

(7.6.3) Methodological details

no change

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29943790

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

no change

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36703290

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels were calculated based on the most recent emission factors published by the IPCC (IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories, Vol. 2 Energy – 2006). However, the emission factors for coal can vary greatly depending on the provenance. For this reason, each reporting entity consuming coal provides a locally calculated emissions factor. This also holds for alternative fuels for which it is not possible to use standard emission factors. • The biomass and biogas consumed by ENGIE in its facilities generates energy that is counted as ENGIE production and, in accordance with conventions in this area, ENGIE counts CH4 and N2O emissions associated with their combustion when these fuels are used to produce energy but does not count CO2 emissions. • The Global Warming Potential (GWP) compares the warming capacity of the various greenhouse gases to CO2. The GWP used to convert the Group's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to CO2 equivalent are the latest GWP published by the IPCC (sixth IPCC Assessment Report – 2022), considered on a 100- year scale. • ENGIE carries out residual gas recovery services for its steel producing customer ArcelorMittal. This service allows ArcelorMittal to meet the majority of its electricity needs and thus reduce its GHG emissions by avoiding a high level of energy use by the network. When analyzing the GHG emissions relating to these services, ENGIE has noted that 100% of the emissions relate to the steel manufacturing process. At the end of this process, regulations require that steel producers burn residual gases, generally through flaring. ENGIE only intervenes in this process to extract energy that would otherwise have been lost to flaring, by taking over for ArcelorMittal in the burning of the residual gases, but without generating additional GHG emissions. This is why ArcelorMittal's reporting methodology includes direct emissions from the external plants to which the residual gases are delivered for recovery. This state of affairs is confirmed by Law No.2019-1147 of November 8, 2019 on climate and energy and the related decrees which set the greenhouse gas emissions ceiling for fossil-fueled power plants. Decree No. 2019-1467 of December 26, 2019 states that "Emissions from waste gases used in electricity production facilities are not recognized." Consequently, ENGIE now excludes these GHG emissions from its Scope 1.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

654073

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

847043

(7.7.4) Methodological details

• In 2023, two methodological changes were made to Scope 2. The first was the taking into account of losses on electricity transmission networks. The second was the addition of market-based Scope 2 in the reporting (in addition to the information related to location-based electricity networks). For market-based, a green emission factor is applied to electricity consumption for which the Group has certificates or guarantees of renewable origin. The country-specific electricity network emission factors for the calculation of "location-based" emissions and "green" emission factors are taken from the ENERDATA database and data from the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E). Residual emission factors were calculated by our marketer, GEMS (Global Energy Management & Sales), based on AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) data. The data used are the composition of the residual mix and its percentage in relation to the network mix, as well as Group internal data on the annual volumes of electricity consumed by country. For other countries, residual values which are often unavailable are taken from network factors. These elements have been added in the 2023 reporting but the total GHG emissions (Scopes 1 2 3) are still presented under location-based.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

850154

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

• The nature of heating purchases accounted for under scope 2 changed since 2022. Heating from Energy Recovery Units (ERU) or non-ERU is no longer included in the calculation of Scope 2 emissions. ENGIE is therefore in line with French practices in this area, as set out in the methodology of the Syndicat National du Chauffage Urbain (the French national district heating syndicate – SNCU) in response to the annual survey on Heating and Cooling Networks. This survey serves as national statistics for the Ministry of Energy Transition and the basis of calculation for CO2 content and the EnRR rate of each network published in the energy performance diagnosis decree. Heating purchases taken into account only relate to heating produced excluding ERU. Based on MWh purchased, an average loss rate of 16.5% supplied by the SNCU is used to recognize MWh of heat lost during transmission and calculate scope 2. In 2022, heating purchased generated excluding ERU represented 8.11% of all heating acquired. In the absence of historical data to distinguish between ERU heating and non-ERU heating, the same percentage has been applied retrospectively since 2015 for the sake of consistency. • Two methodological changes have occurred since 2022 on Scope 2, with retroactive effect from 2015. These include the exclusion of recovered heat from ERU and the transition of pumped storage stations from the status of electricity production facilities to that of batteries.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552962

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5936639

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are becoming relevant as the Group is reducing its scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. The Group has through its purchase policy already actions to engage with its preferred and major suppliers, respectively managed at Group level and at Business unit level. The group has defined in 2019 targets for its supply chain which have been validated by the board: all preferred suppliers will be SBT certified by 2030.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3051298

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are not relevant at Group level due to their amount compared to the group carbon foot print.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

41451946

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Electricity grid emissions factors both direct and indirect used to calculate Upstream emissions of scope 2 purchased and consumerd electricity and Generation of purchased energy (electricity + heat) that is sold to end users.

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The CO2 emissions related to the fuel supply chain have been calculated by multiplying the fossil fuel volume which had been consumerd by the average CO2 content of each fossil fuel of the supply chain. These CO2 contents were obtained from the LCA Ecoinvent database.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Engie's emission from upstream distribution and transport are already taken into account in the category "fuel energy related activities". As an energy producer and energy service provider, the main emissions of this category are linked to upstream transportation of energy and therefore accounted in the "fuel energy related activities".

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from waste generated in operations are already included in the purchased goods and products category. Emissions from Wasted generated in operations are mainly linked to end of life of purchased products whose calculations are based on a LCA analysis and therefore include the GHG emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43177

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from business travel are calculated at Group level relying on data collection from entities level.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

56591

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee commuting are calculated thanks to data collection from entities level based on employee information.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Engie produces and transports energy. All ENGIE's emissions for downstream energy distribution and transport in France are already taken into account into scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. In addition, this is taken through the LCA of the upstream of gas in category 3.3 in other parts of the world.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As an energy and energy services provider, this category is not relevant. ENGIE's sold products are fuels that are burnt by the customers. All emissions are therefore in the Used of Sold Products category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

52536380

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions come from fossil fuel states to end users (market sales are excluded). As this category reporesents the most important one in the scope 3, the Group included this category in the scope of its commitments which have been certified SBT.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Main products (energy and energy services) are consumed. They do not need tretaments. This category is therefore not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have downstream leaded assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30259065

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions power plants consolidated under the equity method are excluded from the scope 1 perimeter of the Group's environmental reporting. They are however relevant and concerned with the Group's strategy and transformation plan. The GHG emissions of this category are covered by the new CO2 targets for energy production which have been certified SBT in 2020.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

no relevant item identified.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

no relevant item identified.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

5465933

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

2820304

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

42168536

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

26762

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

66222

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

61288580

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

32706929

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2022, scope 3 emissions was estimated at 144543263 metric tons CO2. 42% comes from emissions from Use of sold products, 29% from Fuel and energy-related activities and 23% from emisisons from Invetments. For Scope 3, the category “indirect GHG emissions associated with energy” includes GHG emissions from the upstream fuel chain, the upstream chain of electricity and heat consumed and, since 2022, those from the upstream electricity chain purchased for resale. To calculate the latter emissions, emissions of the TWh sold are determined by first calculating the emissions from ENGIE’s production. The emission factors used for this include the complete LCA, including the construction of the installations, except for combustion installations for which the factors are applied to their actual fuel consumption. This method is more precise than the calculation based on the LCA for this type of installation. These production emissions are then deducted from ENGIE’s total sales in the countries concerned, calculated on the basis of European average factors including the complete LCA.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

5486727

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

2206878

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

17796478

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

13636

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

91396

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

65561304

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

31465816

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2021, scope 3 emissions was estimated at 122622236 metric tons CO2. 53% comes from emissions from Use of sold products, 15% from Fuel and energy-related activities and 26% from emisisons from Invetments.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

full Auditors verification statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Statement contains: - 3rd party's report on consolidated non-financial statement - the Statutory auditors' reasonable assurance on selected social, environmental and governance information. (as published in our URD from p153) - letters from our auditors (DTT & EY): Scope 1 emissions have been verified with reasonable assurance in 2023 as per the Professional guidance issued by the national auditing body (CNCC) and the ISAE 3000 standard

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

full Auditors verification statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Statement contains: - 3rd party's report on consolidated non-financial statement - the Statutory auditors' reasonable assurance on selected social, environmental and governance information. (as published in our URD from p153) - letters from our auditors (DTT & EY): Scope 2 emissions have been verified with reasonable assurance in 2023 as per the Professional guidance issued by the national auditing body (CNCC) and the ISAE 3000 standard

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

full Auditors verification statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Statement contains: - 3rd party's report on consolidated non-financial statement - the Statutory auditors' reasonable assurance on selected social, environmental and governance information. (as published in our URD from p153) - letters from our auditors (DTT & EY): Scope 2 emissions have been verified with reasonable assurance in 2023 as per the Professional guidance issued by the national auditing body (CNCC) and the ISAE 3000 standard

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

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

☑ Scope 3: Investments

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

full Auditors verification statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Enclosed the Statutory auditors' reasonable assurance on selected social, environmental and governance information. This report states the most important sources of GHG emissions related to activity (including scope 3 emission - Purchased goods and services, Fuel and energy-related activities, Investments, Use of sold products, capital goods - see footnote of the doc) have been verified with a limited assurance in accordance with French commercial code and ISAE3000 standard.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5643357

