this topic for our customers. Example: With LED lights, you save up to 85% electricity compared to classic light bulbs with the same brightness. The slightly higher purchase costs are worthwhile thanks to the electricity cost savings and a long service life of approx. 25,000 hours. Depending on the model, LEDs emit bundled, all-round or indirect light. This makes them suitable not only as room or orientation light, but also as LED table lights for workplace lighting. Many models of LED lighting are dimmable and available in different light colours. Simply choose between cosy warm white, functional neutral white and realistic cold white. - Consumer electronics account for over 10% of private electricity consumption. Televisions, home cinema, computers and the like are used almost daily in many households. This is also reflected in electricity consumption. With a few tricks, our customers can easily save energy and enjoy music, films or computer games without any worries. Example: Select high energy efficiency class: Look for the energy efficiency label when buying new multimedia devices. As with other devices, energy efficiency class A stands for high energy efficiency and correspondingly low electricity costs, while models with class D are less efficient. Furthermore, our customer service is in regular contact with customers. Measures of success: We work regularly on improving our website to provide current and potential new customers with the best possible information about EnBW and sustainability. In addition, we check the extent to which our website is successful (number of clicks etc.). *% of customers by number : 100% of EnBW customers *regarding % of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 : 0-1%

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations
Other

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Corporate position</th>
<th>Details of engagement</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap and trade</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>EnBW still considers the EU ETS cap and trade system as the cornerstone of EU climate policy. Since 2013, we continued to engage in discussions at EU level on the need of an ambitious carbon price floor in the ETS – if not at EU level, at least in a coalition of willing Member States. EnBW suggests a general, consistent target for greenhouse gas emissions.</td>
<td>Focus on the introduction of a carbon price floor in the ETS – if not at EU level, at least in a coalition of willing Member States. EnBW suggests a general, consistent target for greenhouse gas emissions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
able and strong CO2-price signal to stimulate the necessary investments for the foreseen carbon emissions reduction path. Also in 2019, an essential focus was still on the further strengthening of the ETS cap. EnBW not only underlined that the finally endorsed higher targets for renewables and energy efficiency for 2030 at EU-Level in the context of the Clean Energy Package would already trigger higher THG emission reductions of 43 – 45%. We also very much welcomed the review of the Climate Pathway 2050 – analyses of the European Commission including net-zero scenarios and especially the Green Deal strategy with the proposal of a climate law, making the 2050 net zero objective legally binding as well as adapting the 2030-target to 50-55%. EnBW advocated for these policies and an early reform of the related climate legislation, especially the ETS directive. In this context, we continue to advocate for the introduction of a price floor at EU- or national level. EnBW continuous to advocate for a comparable CO2 price signal in all sectors but considers in integration of other sectors in the ETS – while possibly to be envisaged from 2030 onwards – as not efficient at this stage due to the still very different CO2 abatement costs. We maintained the exchange on these topics, especially the legislative proposal on the 2050 target and the adaptation of the 2030 framework with representatives of the European institutions, German ministry officials, politicians, and NGO’s and participated to consultations as e.g. recently in the framework of the EU consultation on the adaptation of the 2030 framework. EnBW participated also actively in the positioning of different associations (BDEW/EURELECTRIC, WindEurope, BDI etc.) on investment frameworks to underline the need of an adequate CO2-pricing and a robust ETS (including the adaptation of the 2030 target) and continued the exchange in networks at EU level and cooperated closely with NGOs like German Watch and Stiftung 2° (exchange of information, lobbying activities like e.g. open letter etc.).
(EUA) has increased after the adoption of the new EU ETS directive, it does not create enough investment security for market participants. As the Corona crises showed, external shocks will continue to happen and the MSR in its current design seems not to be sufficient to counter-balance these sudden and substantive demand-supply unbalances. Also, the heavy charges and levies on the electricity prices prevent for more sector coupling/electrification of other sectors. Therefore, EnBW supports not only the carbon floor price on top of the ETS but also a restructuring of the energy taxation system – to start at national level but preferentially also on EU level- to be CO2 based. Also, through a rearrangement of the taxation system, additional burdens for consumers are to be avoided, i.e. additional costs ought to be covered by the polluters. Through a fixed carbon price the avoidance of carbon emissions would become economically relevant, leading to increasing hours of operation for plants that are more climate friendly. Within the national legislative process for the introduction of domestic CO2 pricing in the heating and transport sectors, EnBW advocated an increase in energy taxes linking the taxes to the given CO2 content. EnBW suggested a general, consistent target price for fossil CO2 of 25 €/ton (2020) and 30 €/ton (2025) across all sectors, (ETS and Non-ETS). At EU level, EnBW welcomes the suggestion of the European Commission to change the rules for decisions in taxation issues, especially concerning energy taxation, from unanimity to qualified majority. EnBW participated actively in the positioning of different associations (BDEW / BEE, BDI etc.) but also in the exchange in networks with other companies and cooperated closely with NGOs like German Watch and Stiftung 2°. However, in the legislative process the Federal Government has decided to introduce a national fuel emissions trading system (BEHG). From 2021 to 2025, the trading system has a fixed price per ton of CO2 which will increase annually at a predetermined rate. From 2026 onwards a trading system with a fixed cap and certificates will be introduced. Those placing fuels and combustibles on the market for transport and heating purposes are subject to the levy. The Federal Government intends to use the revenue from the BEHG to reduce electricity prices. Even though EnBW considers the BEHG-system to be unnecessarily complex, it supports the fundamental introduction of CO2 pricing in the heating and transport sectors. It also welcomes the tightening of the price path decided by a working group of the Federal Government and the federal states at the end of 2019, starting at 25 euros per ton in 2021.

