



Opdenenergy GHG Emissions Report

2022





1 Introduction
3

2 General considerations, scope and limits
5

3 Results
7

4 Carbon Footprint Management
13

1. Introduction

Opdenenergy is a **100% renewable Pure Player Independent Power Producer (IPP)** focused on the production and management of solar photovoltaic and onshore wind energy assets in all phases: **development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance**

With **more than 17 years of experience** and an international presence, we have a broad portfolio of renewable technology projects in continuous expansion, with sustainability being a fundamental part of the strategic pillars of the company.

We have a block of more than **2.4 GWp** in operation, construction and pre-construction, plus an additional portfolio of projects in different stages of development of **11.4 GWp** that support our strong growth strategy.

The company is currently active in nine geographies and has corporate offices in **Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, Mexico, Chile and the United States.**

“Satisfy the energy needs of the market with competitive and reliable solutions, based on the use of renewable sources.”



opdenenergy



Promoting the low-carbon economy



Among the **strategic pillars** that define the Company, the promotion of **renewable energy and sustainability** stands out, for the **promotion of a low carbon economy**, taking urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects.

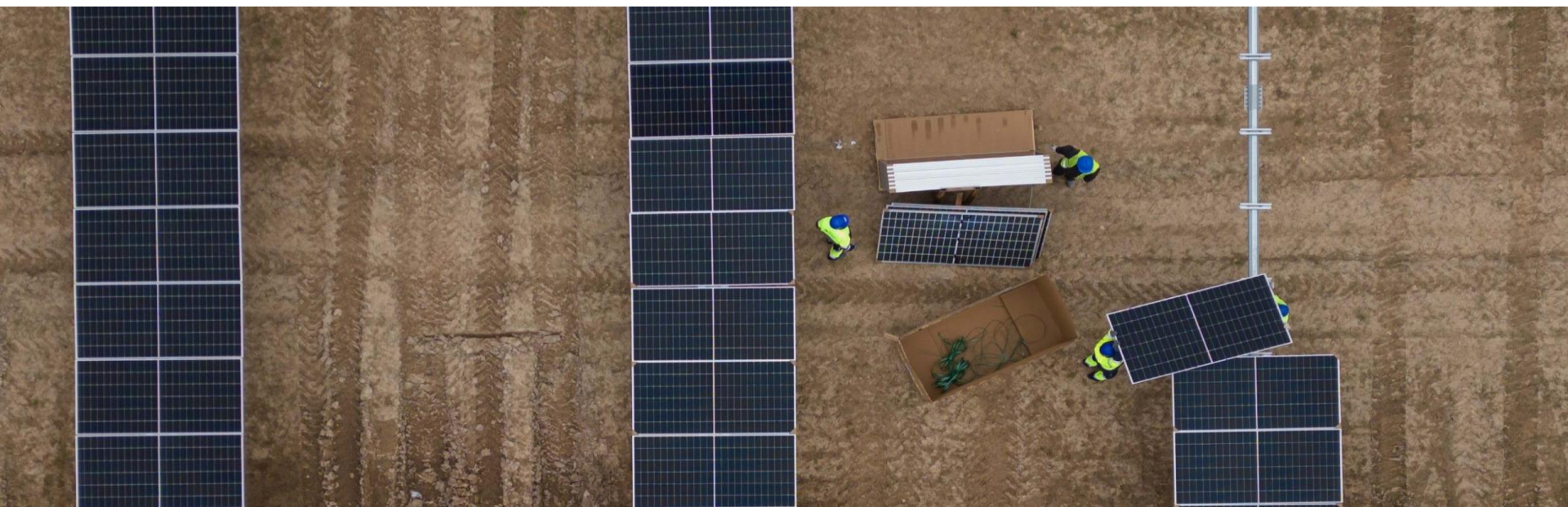
In this way, and with the purpose of improving its performance, **Opdenenergy includes among the objectives of its Sustainability Master Plan (2022-2025) the contribution to the decarbonization of the economy.** This includes the evaluation of the inventory of direct and indirect emissions and the calculation of their intensity in order to establish ambitious greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets for those emissions where the organization has more capacity to control through mitigation activities (Emission Reduction Plans), as well as the search for climate neutrality in the future with the compensation of those emissions that cannot be reduced (Emission Offset Plans).

2. General considerations, scope and limits

The GHG emissions report has been prepared internally by Opdenenergy's sustainability functions considering the principles and requirements described in Opdenenergy's GHG Emissions Management Protocol applicable to organizational calculation.

This report is based on the principles of relevance, pertinence, completeness, coherence, accuracy and transparency to ensure the representativeness and reliability of the emissions reported by Opdenenergy.in general, the following considerations have been taken into account:

- In general, the guidelines established in the following documents are followed: requirements and guidelines for accounting and reporting of the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1, as well as other standards.
- The scope of Opdenenergy's activities is established at a global level, applying a **consolidation by financial control approach**.
- GHG emissions are classified as direct or indirect according to scopes 1, 2 and 3.
- All Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases are considered.(CO₂, CH₄, NO₂, HFC, PFC, SF₆ y NF₃).



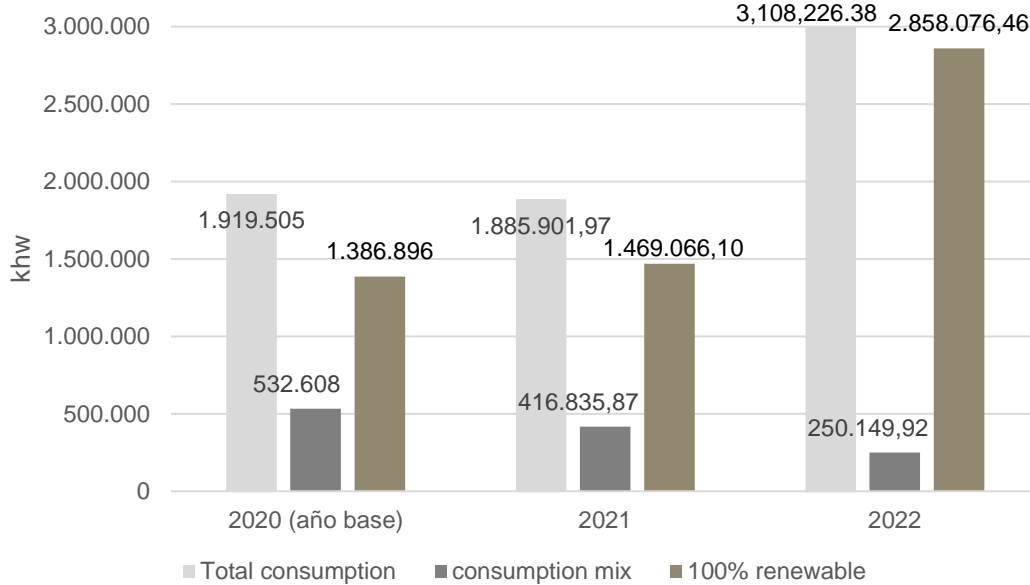
- The report is produced on an annual basis and is based on information collected for the period **from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**. In addition, information from previous years is included to analyse developments.
- The year 2020 was set as the **base year** for the inventory, although a change of base year will be made in subsequent years to align with the base year of the reduction targets, with the year 2022 as the new base year.
- As for the quantification approach, the sources have been selected, by expert judgement, always considering the Principles of the report mentioned above.
- In general, once the sources have been located, two steps have been followed for the quantification of emissions:
 - i) conversion of activity data into GHG emissions, and
 - ii) conversion of these GHG emissions into tonnes CO₂ equivalent.
- This report is intended for all stakeholders such as investors, shareholders, employees and all those who share Opdenenergy's concern for the fight against climate change. It will also be published on Opdenenergy's website in the ESG section, making it available to all parties.

Note: For more information, see Annex 1

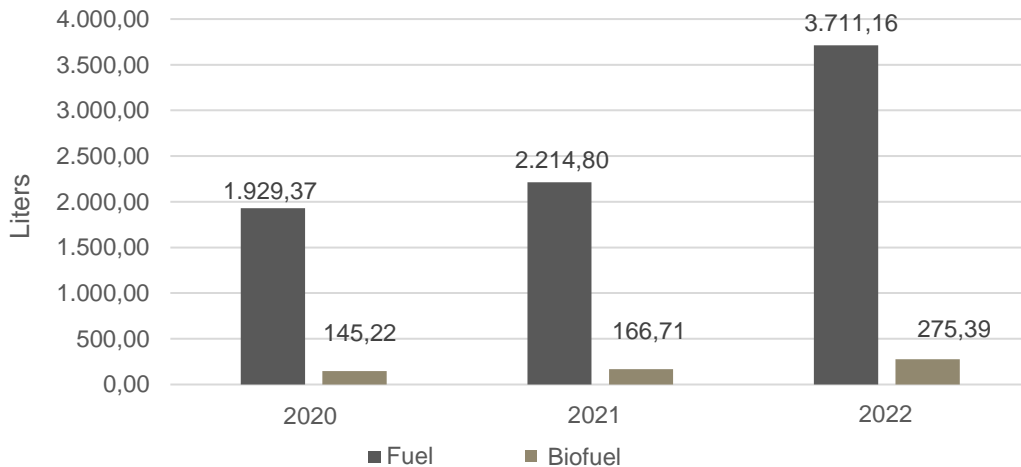


3. Results

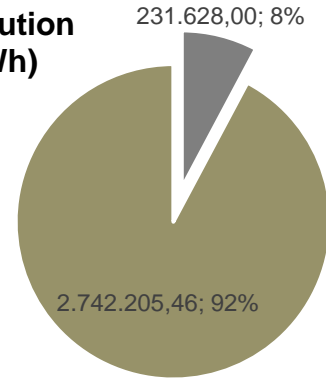
Electricity consumption



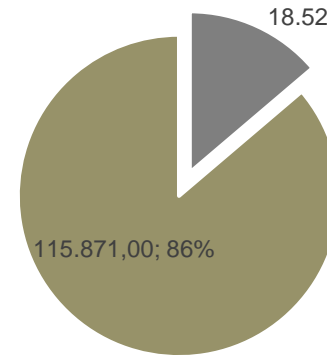
Fuel consumption



Consumption distribution of assets 2022 (kWh)



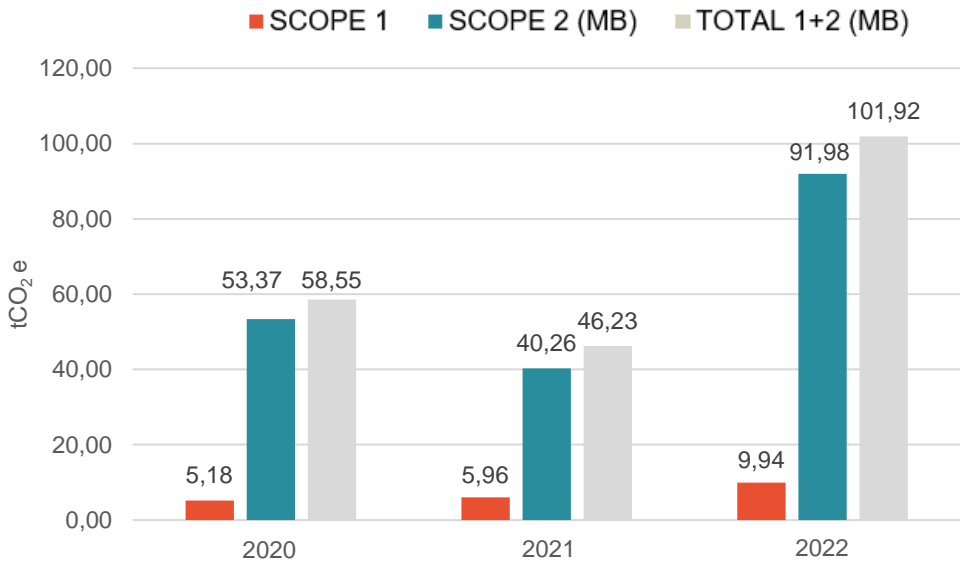
Consumption distribution offices 2022 (kWh)



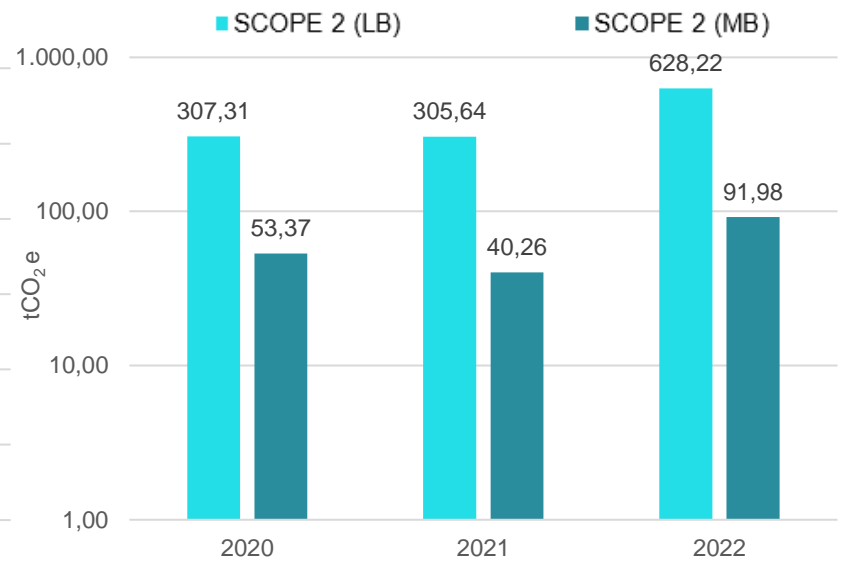
► Compared to 2020, consumption intensifies due to increased activity, but the proportion of electricity consumed with 100% renewable origin certification increases (from 72% in 2020 to 92% in 2022).

Note: Energy consumption from assets in Mexico is included (with a 20% share).

Evolution of Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Market based)

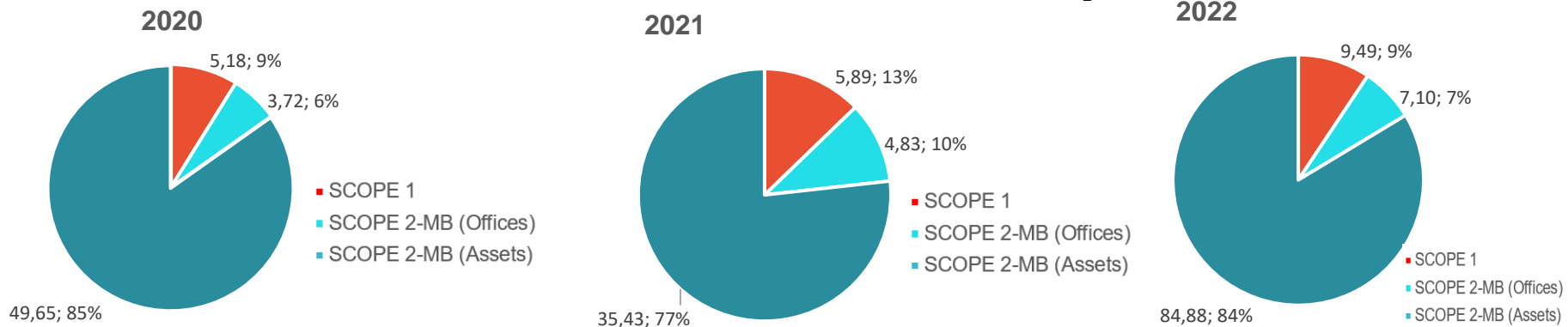


Scope 2 (location based and market based)

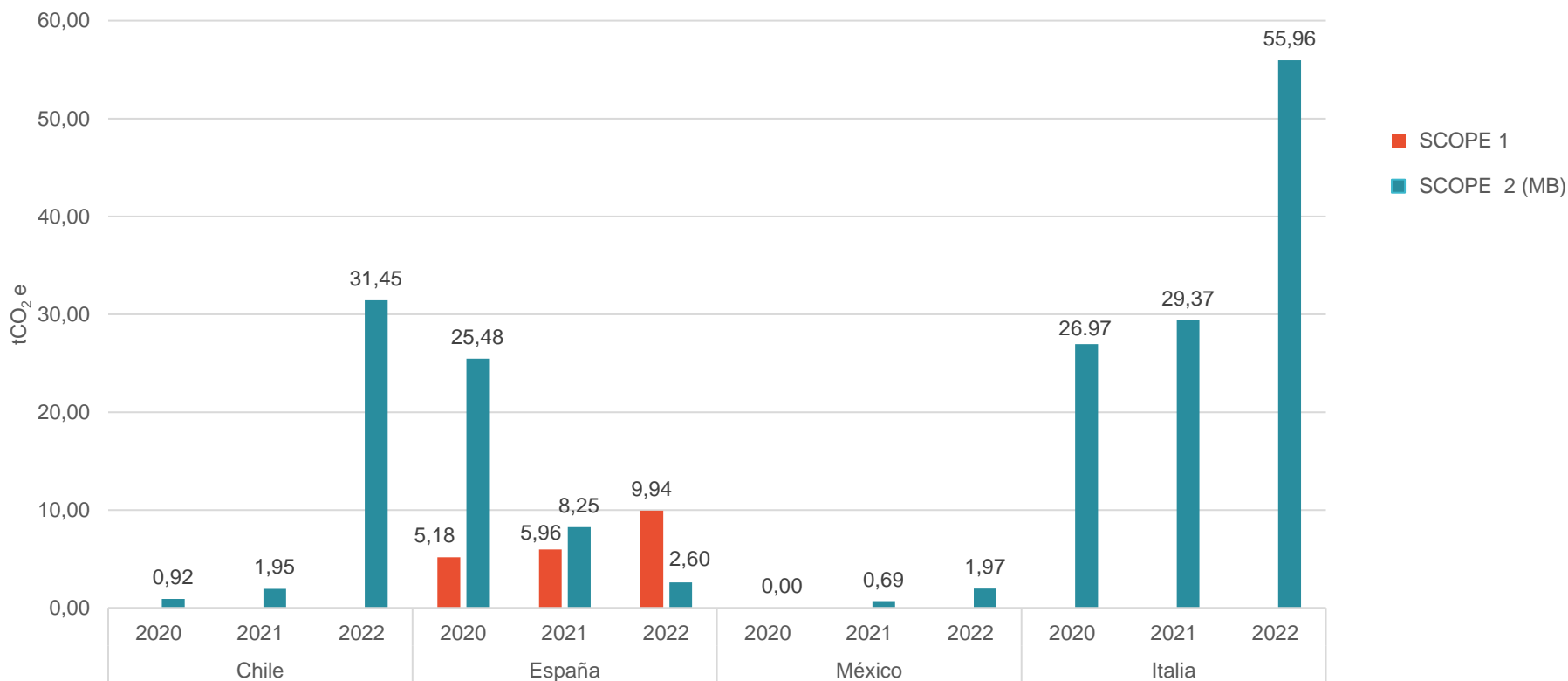


► Compared to 2020, in 2022 there has been a 74% increase in scope 1+2 emissions, due to a growing consumption of imported electricity from the operation of various renewable energy assets (consumption of auxiliary services) and the consolidation of new locations, however, the increase has been limited by the use of renewable electricity, as shown in the comparison of "Location-based" and "Market-based" figures.

Evolution of Scope 1 and 2 (Market based) emissions by type of activity (tCO₂e)



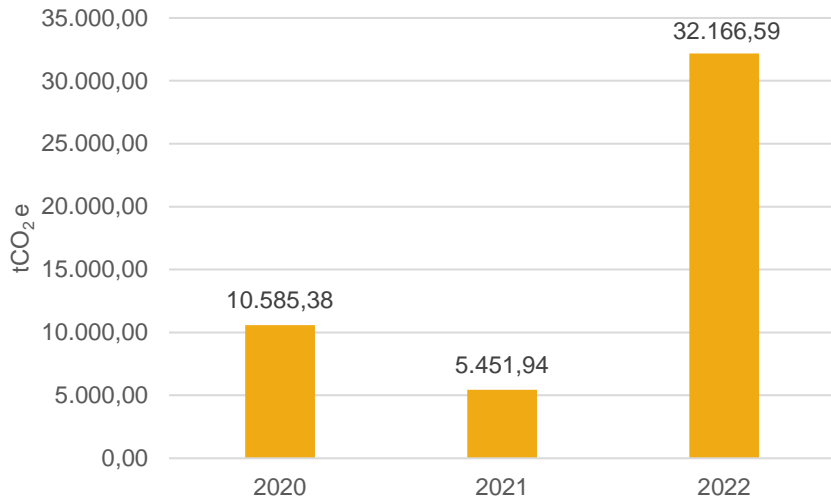
Evolution of Scope 1 and 2 (Market-based) emissions by country/business division



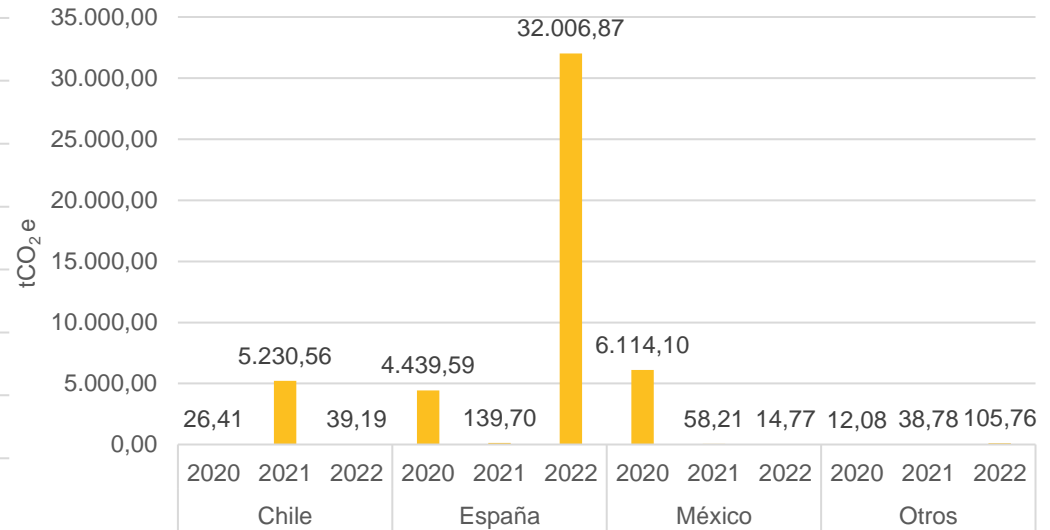
- Under a financial control consolidation approach, Spain is the only country that presents **Scope 1** emissions. Compared to indirect emissions, direct emissions **are less representative** due to the few sources in the inventory. A moderate increase is observed in 2022 compared to 2020 as a result of activity and an increase in the vehicle fleet.
- In 2022, the highest Scope 2 emissions are presented in Italy and Chile, as they are **penalized by residual mix emission factors** according to a "market-based" approach (the supplier's factor is not available).

Note: Biogenic emissions from discounts for the use of biofuels are reported as out of scope.

Evolution of Scope 3 emissions

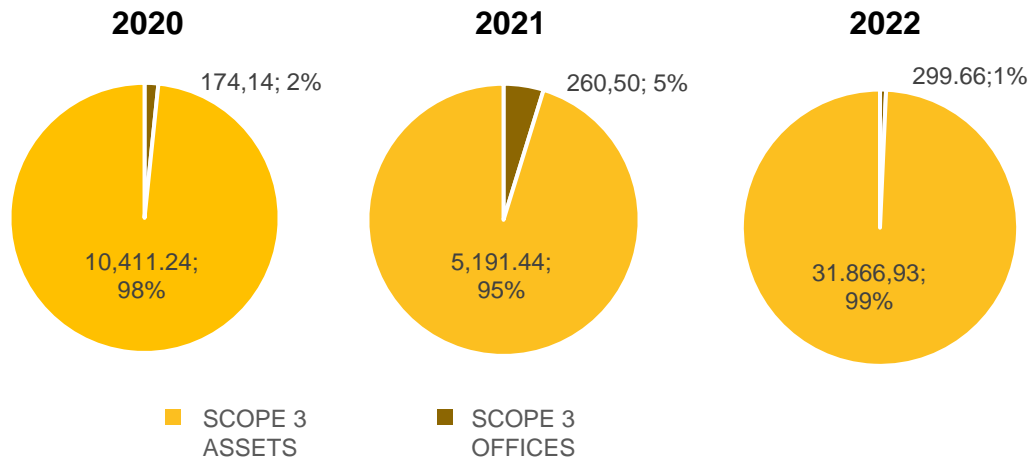


Evolution of Scope 3 emissions by country



■ SCOPE 3

Evolution of Scope 3 emissions by type of activity (Ton CO₂e)



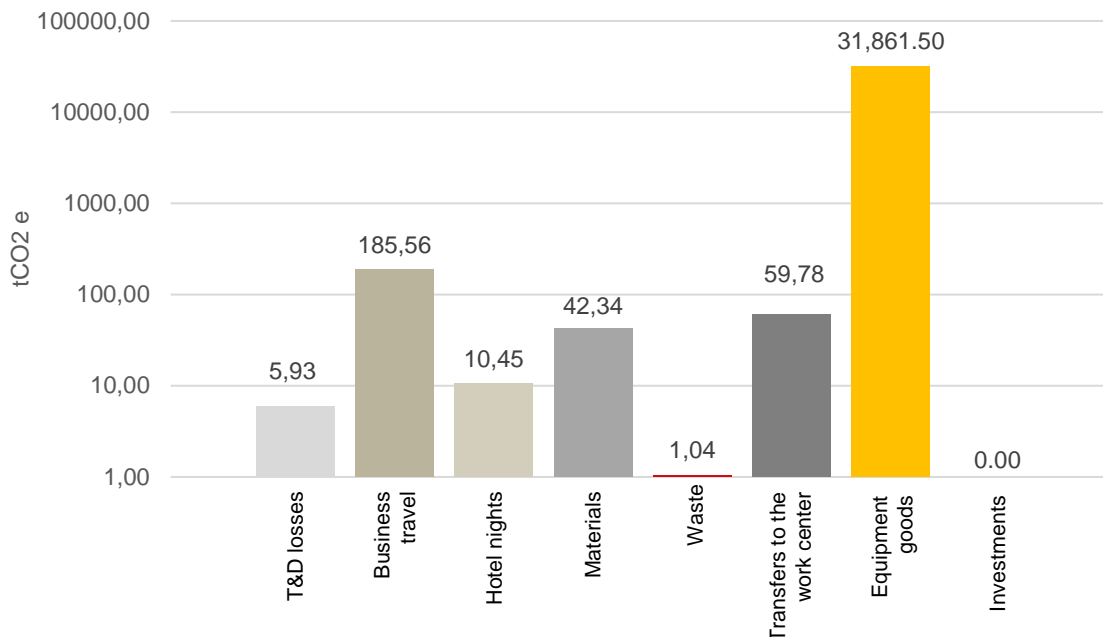
■ SCOPE 3 ASSETS

■ SCOPE 3 OFFICES

► In 2022 the total Scope 3 emissions have increased compared to 2020 and are more representative in the energy assets.

► The highest incidence of emissions is directly related to the areas and periods with the highest activity of projects in the construction phase.

Evolution of Scope 3 emissions by category type in 2022



- ▶ For the year 2022, the categories with the highest Scope 3 emissions are **the purchase of equipment goods, and efforts to reduce emissions should be focused on this category.** On the other hand, the categories with the lowest emissions are waste management and losses from electricity transportation and distribution.
- ▶ Compared to previous years, there is a significant increase in the supply of main equipment and its emissions due to the increase in the number of photovoltaic projects under construction. **These emissions will be reduced as the portfolio evolves from construction to operation,** or through improvements in equipment emission factors.

Summary table of Scope 3 emissions by category type in previous years (tCO₂e)

Year	T&D losses	Business travel	Hotel nigths	Materials	Waste	Transfers to the work center	Equipment goods	Investments
2020	4.95	108.66	5.60	31.99	0.49	27.19	10,406.50	0.00
2021	7.15	96.33	9.50	45.06	0.99	108.15	5,184.77	0.00
2022	5.93	185.56	10.45	42.34	1.04	59.78	31,861.50	0.00

Note: For more information on categories included and Scope 3 calculation limits, see Annex I.

Emissions avoided (tCO₂e)

	Years	España	Italia	México	Chile	UK	Total
Commissioners	Previous	3,621,582	725,745	-	-	367,490	4,714,817
	2020	1,278,806	-	6,129,841	-	-	7,408,647
	2021	-	-	-	5,518,849	-	5,518,849
	2022	1,008,752	-	-	-	-	1,008,752
Operated	2020	10,282	3,205	95,311	-	-	108,797
	2021	87,309	2,986	31,777	33,022	-	155,095
	2022	74,134	3,026	28,135	96,730	-	202,025

18,65 million tCO₂e are expected to be avoided in commissioned and grid-connected Opdenenergy projects over their lifetime.

In 2022, 202,025 of tCO₂e have been avoided in projects operated by Opdenenergy, more than 6 times those emitted.

(*) Estimated data according to latest available versions of emission factors; considering the energy generated throughout the useful life (25 to 35 years depending on the project) for projects commissioned in the fiscal year or reporting period, with maximum theoretical design productions, without equipment degradation.

(**) Data estimated according to latest available versions of emission factors; considering the energy generated by projects operated and participated in the fiscal year or reporting period.

Factor sources: AIB European Residual Mix Factors (2019, 2020, 2021), Registro Nacional de Emisiones, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de México (2019, 2020, 2021) and Ministerio de Energía de Chile (2021, 2022).

Emissions intensity

By MWp installed			By MWh operated			By revenue		
Years	Total Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ e/MWp)	Total Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e/MWp)	Years	Total Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ e/MWh)	Total Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e/MWh)	Years	Total Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ e/€)	Total Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e/€)
2020	0.23	41.44	2020	0.00022	0.04026	2020	0.00042	0.07612
2021	0.27	31.88	2021	0.00007	0.00817	2021	0.00106	0.12534
2022	0.15	46.96	2022	0.00012	0.03680	2022	0.00087	0.27858

► In 2022, the emission intensity figures per MWp installed and MWh operated have been reduced with respect to 2020 for the sum of scope 1 and 2 emissions; but they increase for scope 3, due to a higher supply of major equipment in projects under construction and changes in emission factors.

► The intensity per turnover/revenue shows a decoupling between sales and GHG emissions, so it is not the most appropriate indicator to analyze the inventory's evolution at the moment.

4. Carbon Footprint Management



At Opdenenergy, advances have been made in sustainability aimed at reducing the organization's carbon footprint and improving its performance. Some of these advances are:

- Adoption of commitments on energy and climate change in their policies.
- Prioritization of climate goals (SDGs 7 and 13) in the strategy and decision-making.
- Positioning as a 100% renewable pure player in all developed assets.
- Application of Best Available Technologies to maximize asset efficiency.
- Selection of corporate offices based on sustainability criteria.
- Increased use of energy with a guarantee of renewable origin.

Recently:

- Opdenenergy has worked on improving the management of its carbon footprint, including reducing uncertainties, implementing its own protocol, and verification processes
- It has also designed a **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan** aligned with science-based targets and taking into account various references such as OECC, SBTi, and EIB Path.

Next steps:

- Keep working on carbon footprint management, increasing available information and implementing reduction actions.
- It is planned to establish a plan to offset greenhouse gas emissions that helps achieve neutrality in cases where reduction is not possible.
- Seek alignment with recognized initiatives.

GHG emission reduction plan

Different reduction targets are established for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 for the year 2030:

Scope 1: The objective is to reduce emissions *by 42% by 2030 compared to 2022, following the Absolute Contraction methodology*. This is based on two scenarios:

- **Lax:** a fleet renewal is proposed between 2025-2030, which aims to increase the percentage of biofuels and electrification of the fleet (hybrid or electric), progressively abandoning the use of higher-emitting fuels.
- **Strong:** a fleet renewal is proposed between 2025-2030 in which the percentage of electrification in the fleet (motors with a high percentage of electrification) is aimed to be increased, progressively abandoning the use of fossil fuels.

Scope 2: Reduce emissions goal according to *the Absolute Contraction methodology by 42% for 2030 compared to 2022. Considering 2 scenarios:*

- **Lax:** it is proposed to improve efficiency between 2025-2030 to reduce electricity consumption and, therefore, associated emissions.
- **Strong:** it is proposed that the origin of consumed electricity progressively comes mostly from renewable energy sources between 2023-2030, reaching 100% in 2030, in line with the SBTi methodology on Renewable Energy.



Scope 3: For 67% of scope 3, reduction emissions target according to the *Absolute Contraction methodology of 25% by 2030 compared to 2022*.

▪ **The following measures will be implemented by 2030:**

- Limiting emissions during construction phases and/or reducing emissions factors for equipment.
- Transitioning to a hybrid teleworking model.
- Promoting more frequent virtual meetings.
- Efficient use of resources (recycling, integrating sustainability criteria in procurement, etc.).

These three objectives can be combined with other objectives based on emission intensity figures..

ANNEX I

Methodology and principles of GHG inventory.



GEI INVENTORY METHODOLOGY AND PRINCIPLES

The following methodological guidelines and principles have been followed for the preparation of this GHG emissions report:

Documents and standards

The guidelines set out in Opdenenergy's GHG Emissions Management Protocol are followed, based on: GHG Protocol accounting and reporting requirements and guidelines ("Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" and "Corporate Value Chain -Scope 3- Accounting and Reporting Standard"), the ISO 14064-1 standard and the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

Management principles

The principles of relevance, pertinence, completeness, consistency, accuracy and transparency are established to ensure the representativeness and reliability of the emissions reported by Opdenenergy.

Reporting perimeter

- **Organisational boundary:** The information included in the 2022 GHG inventory corresponds to all facilities and activities of Opdenenergy, formed by Opdenenergy Holding, S.A. (tax identification number A31840135) and its subsidiaries, globally in all geographies where it is present. Emissions from offices and corporate headquarters as well as from energy assets are included. For the reporting of emissions data, a **financial control** approach has been applied.
- **Operational Limit (or Reporting Limits):** Emissions from facility sources and activities within Opdenenergy's organisational limits are quantified as follows:
 - GHG emissions are classified as direct or indirect according to Scopes 1, 2 and 3. **Table 1** shows in detail the categories of emissions considered in the calculation of each scope.
 - All Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, NO₂, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) are considered.
- **Temporal scope:** The report, of an annual nature, is based on the information gathered for the period from **1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**. In addition, information from previous years is included to analyse the evolution.

Base year and adjustments

In this inventory, **2020 was set as the base year**. In order to have a consistent and meaningful evolution data over time, the base year 2020 was selected as a representative year, with availability of reliable and complete data for the corresponding emission scopes and coinciding with the beginning of a decade. However, a change of base year will be made in subsequent years to align with the reference year of the emission reduction targets, taking **2022 as the new base year**.

In the year 2022, the following adjustments have been made for the year 2020 due to the detection of cumulative errors that can be collectively substantial. After adjustment slight variations are presented, mainly in scope 3:

Year 2020			Year 2020 with modifications		
Emissions associated with T&D losses from MB+LB doubled			Emissions associated with T&D losses by MB only are calculated.		
Emissions associated with the energy consumption of Mexico's assets had not been incorporated according to participation.			Emissions associated with the energy consumption of the Mexican assets are incorporated in the investment category according to share (20%).		
Emissions associated with travel are calculated with a formula error			Corrected formulae for cars per km, conventional train and hotel nights		
Emissions associated with the use of IT equipment with an organisation's own Emission Factor			A more unfavourable DEFRA specific IT emission factor adjusted to the type of equipment is incorporated.		
S1 (tCO ₂ e)	S2 (tCO ₂ e)	S3 (tCO ₂ e)	S1 (tCO ₂ e)	S2 (tCO ₂ e)	S3 (tCO ₂ e)
5.18	53.37	10,870.31	5.18	53.37	10,585.376

Exclusions

In this inventory, exclusions are identified in fugitive emissions from extinguishing equipment at assets (not significant), as well as in emissions from the transport of capital goods and subcontracted services for the construction, operation and maintenance of assets (significant). **Table 1** shows in detail the limits considered in the calculation of each scope.

Quantification approach

The sources have been selected by expert judgement on the basis of their international recognition, their suitability for the activity, their relevance, their availability and their credibility, always considering the Management Principles mentioned above.

The quantification approach is specific to each emission source, i.e. the method of data selection and collection as well as the calculation is different for each source. The methodology is developed in the *reporting and calculation sheets* of the Opdenenergy GHG Emissions Management Protocol.

Quantification and calculation methodology

In general, two steps have been followed in the calculation of emissions for each scope:

- Convert activity data into GHG emissions:

$$\text{GHG emissions (t gas)} = \text{Activity data} \times \text{Emission factor}$$
- Conversion of GHG emissions to tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e):
 - Global Warming Potentials (GWP) have been used for each GHG.
 - $$\text{GHG emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)} = \sum \text{GHG emissions (t gas)} \times \text{GWP}$$
- Sources of origin of the selected Emission Factors:
 - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors - 2022 (misc. categories) - 2021 (Hotel nights Poland)
 - AIB (2022). 2021 European Residual Mix Factors. Version 1 (electricity)
 - Ministry of Energy of Chile (2022) (electricity)
 - National Emissions Registry. Mexico's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 2021 (electricity)
 - U.S. Energy Information Administration. EIA (2022). (various categories)
 - CNMC (2021). Electricity Guarantees and Labelling Reports (Electricity)
 - Factors published by different electricity suppliers (electricity - market based)
 - Own calculations based on data from the Supplier and Capital Goods Sustainability Reports (2021).
 - IPCC - AR 6 - 2021 (GWP and DEFRA data adjustments, IPCC AR4 to AR6)

Significance analysis

In order to define significant emissions, a process of identification and assessment of their significance has been carried out. The criteria established by Opdenenergy are as follows:

- Magnitude
- Level of influence
- Access and accuracy

Based on the established criteria, an evaluation process is carried out, which results in the significant emissions to be taken into account for this report (see **Table 1**).

Opdenenergy monitors the implementation of the criteria on a regular basis.

Biogenic CO₂ emissions

The only detected source of anthropogenic biogenic emissions is the biofuel portion of Opdenenergy's vehicle fleet.

A separate quantification is carried in the mobile combustion section.

Inventory uncertainty and quality assessment

Uncertainties due to errors arising from the quality of the selected activity data (AD) and emission factors (EF) have been calculated. The type of origin of the data and its verification or non-verification has been taken into account.

For the uncertainty assessment, we have followed our own methodology based on the one proposed by the GHG Protocol for GHG inventories in organisations: "Guidance on uncertainty assessment in GHG inventories 1.0 (Sept. 2003)".

Maximum uncertainties:

Years	Maximum Uncertainties (%)			
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total
2020	20.62	7.74	9.95	9.62
2021	20.62	7.85	13.39	12.59
2022	15.81	9.33	17.84	17.44

Discussion of the uncertainties obtained

- For Scope 1, there is only one GHG emission category (mobile combustion: fuel consumption in company cars). For this reason the uncertainty of the category depends solely on the criteria selected for this category. The emission factor provides the highest uncertainty as it is a continental emission factor, depending on the origin of its source and application.
- In the calculation of scope 2 emissions (energy consumption offices and assets), the uncertainty is similar for all items considered for offices and assets. All data used are either from consumption bills or direct measurements, and their factors are mostly from official sources. Differences are due to the availability or non-availability of complete data series and the number of extrapolations made. Market based has a slightly lower uncertainty than location based.
- Finally, in the calculation of Scope 3 emissions, the greatest uncertainty comes from the consumption of materials (IT equipment) and waste. This is due to the fact that the data come from an extrapolation and their factors are of a global nature. The increase is also due to the inclusion for the first year of the estimation of waste generated in offices in all countries included in the organisational boundary.



Table 1 . Detailed scope of GHG emissions considered in emission inventory

Category	Description	Limit
Scope 1 <i>Direct emissions</i>	GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by Opdenenergy, including: -Emissions from fossil fuel consumption for stationary equipment (boilers, construction machinery, heaters, gas turbines...) - Mobile combustion: emissions from own-vehicle fuel consumption. - Fugitive and process emissions (refrigerants, insulation).	Opdenenergy, comprising the parent company Opdenenergy Holding, S.A. and subsidiaries according to organisational limits. Emissions from fuel consumption in own vehicles are considered, and there are no other sources of Scope 1 emissions.
Scope 2 <i>Indirect energy emissions</i>	These are GHG emissions from imported energy (electricity, heat or steam) consumed by location. Two Scope 2 figures are taken into account, applying the "market based" and "location based" calculation criteria. For the calculation of total emissions, the "market based" approach is considered due to its higher accuracy.	Opdenenergy and subsidiaries according to organisational limits. Consumption at corporate offices with physical headquarters and operating assets is considered.
Scope 3 <i>Indirect emissions</i>	Indirect GHG emissions are those whose occurrence is a consequence of the organisation's activity but come from sources that are not owned or controlled by the organisation.	Opdenenergy and subsidiaries according to organisational boundaries. Scope 3 includes the categories described below.
<i>1. Energy transport and distribution</i>	Losses in the transport and distribution (T&D) of energy generated for consumption in the Organisation (electricity), which are reported by the end user. Two Scope 2 figures are taken into account, applying the "market based" and "location based" calculation criteria. For the calculation of emissions, only "market based" is taken into account.	Consumption in corporate offices with physical headquarters and in operating assets is considered.
<i>2. Business travel</i>	Emissions associated with business activities that require transportation of employees using means not owned by the organisation during the reporting year. GHG emissions from hotel nights required for such travel are also included.	Travel by rental car and train imputed to the countries where they took place. Aircraft imputed to countries according to city of origin. Hotel nights charged in the country of destination except in cases where there is no factor, which will be charged to the country of origin.
<i>3. Materials</i>	Extraction, production and transport of goods (materials) purchased or acquired in the reporting year, which have not been included in other scope 3 categories.	Paper and IT consumption according to Opdenenergy organisational limits for corporate offices globally. Food and beverages only for offices in Spain.
<i>4. Waste generated</i>	GHG emissions associated with the treatment or disposal of office waste at facilities not owned or controlled by Opdenenergy.	Calculation for corporate offices according to organisational boundaries.
<i>5. Transfers to the work center</i>	GHG emissions from employees commuting between home and work with vehicles not owned by Opdenenergy.	Opdenenergy and subsidiaries according to organisational boundaries.
<i>6. Capital goods</i>	GHG emissions associated with the manufacture, by third parties, of products purchased by Opdenenergy for the construction of its assets during the reporting year (critical equipment).	Assets. Assets are considered to be assets, with installation and majority supply in the reporting year. EF obtained by own calculations from Capital Goods Suppliers Sustainability Reports (2021).
<i>7. Investments</i>	Other investment issuance (including equity, debt and project finance) during the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.	Opdenenergy and subsidiaries according to organisational boundaries and availability of information on emissions derived from the investment. Energy assets in Mexico (20% stake).

ANNEX II

Detailed GHG Inventory Information



Emissions by Opdeenergy sources	2022 – Calculation year						2020 – Base year					
	(kg) CO ₂	(kg) CH ₄	(kg) N ₂ O	(kg) HFC/PFC	(kg) SF ₆	(kg) CO ₂ e	(kg) CO ₂	(kg) CH ₄	(kg) N ₂ O	(kg) HFC/PFC	(kg) SF ₆	(kg) CO ₂ e
Out of Scope // Biogenic Emissions	-	-	-	-	-	44.68	-	-	-	-	-	24.08
Scope 1: Mobile combustion	9,818.21	0.09	0.45	-	-	9,942.27	5,117.50	0.02	0.23	-	-	5,180.25
Scope 1: Fixed combustion	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Scope 1: Fugitive emissions	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Refrigerant gases	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Insulating gases	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
TOTAL Scope 1	9,818.21	0.09	0.45	-	-	9,942.27	5,117.50	0.02	0.23	-	-	5,180.25
Scope 2: Imported electricity - MB	-	-	-	-	-	91,979.80	-	-	-	-	-	53,367.94
TOTAL Scope 2	-	-	-	-	-	91,979.80	-	-	-	-	-	53,367.94
Scope 3: T&D losses - MB	-	-	-	-	-	5,934.57	-	-	-	-	-	4,948.55
Scope 3: Business travel	184,653.21	1.59	3.15	-	-	196,004.40	108,137.66	0.71	1.85	-	-	114,262.22
Transport	184,653.21	1.59	3.15	-	-	185,556.90	108,137.66	0.71	1.85	-	-	108,663.52
Hotel nights	-	-	-	-	-	10,477.50	-	-	-	-	-	5,598.70
Scope 3: Materials	-	-	-	-	-	42,335.04	-	-	-	-	-	31,985.87
Paper	-	-	-	-	-	644.98	-	-	-	-	-	336.02
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-	-	24,987.31	-	-	-	-	-	25,965.95
Food and drink	-	-	-	-	-	16,702.75	-	-	-	-	-	5,683.89
Scope 3: Waste	-	-	-	-	-	1,035.14	-	-	-	-	-	491.49
Scope 3: Transfers to the workstation	59,359.19	4.71	1.06	-	-	59,779.42	26,977.15	2.5	0.53	-	-	27,192.53
Scope 3: Capital equipment	-	-	-	-	-	31,861,502.32	-	-	-	-	-	10,406,495.22
Scope 3: Investments	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
TOTAL Scope 3	244,012.38	6.30	4.21	-	-	32,166.590	135,114.81	3.21	2.38	-	-	10,585,375.87

ANNEX III

**Compliance with royal decree 163/2014
(SPAIN)**



COMPLIANCE WITH ROYAL DECREE 163/2014 (SPAIN)

Opdenenergy additionally calculates its GHG emissions in Spain in accordance with the requirements set forth in *Royal Decree 163/2014, which establishes the Carbon Footprint Registry, Offsets and Carbon Dioxide Absorption Projects*.

In order to comply with the methodology, factors and Global Warming Potentials (GWP) proposed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the demographic challenge, through the Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC), Opdenenergy incorporates its activity data in Spain into the "Scope 1+2 carbon footprint calculator for organisations".

The purpose of the calculation carried out with this procedure is to apply for registration in the Carbon Footprint and greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments section of the Spanish Government's Registry of carbon footprint, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects.

Activity data by year in Spain are included below.

<p>Activity data 2022 in Spain (Scope 1+2)</p>	<p>Mobile combustion: Diesel B7 (litres): 3,803.30; Gasoline E5 (litres): 183.25 Electricity:with Gdo 100% Renewable (Nexus and Podo) (kWh): 1,417,051.72 Electricity: Iberdrola (kWh): 18,304.00</p>
<p>Activity data 2021 in Spain (Scope 1+2)</p>	<p>Mobile combustion: Diesel B7 (litres) : 2,381.50 Electricity: with Gdo 100% Renewable (Nexus and Podo) (kWh): 1,462,302.96 Electricity: Iberdrola (kWh): 54,995.54</p>
<p>Activity data 2020 in Spain (Scope 1+2)</p>	<p>Mobile combustion: Diesel B7 (litres) : 2,074.59 Electricity:with Gdo 100% Renewable (Nexus and Podo) (kWh):1,386,896.3 Electricity: Iberdrola (kWh): 162,659.29 Electricity: Endesa (kWh): 5,403.33</p>

ANEXO IV

Verification statement





Nº Ref Declaration 911-330669-02

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Verification Statement

The inventory of Greenhouse Gas emissions during the period
01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022 for

Opdenenergy holding, S.A.

Cardinal Marcelo Spinola, 42

has been verified against the UNE-EN ISO 14064-3:2019 Standard and meets all the criteria of

GHG PROTOCOL

For the activities of holding companies.



Approved by

Mª Lourdes Martín Mangas
Technical Director of Sustainability and Climate Change

Date: April 3, 2023

SGS Technos S.A.U.
C/Trespademe 28, Edificio Barajas I, 2ª Planta, 28042 - Madrid (Spain)

This GHG Declaration is not valid without the annex which includes its scope, objectives, criteria and results.



Nº Ref Declaration 911-330669-02

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Verification Statement

Opdenenergy holding, S.A. declares its GHG emissions according to the criteria established by the GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions for the year 2022 have been verified by SGS with a limited level of assurance, consistent with the scope, objectives and criteria of UNE-EN ISO 14064-3:2019.

Emissions are broken down into the following categories:

Tons CO2e	Year 2022
Scope 1- Direct GHG emissions	9,94
Scope 2- Indirect GHG emissions associated with electricity	91,98
Scope 3- Other indirect emissions	32.166,59
TOTAL	32.269

SGS has planned and developed this work to obtain the information, explanations and evidence necessary to provide a limited level of assurance that GHG emissions during the year 2022 have been correctly defined.

Our verification of the GHG Emissions Inventory of Opdenenergy holding, S.A., includes the evaluation of the GHG information system, its control, and its notification protocol. This verification has included the collection of evidence supporting the reported data, and the verification of whether the Opdenenergy holding, S.A. have been applied correctly.

Opinion

Based on the process and procedures performed, there is no evidence that the GHG declaration submitted:

- Is not materially correct and accurately represents GHG data and information; and
- It has not been prepared according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol, in relation to its quantification, control and notification.

This opinion should be read in conjunction with the Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report."OPDENENERGY GHG emissions report 2022" (GHG Declaration).



energizing **the future**