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

18.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Closing of power plants less use of combustion fuel and more renewable production

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	3764085	*The emissions from biogenic carbon is estimated at 3764085 metric tons CO2 in 2023.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

22766129

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1421950

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

54770

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

142359

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

regarding energy generation activity, ENGIE is not concerned by this category

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

22094028

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1408

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.04

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22243521

(7.15.3.5) Comment

there is no additional comment to provide

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

regarding energy generation activity, ENGIE is not concerned by this category

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

regarding energy generation activity, ENGIE is not concerned by this category

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

regarding energy generation activity, ENGIE is not concerned by this category
[Fixed row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

836431

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2044437

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205578

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13381

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1853428

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5496617

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

469452

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2955496

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1974049

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2157646

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2621078

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2813998

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140144

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12942

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1031

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86203

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

784

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1168

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

259698

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1880

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4041

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16326
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Energy generation activities*	*22300087*
Row 2	*Gas infrastruture activities*	*1990813*
Row 3	*Other*	*185945*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	*22243521*	*Emissions from energy production - decrease of 20.3% vs 2022*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24496514

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

654073

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

847043

(7.22.4) Please explain

All consolidated entities (global integration) are included in this perimeter and also emissions of Joint Operations at share.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope 1 & scope 2 Emissions of entities in equity are reported in scope 3.15 Investments as requested by the GHG Protocol
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

A direct contact with the customers' team in charge of the CSR reporting would be profitable to better assess data requirements and potential collaboration
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 65% but less than or equal to 70%

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

9488800

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

105380568

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

114869368

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1165640

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2331281

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3496922

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

942173

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1884347

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2826520

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11596614

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

109596196

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

121192810
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9488823

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Weather effect induced a lower consumption of biomass compared to 2022

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4409221

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In Mai 2 023, Pampa Sul, a coal-fired plant in Brazil, was removed from our perimeter. This explains a lower consumption of coal compared to 2022.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2952275

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No significant variation compared to 2022

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

97919333

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Load factor effect and weather effect induced a lower consumption of natural gas in 2023 compared to 2022.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

99739

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nuclear (waste)

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

114869391

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Lower consumption of fuel compared to 2022.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21870

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21870.00

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

700375

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

700375.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25708

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25708.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2100

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2100.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

139850

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

139850.00

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1415145

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

2645750

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4060895.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

140290

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

6033

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

146323.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2194

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2194.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

280335

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

21116

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

301451.00

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39692

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39692.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42502

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42502.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31710

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31710.00

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1796

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1796.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36524

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36524.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5913

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5913.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19840

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19840.00

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5974

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5974.00

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

205.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8745

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8745.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74997

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

56260

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

131257.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

425797

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

425797.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38031

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38031.00
[Fixed row]

(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Row 1

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:
☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

36914

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

0

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

29284

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

2707

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

53

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

148

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Transmission network oin Brazil

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:
☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

19388

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

0

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

33835

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

2623

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

44

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

48210

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Transmission network in Brazil
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000304487

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

25150587

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

82600000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The change of intensity is due to one hand to the GHG reduction activities (closing or conversion of fossil fuels power plants(and on the other hand to the increase of renewable energy production.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.135

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

22883039

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

169345133

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

36

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The change of intensity is due to one hand to the GHG reduction activities (closing or conversion of fossil fuels power plants(and on the other hand to the increase of renewable energy production. Data on this line is specific to energy generation activity.

[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1462647

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

149.25

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

406.29

Oil

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

814253

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

169.64

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

226.18

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19792684

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

90.75

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

228.55

Sustainable biomass

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55440

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

92.40

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

110.88

Nuclear

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

387

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.01

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.01

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2007

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.03

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.05

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

231

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.01

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.01

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1440

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.14

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.22

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22129089

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

57.42
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

0

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

there is no other metric that could be relevant to our business
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Methane (CH_4)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

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

80489232

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

916697

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

14868671

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

2947153

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51485306

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

79515747

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30136474

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

178953351.000

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

260359280.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26035928.000

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

24496514

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

847043

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

5936639

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

3051298

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41451946

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

0

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

2265

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

43177

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

56591

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

52536380

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30259065

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

133337361.000

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

158680918.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

43.39

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is covering 100% of the GHG footprint of the Group. The Ghg footprint is exhaustive, specifically on scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of fuel is included in scope 3.3.A. Scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of purchased goods is accounted in scope 3.1 with a LCA emission factor for purchased good & services.100% of the GHG footprint of the Group.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The target objective is to engage the Group on a Net Zero objective to contribute to global carbon neutrality within the respect of the Paris Agreement. We consider this target to be science-based as validated by Moody's Net Zero assessment to be compliant with IEA NZE. Indeed, IEA is asking power sector companies to achieve Net Zero by 2040 but ENGIE is half a power sector company, half an oil&gas company for which Net Zero target is 2050 at maximum. Furthermore, there is not yet any guidance for the oil&gas sector from SBTi.

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

The plan for achieving the target relies on the following decarbonization levers according the different scope of emissions: / Energy production: • Coal phase-out by 2025 in Europe and by 2027 worldwide • Reduction and greening of gas consumption • Renewable heat • Energy Efficiency. / Energy consumption: • Consumption of green electricity. / Energy sales: • Sale of green and low-carbon electricity • Reduction and greening of gas sales • Energy efficiency and sufficiency. / Methane emissions: • Modification of industrial security technologies • Reduction of venting and flaring. / Ways of working: • Energy sufficiency of buildings • Low-carbon service and company vehicles • Reduction of air travel • Development of soft mobility. / Procurement: • incentives to the top 250 preferred suppliers to be SBTi certified or aligned. // Progress made: Engie is on track to achieve the target as progress is linear to logarithmic (high decrease at the start) with 43,39% of target achieved in 7 years and 11 years remaining to achieve the rest.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/22/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Other (downstream)

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

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

78447043

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

14868671

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

2947153.0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25757416

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

0.0

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

0.0

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

0.0

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

0.0

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

0.0

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

0.0

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

79515747.0

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

0.0

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

0.0

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

0.0

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

30136474.0

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

82533763

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

235759224.000

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

314206267.000

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

97.5

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

50

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

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100

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

85

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

89

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

58

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

131966632.140

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

23696968

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

5936639

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

3051298

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12918744

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

0

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

43177

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

56591

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

52536380

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

29515656

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

60502979

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

164561464.000

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

188258432.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

69.11

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is the sum of all 2030 public objectives in absolute reduction. Along with ENGIE 2030 intensity targets, 2030 Group objectives cover 99% of ENGIE's Ghg footprint. The scope 1 is not exhaustive as ENGIE only has objective on energy generation and methane emissions (other emissions mainly due to on-site generators and mobile combustion are not included within the Group target as minor compared to other sources of emissions). The scope 3.3 is covering only Scope 3.3.A B C (50% of emissions), as emissions due to energy sold is covered by our intensity target. The Ghg footprint is exhaustive, specifically on scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of fuel is included in scope 3.3.A. Scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of purchased goods is accounted in scope 3.1 with a LCA emission factor for purchased good & services. This target is going beyond ENGIE's scope 3 (emissions due to the use of distributed gas, out of scope, reported in other downstream, as asked by SBTi) which explain why 2017 footprint is higher than normal.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target, is along with our intensity target, to cover 99% of ENGIE's Ghg footprint to make sure that the Group is following, in the near-term, a decarbonization pathway compliant with the Paris Agreement. We consider this target to be 1.5C science-based as validated by Moody's Net Zero Assessment to be compliant with IEA NZE.

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

The plan for achieving the target relies on the following decarbonization levers according the different scope of emissions: / Energy production: • Coal phase-out by 2025 in Europe and by 2027 worldwide • Reduction and greening of gas consumption • Renewable heat • Energy Efficiency. / Energy sales: • Reduction and greening of gas sales • Energy efficiency and sufficiency. / Methane emissions: • Modification of industrial security technologies • Reduction of venting and flaring. / Ways of working: • Energy sufficiency of buildings • Low-carbon service and company vehicles • Reduction of air travel • Development of soft mobility. / Procurement: • incentives to the top 250 preferred suppliers to be SBTi certified or aligned. // Progress made: Engie is on track to achieve the target as progress is linear to logarithmic (high decrease at the start) with 69,41% of target achieved in 7 years and 6 years remaining to achieve the rest.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CERTIFICATION-ENGIE-FRA-003-OFFICIAL.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH_4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Other (downstream)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

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

14868671

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

2947153

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25757416

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

82533763

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

126107003.000

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

126107003.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

50

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

100

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

24.3

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

16.7

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

32.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

85122227.025

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

5936639

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

3051298

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12918744

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

60502979

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

82409660.000

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

82409660.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

106.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

The target has been revised in 2023 with the new SBTi certification (Well Below 2C).