Clean energy generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support with minor exceptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In 2017/18, 89% of subsidized wind turbines in Germany were located North of the Main river. The problem is still existant, combined with a lack of permissions granted in the whole country. This concentration in the expansion exacerbates the existing grid congestion in Germany and has a negative impact on the acceptance of the Energiewende. Therefore, EnBW advocated for the introduction of domestic CO2 pricing in the heating and transport sectors, EnBW supported a minimum capacity of 25 % of the allowances within the EEG (wind onshore) to be assigned to locations south of the Main river. If the government prefers a bonus system, this bonus should at least amount to 0.5 ct/kWh to reach an incentive effect. Regarding offshore wind energy, we plead for an additional short term...</td>
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</table>
management in order to reach additional wind turbine capacities south of the Main river. We also plead for better and faster regulation concerning permissions for onshore wind.

Regarding German offshore wind energy in the Baltic sea and North Sea (objectives at least 20 GW until 2030, 40 GW until 2040). On the PV side, we aim to remove the cap of 52 GW, which was finally decided beginning of July 2020. Keeping the cap, would most likely lead to job cuts within the company since we expect to reach a capacity of 52 GW in 2020. Additional to the short-term special tenders for wind and PV within the EEG we advocate for a concrete trajectory for renewables in Germany for the years after 2022. This is essential for reaching the goal of 65% renewables within the power sector in Germany. At EU level EnBW followed closely the implementation of the Clean Energy for all Europeans Package on the Electricity Market Design directive and regulation, as well as the Renewables directive, Energy Efficiency directive and the Governance regulation. In the reopened discussions on the adaptation of the 2030-framework in view to a 2050 climate neutrality target, EnBW asks also for a higher RES-Target of at least 40%. We call for an adequate political support and more efficient authorisation procedures on national level as well as a firm implementation monitoring especially in the framework of the national energy and climate plans by the EU COM. We engaged also on issues like auctioning designs in the context of zero bids, new offshore EU COM strategy necessary adaptations for hybrid projects etc. On the EU level the focus is however more on the the preparation of the Energy System integration package and especially the decarbonization of the gas sector. On the basis of an extensive internal project on pathways to climate neutral gas system, we engaged in discussion on options to achieve climate neutrality for the electricity sector by 2040.

