

GHG emissions report of Opdenenergy 2025

March 2026

Version 03



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1. Introduction

Opdenenergy is a 100% renewable Independent Power Producer (IPP) specialising in the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of solar photovoltaic and onshore wind power assets, as well as hybrid projects incorporating battery energy storage systems (BESS). With 20 years of experience and an international presence, the company is currently expanding its business activities, managing a growing portfolio of renewable energy projects that is becoming increasingly diverse in terms of technology. The company regards sustainability as a strategic pillar, promoting responsible management focused on decarbonization and the continuous improvement of its environmental performance.

It has a portfolio of 2.5 GW currently in operation and under construction, in addition to a project pipeline totalling 16.8 GW at various stages of development, which underpins a solid business strategy and demonstrates the capacity to generate new growth opportunities.

The company currently operates in eight countries: Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Chile, Poland, France and the United States. However, it only has offices in: Spain (Madrid and a warehouse in Navarre), Italy, Chile, Mexico and the US. Details of the activities at each location and the addresses of each office are provided below.

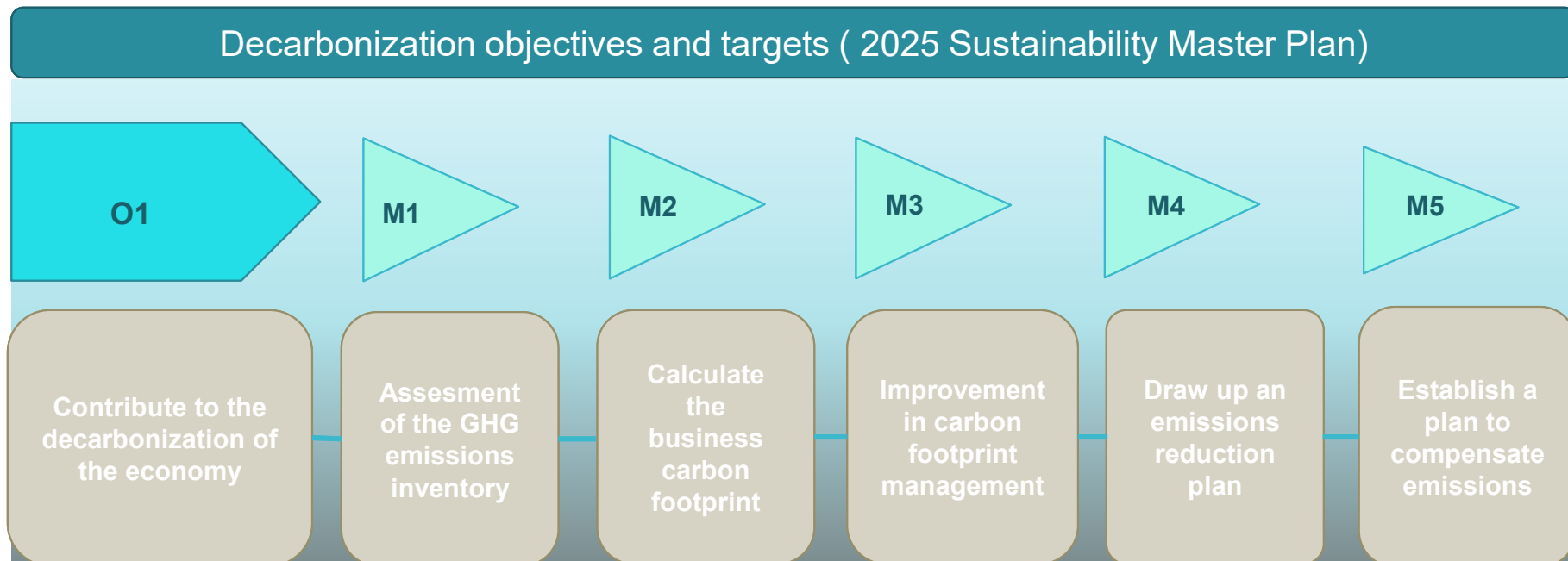
| Country | Type of activity |
|----------------------------|---|
| Spain (Madrid and Seville) | Energy asset management and offices |
| Italy | Energy asset management and offices |
| UK | Offices and project development |
| Chile | Energy asset management and offices |
| México | Energy asset management and offices |
| EEUU | Energy asset management and offices |
| Poland | Project development and remote working |
| France | Seeking new opportunities and 100% remote employees |

| Country | Offices | Address |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| Spain | Madrid | Cardenal Marcelo Spinola 42 Torre Spinola Planta 5 |
| Spain | Navarra Warehouse | Polígono industrial Calle A1, bajo1, Fustiñana |
| Italy | Bolonia | Rotonda Giuseppe Antonio Torri, 9. |
| UK | London | 26-28 Hammersmith Grove, Hammersmith |
| Chile | Santiago de Chile | Los Militares 5953 Oficina 1803, Las Condes |
| México | Ciudad de México | Domain Tower, Planta 9. Avda. Insurgentes Sur 1425, Insurgentes Mixcoac, Benito Juárez. |
| EEUU | Lake Mary (Florida) | 615 Crescent Executive Court, Suite 130 Lake Mary, |

Promotion of a low-carbon economy

Among the strategic pillars that define the organization, the promotion of renewable energy and sustainability stands out, with a view to fostering a low-carbon economy and taking urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects.

Accordingly, and with a view to improving its performance, Opdenenergy has included among the objectives of its Sustainability Master Plan (2025) a commitment to contributing to the decarbonization of the economy. This involves assessing the inventory of direct and indirect emissions and calculating their intensity, in order to set ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) for those emissions over which the organization has the greatest control through mitigation activities (emissions reduction plans), as well as the pursuit of future climate neutrality by offsetting those emissions that cannot be reduced (emissions offset plans).



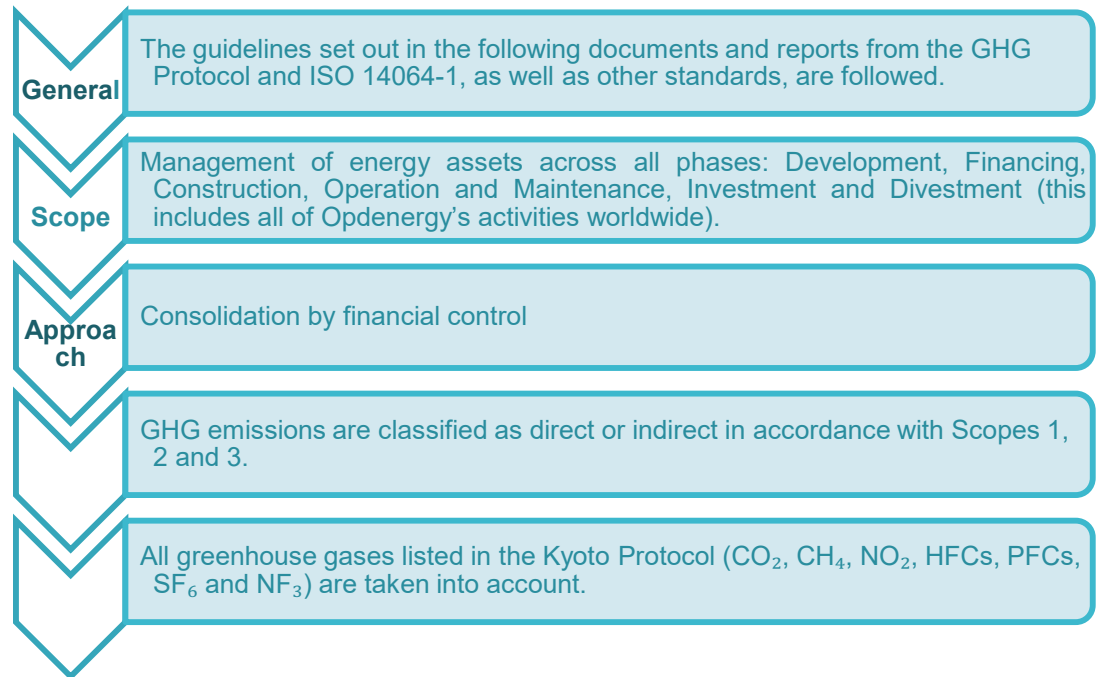
2. General considerations, scope and limits

The GHG emissions report has been prepared internally by Opdenenergy’s Sustainability department, considering the principles and requirements set out in Opdenenergy’s GHG Emissions Management Protocol applicable to the organization’s calculations.

This report is based on the principles of materiality, relevance, completeness, consistency, accuracy and transparency to ensure the representativeness and accuracy of the information on emissions reported by Opdenenergy.

“The future lies in decarbonization through the electrification of industry”

In general, the following factors have been taken into account:



The report is produced annually and is based on data collected for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. In addition, data from previous financial years is included to analyze trends and draw comparisons. The base year is 2022, which aligns with the reference year for the reduction targets.

Regarding the quantification approach, sources have been selected based on expert judgement, always taking into account the reporting principles mentioned above.

In general, once the sources have been identified, two steps have been followed to quantify emissions:

- Conversion of activity data into GHG emissions.
- Conversion of these GHG emissions into tCO₂ equivalents.

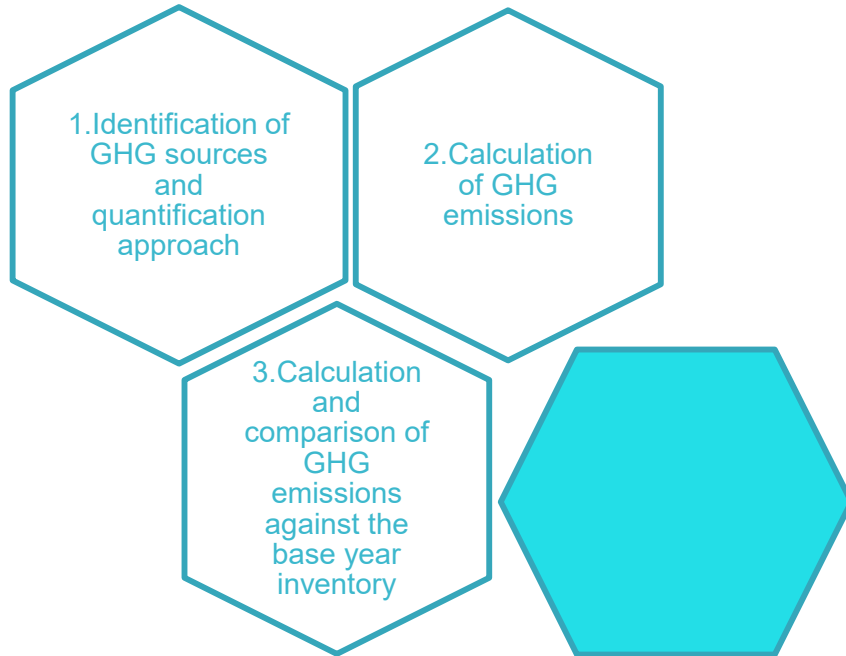
It should be noted that this report is intended for all stakeholders, such as investors, shareholders, employees and all those who share Opdenenergy's concern for the fight against climate change.

Note: For further information, please see Appendix 1

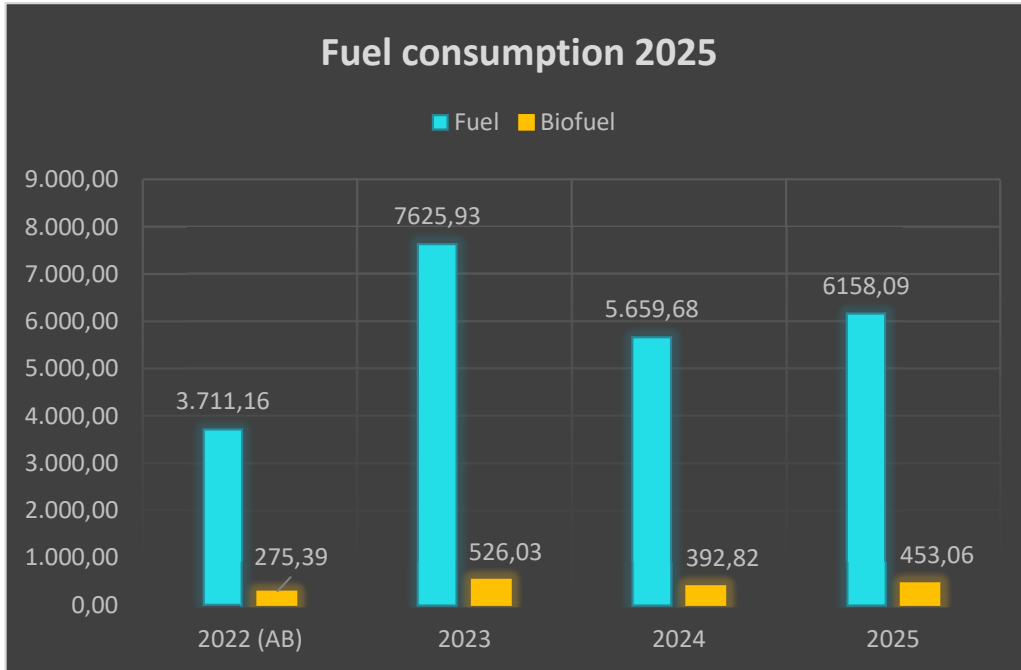


3. Results

The process for quantifying GHG emissions and removals follows the steps set out below, in accordance with Opdenenergy’s Emissions Management Protocol:

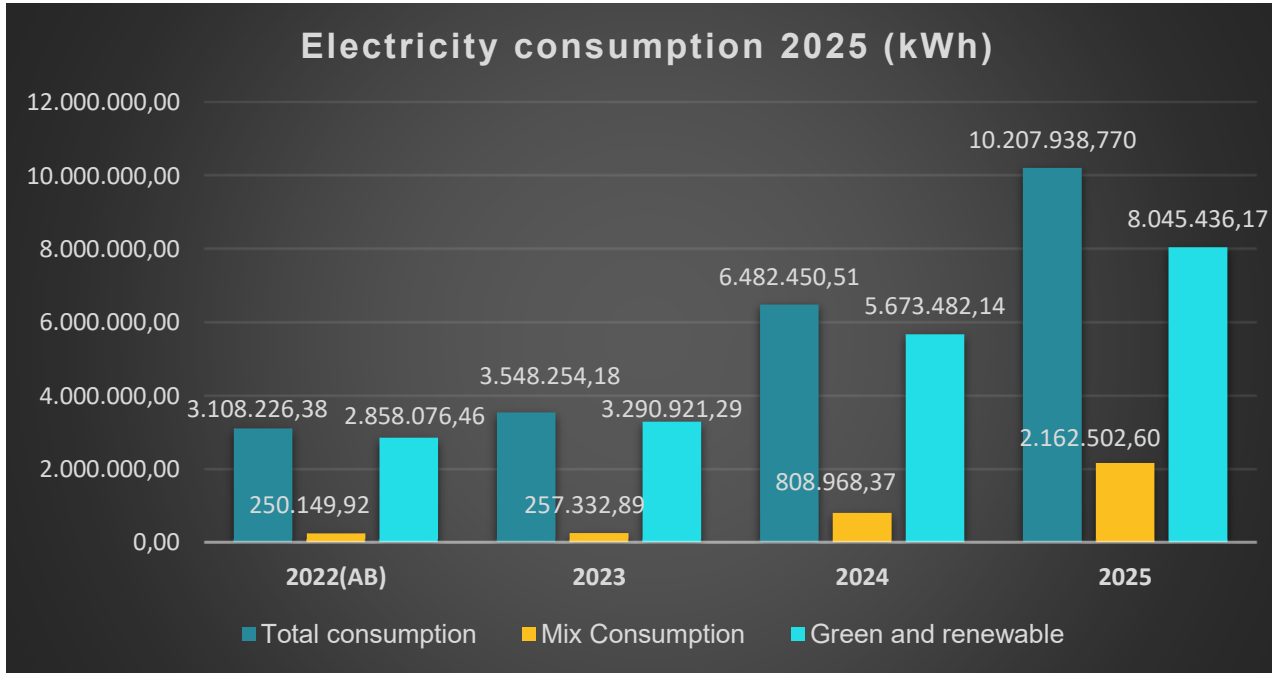


“In line with SDG 13 – Climate Action, we are setting out our roadmap to drive the energy transition”



- ❑ When analyzing Opdenenergy’s fuel consumption, it should be noted that the company operates its own vehicles under a leasing arrangement. All other business travel is undertaken using other modes of transport.

- ❑ An increase in consumption can be observed during 2025, although it will not reach the peak seen in 2023. This increase is due to greater use of vehicles by staff, reflecting increased activity in energy assets compared to 2024. This activity can be summarized as follows: an increase in the operational portfolio, the start of work on the hybridization and repowering of assets, and the completion of project construction.



There has been a substantial increase in total electricity consumption in 2025.

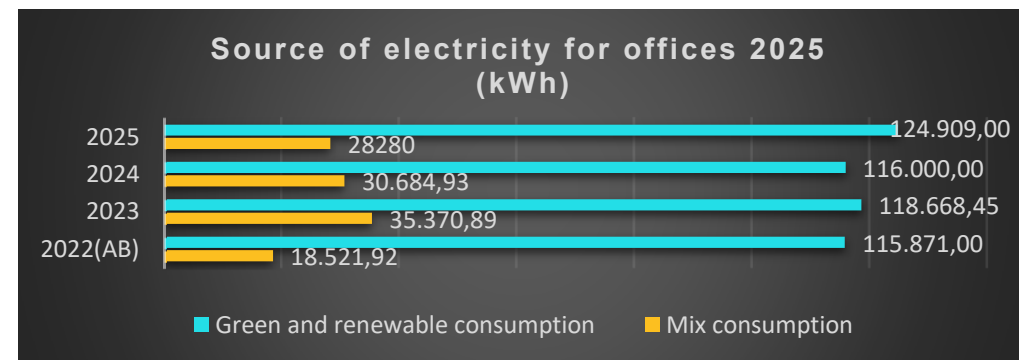
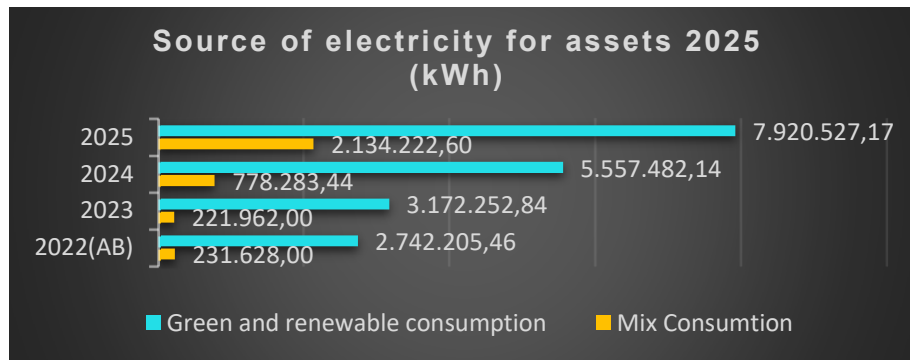
Upon analysis, this can be explained by taking several factors into account:

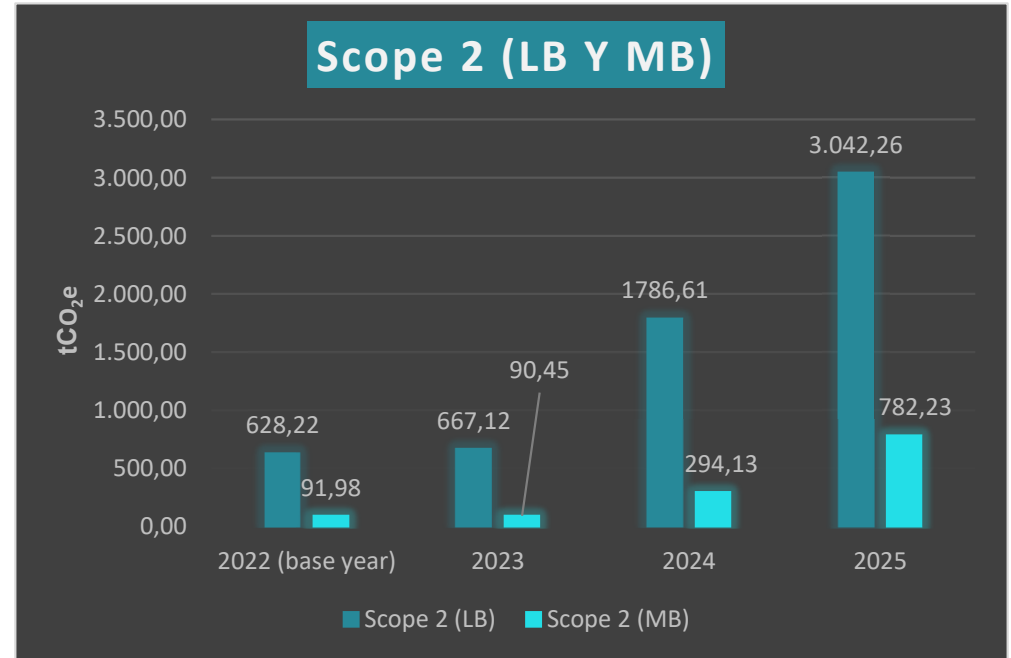
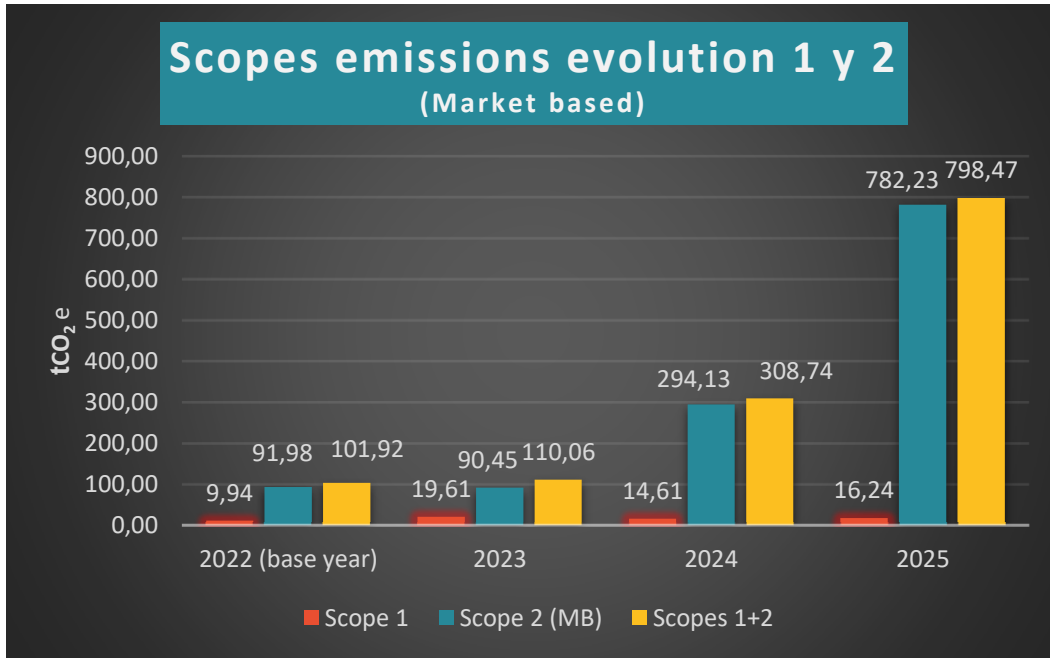
- 1) An increase in the portfolio of assets under operation and maintenance, which implies energy consumption from the grid to power the plants at night and for other additional auxiliary equipment. Projects that began operating in the latter half and mid-2024 have been active throughout 2025, resulting in an increase in electricity consumption
- 2) Acquisition of a portfolio of 13 onshore wind assets already in operation in December 2025, totaling 439.5 MW. This would also explain the increase in green and renewable energy consumption.

The charts below break down electricity consumption across offices and assets. Electricity consumption in offices has risen slightly compared to 2024; this is mainly due to an increase in the number of employees in response to the rise in the company's activity during 2025. As can also be seen, consumption has risen in those offices where the energy used is predominantly green and renewable, such as in Spain and Italy.

To inform and raise awareness among employees, internal communications regarding electricity consumption in offices are issued. Additionally, good environmental practices for energy saving are incorporated into day-to-day operations. In 2026, we hope to further promote training and energy efficiency in offices.

As for assets, there has been a significant increase in energy consumption, which is logical given the expansion of the portfolio of projects in operation. The acquisition of new onshore wind farms in operation has increased the consumption of green and renewable energy.

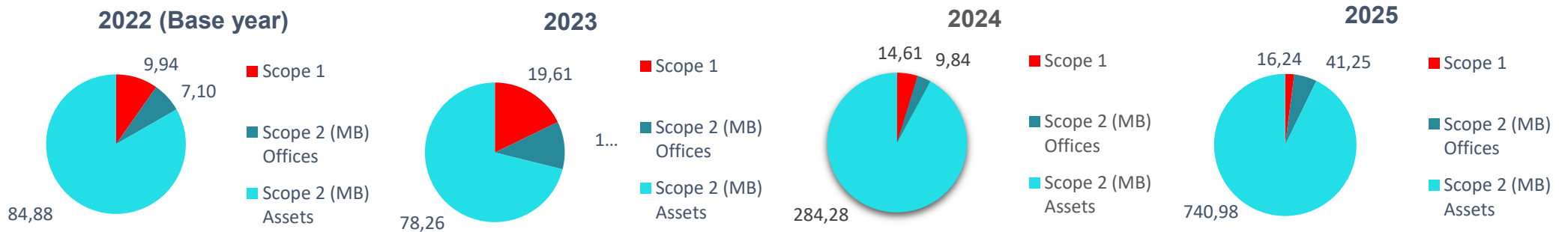


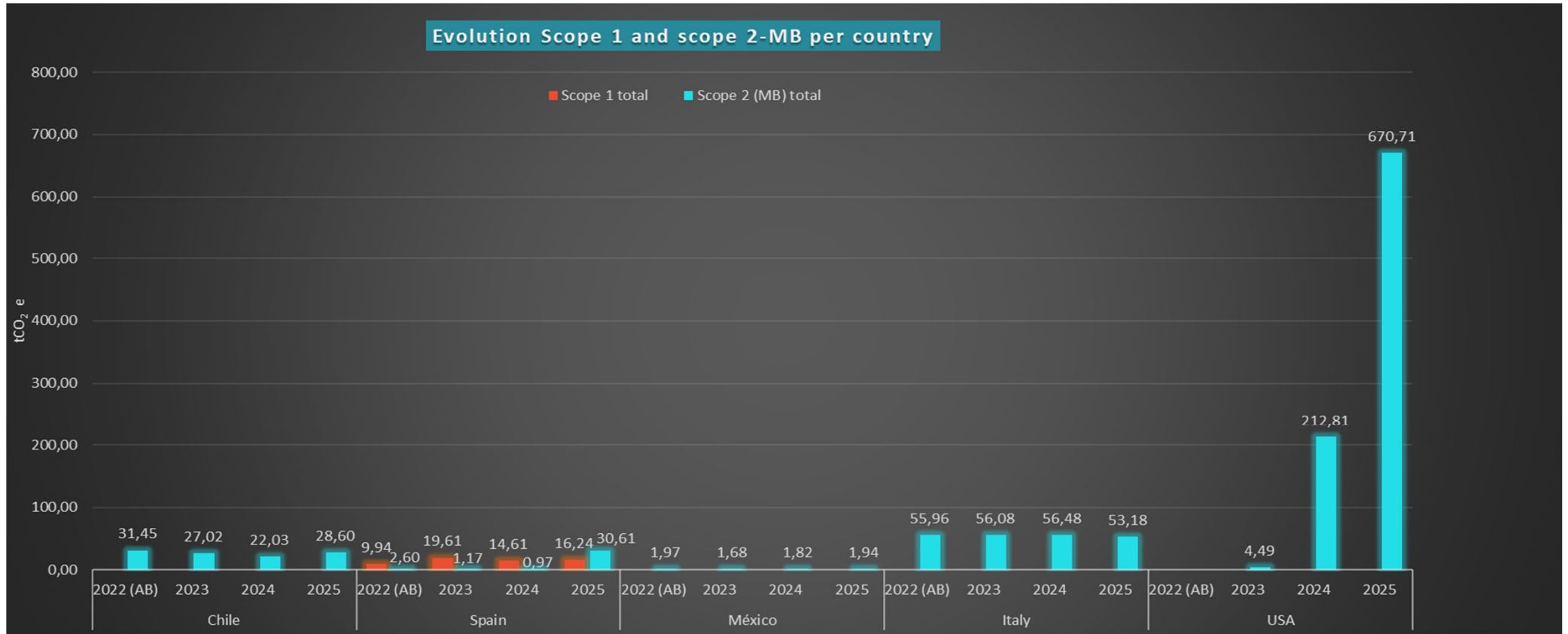


Note: Please note that this year, an emission factor from MITERD (v.31, 2024) has been used for Spain.

- ▶ In 2025, there was an increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 1 emissions have risen slightly due to increased use of Opdenenergy's own vehicles linked to the growth of the company's activity (increase in site visits and inspections).
- ▶ To explain the increase in Scope 2 emissions, we must take into account the comments already made regarding electricity consumption. Opdenenergy is embarking on a process of diversifying and expanding its business activities into other renewable technologies, such as onshore wind and battery energy storage systems (BESS), which may affect emissions over the next 2–3 years. Opdenenergy is currently analyzing and updating protocols to help control these GHG emissions.

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

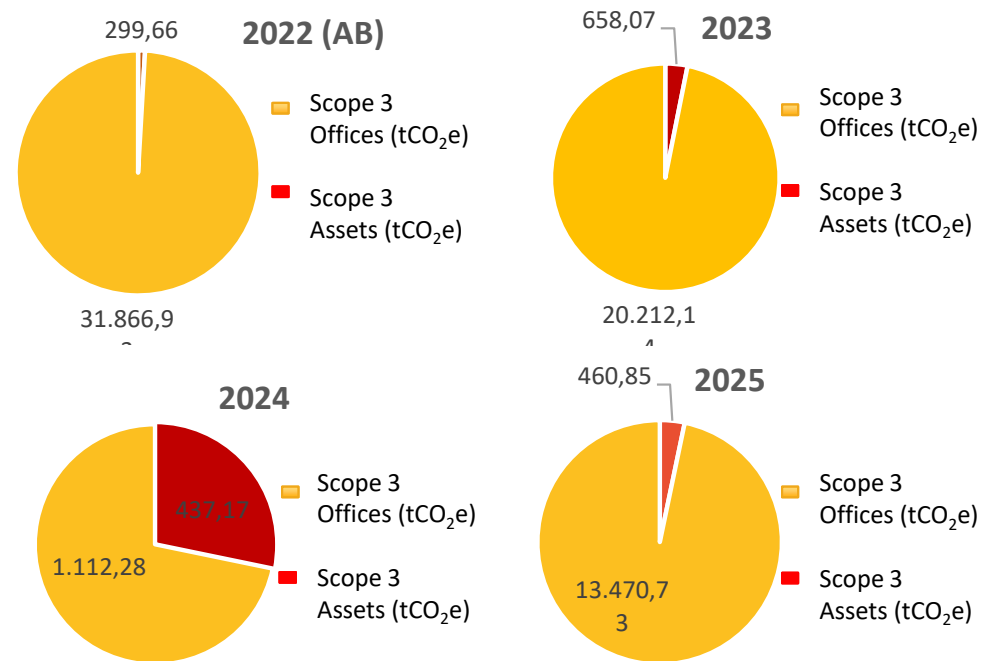
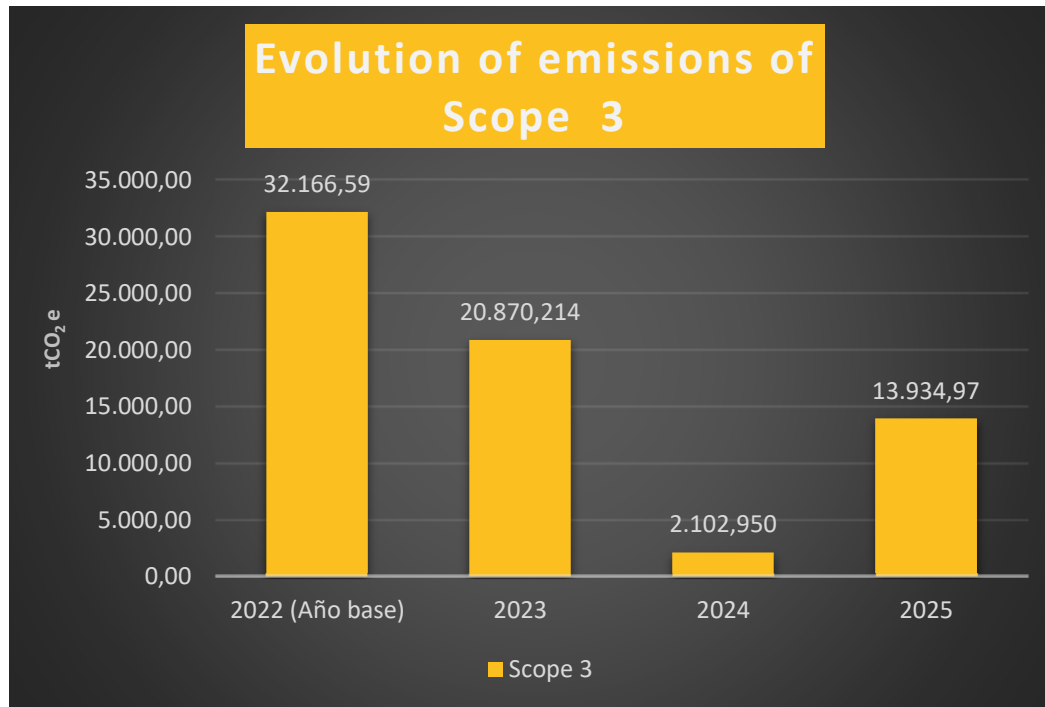




Note: Biogenic emissions resulting from biofuel usage credits are reported as outside the scope

- Under a financial consolidation approach, Spain is the only country to report Scope 1 emissions. Compared to total indirect emissions, direct emissions are less significant as there are few sources included in the inventory. A slight increase in Scope 1 emissions in Spain can therefore be observed for the reasons outlined above.
- In 2025, the highest Scope 2 emissions (MB) continue to be recorded in the US from the operation of photovoltaic plants, such as Elizabeth with a capacity of 160 MWp.

Evolution of emissions of Scope 3 per type of activity (tCO₂e)



- In 2025, we can see that the company's Scope 3 emissions have risen significantly again compared with 2024. However, they remain below the base year level. The breakdown of the contributions to total emissions for offices and assets is as follows:
- **Offices:** There has been an increase in Scope 3 emissions compared to 2024. However, the main emissions are not attributable to the offices' own operations, where the increase has been smaller. The slight rise can be explained by a general increase in staff numbers. Offices promote good environmental practices in terms of waste management, energy saving, a hybrid working model (two days of remote working) and a paperless policy. It is likely that, as a result, the increase has been more moderate than in 2023. Opdenenergy is currently analyzing and improving its measures to reduce emissions in offices.
- **Assets:** Scope 3 emissions from assets have increased compared to 2024. This increase is primarily due to a clear rise in construction activity compared to the previous year, specifically in Chile with the construction of new photovoltaic projects and the integration of BESS technology into another project.

Evolution of emissions of scope 3 by categorie type in 2025



Note 1: Emissions resulting from electricity consumption at the plants in Mexico are included under A3 (Investments), as Opdenenergy holds a 20% stake in them. However, the emissions associated with this consumption are zero, as these plants are powered by their own renewable energy generation.

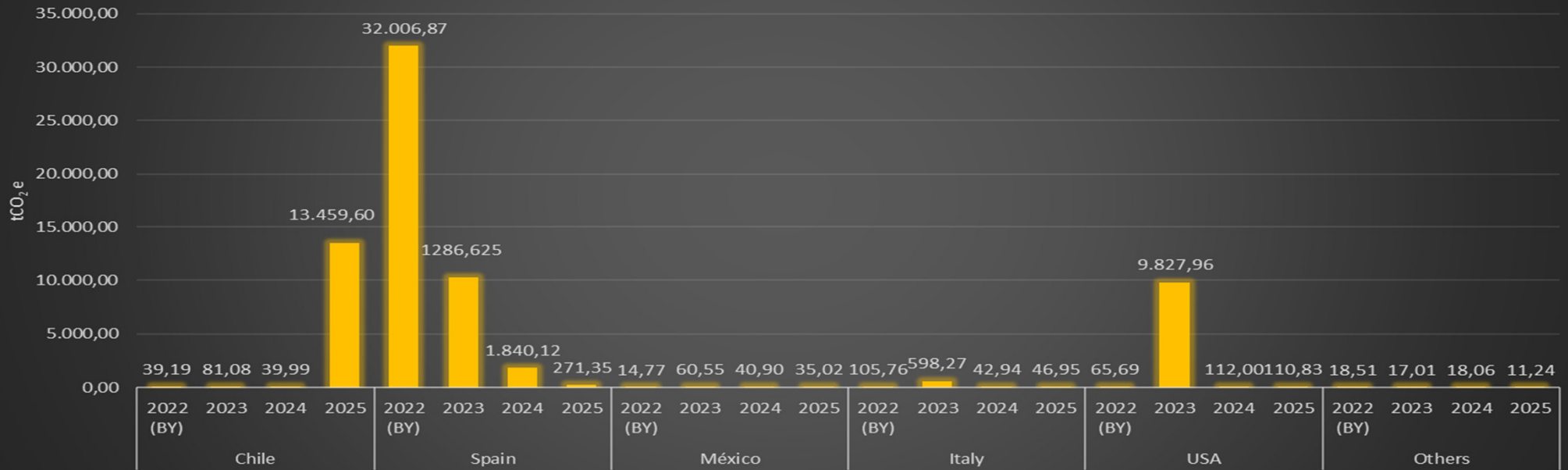
Note 2: Further details on the categories included and the calculation limits for Scope 3 are provided in Annex I

➤ Finally, it is worth noting an increase in emissions from materials compared to 2024 (29.21 tCO₂e). As mentioned earlier, Opdenenergy has an environmental and sustainability policy in which it commits to using resources responsibly. Consequently, good environmental practices, such as those mentioned on the previous page of the report, are implemented in the offices. Furthermore, this year, food and drink from the company’s other sites have been included. Despite these measures, the increase in staff numbers and turnover has led to a rise in material expenditure.

- In 2025, the categories with the highest Scope 3 emissions are capital goods (there has been a substantial increase in this category due to the purchase of equipment for the Chilean “Sol de los Andes” plant and the construction of “Alcones”) and business travel.
- Conversely, the categories with the lowest emissions are waste management, hotel stays, and losses from electricity transmission and distribution.
- Compared with 2024, there has been a decrease in business travel and associated emissions (331.24 tCO₂e in 2024). This is due, amongst other factors, to the cessation of travel to certain regions where the company no longer operates (Colombia) and a slight reduction in intercontinental travel, which generates higher emissions. Nevertheless, this decrease does not reach the levels of the base year (185.56 tCO₂e), as the project portfolio continues to grow each year and therefore certain journeys remain necessary.
- As for other categories, such as travel to the workplace, this has increased significantly due to the rise in recruitment; furthermore, we have greater availability of ‘employee mobility’ data for 2025, owing to a larger sample size in the sustainable mobility survey.

Evolution of scope 3 per countries

Total Scope 3



Note: The countries included under 'Others' are: the UK, Poland and France. These are countries where there is no construction or operational activity, and in some cases no offices, but where business development activities are carried out.

- ▶ In 2025, total Scope 3 emissions had risen compared with 2024 and the base year, although they remain more significant in the projects sector (energy assets) than in the office sector.
- It is noteworthy that Scope 3 emissions have decreased in almost all regions (Spain, Mexico, the US); however, in Chile the increase has been more significant. This trend can be explained by increased operational activity of assets across all regions in 2025, with the exception of Chile, where there has been a rise in construction activity. The purchase of capital goods specific to construction activity typically accounts for the largest proportion of Scope 3 emissions.
- As mentioned previously, the increase in Scope 3 emissions in Chile is mainly due to the acquisition of equipment for the construction of the 'Alcones' photovoltaic plant and the integration of 'Sol de los Andes' with battery energy storage system (BESS) technology.



It is concluded that, when A1, A2 (MB) and A3 are added together, Opdenenergy's total emissions in 2025 amount to: **14,733.44 tCO2e**

| | Years | Spain | Italy | México | Chile | UK | USA | TOTAL |
|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----|-----------|-----------|
| OPERADAS | 2022 | 74133,71 | 3108,19 | 28135,21 | 96729,67 | - | - | 202106,78 |
| | 2023 | 104655,00 | 2911,36 | 28093,95 | 24640,59 | - | - | 160300,91 |
| | 2024 | 121541,59 | 5177,23 | 28200,37 | 64621,62 | - | 223035,19 | 442575,99 |
| | 2025 | 453893,31 | 10631,91 | 1113,71 | 73963,13 | - | 153269,26 | 692871,32 |

Note: Data estimated in accordance with the latest available versions of emission factors; taking into account the energy generated by projects operated and in which the company has a stake during the financial year or reporting period. Sources of factors: AIB European Residual Mix Factors (2022, 2023, 2024), FE (OECC) (MITERD v.31, 2024), National Emissions Registry, Mexican Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (2022, 2023, 2024); Chilean Ministry of Energy (2022, 2023, 2024, 2025) and the United States EPA EGrid Database 2023 (latest version dated 06/12/2025) (<https://www.epa.gov/egrid/powerprofiler#/FRCC>)

The emissions avoided through project operations in 2025 amount to: **692,871.32 tCO₂e**



| Trends in GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e/ MW operation + construction) | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Year | S1 | S2 MB | S2 LB | S3 | TOTAL |
| 2022 (BY) | 0,01 | 0,05 | 0,35 | 17,87 | 17,93 |
| 2024 | 0,01 | 0,15 | 0,88 | 1,04 | 1,19 |
| 2025 | 0,01 | 0,31 | 1,22 | 5,58 | 5,90 |

- For the 2025 financial year, we have calculated emissions intensity by taking into account the total MW under construction plus the total MW in operation. Data from 2022 (the base year) onwards has been included.
- It can be seen that Scope 1 emissions intensity is low and remains so, as there have been no drastic changes since the base year. For Scope 2, emissions intensity has been increasing due to the rise in electricity consumption by assets in operation. The expansion of the portfolio in operation has led to an increase in emissions. Opdenenergy is once again in the process of analyzing the situation and implementing measures to mitigate this trend.

This figure contrasts with the increase in avoided GHG emissions resulting from the operation of renewable energy assets in 2025, which stands at: 692,871.32 tCO₂e

- In the case of Scope 3, emissions intensity remains below the base year level, which coincides with the peak in project construction, although it is increasing compared to 2024, which coincides with the lowest level of construction and an increase in projects coming online.

This is offset by the reduction in GHG emissions resulting from the generation of 100% renewable energy by 2025.



4. Carbon footprint management



At Opdenenergy, progress has been made in the area of Sustainability, aimed at improving the organization's carbon footprint and emissions inventory. Some of these developments include:

- The incorporation of commitments regarding energy and climate change into its policies, as well as the prioritization of climate-related goals (SDGs 7 and 13) in its strategy and actions.
- Positioning as a 100% renewable pure player across all developed assets, diversifying into renewable technologies.
- A new partnership with the organization Forética, which will drive us towards our decarbonization objectives, amongst others.
- Application of Best Available Technologies to maximize asset efficiency and promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- Design and approval of Opdenenergy's new Sustainability Strategy for the period 2026–2029, with new decarbonization targets and actions.
- Commencement of work to analyze and review the decarbonization plan in line with the new 2026–2029 Sustainability Strategy, in accordance with the evolution of Opdenenergy's business activities.

Next steps:

- ❖ Continue working on carbon footprint management, expanding the available information and exploring new reduction measures.
- ❖ Continue developing a GHG emissions offset strategy as part of the decarbonization plan, to help achieve carbon neutrality in cases where emissions cannot be reduced.
- ❖ Continue seeking alignment with recognized initiatives.



GHG Emissions Reduction Plan

This Emissions Reduction Plan sets out various reduction targets for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 for the year 2030 and is currently being implemented.

Scope 1: an emissions reduction target of 42% by 2030 compared with 2022, calculated using the Absolute Reduction methodology. Taking into account two scenarios:

- ❑ **Soft:** A fleet renewal programme is proposed for the period 2025–2030, with the aim of increasing the proportion of biofuels and the electrification of the fleet (hybrid or electric vehicles), whilst phasing out the use of higher-emission fuels.
- ❑ **Strong:** A fleet renewal programme is proposed for the period 2025–2030, with the aim of increasing the proportion of electric vehicles in the fleet (vehicles with a high proportion of electric power), whilst phasing out the use of fossil fuels

Scope 2: an emissions reduction target of 42% by 2030 compared to 2022, based on the Absolute Reduction methodology. Taking into account two scenarios:

- ❑ **Soft:** se propone una mejora de la eficiencia entre los años 2025-2030 que reduzca consumos eléctricos y, por consiguiente, las emisiones asociadas.
- ❑ **Strong:** It is proposed that, between 2023 and 2030, the majority of the electricity consumed should progressively come from renewable energy sources, reaching 100% by 2030, in accordance with the SBTi methodology on renewable energy.



Scope 3: for 67% of Scope 3 emissions, with a reduction target of 25% by 2030 compared to 2022, based on the Absolute Reduction methodology.

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

- Emissions limits by construction phase and/or reductions in the emissions factors of capital equipment.
- Transition to a hybrid model of remote working.
- Encouraging more frequent virtual meetings.
- Efficient use of resources (recycling, incorporating sustainability criteria into procurement, etc.)

Appendix I

Methodology and principles of the GHG inventory



Methodology and principles of the GHG inventory

In preparing this GHG emissions report, the methodological guidelines and principles set out below have been followed:

Documents and standards

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

Management principles

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

Reporting scope

- ▶ **Organizational boundary:** The information included in the 2025 GHG inventory covers all Opdenenergy facilities and activities, comprising Opdenenergy Holding, S.A. (tax identification number A31840135) and its subsidiaries, across all the regions in which it operates. Emissions from offices and corporate headquarters, as well as from energy assets, are included. For the reporting of emissions data, a predominantly financial control approach has been applied.
- ▶ **Operational limit (or Report limits):** Emissions from facilities and activities within Opdenenergy’s organizational boundaries are quantified as follows:
 - ❑ GHG emissions are classified as direct or indirect in accordance with Scopes 1, 2 and 3. Table 1 shows in detail the emission categories considered in the calculation for each scope.
 - ❑ All greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (CO2, CH4, NO2, HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3) are taken into account.
- ▶ **Temporary scope:** The annual report is based on data collected for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. In addition, information from previous financial years is included to analyze trends.

Base year and adjustments

In this inventory, 2022 has been set as the base year, to align with the reference year for the emission reduction targets.

| Year 2022 | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Scope 3 emissions have doubled due to the high level of construction activity. | | |
| An Emissions Reduction Plan has been drawn up for Scopes 1, 2 and 3, with a target date of 2030. | | |
| Emissions associated with the use of IT equipment, using the organization’s own emission factor | | |
| S1 (tCO ₂ e) | S2 (tCO ₂ e) | S3 (tCO ₂ e) |
| 9,94 | 91,98 | 32.166,59 |

Exclusions

This inventory identifies exclusions relating to fugitive emissions from fire-extinguishing equipment in offices, as no extinguishing agents have had to be used and no recharging of fluorinated gases has taken place, as well as emissions arising from the transport of capital goods and subcontracted construction, operation and maintenance services for assets. Table 1 shows in detail the limits taken into account in the calculation of each scope.

Quantification approach

The sources have been selected on the basis of expert judgement, taking into account their international recognition, suitability for the activity, relevance, availability and credibility, whilst always bearing in mind the management principles mentioned above.

The quantification approach is specific to each emission source; in other words, the method of data selection and collection, as well as the calculation, differs for each source. The methodology is set out in the reporting and calculation sheets of Opdenenergy's GHG Emissions Management Protocol.

Quantification and calculation methodology

In general, two steps have been followed in calculating emissions for each scope:

► Converting activity data into GHG emissions:

GHG emissions (t gas) = Activity data x Emission factor

► Conversion of GHG emissions to tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e):

- ❑ **Global Warming Potentials (GWP) have been used for each GHG**
- ❑ **GHG emissions (tCO₂e) = ∑ GHG emissions (t gas) × GWP**

► Sources of the selected emission factors:

- ❑ UK Government GHG Conversion Factors – 2025 (various categories) – 2025 (Hotel Poland nights) FE MITERD (OECC) (v. 31, mayo de 2024)
- ❑ AIB (2025). 2025 European Residual Mix Factors. Version 1 (electricity) Ministerio de Energía de Chile (2025) (electricity)
- ❑ National Emissions Registry. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico 2025 (electricity) U.S. Energy Information Administration. EPA (2025).
- ❑ CNMC (2025). Electricity Warranty and Labelling Reports (electricity)
- ❑ Factors published by different electricity providers (electricity – "market based")
- ❑ Own calculations based on data from Supplier and Capital Goods Sustainability Reports (2025) IPCC - AR 6 – 2021 (PCG and data settings DEFRA, IPCC AR4 a AR6)

Significance test

To define significant emissions, a process has been carried out to identify and assess their significance. The criteria established by Opdenenergy are as follows:

- Magnitude
- Level of influence
- Accessibility and accuracy

Using these established criteria, an assessment process is carried out, resulting in the significant emissions to be taken into account for this report (see Table 1).

Opdenenergy monitors the application of these criteria on a regular basis.

Biogenic CO₂ Emissions

The only detected source of anthropogenic biogenic emissions is the proportion of biofuel contained in the fuel used by Opdenenergy's vehicle fleet.

An independent quantification is carried out in the mobile combustion section.



Uncertainty assessment and inventory quality

Uncertainties arising from errors in the quality of the activity data (AD) and the selected emission factors (EF) have been calculated. The source of the data and whether or not it has been verified have been taken into account.

For the uncertainty assessment, the organization’s own methodology has been followed, based on the GHG Protocol’s proposal for GHG inventories: “Guidance on uncertainty assessment in GHG inventories 1.0 (Sept. 2003)”.

▶ **Maximum uncertainties**

| | Maximum uncertainties | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Years | Scope 1 (%) | Scope 2 (%) | Scope 3 (%) | Total (%) |
| 2022 | 15,81 | 9,33 | 17,84 | 17,44 |
| 2023 | 15,81 | 8,98 | 8,60 | 8,29 |
| 2024 | 15,81 | 8,29 | 13,47 | 8,01 |
| 2025 | 15,81 | 7,09 | 17,09 | 13,54 |

▶ Discussion of the uncertainties identified

- ❑ For Scope 1, there is only one GHG emission category (mobile combustion: fuel consumption in company vehicles). For this reason, the uncertainty of the category depends exclusively on the criteria selected for it. The emission factor introduces the greatest uncertainty, as it is a continental-scale emission factor, depending on the origin of its source and application.
- ❑ In the calculation of Scope 2 emissions (energy consumption in offices and assets), the uncertainty is similar across all items considered for offices and assets. All data used comes from consumption bills or direct measurements, and the factors are mostly from official sources. The differences are due to the availability or otherwise of complete data series and the number of extrapolations carried out. Market-based calculations present slightly lower uncertainty than location-based ones. A separate case is the estimation of energy consumption data for the US headquarters offices, as no consumption invoices are available.
- ❑ Finally, in the calculation of Scope 3 emissions, the greatest uncertainty stems from the consumption of materials (IT equipment) and waste. This is because the data is derived from an extrapolation and the factors used are global in nature. The increase may be due to the inclusion in this exercise of food and beverage data from offices in other countries.



Table 1. Breakdown of GHG emissions included in the emissions inventory

| Categorie | Description | Organizational limits |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Scope 1 <i>Direct Emissions</i></p> | <p>GHG emissions from Opdenenergy's own or controlled sources, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions from fossil fuel consumption for stationary equipment (boilers, construction machinery, heaters, gas turbines, etc.) - Mobile combustion: emissions from fuel consumption for own vehicles. - Fugitive and process emissions (refrigerants, insulators). | <p>Opdenenergy, formed by the parent company Opdenenergy Holding, S.A. and dependent companies according to organizational limits. Emissions from fuel consumption in own vehicles are considered, and there are no other sources of Scope 1 emissions. No fugitive emissions</p> |
| <p>Scope 2 <i>Indirect energy emissions</i></p> | <p>These are GHG emissions from imported energy (electricity, heat or steam) consumed according to location. Two Scope 2 figures are taken into account, applying the calculation criteria "market based" and "location based". For the calculation of total emissions, the "market-based" approach is considered due to its greater precision.</p> | <p>Opdenenergy and dependent companies according to organizational limits. Consumption is considered in corporate offices with physical headquarters and in operating assets.</p> |
| <p>Scope 3 <i>Indirect energy emissions</i></p> | <p>Indirect GHG emissions are those whose occurrence is a consequence of the organization's activity but come from sources that are not owned or controlled by it.</p> | <p>Opdenenergy and dependent companies according to organizational limits. Scope 3 includes the categories described below.</p> |
| <p>1. <i>Energy transmission and distribution</i></p> | <p>Losses in the transport and distribution (T&D) of the energy generated for consumption in the Organization (electricity), which are reported by the end user. The calculation criteria "market based" and "location based" are taken into account.</p> | <p>Loss generated by transporting energy through the electricity grid by pouring energy and consuming electricity from the electricity mix into energy assets. Consumption is considered in corporate offices with physical headquarters and in assets in operation.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Bussines travels</i></p> | <p>Emissions associated with business activities that require transportation of workers using means that are not owned by the Organization during the reporting year. GHG emissions from hotel nights required for such travel are also included.</p> | <p>Journeys by rental car and train imputed to the countries where they have taken place. Aircraft attributed to countries according to city of origin. Hotel nights imputed in the destination country, except in cases where there is no factor, which will be imputed to the country of origin.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Materials</i></p> | <p>Extraction, production and transport of goods (materials) purchased or acquired in the reporting year, which have not been included in other Scope 3 categories.</p> | <p>Consumption of paper and computer equipment according to Opdenenergy's organizational limits for corporate offices worldwide. Food and drink in offices in Spain, Italy, Chile and Mexico.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>Waste generated</i></p> | <p>GHG emissions associated with the treatment of waste from offices.</p> | <p>Calculation for corporate offices according to organizational limits.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>Employee commuting</i></p> | <p>GHG emissions from the movement of workers between their homes and their workplaces with vehicles that are not owned by Opdenenergy.</p> | <p>Opdenenergy and dependent companies according to organizational limits.</p> |
| <p>6. <i>Capital goods</i></p> | <p>GHG emissions associated with the manufacture, by third parties, of the products acquired by Opdenenergy for the construction of its assets during the reporting year (critical equipment).</p> | <p>Assets. They are considered active, with installation and supply in the reporting year. FE obtained by our own calculations from the Sustainability Reports of the most important Capital Goods Suppliers in the sector.</p> |
| <p>7. <i>Investments</i></p> | <p>Other investment issuances (including equity, debt and project finance investments) during the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category includes issuances of assets that are consolidated by the equity method.</p> | <p>Opdenenergy owns a 20% stake in energy assets in Mexico</p> |

APPENDIX II

Detailed information on the GHG inventory



| Emissions by Opdenenergy sources | 2025 – Calculation Year | | | | | | 2022 – Base year of the inventory | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | (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 Reach // Biogenic Emissions | - | - | - | - | - | 72,04 | - | - | - | - | - | 44,68 |
| Scope 1: Mobile Combustion | 16044,90 | 0,20 | 0,70 | - | - | 16241,71 | 9.818,21 | 0,09 | 0,45 | - | - | 9.942,27 |
| Scope 1: Fixed Combustion | - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 | - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 |
| Scope 1: Fugitive emissions | - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 | - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 |
| F-gases | - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 | - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 |
| TOTAL Scope 1 | 16044,90 | 0,20 | 0,70 | - | - | 16241,71 | 9.818,21 | 0,09 | 0,45 | - | - | 9.942,27 |
| Scope 2: Imported electricity – MB | - | - | - | - | - | 782.229,66 | - | - | - | - | - | 91.979,80 |
| TOTAL Scope 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 782.229,66 | - | - | - | - | - | 91.979,80 |
| Scope 3: T&D-MB Losses | - | - | - | - | - | 52993,95 | - | - | - | - | - | 5.934,57 |
| Scope 3: Business Travel | 252.922,09 | 1,59 | 2,47 | - | - | 274.052,55 | 184.653,21 | 1,59 | 3,15 | - | - | 196.004,40 |
| Transportation | 252.922,09 | 1,59 | 2,47 | - | - | 254.430,65 | 184.653,21 | 1,59 | 3,15 | - | - | 185.556,90 |
| Hotel nights | - | - | - | - | - | 19.621,90 | - | - | - | - | - | 10.477,50 |
| Scope 3: Materials | - | - | - | - | - | 53.209,18 | - | - | - | - | - | 42.335,04 |
| Paper | - | - | - | - | - | 652,36 | - | - | - | - | - | 644,98 |
| Computer equipments | - | - | - | - | - | 24581,98 | - | - | - | - | - | 24.987,31 |
| Food & Drink | - | - | - | - | - | 27974,84 | - | - | - | - | - | 16.702,75 |
| Scope 3: Waste | - | - | - | - | - | 546,78 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.035,14 |
| Scope 3: Workplace transfers | 130.223,12 | 13,45 | 2,41 | - | - | 131.255,69 | 59.359,19 | 4,71 | 1,06 | - | - | 59.779,42 |
| Scope 3: Capital Goods | - | - | - | - | - | 13.422.916,32 | - | - | - | - | - | 31.861.502,32 |
| Scope 3: Investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 |
| TOTAL Scope 3 | 383.145,21 | 15,04 | 4,88 | - | - | 13.934.974,48 | 244.012,38 | 6,3 | 4,21 | - | - | 32.166.590,89 |
| TOTAL EMISSIONS | 399.190,11 | 15,24 | 5,58 | - | - | 14.733.517,89 | 253.831,06 | 6,39 | 4,66 | - | - | 3.226.8512,96 |

Verification Statement



CERTIFICATE

Bureau Veritas verifica que el cálculo de la Huella de Carbono de la Organización ha sido verificado y encontrado conforme con los requisitos del estándar:

**OPDENERGY HOLDING,
S.A.**

C/ CARDENAL MARCELO SPINOLA, 42 - PLANTA 5- 28016- MADRID-ESPAÑA

GHG Protocol

La Huella de Carbono se aplica a:

LOS ALCANCES 1, 2 Y 3 (PÉRDIDAS POR T&D, VIAJES DE NEGOCIO (TRANSPORTES, NOCHES DE HOTEL), MATERIALES (PAPEL, EQUIPOS INFORMÁTICOS, COMIDA Y BEBIDA), RESIDUOS TRASLADO AL PUESTO DE TRABAJO, BIENES DE EQUIPO) EN LOS CENTROS INCLUIDOS EN EL INFORME EMISIONES GEI OPDENERGY 2025_V03 PARA LAS ACTIVIDADES DE DESARROLLO, FINANCIACIÓN, CONSTRUCCIÓN, OPERACIÓN Y MANTENIMIENTO DE ACTIVOS DE ENERGÍA SOLAR FOTOVOLTAICA, EÓLICA TERRESTRE Y PROYECTOS DE HIBRIDACIÓN CON ALMACENAMIENTO MEDIANTE SISTEMAS DE BATERÍAS (BESS).

PERIODO VERIFICADO: 01 DE ENERO DE 2025 AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2025.

Número de certificado:

ES153580

Aprobación original:

24-03-2026

Certificado en vigor:

24-03-2026

Versión N°: 2

energizing **the future**