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is one of three SBTi WB2C certification objectives along with ENGIE's two other intensity targets. Overall, these 3 objectives are covering 79% of ENGIE's footprint. The scope 3.3 is covering only Scope 3.3.A B C (50% of emissions), as emissions due to energy sold is covered by our intensity target. The Ghg footprint is exhaustive, specifically on scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of fuel is included in scope 3.3.A. Scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of purchased goods is accounted in scope 3.1 with a LCA emission factor for purchased good & services. This target is going beyond ENGIE's scope 3 (emissions due to the use of distributed gas, out of scope, reported in other downstream, as asked by SBTi) which explain why 2017 footprint is higher than normal.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target, is along with our intensity target, to cover 79% of ENGIE's Ghg footprint to make sure that the Group is following, in the near-term, a decarbonization pathway compliant with the Paris Agreement that has been validated by SBTi.

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

The objective is already achieved.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:
☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2017

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

0.327

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

0.2275

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

0.5545000000

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

95

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

100

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

30

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

66

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1885300000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-63

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

0.132

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

0.142

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

0.2740000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

76.65

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Revised

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

The target has been revised in 2023 with the new SBTi certification (Well Below 2C).

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This intensity target covers all scope 1 and 2 emissions from the power sector according SBTi Sectorial Decrease Approach (SDA) of the Power sector

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of this target has been set to make sure that the Group is following, in the near-term, on its power sector related activities, a decarbonization pathway compliant with the Paris Agreement that has been validated by SBTi.

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

The plan for achieving the target relies on the following decarbonization levers according the different scope of emissions: / Energy production: • Coal phase-out by 2025 in Europe and by 2027 worldwide • Reduction and greening of gas consumption • Renewable heat • Energy Efficiency. • Growth of renewable production (80 GW objective in 2030) / Energy consumption: • Consumption of green electricity. // Progress made: Engie is on track to achieve the target as progress is logarithmic (high decrease at the start) with 76,65% of target achieved in 7 years and 6 years remaining to achieve the rest.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

☑ Category 15: Investments

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2017

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

0.327

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

0.375

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

0.378

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

0.7530000000

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

1.0800000000

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

95.0

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

50.0

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

100.0

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

31.0

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

51.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

56

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4752000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-63

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-6

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

0.132

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.29

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

0.344

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

0.6340000000

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

0.7660000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.92

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

The target has been revised in 2023 with the new SBTi certification (Well Below 2C).

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This intensity target covers all scope 1 and 3 emissions from the power sector according SBTi Sectorial Decrease Approach (SDA) of the Power sector

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of this target has been set to make sure that the Group is following, in the near-term, on its power sector related activities, a decarbonization pathway compliant with the Paris Agreement that has been validated by SBTi.

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

The plan for achieving the target relies on the following decarbonization levers according the different scope of emissions: / Energy production: • Coal phase-out by 2025 in Europe and by 2027 worldwide • Reduction and greening of gas consumption • Renewable heat • Energy Efficiency. • Growth of renewable production (80 GW objective in 2030) / Energy sales: • Sale of green and low-carbon electricity • Energy efficiency and sufficiency. // Progress made: Engie is on track to achieve the target as progress is linear (high decrease at the start) with 51,92% of target achieved in 7 years and 6 years remaining to achieve the rest.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Targets to reduce methane emissions

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

54720000

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

23

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

58

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

41

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.43

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes this target is part of the ENGIE's commitment to decarbonise its energy production mix (int1 and int 2).

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target concerns all the electricity production capacities of the Group in GW. Heat and cold capacities are excluded.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Accelerating the development of renewable energies is a strategic priority for the Group. This target is part of the ENGIE's commitment to reduce by 66% the rate of emissions per kWh of energy production between 2017 and 2030 (int 1). This intensity target has been validated by Moody’s Net Zero Assessment to be compliant with a 1.5C scenario based on IEA NZA. The Transition pathway Initiative has also evaluated our carbon intensity trajectory to be compliant with a 1.5C trajectory up to 2030.

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

The plan to achieve target is as follow: • Coal phase-out in 2025 in continental Europe and in 2027 worldwide and the cessation of coal sales in 2018. • Reduction of at least 30% in natural gas consumption for both energy generation (and fuel sales) by 2030 vs. 2017. And greenify combustion energy production through biomethane and REDIII compliant biomass. • Already devoting most of its growth investments to renewable energies, the Group plans to increase the share of its total

growth investments in renewables to more than 50% over the period 2024-2026, namely between 14 to 15 billion euros in renewables. // Progress made: Engie is on track to achieve the target as progress is linear to exponential with 48,57% of target achieved in 7 years and 6 years remaining to achieve the rest.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon products
☑ Other low-carbon products, please specify :Avoided emissions in metric ton of CO2

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

20700000

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

45000000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

25000000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

17.6954732510

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all low-carbon products that can value avoided emissions under WBCSD & Amundi avoided emissions framework. Generation of green energy & fuels (Heal, electricity, cold, green hydrogen & biomethane). Electricity infrastructures (BESS, Pumped Storage a transport). Green energy & fuel sales. Services such as (energy efficiency, public lighting, EV Charging stations, Green fuel charging stations)

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of this target is to value and create a monitoring metrics for all products and services that ENGIE sells to its clients and that embody its mission statement (“raison d’être”): to accelerate the transition towards a carbon-neutral economy, through reduced energy consumption and more environmentally-friendly solutions.

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

The plan for achieving the target relies on 3 main strategic priorities: - 1/ ENGIE will accelerate in Renewables to reach 50 GW capacity by 2025 and 80 GW by 2030. The Group plans to increase the share of its total growth investments in renewables to more than 50% over the period 2024-2026, namely between 14 to 15 billion euros in renewables. - 2/ ENGIE will refocus its energy solutions activities on developing decentralized energy networks and associated services. The Group's ambition is to increase its distributed infrastructure capacity by 8 GW by 2025 vs 2020 thanks to around 2 bn of growth Capex between 2024-2026. - 3/ ENGIE will accelerate the development of green gas. ENGIE is targeting, by 2030, 10 TWh of annual production in Europe as well as 30 TWh / year of biomethane sold. ENGIE is also building a strong position in hydrogen. 30 TWh of hydrogen in the energy management portfolio. // Progress: ENGIE is on track to reach its 2030 objective.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target
☑ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

2069736.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1448815

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

1453447

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.2540113799

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes Abs 2

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :OGMP

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all the Group methane emissions

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Like CO2, methane is one of the gases responsible for global warming, and the fossil fuel that emits the least greenhouse gas. However, over half of current methane emissions are directly linked to human activities. One of these is the gas industry. Industry players, particularly in Western Europe, including ENGIE, are adopting good practices to limit gas supply emissions to approximately 0.2% of volumes transported.

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

The commitments is monitored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which has created an International Methane Emissions Observatory called "An Eye on Methane". The observatory has ranked ENGIE's entities: GRDF, GRTGAZ, ELENGY, STORENGY France, UK and Germany at the highest level of commitment in 2021, namely gold standard. Our Group is taking concrete action to optimise gas exploitation and transport and limit the risks of methane leaks as far as possible. Much has been already done to reduce leaks since 2016: methane emissions from the main gas infrastructure in France have fallen by 15%. How has this been achieved? GRTgaz cut its methane emissions by 67% between 2016 and 2020 through its investment and equipment modernisation policy: replacing gas compressors with electric models, using "Gas Booster" mobile recompression systems for maintenance operations. Meanwhile, GRDF is continuing its ambitious project to renew pipes in the distribution network, and has set up a valve maintenance plan to limit leaks if incidents occur. Storengy has launched an emissions reduction and energy optimisation programme at its installations.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is Target is covering 100% of the GHG footprint of the Group. The Ghg footprint is exhaustive, specifically on scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of fuel is included in scope 3.3.A. Scope 3.4 upstream transportation & distribution of purchased goods is accounted in scope 3.1 with a LCA emission factor for purchased good & services.100% of the GHG footprint of the Group.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The target objective is to engage the Group on a Net Zero objective to contribute to global carbon neutrality within the respect of the Paris Agreements. We consider this target to be science-based as validated by Moody's Net Zero assessment to be compliant with IEA NZE. Indeed, IEA is asking power sector companies to achieve Net Zero by 2040 but ENGIE is half a power sector company, half an oil&gas company for which Net Zero target is 2050 at maximum. Furthermore, there is not yet any guidance for the oil&gas sector from SBTi.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

To not start to onboard on the carbon removal value chain in 2045 (year of Net Zero target), the Group has set up a near-term target to already neutralize residual emissions in countries or activities that will be in capacity to reach a 90% reduction by 2030. Indeed, the Group has committed to a Net Zero Carbon target on 4 countries including Brazil as well as its ways of working by 2030. To do so it will first reduce its GHG emissions and compensate its residual emissions through internal carbon removal initiatives and procurement of removal carbon credits on the voluntary market. This way the Group will start neutralize residual emissions to prepare its 2045 Net Zero target but will not compensate more than its 2045 expected residual emissions (namely 10% of 2017's GHG footprint).