EnBW supports the idea of financial support for local communities, that build WTG on their community space, to address the lack of acceptance of new windfarms. In general EnBW tries to tackle the problems of missing space, permissions and acceptance for wind onshore, as we have high targets of onshore wind in our strategy for 2025. EnBW advocates for older small-scale rooftop PV to stay in operation. We introduced the idea of direct marketing for small scale PV, to keep at least 180000 small rooftop-plants in operation till 2025, by using existing regulation combined with digital processes. At EU level, in the context of the implementation of the Clean Energy Package and possible adaptations of this framework in view of the Green Deal and climate neutrality by 2050, EnBW supports a positive framework towards further development of renewables while integrating them subsequently into the market. In the absence of national targets for renewables, EnBW advocated for a strong governance system to allow for more investor certainty. EnBW sees the outcome of the package overall rather positive but supports more ambitious targets in view to the possible adaptation of the framework in 2021. However, key is the effective implementation. EnBW supports also the objectives of the EU biodiversity strategy but would welcome a truly integrated approach with energy policies to avoid possible conflicts as far as possible. EnBW also supports the decarbonisation of the gas sector and is running/planning pilot projects to detect challenges and potentials (grid integration etc.) for the gas grid infrastructure. EnBW supports a stronger energy system integration and the planned EU strategy as well as the national and EU strategy for a hydrogen economy. These last ones should follow a sector open approach considering hydrogen use also in electricity generation and to a certain extend in the heat sector.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate position</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency Directive and the Energy Efficient Buildings directive and Governance regulation. On the reform of the Energy Efficiency Directive, EnBW favors further efforts towards more energy efficiency, however advocates for the need to maintain alternative options to an obligation scheme as chosen in Germany. More push towards the use of renewables in the heating and cooling, as well as the transport sector as decided are welcome. A conflict between absolut energy saving requirements and partially reduction of efficiency in the sake of higher flexibility should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of engagement</td>
<td>EnBW was especially active in the positioning of the different stakeholder groups and associations. As a member (BDEW, BDI) On regional level there have been and still continue to be many discussions specifically in the context of the integrated climate and energy concept.</td>
</tr>
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Other, please specify (Decarbonising Transport Sector (E-Mobility))

| Support | EnBW is very active in the roll out of e-charging infrastructure in Germany as we see e-mobility as a very important mean of decarbonizing the transport sector. Specifically, we aim to install 1,000 fast-charging stations (DC) at motorway service stations and traffic junctions until the end of 2020. We are very much engaged in a close dialogue with policy makers, communes and stakeholders to favor the further up-take of e-mobility. At European level EnBW engaged in the preparation of the review of the Alternative Fuels infrastructure (AFI) Directive and competitive and practical solutions for data handling between Automotive industry and car users or charging infrastructure operators. It engaged with the representatives of the European Commission and European Parliament as well as in the working groups / in the positioning of different Associations (BDEW, EURELECTRIC) and extended cross-sectoral cooperation in view to fostering e-mobility deployment. | EnBW supports ambitious rules and limits for CO2 emissions of passenger cars and light duty vehicles at EU level. We also call for an expansion of the funding of charging infrastructure (public and private) and additional measures at national level. |
(Sustainable Financing (Support for the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan and climate related non financial disclosure with minor exceptions))