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

TheIn order to review its targets, the Group has begun a transformation that has enabled it to shift from a reporting approach to a performance management approach, thus carrying out large-scale operational change. To this end, ENGIE has developed management tools for both long-term strategic projections and for investment decisions, as well as for infra-annual operational management. Since 2021, the Group has integrated nonfinancial items in its medium-term financial plan (MTP) to assign CO2 budgets. The GBUs develop their operational decarbonization strategy so as not to exceed the limits set (budget N1, 2025, 2030 and 2045). This yearly updated trajectory is validated by both ExCom and the Board. Further the Climate strategy is also updated and voted every 3 year at the AGM (Say on climate).

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*4*	*2950000*
Implementation commenced	*5*	*9530000*
Implemented	*3*	*16849259*
Not to be implemented	*1*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of energy production based on natural gas and increase of energy production from renewable energy

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6139719

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

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

☑ Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

4687000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023 ENGIE inested 4,587 Bn euros in renewables and plans to invest 14 to 15 Bn euros between 2024 and 2026

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify :Coal phase out

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1750353

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

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

☑ Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Coal phase-out does not need investments and has no payback.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
☑ Other, please specify **:**Reduction and greenification of gas sales

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8752200

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Gas reduction and greenification is a supply stake, it does not need investments and has no payback.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Emissions reduction projects are presented as part of the standard budget review and project approval process. This includes calculation of costs and return on investment. Our investment opportunities in emissions reduction activities go through financial optimization calculations taking into account specific risks and opportunities related to CO2 exposure management. Such investments are evaluated according to our standard investment process.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Group uses internal regional carbon price sensitives to assess its investments projects. A cross-business lines working group produces climate change storylines (regulatory developments, technology penetration, customer attitudes changes, variations on weather patterns, etc.), which are used as inputs to build the Corporate Scenarios. The Corporate Scenarios are a set of plausible future scenarios including qualitative storylines, macroeconomics (energy demand and prices, growth assumption etc...), and energy commodities and carbon prices assumptions. These scenarios are used for strategic analysis and decision-making including project valuation, investment decisions and medium term planning. The impacts of carbon pricing scenarios on the new investment projects proposals are reviewed in light of the specific context of the host country and of its regulatory framework, and inform decision-making.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Green bonds

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2024, the Group is the leading corporate issuer of green bonds in the world, with 6 billion of green bonds issued (21 billion since 2014). The Group has also integrated into its syndicated credit lines the margin adjustment mechanisms linked to compliance with performance indicators in terms of CO2 emissions (absolute emissions from energy generation and growth in the proportion of renewable capacities). ENGIE published its new Green Financing Framework on June 13, 2023. This new framework achieved a sustainability quality score of SQS2 (Very Good) from Moody's, which provided a Second Party Opinion (SPO) on its green characteristics. In this new framework, the technical eligibility criteria of eligible green projects are consistent, when this is relevant and possible, and to the extent possible, with the eligibility criteria of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the Delegated Acts on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation adopted in June 2021 (the "EU Taxonomy").

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Research and technological development activities lay the groundwork for the Group’s future by strengthening its ability to identify, evaluate and test new technologies in order to validate safe and efficient solutions that will be integrated into tomorrow's offerings. R&D also helps the continuous improvement of operational performance. A large portion of the group's R&D is focused on low carbon products and digital technologies. Research and development costs, excluding technical assistance costs, totalled 190 million in 2020.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Group allocates carbon budgets to each of its GBUs; defined in absolute CO_2e emissions, they impose a limit on emitting activities on the current year, 2025 and 2030. They are the key CO_2 control mechanism for all investment decisions. To ensure the successful achievement of these targets, realized emissions are reported every trimester and presented to the CEO-level Quarterly Business Reviews.
[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

ENGIE has been committed for several years to reducing its emissions and today, thanks to these efforts, the group's CH_4 emissions are 1.45 Mt CO_2 eq in 2023, which represents less than 1% of the Group's total balance of 158 Mt CO_2 eq. This voluntary commitment has been translated into commitments at the entity level. In 2020, the Group's gas infrastructure managers GRDF, GRTGAZ (including ELENGY) and STORENGY (Storengy France, Storengy UK, Storengy Deutschland) joined the Oil & Gas Methane partnership 2.0 initiative managed by the United Nations Environment Program, which aims to minimize fugitive methane emissions and to share an internationally recognized reporting framework in this area and focus on reduction approach. It should be noted that the reduction target has been increased again this year, from -25 to -40% between 2016 and 2025 for Storengy France. Also new this year is the commitment to reducing methane emissions from the distribution subsidiary, Distrigaz Sud Retele, in Romania through its adherence to the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0. Going forward, the Group’s strategy is to encourage and support all its entities in signing up to OGMP 2.0 by the end of 2024. The commitments are: GRDF (gas distribution in France): CH_4 intensity of 0.125% by 2025 GRTGaz (gas transport in France): -80% CH_4 emissions in 2025 vs 2016 Storengy (gas storage in France): -40% CH_4 emissions in France; -45% in the UK; -35% in Germany in 2025 vs 2016 Elengy (LNG terminals in France): 30% CH_4 emissions in 2025 vs 2015 Distrigaz sud *(distribution in Romania): CH4 intensity of 0.093% by 2028 For more information, please visit: http://ogmpartnership.com/ The commitments of these entities are monitored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which has created an International Methane Emissions Observatory called “An Eye on Methane”. The observatory has ranked GRDF, GRTGAZ, GRTgaz Deutschland, ELENGY, STORENGY France, UK and Germany, Distrigas at the highest level of commitment in 2023, namely gold standard. Full details are available in the report: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44129/eye_on_methane.pdf?sequence3 In addition to the commitments of its entities, in 2023 ENGIE decided to go further in its commitment to reduce methane emissions and made a Group commitment. ENGIE is committed to reducing methane emissions from its transmission, distribution, storage and regasification infrastructures (consolidated, excluding equity entities) worldwide by 30% in 2030 compared to 2017. Our companies are also mobilised to respond to the new European regulation on methane emissions, which will come into force in August. Here are some concrete actions that are being implemented this year, as part of these commitments to reduce methane emissions: STORENGY Detection & Reporting: -Measurement of methane emissions by Top-Down drone and regular LDAR campaign Reduction of fugitive emissions: -Implementation of Leak Hunter (ie LDAR) campaigns every 2 years. -Accelerate repairs of leaking equipment (valves, plugs/fittings, valves). Reduction of vented gases: - Planning/mutualization of maintenance actions. - Systematic lowering of pressure before venting. - Gas Booster (a innovative gas recompression system to reduce methane emissions from site maintenance activities.) This compression system allows the gas to be transported to another section of the pipeline rather than being released into the atmosphere. - Nitrogen piston effect as an alternative of venting pipelines after maintenance. - Mobile Flare to avoid venting before maintenance work. GRTGAZ - LDAR program to treat leaks. - Combined measures of pressure reduction, plus gas booster plus burnings to reduce emissions related to scheduled works. For several years, GRTGAZ has been saving more than 90% of the gas that would otherwise have been emitted without these measures. - Investment program to adapt assets. - Assessment of GRTgaz's actions according to the Methane Guiding Principles. The 2021 /2022 assessment has been published on the MGP website GRTgaz_Methane-Guiding-Principles-Reporting-2022.pdf (methaneguidingprinciples.org)*

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

90

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :All ENGIE renewable energy capacities

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Installation and operation of all ENGIE renewable energy capacities (onshore wind, solar and hydro).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ENGIE metholodoly, in line with current WBCSD methodology under construction

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

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Metric tons of avoided emissions

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Projection of the emission factor of the electric mix of the country

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

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

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

10822817

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Decarbonization impact of green power produced [tCO2e/year]Annual green power produced by the ENGIE asset [MWh/year](EF Baseline [tCO2e/MWh] - EF ENGIE's asset [tCO2e/MWh])For green power production, preferably use average installed technologies as abaseline:• If grid-connected assets, EFBaseline Emission factor of the country/localelectric grid mix• If "off-grid" assets, EFBaseline Emission factor of the most common"offgrid" alternative (usually that relies on the most common source of energyavailable e.g., onsite diesel or gas generators)*

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

6

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
☑ Other, please specify :Green energy sales

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Green electricity and green gas sales to end customers (B2B and B2C); double counting with green energy production is removed.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :ENGIE metholodoly, in line with current WBCSD methodology under construction

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

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Metric tons of avoided emissions

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Projection of the emission factor of the electric mix of the country

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

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

4981744

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*Decarbonization impact of green sales [kgCO2e/year]Σ Electricity, gas, heat, biomass sales (Annual green power/gas/heat/ biomass sold [kWh/year] * Energy conversion efficiency (%) * Relevant adjusted emissions factor [kgCO2e/kWh])*

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

10

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Energy decentralized energy infrastructure and service solutions to ENGIE customers

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

3 key services are calulated here: - District heating and cooling- Operation & maintenance with energy efficiency-Batteries and energy storage systems

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ENGIE metholodoly, in line with current WBCSD methodology under construction

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Metric tons of avoided emissions

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

District heating and cooling baseline: individual heating system fueled by Natural Gas for heating and individual chiller powered by the grid for the coolingOperation & maintenance with energy efficiency: projection of the emission factor of the electric mix of the countryBatteries & energy storage: a single-cycle natural gas turbine (in line with reference scenario proposed in Innovation Fund for Energy storage).

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

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

4422953

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*- District heating and cooling: For heat generation: the baseline is the equivalent separate heat production with a natural gas boiler (assuming 90% energy efficiency).Decarbonization impact of heat generation [tCO2e/year] Annual heat produced by the ENGIE asset [MWh/year] * (1 / Average efficiency of a gas boiler [90%] * EF of the country gas mix [tCO2/MWh] - (1 / Efficiency of the ENGIE asset [%] * EF Input fuel ENGIE asset [tCO2/MWh])Note that we assume a penetration share of green gas by countries based on IEA scenarios.For cold generation: The baseline is the equivalent cold produced with a stand-alone individual chiller powered by the national power grid assuming a better performance of District cooling network vs stand-alone system leading to a saving of 0.17 MWh elec/MWh cold produced.Decarbonization impact of cold produced [tCO2e/year] Annual cold produced by the ENGIE asset [MWh/year] * 0.17*EF of the country/local electric grid mix [tCO2/MWh]- Operation & maintenance with energy efficiency:Decarbonization impact of Energy Performance Services [tCO2e/year] Annual ENGIE's energy produced through contracts with commitments to results [MWh]*EF Collective Housing [tCO2/MWh]* Efficiency gains in energy savings for ENGIE EPS compared to the market average [%]- Batteries & energy storage:Decarbonization impact of Batteries and Energy System Storage [tCO2e/year] Annual power discharged by ENGIE's assets [MWh] / Power production conversion efficiency of a single-cycle natural gas turbine [%] * EF of the country gas mix [tCO2/MWh]-Annual power discharged by ENGIE's assets [MWh] / Round-trip efficiency of ENGIE's storage technology [%] * EF of the country/local electric grid mix [tCO2/MWh]*

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

7
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Avoided deforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Nestled in the lush jungles of eastern Cambodia, the Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary (KSWS) is a haven for biodiversity and a vast storehouse of forest carbon. Spanning over 290,000 hectares, the protected area is home to a diverse array of wildlife, including 84 globally threatened species and the world's largest population of black-shanked douc and yellow-cheeked crested gibbon. The KSWS also holds a unique cultural significance for the Indigenous Bunong people, who have called this forest home for centuries and whose culture and livelihoods are deeply entwined with the forest. Despite the importance of this area, it faces a high threat of deforestation due to various factors, including forest conversion for agriculture and illegal logging. The Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary REDD Project (KSWS REDD), launched in 2010 as a collaboration between the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), has made impressive strides in reducing deforestation and promoting alternative livelihoods. The project has prevented the release of more than 20 million tons of CO2e emissions and saved 25,000 hectares of forest from destruction. It has also created jobs, supported education and training initiatives, and established an ecotourism venture that supports local communities. The project has also distributed nearly 1 million through its Cash for Communities (C4C) program, a mechanism that shares the revenue of carbon credits sales. These funds go directly to local communities, who decide how they should be spent to support sustainable development activities such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure like wells and bridges. In Cambodia, the Ministry of Environment is at the forefront of protecting the country's protected areas, with a focus on preserving the nation's forests. The WCS is a leading global conservation organization operating in 60 countries and brings its extensive knowledge and experience in conservation to the project.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2075

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2015

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:
☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:
☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply
☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply
☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Estimation of the leakage risks ex-ante, and monitoring of the leakage in the area surrounding the project during the project lifetime

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Verified Carbon Standard and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance Standard requires the projects to address the following issues / risks: • Land tenure and evidence of Right of Use • Free Prior and Informed consent from local communities • Ensure net positive community impacts and no negative impacts • Ensure net positive biodiversity impacts and no negative impacts • Measures to ensure permanence, including crediting into a buffer pool

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The agreed Vision for the site was developed with representatives from all the relevant government agencies, local government, village leaders and civil society and concluded to an overarching objective to develop: A well-managed forest landscape that supports increasing wildlife populations and improving livelihoods for the people who currently live there. The project lists nine management objectives which are listed below in relation to the three CCBA themes - climate, community and biodiversity. Climate objectives: • To contribute to protection and conservation and to maintain forest cover; • To maintain carbon stored in vegetation in order to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions into the atmosphere; Community objectives: • To conserve the culture and tradition of indigenous communities and local communities where they are living within the Protection Forest area; • To maintain the natural resources that these communities depend on for their livelihoods and to implement the program of poverty reduction of the Royal Government of Cambodia; • To contribute to sustainable socio-economic development through participation in the management of harvesting forest resources by the local communities, development of ecotourism and other similar activities which have very small impact to biological resources, forest and wildlife; • To prevent soil erosion, to protect soil fertility and to maintain the stability and quality of water sources; Biodiversity objectives: The SPF Subdecree contains the following two relevant objectives. • To protect, conserve and rehabilitate genetic resources of fauna and flora which are globally threatened; • To maintain and rehabilitate important ecosystems as habitat for all forms of biodiversity; Cross-cutting objectives: • To support other activities including technical and scientific research, education, training, community development, and environmental studies which are related to sustainable development and conservation at local, national and international levels.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This energy efficiency project in Nigeria will replace conventional cooking stoves with much more efficient stoves, the Toyola Coalpots. Households cooking with the new stoves reduce their fuel needs by about 30% per year corresponding to a value of 80 euros, the average annual income. Particularly needy households can buy the ovens on credit. The payments are made from the savings made for the purchase of fuel. In addition to the fuel savings, another positive factor in this project is the reduction of air pollution due to the significantly lower pollutant emissions. This goes hand in hand with improving the health of the Nigerians. The WHO estimates that more than 16,000 people still die prematurely from upper respiratory tract and cardiovascular diseases due to air pollution from cooking zones. Toyola Energy employs 170 people involved in the production of ovens and many more for sales. Less charcoal than fuel means less deforested forests! This in turn has positive effects on the protective functions of the forest, such as soil erosion, water conservation and securing the natural habitats of animals and plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Findings of the Revised Validation report are available on SustainCert Platform for the project GS7312.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Verification team has checked the sales records andfound that the access to basic services i.e. cooking stoves under project improved the living standard of households. Users were interviewed by the assessment team duringsite visit and they confirmed the same.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

FAGUS is a program developed with Alliance Forêt Bois (AFB), the largest French Forestry cooperative. Under the program, small forestry owners member of the cooperative will be able to financing using the Label Bas Carbone developed by the Ministère de la transition Ecologique et Solidaire in France. In partnership with Shared Wood Company, the Fagus project concerned here is the N 8352814, « Alliance Forêts Bois/GCF n70 - Meilhan (40) », an afforestation project of 3.42 ha of unexploited meadows with maritime pine. Habitat trees, isolated or thicket broadleaf trees, as well as wetlands and riparian forests when present on the plot, will be subject to biodiversity conservation and protection measures. The good management of this forest is ensured through the development of a sustainable management document and the adherence to a sustainable management certification (PEFC or FSC). This project is expecting to remove around 1kt over 30 years. During 5 years after the plantation (March 2023), credits are allocated to buyers as final beneficiaries.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

969

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:
☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :Label Bas Carbone

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project owner must own the land for at least 30 years. He is therefore the preferred owner. The land must not have been wooded for 10 years prior to notification. The project owner undertakes to provide his project with a sustainable management document. The minimum project area is 0.5 ha. The project has obtained a decision from the environmental authority to submit or exempt the project from an environmental impact study. The species selected comply with MFR decrees. As with all low-carbon label projects, planting work started prior to project notification does not qualify for emission reductions.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Les réductions d'émissions sont anticipées. Elles sont de 3 types: Réductions d'émissions forêt Réductions d'émissions produits Réductions d'émission substitution Les réductions d'émissions supportent plusieurs types de rabais: un rabais général de 10% pour les risques généraux difficilement maîtrisables un rabais de 20% si les calculs de VAN ne sont pas réalisés un rabais de 5 à 15% pour les risques d'incendies un rabais de 10% si la classe de fertilité n'est pas argumentée.