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
<th>Other, please specify (Klimaschutzgesetz/ Klimaschutzprogramm 2030/ Kohleausstiegsgesetz/ EU Decarbonisation Pathways 2050/Green Deal/Climate Law 2050)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate position</td>
<td>with minor exceptions</td>
<td>Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of engagement</td>
<td>pated to the G20 TF CFD on non-financial disclosure and is implementing the recommendations in our own reporting. At EU level, EnBW was and still is actively involved in the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Sustainable Finance by being member of the Commission’s Expert Group, with a focus on non-financial reporting/carbon disclosure rules. Thus, EnBW was following very closely the legislative procedures, especially on the Taxonomy regulation via exchanges with representatives of the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council (German Permanent Representation/ Ministry for Finance) and other Stakeholders, also by participating in the working groups and in the positioning of different Associations (BDEW, EURELECTRIC). EnBW was also actively engaged in the concrete implementation preparatory work of the TEG Taxonomy sub-group organizing exchanges between the leading energy sector associations (EURELECTRIC, Eurogas) and TEG members to enhance understanding on the challenges for the energy sector in a transition Phase.</td>
<td>The German Government has set the German Climate Action Plan 2050 at the end of 2016. The Plan sets national objectives for a CO2 reduction (target years 2030/40), defines quantitative sectoral targets for 2030 to lay down a timetable for the step-by-step decarbonisation of all sectors. The government also defined within the climate protection program 2030 concrete measures and actions for reducing GHG-emissions in all sectors (e.g. measures to achieve a 65% share of RE in electricity consumption, to introduce national CO2 pricing in the heating and transport sectors, including a reduction in electricity prices, to promote electromobility and to expand the charging infrastructure). EnBW supports the project, but considers many of the measures to be inadequate, e.g. in the area of expansion of renewable energies, where numerous obstacles, for example in the area of land allocation or in planning and approval law, have not been removed. EnBW supports the climate protection targets for 2050 set by the government in the new Climate Protection Act, according to which the goal of</td>
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<td>rules in non financial reporting obligations at international and EU level and is fully in line with the recommendation of the respective TEG Subgroup. EnBW also fully supports the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan and the principles of the draft Taxonomy regulation. However, EnBW would prefer definitions where the quick and subsequent uptake of the market for sustainable financial products is fostered and therefore advocates for a broader approach. Especially the investments in the urgently needed transition activities should be recognized.</td>
<td>EnBW advocates for high ambitions but puts a strong emphasis on not only declaring targets but urgently putting the enabling regulatory framework in place allowing for substantial progress in all sectors. EnBW promotes the climate neutrality by 2050-objective and the alignment of the 2030 framework, especially the ETS directive but also the stronger electrification and decarbonization of the heating and transport sectors. A stringent CO2 pricing system should be the starting point.</td>
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as well as the setting of sector targets for 2030, including annual emission budgets. If the allocated emission budgets are not met, the responsible ministers should submit readjustment measures within fixed time periods. The German Government has set up the Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment to develop proposals for ending coal-fired power generation and developing support mechanisms to assist affected coal regions. In its final report (Feb 2019) to meet the climate protection targets, residual capacities of coal-fired power plants in the years 2023 and 2030 have been defined, and coal-fired power generation is to be terminated by 2038 at the latest. At EU level, the Commission presented the reviewed 2050 decarbonisation pathways which stimulated the debate on a climate neutrality objective by 2050 (cp. Green Deal strategy). EnBW supports very much the wholistic approach of the Green Deal, specifically the climate-neutrality objective, the adaptation of the 2030 framework and further initiatives to decarbonize the energy sector (i.a. Smart sector integration strategy, hydrogen strategy, offshore-strategy, renovation wave) and contributed intensively in the respective positioning of the associations EnBW is a member of.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association
Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Please explain the trade association's position
The BDEW is committed to the decarbonisation of the energy sector until 2050. BDEW is in favor of an ambitious binding CO2-target for 2030 and also of strengthening the ETS via structural reforms. BDEW was also in favor for an ambitious binding renewables target including its break-down in national targets. Besides that, BDEW rejects a carbon price floor within the EU-ETS. Regarding the financing of new projects of renewables within the German EEG, the BDEW calls for a contract for difference model instead of the existing sliding market premium.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
EnBW actively participates in the different committees and Task Force (participation to meetings/discussions, commenting on draft position paper, bilateral exchange with other member companies, efforts to find viable but strong compromises). We have focused our engagement on issues concerning the positioning on strengthening the ETS but also on the general 2030-Framework. Contrary to the position of the BDEW, EnBW is committed to a carbon price floor within the ETS. Additionally EnBW pleads on keeping the sliding market premium that has been successful within the German market so far.

Trade association
BWE (German Wind Energy Association)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Please explain the trade association's position
BWE the German wind energy association is lobbying for good investment and planning conditions for wind energy projects in Germany and Europe.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
EnBW actively participates in the associations working Group.