[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*806846*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*806846*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

France regions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

623563

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Company-affiliated smallholders
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In France the biomass is sourced locally.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Region juridictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4694

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

(8.5.7) Please explain

In Brazil, the biomass is sourced and consummed locally.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

State juridiction

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

54669

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

States juridictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

58885

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

States juridictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

28284

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

State juridiction

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

20519

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Multiple contracted producers
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

State juridiction

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3207

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

State juridiction

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1385

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Multiple contracted producers
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

State juridiction

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

932

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Multiple contracted producers
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10708

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

This biomass mainly goes to one powerplant in Belgium.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

The Group has commitment to no deforestation and no conversion but no target associated yet.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

there is no other active target for the moment
[Fixed row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

ENGIE makes sure it knows the origin of the woody biomass that the power plants use. That is part of the Group commitments. For example: - In Brazil, there is an order document and a contract, containing the description of the product and its origin. - In France, there is a digital flow shared with our suppliers that tracks all shipments and the origin of the wood (city). The average distance is less than 100km from our boilers. - In Slovakia, suppliers must provide a certificate of origin for the biomass delivered. Regarding our biomass trading activity, we have access to an annual report, in which we have for each factory, the origin, the quantity, the state of the biomass and the energy consumption for transport.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

98.72

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

1.28

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

22

(8.9.1.3) Comment

ENGIE is committed to the principles of legality of biomass sources and their sustainable character, including the principles of no deforestation and no conversion, while fully respecting local communities and their way of life. 100% of the woody biomass used by ENGIE plants is certified. Of this, 22% is FSC certified. The guarantee comes from our main supplier, Enviva.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :SBP certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

50

(8.9.1.3) Comment

ENGIE is committed to the principles of legality of biomass sources and their sustainable character, including the principles of no deforestation and no conversion, while fully respecting local communities and their way of life. 100% of the woody biomass used by ENGIE plants is certified. Of this, 50% is SBP certified. The guarantee comes from our main supplier, Enviva. ENGIE is one of the co-founders of the Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP).

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :PEFC

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

27

(8.9.1.3) Comment

ENGIE is committed to the principles of legality of biomass sources and their sustainable character, including the principles of no deforestation and no conversion, while fully respecting local communities and their way of life. 100% of the woody biomass used by ENGIE plants is certified. Of this, 27% is PEFC certified. The guarantee comes from our main supplier, Enviva.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Better biomass

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

(8.9.1.3) Comment

ENGIE is committed to the principles of legality of biomass sources and their sustainable character, including the principles of no deforestation and no conversion, while fully respecting local communities and their way of life. 100% of the woody biomass used by ENGIE plants is certified. Of this, 1% is Better biomass certified. The guarantee comes from our main supplier, Enviva.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

No additional comment to provide

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Sustainable Biomass Program Chain-of-Custody – Separation method

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

No additional comment to provide

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Better biomass

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

No additional comment to provide

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :FSC

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

No additional comment to provide

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Certification reference biomass ENVIVA.pdf
[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We do not monitor or estimate the deforestation or conversion footprint for the biomass sourced as it is not material for the Group. Deforestation and conversion footprint will be integrated more globally in our purchase policy in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted	Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :We are not reporting on that part of sourcing which is exclusively covered by the trading activities	*We do adopt third-party certification schemes for all the biomass sourced both for ENGIE activities and trading.*

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We do not estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or supply chain for now, but we are looking to develop a methodology to be able to make this estimation at least for the direct operations.
[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:
☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply
☑ Labor rights
☑ Land use rights
☑ Third parties' rights
☑ Environmental protection
☑ Human rights protected under international law
☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier self-declaration
☑ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

As ENGIE is sourcing only sustainable biomass all those aspects of the legislation are covered by the certification schemes.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply
☑ Risk of fires
☑ Risk of water stress
☑ Response to regulation
☑ Risk of biodiversity loss
☑ Risk of human rights issues
☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Stakeholder/investor request
☑ Current and future sourcing risk
☑ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
☑ Risk of issues related to land tenure rights
☑ Organization has operational presence in area

☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Worldwide, where we are using biomass, we favor the local production of wood residues and work with smallholders. As we respect and implement SBP standards or equivalent we promote the respect of human rights, labor rights, smallhloder inclusion, biodiversity preservation, and avoidance of land conflicts, deforestation. In the framework of our act4nature commitment, ENGIE is engaged to develop Nature-based Solutions, including solutions that promotes the preservation or restoration of forests.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Brazilian Waters Springs

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Communities aroudnd assets in operation

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ No, other reason, please specify :the initiative covers 250 municipalities in 10 Brazilian states with protection of 114 water springs

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2010

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

37040

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

☑ Adequate water availability, water quality or access to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national government

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

To promote a culture of water resource conservation, based on raising awareness and engaging the local community on the issue. This is the main objective of the Spring Protection and Conservation Program, which has been developed voluntarily by the Company since 2010 in different regions of the country. Through partnerships with government and third sector organizations, it promotes the conservation of water sources while also contributing to improving the quality of water consumed by the local population. Since the Program began, approximately 2,500 springs have been protected in the area of influence of 14 assets. In general, the activities involve identifying springs and assessing local environmental conditions (including contamination risks), building protective infrastructure, and restoring the forests of the surrounding area.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

With the joint efforts of the community, a series of activities were carried out that not only returned the springs to their natural properties, but also created a network for the multiplication of knowledge. Since the beginning of the work, more than 2,500 water springs were protected using seedlings of native species of the Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlantica, have been planted in the places. In addition to planting, the team's work included the definition of guidelines aimed at protecting and recovering riparian forests, collecting seeds, producing seedlings and monitoring their development. For the consolidation of the activities developed by the Program, intervention campaigns are also carried out in the places, an environmental education work with the local population

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data
[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging with communities

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

☑ Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We participate in external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of our forests-related policies and commitments as a member of the Sustainable Biomass program. ENGIE is a member of the UN Global Compact and discloses annually the Communication on Progress.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agroforestry

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

In the region covered by São Salvador Hydro powerplant, 3 model units of agroforestry systems - SAFs were implemented as an alternative to conventional cultivation systems, which present low productivity, as a result of soil degradation, loss of poverty in the countryside and rural exodus. The agroforestry system seeks to reproduce a structure and function of native forests, combined with the planting and sustainable management of plant species of economic interest, varying in time and space between cultivation of short cycle.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2019

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:
☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

1

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-12.75387

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-48.241049

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:
☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

9330

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Other, please specify :improvement to sustainability of production practice

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

This project provides some benefits, such as: Increased income for the owners: 1/ In Mrs. Sandra's property there was a 67% increase in family income - Before the implementation of the SAF, the average monthly family income in the property was R 1,800.00. Currently the average monthly income is R 3,900.00. - Mr. João's property hears a 25% increase in family income. Increase and diversification of food production: The implanted SAFs present a diversification in the production of food, vegetables, legumes and fruits, and this production is used both for commercial purposes and for self-consumption. Food and nutritional security: The practice of self-consumption of food from the SAF provides a healthy diet and also works as a form of non-monetary income. Improvement of the microclimate: The tree component of the SAFs collaborates to make the environment more stable, regulating the temperature and relative humidity of the air, reducing sudden climatic variations throughout the day. Gliessman (2009) points out that trees play an important role in microclimatic regulation and maintaining soil moisture, through partial shading. These factors bring benefits both to the plants and animals in the systems, as well as to the farmers themselves. Increase in organic matter content: The effect of SAFs on the increase in organic matter levels and soil fertility is mainly related to the production / cycling of litter and cycling of the root system of the tree component. Decomposition of litter and tree pruning residues improves the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

In Brazil, the project consists in installing demonstration units for Araucaria angustifolia planting techniques on farmers' properties in Paraná as a technology transfer strategy and establishing a collection of genetic material from Araucaria angustifolia. Project in partnership with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), a public research company linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of Brazil

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021.0

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

7.2

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

7.2

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-25.149722

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-50.0775

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

116625

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The 7.2 Hectares are divided into 11 rural properties. Monitoring the recovery of degraded areas and restoration capacity of native and protected species. The creation of the germplasm bank seeks to ensure that the genetic variability of the natural population of Araucaria angustifolia is fully represented in the planting. Thus, threats of genetic erosion within the species can be avoided or reversed if necessary.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter or invoices or calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% total volumes of water withdrawals are monitored both for fresh and non-fresh water for all the activities of the Group. A consolidation of the data at corporate level is done once a year during the environmental reporting campaign. Depending on the size of the sites, the measurement is done continuously thanks to meters, or the volume is calculated based on the theoretical flow, the hours of running and the energy produced. The measurement method and the frequency depend on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter or invoices or calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% water withdrawals are identified by sources. They are detailed into the reporting as followed: - Fresh water (surface water, groundwater, water from third party, rainwater) - Non fresh water (surface water, ground water, external wastewater). Depending on the size of the sites, the measurement is done continuously thanks to meters, or the volume is calculated based on the theoretical flow, the hours of running and the energy produced. The measurement method and the frequency depend on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

by sampling or continuous

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water quality withdrawals are monitored locally mainly for technical reasons, regarding the operational constraints for all sites, but the data are not consolidated at corporate level. Depending on the size of the site, the technology of production and the relevant parameters, the sites are testing the water quality daily, weekly or monthly. Temperature and conductivity are analysed at the catchment, other parameters are analysed in laboratory. The measurement method and the frequency depends on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe globally.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter or calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Meter or calculation 100% total volumes of water discharges are monitored both for fresh and non-fresh water for the activities of the Group. A consolidation of the data at corporate level is done once a year during the environmental reporting campaign. Depending on the size of the sites and their location (regulatory constraints), the measurement is done continuously thanks to meters, or the volume is calculated based on the theoretical flow, the hours of running and the energy produced. The measurement method and the frequency depend on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter or calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Meter or calculation 100% of water discharges are identified by destination. They are detailed into the reporting as followed: - Destinationfresh water: surface water, groundwater, delivery to a third part non drinking fresh water, delivery to third part drinking water. - Destination non fresh water: surface water, groundwater, off-site water treatment, delivery to a third part non drinking & non fresh water. Depending on the size of the sites and their location (regulatory constraints), the measurement is done continuously thanks to meters, or the volume is calculated based on the theoretical flow, the hours of running and the energy produced. The measurement method and the frequency depend on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter or calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water discharges volumes by treatment method are monitored locally but the data are not consolidated at corporate level. Most of the time industrial water is treated on site. For the water used for cooling or heating (main volumes of water discharged) there is no treatment needed before discharge. Depending on the size of the sites and their location (regulatory constraints), the measurement is done continuously thanks to meters, or the volume is calculated based on the theoretical flow, the hours of running and the energy produced. The measurement method and the frequency depend on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

By sampling or continuous

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water quality discharges are monitored locally regarding the operational permit obligations for all sites, but the data are not consolidated at corporate level. Depending on the size of the site, the technology of production and the regulatory constraints, the sites are testing the water discharged daily, weekly or monthly. The main pollutants are controlled continuously with fixed analysis devices, the others pollutants in laboratory with standard methods. The measurement method and the frequency depend on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sensors or by sampling

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water discharges quality are monitored locally. The measurement method and the frequency depend on the size of the plant. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets. For energy sector, we don't have nitrates or phosphates, neither priority substances in the water discharged. We only measure residuals of chlorine

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The temperature is measured with sensors

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water discharges temperature are monitored locally and continuously regarding the operational permit obligations for all sites, which is specially important during the summer period. The temperature is one of the main parameter followed in the water discharged. It is controlled continuously with fixed analysis device.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% total volume of water consumption are monitored. Water consumption is calculated in 2 ways: - A technical one which takes into account all the type of water (fresh and non-fresh). It is useful to assess the water balance of the site. - An environmental one, which takes into account only the impact on fresh water. Depending on the size of the site, the technology of production and the regulatory constraints, the water consumption is calculated based on the data available daily, weekly or monthly. The data used for the calculation are the volumes of water withdrawn and the volumes of water discharged. The frequency depends on the size of the plant. So it is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculation or meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water recycled or reused is monitored on sites. A consolidation of the data at corporate level is done once a year during the environmental reporting campaign. Depending on the size of the site, the technology of production and the regulatory constraints, the water consumption is calculated on site based on the data available daily, weekly or monthly. So the frequency is given as an average of what we observe in all the assets.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

An access to WASH for the ENGIE employees is provided on each site, it is included in the water policy. But we don't monitor this information at corporate level.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

100% of downstream environmental flows are monitored locally and continuously regarding the operational permit obligations for all sites, but the data are not consolidated at corporate level. Because it is regulated and modifications in the quality of the water downstream may affect other users (Agriculture, fishery, recreation, etc.)

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

100% of sediment loading are monitored locally for all sites, but the data are not consolidated at corporate level. It is important to monitor them because it can affect the efficiency of the hydropowerplant and the methane emissions from the dam..

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

No other water aspect
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6064807

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total withdrawals is lower in 2023 than 2022 mainly due to the reduction of using thermal powerplants in Latin America. For the five year forecast, the Group will develop renewable energies and will apply the mitigation hierarchy (Avoid, Reduce Offset) to reduce the water footprint of direct operations.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6002381

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total discharges is lower in 2023 than 2022 mainly due to the reduction of using thermal powerplants in Latin America. For the five year forecast, the Group will develop renewable energies and will apply the mitigation hierarchy (Avoid, Reduce Offset) to reduce the water footprint of direct operations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

62426

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total consumption is much lower in 2023 than 2022 due to the reduction of using thermal powerplant in Latin America and a decrease of activity due to a warm winter in France. For the five year forecast, the Group will develop renewable energies and will apply the mitigation hierarchy (Avoid, Reduce Offset) to reduce the water footprint of direct operations.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1287166

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

21.22

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The increase of the volume of water withdrawals in water stressed areas is mainly due to more production of one of our nuclear power in Belgium which is located in a high water-stressed area, in the river basin Meuse. In order to identify the sites facing a water risk we use the WRI Aqueduct tool, more specifically the baseline water stress index. Threshold: we consider at risk the sites for which level of water stress is "High", "Extremely high" or "Arid and low use". As the perimeter of the

Group is moving, we do the assessment each year for each site worldwide (around 800 sites assessed). We use the GPS coordinates of each site to assess the specific level of water stress. This action is done at corporate level and then shared with the facilities which the actual risk at local level and validate the status. For the facilities confirming the extreme or high level of water stress adn with a freshwater consumption high than 1000 Megaliters, they implement ad hoc action plans developed with local stakeholders. We take the baseline water stress as main indicator, crossed with the volume of freshwater consumption. We have chosen to use Aqueduct for the water stress assessment as the tool is well known and recognised by the international community. It presents a very good overview of water risks including water projections.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1721996

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevant because we use fresh surface water for cooling and industrial processes. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The volume of fresh surface water is about the same in 2023 than 2022 because of the stability of the activities *depending on theis type of water. In the future we will observe a decrease of volumes withdrawn due to the involvement of ENGIE in the energy transition and so less needs of water for thermal power plants, as the energy mix will be more focused on renewables energies.*

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4291734

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevant because we use brackish surface water for cooling and industrial processes. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The volume of brackish surface water is much lower in 2023 than 2022. We observed some decrease in Latin America due to the exit of 2 thermal of use of the thermal powerplants located near the sea, and some increase in France due to a warm winter. In the future we will observe a decrease of volumes withdrawn due to the involvement of ENGIE in the energy transition and so less needs of water for thermal power plants, as the energy mix will be more focused on renewables energies.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25688

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevant because we use groundwater renewable for industrial uses, but the volumes are very low regarding the other categories of withdrawals. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The volume of groundwater renewable is much higher in 2023 than 2022 due to an integration of the geothermal withdrawals. It remains a small amount of water used mainly in French islands, for the gas storage activities in France and Germany, and for geothermal production in France. In the future, this withdrawal should increase if we develop the geothermal activity.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant because there is no withdrawal of non-renewable groundwater within ENGIE activities.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant because there is no produced water entering in the sites.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25390

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Relevant because we use third party sources of water for cooling and industrial processes. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The volume of water from third party sources is about the same in 2023 and 2022 due to a certain stability in the needs of water from third parties. In the future we will observe a decrease of volumes withdrawn due to the involvement of ENGIE in the energy transition and so less needs of water for thermal power plants, as the energy mix will be more focused on renewables energies.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1684806

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevant because sites which are withdrawing fresh surface water are discharging water in fresh surface water, mostly for cooling process. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The volume of discharges in fresh surface water about the same in 2023 and 2022 because of because of the stability of the activities discharching this type of water. In the future we will observe a decrease of volumes *discharged due to the involvement of ENGIE in the energy transition and so less needs of water for thermal power plants, as the energy mix will be more focused on renewables energies.*

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4216790

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevant because sites which are withdrawing brackish surface water are discharging water in fresh surface water, mostly for cooling process. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The volume of discharges in brackish surface water is much lower in 2023 than 2022. We observed some decrease in Latin America due to the exit of 2 thermal of use of the thermal powerplants located near the sea, and some increase in France due to a warm winter. In the future we will observe a decrease of volumes discharged due to the involvement of ENGIE in the energy transition and so less needs of water for thermal power plants, as the energy mix will be more focused on renewables energies.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

23322

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevant because we discharge sometimes water in groundwater for industrial uses, but very low volumes. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The discharges in groundwater are much higher in 2023 than 2022 due to the integration of the volumes of water discharged by the geothermal activities. In the future, this type of discharge should be stable or a little bit higher depending on the development of the geothermal energy production. But it will stay very low volumes regarding the other types of discharges.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

77462

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Relevant because delivering water to third parties is an opportunity to develop water reused in a river basin. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The discharges are much lower between 2023 and 2022 on third party destinations due to a decrease of the activities of our industrial customers as this type of water is mainly steam for customers, and is different from the electricity demand for which the main discharges are surface water. In the future, we will observe a decrease of volumes discharged due to the involvement of ENGIE in the energy transition and so less needs of water for thermal power plants, as the energy mix will be more focused on renewables energies.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5837103

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant because on thermal power plant, in compliance with the regulation applied in the license to operate, for the cooling systems we have systematically chemical treatments between the withdrawal and the discharge, such as pH adjustment, heavy metals coagulation when necessary, or chlorination. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The discharge of water after tertiary treatment, which includes hte volume of cooling water discharged is lower in 2023 than in 2022 because of the reduction of thermal power plant activities in Latam.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant because we don’t have biological treatment in place.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant because we systematically have more than only a physical treatment before discharge.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant because we don't have any water volume going back through nature without any treatment

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

165278

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant because from some sites we directly send water to a third party without any treatment. This type of water discharged goes directly to third party treatment plant to be compliant with the regulation. The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher. The discharge to a third party without treatment is much higher in 2023 than in 2022 mainly due to a change in methodology for one of our biggest district heating company in France.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There is no other type of discharge
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

1576

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

The subtances included are: Sulfats, Chlorine, Nitrogen, Phosporus, Total hydrocarbures, Adsorbable Organic Hologen, Zinc, Copper,Mercury, Chrome, Arsenic, Nickel, Cadmium, Lead

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

The 99.88% of substances measured in the water discharged are by order of importance: sulfates, chlorine, nitrogen, phosphorus. The other 0.12% contains traces of total hydrocarbures, AOH, zinc, copper, mercury, chrome, arsenic, nickel, cadmium, lead. The processes of ENGIE's activities do not generate those substances. Those traces are present in the withdrawals.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

4

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Those sites are facing an extreme water stress according to the baseline water stress index of Aqueduct (WRI).