Trade association
BDI (Bundesverband der deutschen Industrie)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Inconsistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The BDI provides political support for the opening up of international markets and provides information and economic policy advice on all topics relevant to industry including energy and climate policy. Concerning climate policy issue, like for example a quicker fix of the ETS and more ambitious targets for 2020 and 2030, BDI’s position is much more reluctant than EnBW’s position. Following the BDI, the ambitions of the EU climate agenda should depend on the international climate negotiations and further burden for energy intensive industry /carbon leakage sectors have to be avoided. They were in favor of the in-
How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
EnBW actively participates in relevant committees, focusing on the positioning on ETS-Reform/MSR and 2030 Framework.

Trade association
WindEurope (European Wind Energy Association)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
A strong Climate agenda (strong 2030 target – especially on GHG and renewables, strong ETS) helps to make wind a competitive energy source.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
EnBW actively participates in the working groups of the association. It contributes with information and participates in the exchange on the positioning and lobbying strategies.

Trade association
BNE - Energy efficiency and metering

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
Bundesverband Neue Energiewirtschaft e.V. (bne / Association of Energy Market Innovators) represents the interests of grid-independent energy suppliers and energy service companies in Germany. The main focus of the association lies on fair conditions for all electricity and gas suppliers, new and innovative business models and demands a competitive and modern metering and energy efficiency market in the context of the German „Energiewende“. Therefore, different measures are taken and promoted in a political context.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Yello Strom (subsidiary of EnBW) is heavily engaged in the BNE.

C12.3d

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?
No

C12.3e
(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

In general, EnBW is engaged in a continuous dialogue also with stakeholders and clients regarding all aspects of energy and climate policy - at the local, regional, national and European level.

The engagement also encompasses advice for the development of national and regional climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. EnBW also looks actively in options and challenges for the greening of the gas sector and follows actively the preparation of the gas package at EU Level.

On the European level, EnBW continued to take actively part in Associations, especially WindEurope and EURELECTRIC (via BDEW) and in cross-sectoral stakeholder networks (e.g. Friends of ETS, 2030 Network), to organize an united voice from industry and NGOs towards politicians. This also allows for the exchange of positions between stakeholders in favour of an ambitious regulatory framework, specifically in the context of legislative process on the ETS reforms as well as the 2030 implementation legislation including the governance framework.

On the national level, EnBW has also initialized a “Network Energy Efficiency”, to foster exchange of ideas and innovative solutions in the field of energy efficiency, accompanied by the yearly attribution of innovation award. By organizing energy policy related events (such as EnBW Event formats in Berlin: Energie- und Wirtschaftsclub, Mitarbeiterfrühstück/Employee Breakfasts) EnBW discusses with parliamentary representatives and assistants, representatives of various associations, civil society and other corporations, about current legislative proposals and present EnBW's positions and views.

In 2018 we started supporting the “Foundation 2° - German Companies for Climate Protection ("Stiftung 2° - Deutsche Unternehmen für Klimaschutz". The organization is named after its major aim: To keep the average global temperature increase well below 2 degrees celsius. It supports long term entrepreneurial engagement for climate protection as well as the sustainable use of natural resources and the ecosystem. Looking for tangible and ambitious solutions, the foundation works together with scientific, societal and political stakeholders. Companies ought to work actively together to find solutions for cross-sector climate protection. One of its features is the so-called CEO-Initiative, i. e. the personal commitment of CEO’s to climate protection.

In addition, EnBW supports the Foundation Energy & Climate Protection (Stiftung Energie & Klimaschutz). The Foundation, established by EnBW in 2007, is recognized as a non-profit entity and aims to promote environmental and climate protection. By stimulating an open and broad discussion with all stakeholders, it wants to contribute to a better understanding of the interaction between the energy industry and climate protection, as well as the promotion of young scientists.

Therefore, the Foundation organizes conferences and debate evenings, mainly in Baden-Württemberg, to current items like about the effects of the climate change on each of us or about the further expansion of wind offshore as also about the digital infrastructure as a big solution or paradise for hacker attack (). Further issues are the necessary of renewable heating climate protection as job engine. The discussions are free of ideological restraints.
cies, NGOs, Think Tanks etc..

At the organization of the debates, the Foundation aims to avoid CO2 emissions, e.g. renouncing paper invitations, offering seasonal and regional snacks and always choosing locations close to public transport facilities. The non-avoidable CO2 emissions are compensated by recognized Gold Standard certificates for the benefit of an Ethiopian reforestation project, issued by CO2OL Forest Finance.

Apart from this established discussion format, the Foundation has initiated a series of Bar Camp-like panel workshops aimed towards students, startup founders and young professionals up to 30 years, handling subjects such as the mobility of the future, as new mobility in Germany, new business models, the future mobility in Baden-Württemberg. Every year, the Foundation organizes a contest for Ph.D. students to stimulate innovations on the field of renewable energy. The Foundation gives also students the possibility to become an “Energy Reporter” during their exchange semester abroad and report on topics of energy and climate protection in their host country via video or text (e.g. Clean Development Mechanism in Mexico or the air pollution in Valencia/Spain, bitcoin mining on Iceland, plastic recycling in the Netherlands, a solar panel roof for a craft vocational school center in Tanzania, Australian bush fires or load shedding in Durban/South Africa.)

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

One EnBW internal working group on climate issues (“working-group climate management”), encompassing representatives from all relevant sections of the company, meeting on quarterly basis to discuss current topics and prepare positions. Their activities include the preparation of concrete positioning with regard to relevant climate change issues in smaller drafting working groups as well as the Coordinating of engagement activities regularly in weekly meetings of the policy and sustainability team, thus ensuring consistency in all activities that influence policy.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations
In this Integrated Annual Report 2019 – as in previous years – we also take ecological and social aspects of the company's activities into account as well as economic aspects. We have published an Integrated Annual Report based on the recommendations of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) since the 2014 financial year, with the aim of achieving a holistic representation of the performance of the company. Based on the concepts behind integrated reporting, we strive for the comprehensive integrated management of the company through the implementation of the EnBW 2020 strategy and the subsequent EnBW 2025 strategy. By presenting financial and non-financial corporate goals in the dimensions of finance, strategy, customers and society, employees and environment, we are seeking to promote integrated thinking within the company and emphasise the importance of being comprehensively oriented towards performance and our stakeholders. We measure the achievement of our goals using key performance indicators. Our ambitions are underlined by the work and membership of Thomas Kusterer, member of the Board of Management of EnBW, in the IIRC as well as in the EU Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Finance (TEG). The “Building Public Trust Award 2019”, which we received from PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft for the Integrated Annual Report in 2018, confirms our commitment in this area. More about integrated reporting at EnBW can be found at www.enbw.com/integrated-reporting.

In voluntary communications

Complete

Page/Section reference
EnBW Investor Factbook 2019 - for example page 4 (e.g. key non-financials indicators).
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
Other, please specify (EnBW Green Bond Impact Report 2019)

Status
Complete

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

Content elements
Strategy
Emissions figures

Comment
Increasing numbers of institutional investors now prefer sustainable investments. This further enhances the strategic importance of Business activities that benefit the climate. In line with our strategy of developing EnBW into a sustainable and innovative infrastructure partner, we are investing more and more in climate-friendly growth projects.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

Sustainable economic development: We endeavour to conduct all of our activities in a sustainable way, from the responsible procurement of raw materials through to the provision of smart energy solutions for our customers. In addition, we are actively involved in the area of sustainable finance, which is exemplified by, amongst other things, the membership of our Chief Financial Officer, Thomas Kusterer, in the Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Finance (TEG) and his position on the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). As part of the cooperation in these climate protection initiatives, he regularly reports to internal bodies on climate-related opportunities and risks.
(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Corresponding job category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member of the Board of Management of EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG / Chief Financial Officer.</td>
<td>Chief Financial Officer (CFO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>