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

0

(9.3.4) Please explain

The assessement has been done through the Water footprint assessment and the Global Biodiversity Score methodology. Those are based on databases such as Ecovinvent or ENCORE, and use the spend extrapolated with proxies. We do not have yet the facilities identified.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Drogenbos

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

☑ Other, please specify :Scheldt (Escaut)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.802328

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.298787

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2832

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2819

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

13

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2294

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2293

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

144

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The volumes of withdrawals, discharges and water consumption are much lower in 2023 regarding 2022 mainly due to an decrease of energy production, as there was less demand from the market in 2023.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

UCH I

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☑ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.582779

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

68.178199

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4791

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4791

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4791

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All the water withdrawn is used and stored on site. It is a zero discharge site. The volume of water withdrawn and consumed is about the same between 2022 and 2023 due to a stability of the demand of energy in the territory.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

UCH II

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☑ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.582779

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

68.178199

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3062

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3063

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3063

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All the water withdrawn is used and stored on site. It is a zero discharge site. The volume of water withdrawn and consumed is about the same between 2022 and 2023 due to a stability of the demand of energy in the territory.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vilvoorde

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

☑ Other, please specify :Scheldt (Escaut)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.941389

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.424444

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

512

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

504

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

4

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

323

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

323

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

189

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The volumes of withdrawals, discharges and water consumption are much lower in 2023 regarding 2022 mainly due to a decrease of energy production, as there was less demand on energy from the market. The site also improved the water measurement and added a new lowmeter.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The quality parameters in the water withdrawal are not regulatory assessed or controlled. They are used only to adjust the water treatment process such as the demineralisation of water

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

water discharges are verified by destination but not by final treatment level

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Monitored locally and checked by the local authorities - No consolidation at corporate level The standards used are the limit values defined in the permit.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

82565000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

13613.79

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The water efficiency regarding water withdrawal will be equivalent next year. The major reduction should be observed from 2025, due to a decrease of thermal power plants activities.
[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.28

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Freshwater consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:
☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

The water intensity is lower between 2023 and 2022, mainly due to the reduction of using thermal powerplants in Latin America. The water intensity is used internally as the main goal for the reduction of the direct water footprint of the energy activities. We expect a ratio of 0.1 m3/MWh in 2030. It is also used to identify priority units for the deployment of action plans. As a reminder, we had defined a specific target on this ratio in 2015 in order to reduce the Group's impact on freshwater worldwide. The objective was -15% in 2020 regarding 2012, in order to reduce the direct water footprint on freshwater for the thermal power plants. The target has been achieved earlier than 2020, mainly because of the decisions taken in order to switch in the energy transition and leave gradually thermal power plants. The evolution of the portfolio is linked with the SBT goals, and the objective of net zero carbon emissions in 2045 (much less thermal power plants, more renewables sites). Coal and gas power plants using water for cooling have been closed or sold during 2020. In the future, we will observe a decrease of volumes withdrawals due to the involvement of ENGIE in the energy transition and so less needs of water for thermal power plants, as the energy mix will be more focused on renewables energies (mainly solar and wind) which need much less water to work. So the water intensity will decrease. The timeframe is entwined with the net zero carbon commitment, which will be achieved in 2045. In parallel, for sites that will stay in the portfolio, we encourage them to identify other sources of water than the fresh water (reuse of industrial water for example). The threshold considered is between 0 and 4% about the same, between 5 and 10% lower or higher, 10% much lower or much higher.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Energy generated worldwide

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

275

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Energy produced in 2023 GWh

(9.12.5) Comment

The ratio is the objective pursued by the Group, with a target of 100 m3/GWh in 2030.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

ENGIE doesn't produce products. It delivers electricity, gas, heat or cool which doesn't content any hazardous substances as defined by regulatory authority.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Important but not an immediate business priority	*As an energy supplier, impact on climate is the focus point for the coming years, and the Group has commitment on low carbon impact.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

First reporting on water pollution implemented in 2023. In the framework of the TNFD and SBTN we plan to define targets on pollution in 2025 at the latest.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The WASH is implemented worldwide but we do not monitor it.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Reduction per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.33

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.1

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.28

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

22

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The percentage of target achieved is linked to the carbon trajectory and the evolution of the Group's energy mix. We have closed and sold thermal power plants and developed solar and wind farms that require little or no water. Most of the water withdrawn is discharged directly into the environment after use (after a slight *treatment in site), as most of the water is used for cooling systems. Addressing water consumption is much more relevant and focuses on the real use of water: the industrial.*

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

The trajectory defined to achieve the target is strongly linked with the carbon trajectory. Indeed buy chosing to develop low carbon technologies such as wind or solar parks, battery storage, the needs of freshwater are decreasing strongly. In addition, for the sites remaining in the perimeter which use freshwater, local action plans are defined in consultation with the relevant stakeholders in the river basin in order to reduce their need of freshwater and optimize its usage.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is reviewed annually by the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

02/10/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/11/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

14.29

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/11/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3.57

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

10.47

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

36

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The percentage of target achieved is linked to the carbon trajectory and the evolution of the Group's energy mix. We have closed and sold thermal power plants and developed solar and wind farms that require little or no water. The water withdrawals are mainly due to the cooling of the power plants. Most of the volumes withdrawn are going back to the environment after use.

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

The trajectory defined to achieve the target is strongly linked with the carbon trajectory. Indeed buy chosing to develop low carbon technologies such as wind or solar parks, battery storage, the needs of freshwater are decreasing strongly. In addition, for the sites remaining in the perimeter which use freshwater, local action plans are defined in consultation with the relevant stakeholders in the river basin in order to reduce their need of freshwater and optimize its usage.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

no further detail to provide
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tool used for the assessment is IBAT Internal GIS to calculated the exact distance of the sites to the area important for biodiversity. In 2023, we consider a 15km buffer zone.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tool used for the assessment is IBAT Internal GIS to calculated the exact distance of the sites to the area important for biodiversity. In 2023, we consider a 15km buffer zone.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tool used for the assessment is IBAT Internal GIS to calculated the exact distance of the sites to the area important for biodiversity. In 2023, we consider a 15km buffer zone.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tool used for the assessment is IBAT Internal GIS to calculated the exact distance of the sites to the area important for biodiversity. In 2023, we consider a 15km buffer zone.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tool used for the assessment is IBAT Internal GIS to calculated the exact distance of the sites to the area important for biodiversity. In 2023, we consider a 15km buffer zone.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We also integrate to the assesssment the proximity to the IUCN management category. The tool used for the assessment is IBAT Internal GIS to calculated the exact distance of the sites to the area important for biodiversity. In 2023, we consider a 15km buffer zone.
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data
☑ Fuel consumption
☑ Methane emissions
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Page 151-155 / Section 3.11 in the URD 2023. The 2023 statutory auditors' assurance report on selected ESG information states that the renewable energy production over the last 3 years presented in page 111 of the Universal Registration Document 2023 have been verified with "reasonable assurance" in accordance with the profesional guidance issued by the national auditing body (Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes) and the ISAE 3000 standard.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ENGIE - 2023 UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☑ Water intensities of products and services

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

water discharges are verified by destination but not by final treatment level. The quality parameters in the water withdrawal are not regulatory assessed or controlled. They are used only to adjust the water treatment process such as the demineralisation of water. Same for the quality parameters in the discharge, they are onitored locally and checked by the local authorities - No consolidation at corporate level The standards used are the limit values defined in the permit.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Other data point in module 1, please specify :volume of biomass consumed

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The data is extracted from the environmental reporting and is verified by statutory auditors once a year.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ENGIE - 2023 URD VA.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	ENGIE has no additional comment to provide

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

EVP in charge of finance, ESG and Procurement

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute