



SSE

# 2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

**Important: this export excludes unanswered questions**

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

## C1. Introduction

### (1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

### (1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

GBP

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

#### (1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

#### (1.3.3) Description of organization

*SSE plc is a leading UK-based, energy company playing a leading role in driving the transition to net zero. SSE invests in, develops, builds and operates electricity infrastructure and businesses needed for a clean, secure and affordable energy system. Its diversified portfolio includes onshore and offshore wind farms, hydro-electric power, solar and batteries, flexible thermal generation and electricity transmission and distribution networks. SSE also provides energy products and services for businesses and other customers. SSE is a major contributor to the economies in the UK and Ireland. SSE employs around 15,000 people and is real Living Wage and Fair Tax Mark certified. SSE is committed to supporting the transition to net zero in ways that ensure the benefits of climate action are shared as widely as possible, with a firm focus on leaving no one behind. This ambition is embedded in the company's purpose: to provide the energy needed today while building a better world of energy for tomorrow. SSE's strategy is aligned to the ambitions set out in the Paris Agreement and an accelerated power sector pathway to net zero consistent with global warming of no more than 1.5oC. SSE also aims to increase the resilience of its business by adapting to the impact of a changed climate. Aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) most material to SSE's business activities, SSE's 2030 Goals are four core business goals focused on addressing the challenge of climate change in a just and fair way – cutting carbon intensity by 80%; increasing renewable energy output fivefold; enabling low carbon generation and demand; and championing a fair and just energy transition. They provide a framework for the Company as it works towards its net zero ambitions, ensuring that as it does, it creates and shares value with its stakeholders along the way. SSE is also committed to minimising its impact on the natural world, guided by its three nature-related targets and environment strategy. Like the Goals, the strategy is framed by three SDGs that focus on protecting nature and responsible resource use. Delivering across all these areas means sharing value with people and communities, while aiming to leave the natural habitats around SSE's*

infrastructure in a better state than they were found. SSE builds lasting partnerships with stakeholders and partners, based on open and collaborative work, to help accelerate progress in all these areas.

[Fixed row]

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

|  | End date of reporting year | Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period | Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years |
|--|----------------------------|---|---|
|  | 03/30/2025                 | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                 | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                |

[Fixed row]

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

10131900000

**(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.**

|  | Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements? |
|--|--|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  |

[Fixed row]

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

**ISIN code - bond**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

*Select from:*

No

**ISIN code - equity**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

*Select from:*

Yes

**(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

GB0007908733

**CUSIP number**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

*Select from:*

No

**Ticker symbol**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

*Select from:*

Yes

## (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SSE.L

**SEDOL code**

## (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

## (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

790873

**LEI number**

## (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

## (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300KI75VYLLMSK856

**D-U-N-S number**

## (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

**Other unique identifier**

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

### (1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

France

Ireland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

|  | Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?                     | Comment  |
|--|---|--|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data | SSE will not disclose geolocation data for its facilities. |

[Fixed row]

### (1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain

Distribution

Electricity generation

Electricity purchasing

Transmission

Other divisions

- Battery storage
- Gas storage, transmission and distribution
- Smart grids/demand response

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

## **Coal - Hard**

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

Select from:

- No

### **(1.16.1.5) Comment**

*SSE does not own, operate or invest in coal power stations.*

## **Lignite**

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

Select from:

- No

### **(1.16.1.5) Comment**

*SSE does not own, operate or invest in coal power stations.*

## **Oil**

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

Select from:

Yes

#### (1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

346

#### (1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

137

#### (1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

137

#### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE owns and operates oil-fired power stations in the United Kingdom and Ireland.*

### Gas

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

Select from:

Yes

#### (1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4577

#### (1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

13603

#### (1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

**(1.16.1.5) Comment**

*SSE owns and operates gas-fired power stations in the United Kingdom and Ireland.*

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

Select from:

No

**(1.16.1.5) Comment**

*SSE does not own, operate or invest in power stations that use sustainable biomass as a fuel.*

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

Select from:

Yes

**(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)**

15

**(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

69

**(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)**

69

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE owns and operates waste wood power stations in the United Kingdom.*

### Waste (non-biomass)

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

Select from:

No

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE does not own or operate power stations that use waste as a fuel.*

### Nuclear

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

Select from:

No

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE does not own or operate nuclear power stations.*

### Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

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

Select from:

No

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE does not own or operate fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage.*

## **Geothermal**

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

Select from:

No

### **(1.16.1.5) Comment**

*SSE does not own or operate geothermal power stations.*

## **Hydropower**

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

Select from:

Yes

### **(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)**

1464

### **(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

3270

### **(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)**

3270

### **(1.16.1.5) Comment**

*SSE owns and operates hydro power stations in the United Kingdom.*

## Wind

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

Select from:

Yes

### (1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

3468

### (1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

6852

### (1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

6852

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE owns and operates onshore and offshore wind sites in the United Kingdom, Ireland and France.*

## Solar

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

Select from:

No

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE does not currently own or operate solar sites, but has a secured pipeline for a number of future solar projects.*

## Marine

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

Select from:

No

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE does not own or operate marine power generation capacity.*

### Other renewable

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

Select from:

Yes

### (1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

50

### (1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

46

### (1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

46

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE owns and operates BESS sites in the United Kingdom.*

### Other non-renewable

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

Select from:

No

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*SSE does not own or operate other non-renewable capacity.*

## Total

### (1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

9920

### (1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

23977

### (1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

23977

### (1.16.1.5) Comment

*Figure reflects all of SSE's owned and operated power generation capacity.  
[Fixed row]*

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

### Timber products

#### (1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

### (1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Manufacturing

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

Select from:

- No, the total volume is unknown

### (1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Hardwood logs

### (1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Less than 1%

### (1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Less than 1%

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

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

- No

## (1.22.19) Please explain

*While representing low value spend, overhead wood poles provide a significant function in supporting SSEN Distribution's network. Reported revenue for SSEN Distribution in 2024/25 was ~£1.5bn out of a total reported revenue for the SSE Group of ~£10.1bn, accounting for around 15%. A vast majority of the existing overhead line infrastructure is already in place and will not require extensive replacement, whilst many distribution lines have already been undergrounded in the SEPD (Southern Electric Power Distribution) network licence area in central southern England. Purchasing new poles for its networks represents under 1% of SSE Group's revenue.*

*[Fixed row]*

## (1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

### (1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

### (1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

### (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped

### (1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

Smallholders not relevant, and not included

## (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

*SSE works directly with suppliers in high-risk sustainability areas to understand their value chains, including details on their locations and the raw materials they use. This information is requested during the tender process. Going forward, SSE will adopt a systematic approach using a supply chain risk management (SCRM) platform to support the information collected during tenders.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### (1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

*Select from:*

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

### (1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

*Select from:*

Not an immediate strategic priority

### (1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

*SSE uses a lot of products that have a greater materiality on sustainability issues than plastics, such as carbon-intensive goods including steel, cement, aluminium, copper, polysilicon and many other metals. Therefore, SSE is prioritising these materials above plastics as they are more significant across its scope of activities.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

**Timber products**

### (1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

### (1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

### (1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

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

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

### Short-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

0

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

*Going Concern and Viability statements' time horizons: SSE's time horizons for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities are aligned with other business practice time horizons. The climate-related time horizons are chosen to align with the investment, capital and regulatory time horizons that govern SSE's financial, operational and capital plans. SSE's short-term horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is 0 to 4 years. This is influenced by the viability assessment of the company. Each year, in line with the requirements within provision C.2.2 of the UK Corporate Governance Code and as part of the risk assessment process, the Board assesses the prospects of the Company over the next 4 financial years. It is through this process that SSE determines its Group Principal Risks. Climate-related financial disclosures time horizons: SSE conducts an exercise to identify material opportunities and risks biennially, or sooner if a material business change occurs. SSE conducts scenario analysis on the outcome of that assessment every year. SSE defines its short-term horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities as spanning 0 to 10 years. The company regularly evaluates the impact of different climate scenarios, including temperature outcomes of 1.5°C, 2.5°C, and 4°C in 2035. This is aligned to SSE's financial, operational, capital investment plans and to SSE's Net Zero Transition Plan.*

### Medium-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

10

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

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

*Going Concern and Viability statements' time horizons: SSE's medium-term horizon for considering climate-related risks and opportunities is 4 to 10 years. This is influenced by work done by the Committee on Climate Change (CCC), an independent statutory body set up to monitor the UK's progress towards meeting targets set out in the Climate Change Act 2008 and to ensure emissions targets are set based on expert independent assessment of the evidence. The Act requires the Government to set legally-binding, five-yearly carbon budgets, 12 years in advance, from 2008 to 2050, to act as stepping stones towards these targets. In relation to the power sector, UK's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (CP2030), which aims to achieve 95% clean electricity by 2030. The carbon budgets and the CP2030 recommendations both impact policy makers' time horizons, which in turn provides a framework for SSE's business planning. Climate-related financial disclosures time horizons: SSE conducts an exercise to identify material opportunities and risks biennially, or sooner if a material business change occurs. SSE conducts scenario analysis on the outcome of that assessment every year. SSE defines its medium-term for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities as spanning 10 to 25 years. The company regularly evaluates the impact of different climate scenarios, including temperature outcomes of 1.5°C, 2.5°C, and 4°C in 2050. This is aligned to when climate-related impacts are more likely to emerge.*

### Long-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

25

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

Select from:

No

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

55

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

*Going Concern and Viability statements' time horizons: SSE's long term time horizon for considering climate-related risks and opportunities is beyond 10 years. This reflects the impacts of transitional and physical climate impacts on the future energy system, including climate-related policy, markets, technology and weather/climate impacts. It also reflects the fact that SSE's core low carbon electricity assets have lifetimes that exceed 20 years; therefore, SSE naturally has a long-term business outlook. For transitional opportunities or risks SSE long term time horizon considers climate-related opportunities and risks up to 25 years (a time horizon to 2050); and for the physical risks of climate change these are considered up to 55 years (a time horizon to 2080), to reflect the longer-term changes in*

*climate. Climate-related financial disclosures time horizons: SSE conducts an exercise to identify material opportunities and risks biennially, or sooner if a material business change occurs. SSE conducts scenario analysis on the outcome of that assessment every year. SSE defines its long-term for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities as spanning 25 to 55 years. The company regularly evaluates the impact of different climate scenarios, including temperature outcomes of 1.5°C, 2.5°C, and 4°C in 2080. This is aligned to when climate-related impacts are more likely to emerge.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### **(2.2.1) Process in place**

Select from:

Yes

### **(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process**

Select from:

Impacts only

### **(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Initial stages of aligning SSE's reporting to the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) recommendations has focused on impacts only.

### **(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future**

*SSE identifies, assesses and manages its environmental impact through an environmental management system (EMS) that sets out the controls, processes and procedures that guide any business activity that has an impact on the environment. The EMS is certified to ISO14001, as are all of SSE's businesses. SSE follows the principles of the 'mitigation hierarchy' to manage its environmental impacts, which means avoiding negative impacts as the first priority. Where they cannot be avoided, the company aims to mitigate these impacts, while also seeking opportunities to add value too. This strategy provides a framework for managing and mitigating SSE's impacts on land, air, freshwater and marine ecosystems, while using resources efficiently and embracing the principles of a circular economy. The strategy has three pillars (environmental management and governance, responsible consumption and production and the natural environment) and is aligned to the UN SDGs. It provides a consistent structure for each Business Unit to tailor the management of environmental impacts, setting specific goals and metrics to measure success and support Group-wide targets. While SSE's processes are designed to reduce the risk of environmental incidents happening, sometimes they do occur.*

For example, key environmental risk areas include oil and related spills and silt releases. SSE provides training in environmental management, as well as business or role-specific training for all relevant employees. In 2024/25, SSE enhanced its Environmental Awareness training and more than 3,000 employees have now completed the course. Additionally, SSE is committed to the enhancement of its nature-related reporting. This includes taking inspiration from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework. In 2024, this involved working with third-party specialists to apply the first two phases of TNFD's approach 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' at several pilot assets. SSE is now working on the third and fourth phases 'Assess' and 'Prepare' which builds on previous work to draw out SSE's nature-related risks and opportunities at pilot assets, covering on- and offshore wind, hydro, thermal and networks, as well as a more holistic Group-wide view. Once complete, future phases of this work will be considered, with a focus on supporting readiness for future disclosure requirements. After completing the TNFD assessment (LEAP), SSE will better understand its environmental dependencies.

[Fixed row]

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

|  | Process in place  | Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process                             | Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process? |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes              |

[Fixed row]

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

#### Row 1

#### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

- Risks
- Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

- Full

### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

- Tier 1 suppliers

### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- More than once a year

### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TCFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- Scenario analysis
- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Internal company methods
- Other, please specify :**SSE Group Risk Management Framework.**

- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

#### Acute physical

- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

#### Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Changing wind patterns
- Increased severity of extreme weather events

#### Policy

- Changes to national legislation

#### Market

- Changing customer behavior
- Other market, please specify :Price cannibalisation: when wind power receives lower market prices than average electricity prices.

#### Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

#### *Select all that apply*

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities

- Suppliers
- Regulators

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

Select from:

- No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*SSE's Group Risk Management Framework (RMF) integrates a process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. SSE also undertakes a specialist TCFD climate assessment every two years that identifies and assesses climate-related opportunity and risk in the short, medium and long term. This specialist TCFD assessment goes into more detail to identify and assess the climate-related risks and opportunities over longer time horizons than the RMF. The assessment involves senior business leader interviews supported by ongoing business unit risk assessments to capture and understand a long list of climate-related opportunities and risks. A prioritisation exercise is completed and a final list of significant climate-related opportunities and risks defined. Each climate-related opportunity or risk is priority based on its ability (likelihood and impact) to have a substantive potential financial impact on SSE's strategy or significant impact on SSE's stakeholders across the time horizons identified by SSE for climate-related opportunity and risk assessment. This assessment is completed across the value chain (direct operations, upstream and downstream) for each of the key business areas. Each opportunity or risk is then assessed on its impact to SSE's strategy and stakeholders involving an assessment of the likelihood and financial impact of the risk or opportunity which helps to identify the importance of each material risk or opportunity to the business. The climate-related risk and opportunity assessment process is conducted on an ongoing basis by the Sustainability-related Financial Disclosures (SRFD) Sub Committee and working group, with a six monthly review of the outputs by the Group Risk Committee (GRC). The Climate-related Financial Disclosures (CRFD) working group consists of corporate finance and sustainability professionals as well as business unit finance technical experts. The outputs of this process are reviewed by the SRFD Sub Committee including SSE's Company Secretary, Finance Director, Investor Relations and the Chief Sustainability Officer and approved by the GRC. In 2024/25, SSE conducted scenario analysis on its material climate-related opportunities and risks. SSE have introduced 'impact pathways' which map each potential climate event and its effect on SSE's business activities. To calculate the potential financial impact, a combination of data sources are used involving historical internal business data, the most recently available external independent climate-related scenario data alongside current and approved forecast financial data. The purpose of this scenario analysis was to demonstrate the resilience of SSE to climate change. To help stakeholders understand SSE's resilience, SSE subjected its material climate-related opportunities and risks to different climate outcomes under varying scenarios and timeframes. The scenario analysis did not represent a prediction of the future, simply a tool to understand a plausible spectrum of outcomes. The decision to mitigate, transfer, accept or control identified risks or opportunities is completed by the GRC as part of the risk assessment process. The risk assessment process reviews costs, mitigating actions, the timeframe of the impact against relevant scenarios to provide an indication of the potential financial impact and the relative significance of the risk. This approach is completed for each material climate-related risk or opportunity.*

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

No

### (2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

Other, please specify :Assessment currently underway but not yet completed.

### (2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

*SSE is committed to enhancing its nature-related reporting, drawing on the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework. In 2024, SSE worked with third-party specialists to implement the initial phases of the TNFD LEAP approach 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' at several pilot assets. The Locate phase identified where and how SSE's direct operations interact with nature, considering factors such as biodiversity, ecosystem delivery, and water risk, using national datasets. The Evaluate phase examined nine technology types and 21 pilot assets to determine SSE's key nature-related impacts and dependencies, now being consolidated at the Group level. SSE is progressing to the 'Assess' and 'Prepare' phases, which expand on previous work to identify nature-related risks and opportunities across pilot assets, including onshore and offshore wind, hydro, thermal, and networks, as well as a broader Group-wide perspective. Completion of these phases will inform SSE's readiness for upcoming disclosure requirements and support a deeper understanding of environmental interconnections across the business. While this is a long-term approach, SSE often considers the synergies, contributions, and potential trade-offs between climate and nature on a case-by-case basis. For example, reducing carbon emissions is SSE's most material impact, but decarbonisation pathways sometimes create unintended effects. SSE Thermal's efforts to decarbonise its generation fleet with low-carbon technologies may increase resource impacts, such as higher water usage compared to conventional plants. Technologies like post-combustion carbon capture and hydrogen production with carbon capture typically require more water for cooling and other processes. Electrolytic hydrogen production also uses water as a feedstock, affecting consumption. More analysis is needed to understand these requirements, and future decision-making must consider them within a whole system context. SSE Thermal is a member of the Joint Environmental Programme (JEP), contributing to research on the environmental impacts of electricity generation, with an emphasis on decarbonisation technologies. SSE Thermal chairs the JEP water working group, focusing on water resource planning.*

[Fixed row]

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

### (2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

### (2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

### (2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

*In early 2024, SSE worked with third party specialists to prepare for SSE's nature-related disclosures by applying the 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' phases of TNFD's Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach, to a defined scope. SSE identified 125 direct operational assets across the UK and Ireland, considering the most material business operations, leveraging the 'Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure' (ENCORE) nature materiality screening tool. The Locate phase, through GIS analysis of asset locations, site boundaries and appropriate Zones of Influence has identified where and how SSE's direct operational in scope assets interact with sensitive locations in proximity, utilising national datasets across UK and Ireland. Examples of the GIS data sets utilised for analysis are; for biodiversity importance: SSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SAC, MPA etc; Ecosystem service delivery importance: National Parks, Areas of Outstanding National Beauty, National Heritage Areas etc; Water Risk; and Ecosystem integrity: Biodiversity Intactness Index. SSE is now working on the third and fourth phases 'Assess' and 'Prepare' which builds on previous work to draw out SSE's nature-related risks and opportunities at pilot assets, covering on- and offshore wind, hydro, thermal and networks, as well as a more holistic Group-wide view. Once complete, future phases of this work will be considered, with a focus on supporting readiness for future disclosure requirements.*

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

### Risks

#### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBIT

#### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute decrease

#### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

Likelihood of effect occurring

#### (2.4.7) Application of definition

SSE defines risk as any event or circumstance that has potential to threaten achievement of its strategic objectives or compromise its business values. In determining its appetite for specific risks, the Board is guided by three key principles: 1. Risks should be consistent with SSE's core purpose, financial objectives, strategy and values; 2. Risks should only be accepted where relevant approvals have been attained through the Governance Framework to confirm appropriate reward is achievable on the basis of objective evidence and in a manner that is consistent with SSE's purpose, strategy and values; and 3. Risks should be actively controlled

and monitored through the appropriate allocation of management and other resources, underpinned by the maintenance of a healthy business culture. The Board aims to consider all material influencing factors and key external trends in the energy market, including those relating to climate change, and aims to do so in a way that reflects the expectations of SSE's key stakeholder groups. These material influencing factors also have an impact on the nature and extent of risks the Board is willing to take to meet these objectives, and related mitigation strategies adopted by the Group. Material changes in the nature and potential impacts of SSE's Group Principal Risks are regularly assessed by the oversight committees with appropriate mitigations implemented where necessary. SSE's Group Executive Committee (GEC) and its Subcommittees have responsibility for overseeing SSE's twelve Principal Risks, of which Climate Change is one. All Principal Risks are reviewed by the Board. SSE's Group Risk Management Framework is complemented by a specialist TCFD climate assessment that identifies and assesses climate opportunity and risk in the short, medium and long term. The climate risk assessment involves senior business leader interviews supported by ongoing business unit risk assessments to capture and understand a long list of climate opportunities and risks. A materiality test is completed, and a final list of significant climate opportunities and risks defined. Materiality is tested for each climate opportunity or risk based on its ability (likelihood and impact) to have a substantive potential financial impact on SSE's strategy or significant impact on SSE's stakeholders across the time horizons identified by SSE for climate opportunity and risk assessment.

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :EBIT

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*SSE defines risk as any event or circumstance that has potential to threaten achievement of its strategic objectives or compromise its business values. In determining its appetite for specific risks, the Board is guided by three key principles: 1. Risks should be consistent with SSE's core purpose, financial objectives, strategy and values; 2. Risks should only be accepted where relevant approvals have been attained through the Governance Framework to confirm appropriate reward is achievable on the basis of objective evidence and in a manner that is consistent with SSE's purpose, strategy and values; and 3. Risks should be actively controlled and monitored through the appropriate allocation of management and other resources, underpinned by the maintenance of a healthy business culture. The Board aims to consider all material influencing factors and key external trends in the energy market, including those relating to climate change, and aims to do so in a way that reflects the expectations of SSE's key stakeholder groups. These material influencing factors also have an impact on the nature and extent of risks the Board is willing to take to meet these objectives, and related mitigation strategies adopted by the Group. Material changes in the nature and potential impacts of SSE's Group Principal Risks are regularly assessed by the oversight committees with appropriate mitigations implemented where necessary. SSE's Group Executive Committee (GEC) and its Subcommittees have responsibility for overseeing SSE's twelve Principal Risks, of which Climate Change is one. All Principal Risks are reviewed by the Board. SSE's Group Risk Management Framework is complemented by a specialist TCFD climate assessment that identifies and assesses climate opportunity and risk in the short, medium and long term. The climate risk assessment involves senior business leader interviews supported by ongoing business unit risk assessments to capture and understand a long list of climate opportunities and risks. A materiality test is completed, and a final list of significant climate opportunities and risks defined. Materiality is tested for each climate opportunity or risk based on its ability (likelihood and impact) to have a substantive potential financial impact on SSE's strategy or significant impact on SSE's stakeholders across the time horizons identified by SSE for climate opportunity and risk assessment.*

[Add row]

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

### (2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

### (2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

*SSE's hydro generation licences have a condition to avoid any release of oils when water is returned to the environment. As part of SSE's value chain, the company engages with upstream and downstream stakeholders to ensure activities are compliant with their requirements. One potential risk is pollutants of small quantities of oil from bearings within moving equipment for lubrication, this is measured and mitigated by contractors who filter oil from water and sell the oil back to be reused in the same equipment. SSE's thermal power stations primarily use water for cooling with some water used as process water. All SSE's thermal sites have environmental permits or licenses that include water pollution prevention conditions and ISO14001 certified Environmental Management Systems. Each site monitors,*

measures and reports on water quality to the Regulators in accordance with environmental permits/licenses. SSE monitors water intake to understand and monitor quality of the water entering its power stations. Across SSE's value chain there is minimal variation. SSE asks suppliers to detail any noncompliant environmental issues such as those which would incur fines/penalties. SSE has a sustainability supply chain commitment in place outlining its industry leading approach to sustainable practice. This document requires all suppliers detail their own policy documents at point of tender, detailing any non-compliance by way of contract management.

[Fixed row]

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

### **Row 1**

#### **(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category**

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Thermal discharge

#### **(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**

Thermal cooling-water discharges have been shown to have minimal detrimental impact to the water ecosystems. Process water discharges are treated as required by environmental permits / licences to ensure that there are no detrimental impacts to the water environment. SSE also monitors water intake to understand and monitor quality of water entering its power stations.

#### **(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage**

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

#### **(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts**

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Other, please specify :Monitoring and measurement process

### **(2.5.1.5) Please explain**

*SSE monitors, measures and reports water aspects in accordance with specific requirements of the environmental permit. SSE has an environmental management system certified to ISO14001:2015 in place to manage these activities. This ISO14001:2015 certificate covers all of the business units which are detailed by this water survey. This system is audited annually by an external auditor. It also has emergency response procedures, secondary containment, and water treatment facilities where required in relation to permit conditions. In addition, SSE monitors water intake in its thermal generation assets to understand and monitor quality of water entering its power stations.*

*[Add row]*

### C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

#### Climate change

##### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

##### (3.1.3) Please explain

*Through its Group Risk Management Framework (RMF) and specialist TCFD climate assessment, SSE has identified substantive environmental risks related to climate change in its value chain in the medium and long term. Further details are provided in question 3.1.1, below.*

#### Forests

##### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

- Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

### (3.1.3) Please explain

*SSE has identified environmental risks related to forest commodities in its value chain; however, these risks were not considered to have a potential substantive financial or reputational effect on the company.*

## Water

### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

- Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

### (3.1.3) Please explain

*SSE has identified environmental risks related to water security in its direct operations; however, these risks were not considered to have a potential substantive financial or reputational effect on the company.*

## Plastics

### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

### **(3.1.3) Please explain**

*SSE has not identified environmental risks related to plastics that would have a potential substantive financial or reputational effect on the company.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### **Climate change**

#### **(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier**

Select from:

- Risk2

#### **(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver**

Chronic physical

- Changing wind patterns

#### **(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs**

Select from:

- Direct operations

#### **(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs**

Select all that apply

- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- France
- Greece
- Ireland
- Netherlands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*SSE's businesses activities are significantly influenced by the weather. Weather affects production of renewable energy, the operation of the electricity transmission and distribution networks, and the amount of gas and electricity SSE's energy customers use. This risk is focused on the impact of weather to SSE's renewable energy generation business. Climate change models predict sustained higher temperatures that cause greater extremes in weather patterns, including variable wind and rainfall patterns. These scenarios could result in reduced renewable electricity generation and a fall in earnings. In total, SSE has approximately 4.9GW of renewable electricity capacity: 1,464MW of hydro capacity and 3,468MW of wind capacity. Fluctuations in weather patterns can adversely impact the output of SSE's renewables assets. For instance, in 2024/25, SSE's hydro output fell by 4% compared to the previous year due to unusually variable weather, from extended lower-than-average rainfall periods to extreme storm events. In contrast, SSE's wind generation rose sharply, offshore by 22% and onshore by 31%, respectively, driven by the first full year of operations at Seagreen and the addition of Viking. Changes in generation output that is associated with changes in the weather is already factored into SSE's Risk Management Framework. There is the possibility that climate change could exacerbate these weather-related fluctuations by impacting weather patterns over the longer term.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Decreased future adjusted operating profits and potential impact to recoverable value of assets

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Likely

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

*For the purposes of Sections 3.1.1 and beyond, SSE provides disclosures based on its base case scenario—namely, a 1.5°C scenario by 2050—which is aligned with the Group's overarching strategy to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and is consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Further detail on SSE's 1.5°C scenario by 2050, along with a range of alternative climate scenarios that demonstrate the SSE's resilience to climate-related risks and opportunities, is available in the SSE Annual Report and Accounts 2025 pages 75 to 78. Based on SSE's long-term monitoring of weather changes and current forecasts, a plausible scenario has been established of significantly below-average rainfall and lower average wind speeds. The potential financial impact figure of up to £0.2bn was quantified in a 1.5oC scenario at 2050, by applying a combination of the IEA NZE 2050 wind generation CAGR (Compound Average Annual Growth Rate) to 2050 and the IPCC RCP 2.6 projected reduction in average wind speed times to SSE's most recent 3 year average earnings before tax and interest (EBIT) from wind generation for financial year to 31 March 25. The basis for this potential financial impact figure is quantified on a one-year annualised EBIT at 2050.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

### (3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

200000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Predicted lower wind speeds and variable rainfall levels have the potential to reduce renewable electricity generation and related EBIT. The outcome the 1.5oC scenario at 2050 continues to indicate a marginal decline in wind speeds, offset by significant growth in wind generation.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase geographic diversity of facilities

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

426000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*One element of management costs directly attributed to this climate-related risk is the monitoring/forecasting of weather by SSE's meteorological team. The costs directly attributed to SSE's meteorological team and the management of weather is in the region of £426,000 annually*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*While the opportunity to mitigate against year-to-year weather variability is limited, there is an element of geographical and technological diversity amongst SSE's renewable portfolio providing a natural hedge to changing weather patterns within and between years. For example, 3,468MW of on-and off-shore wind capacity in UK and Ireland and 1,464MW of hydro generation capacity (inc. pumped storage) in Scotland. This diversity enabled SSE to generate a renewable output of 10,237 GWh in 2024/25. SSE monitors short- and long-term weather conditions so that it can manage and respond to conditions across its assets. To respond to weather pattern changes over the past few years, SSE has operated and adapted its conventional hydro generation plant in a way that allows it to more flexible and responsive for the needs of the electricity system, with increased storage and adaptive operating regimes. SSE continues to review climate projections using the Met Office UK Climate Projection (UKCP18) to understand the potential impact on renewable generation assets and infrastructure. The technical and geographical nature of SSE's renewable capacity alongside meteorological monitoring, crisis management and business continuity plans are some of the ways that SSE manages and mitigates its business against this risk. In addition, SSE has crisis management and business continuity plans in place to deal with severe weather events that can damage energy assets.*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

#### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

#### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Increased severity of extreme weather events, such as storms, floods and heat waves bring prolonged extreme temperatures, wind or rainfall. This may damage or stress network assets resulting in faults and outages, additional costs to repair and maintain the network and the loss of incentive revenue for distribution operators. The impact of weather is a perennial feature of operating an electricity distribution network in the north of Scotland and south of England. In 2024/25, Storm Éowyn, called “the strongest storm in a decade” by the Met Office, brought winds up to 100mph that knocked out power for 92,000 SSEN Distribution customers in Scotland. SSEN mobilised a 1,100-strong team to tackle faults and assist communities, but restoration was slowed by blocked roads and extensive overhead line damage. During the storm, SSEN’s customer service team reached over 2,000 vulnerable individuals and distributed more than 7,000 hot meals to those awaiting reconnection. Future climate models predict that climate change will continue to bring extreme events such as storms, floods and heatwaves which will impact network assets. For example, severe adverse weather events can result in flooding of substations and/or damage to overhead lines.*

#### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Decreased future adjusted operating profits and potential impact to recoverable value of assets.

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

Likely

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

*The potential financial impact figure of up to £0.1bn was quantified in a 1.5oC scenario at 2050, by applying a combination of the 2024 FES Electronic Engagement pathway for consumer demand to 2050, the IPCC RCP 2.6 projected reduction in average winter wind speed times to SSE's average exceptional storm costs from last three financial years and the IPCC RCP 2.6 projection in mean summer temperatures to the financial quantification of the effect of heat on the network assets, based on the number of faults on the network assets. Extreme weather network damage risk is stated in GBP billion (£bn) based on one year annualised storm costs. External climate models have inherent limitations, with a lack of data on extreme climate events, and lower confidence levels on certain climate variables such as wind. SSE's assessments account for uncertainties by extracting average wind speed data to assess the impact.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

### (3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*This risk has the potential to cause physical damage to network assets, increasing repair and maintenance costs and cause disruption of supply to customers, increasing exposure to regulator penalties and reputational issues, negatively impacting EBIT. The outcome of the 1.5oC scenario at 2050, indicates a marginal decline in wind speeds and an increase in average temperatures along with significant growth in the electrification of the system. However there could be more*

frequent and intense extreme weather events in the future. Storms continue to pose a material risk to SSE, particularly in relation to customers. In the financial year to 31 March 2025, SSE experienced seven UK Met Office-named storms that had an impact on customers and network assets.

### **(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Improve maintenance of infrastructure

### **(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk**

84900000

### **(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation**

*The impact of these severe weather events includes significant costs that arise through the provision of compensation, customer welfare and additional operational and maintenance requirements. In 2024/25, the total cash expenditure incurred on storm responses was £84.9m, including overhead line replacement and refurbishment (£37.4m), tree cutting (£43.6m) and flood protection (£3.9m). Weather-related resilience spend is managed over price control periods and SSE's RIIO-ED2 business plan for the upcoming price control period from 2023 to 2028 outlines significant new investment in network resilience.*

### **(3.1.1.29) Description of response**

*SSE has mitigation methods in place, such as monitoring short- and long-term weather patterns, crisis management and business continuity plans and investment programmes to improve infrastructure resilience. SSEN Distribution has set out resilience strategies with climate adaptation actions in its current price control business plan. Using the Met Office's Climate Projections, asset resilience is reviewed using climate projections in the short, medium and long term. This includes assessing the impact to the assets from higher temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events such as storms, floods, droughts and heatwaves. This process is part of the UK Government's critical infrastructure assessment which takes place every five years. This is a perennial risk that impacts SSE. For example, during 2024/25, Storm Éowyn, called "the strongest storm in a decade" by the Met Office, brought winds up to 100mph that knocked out power for 92,000 SSEN Distribution customers in Scotland. SSEN mobilised a 1,100-strong team to tackle faults and assist communities, but restoration was slowed by blocked roads and extensive overhead line damage. During the storm, SSEN's customer service team reached over 2,000 vulnerable individuals and distributed more than 7,000 hot meals to those awaiting reconnection. SSE continues to implement mitigation methods it has in place to prepare for extreme weather events such as these, including monitoring short- and long-term weather patterns, crisis management and business continuity plans and investment programmes to improve infrastructure resilience. As SSE invests in its networks infrastructure, the impacts of climate change continue to be built into its capital and operational investment plans, including a Climate Resilience Strategy published as part of the RIIO-ED2 Distribution business plan.*

## **Climate change**

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Other market risk, please specify :Oversupply of renewable electricity on the market

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- France
- Greece
- Ireland
- Netherlands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*In net zero consistent scenarios, the price wind energy can capture is forecast to reduce as more marginal cost wind generation is connected. All credible pathways to net zero in the UK and beyond assume the dramatic scaling up of wind generated electricity. This significant growth in wind power output without a corresponding increase in demand represents a potential climate related transition risk. As wind generation capacity increases, the market (and SSE) expects the average electricity price which wind power receives ('wind capture price') to be less than the average price for electricity ('baseload price'). As wind becomes the dominant source of electricity output it will define the market price, so the volatility of electricity prices correlates to wind output, both high and low. While this is expected in the medium term, and is factored into investment decisions, there is a risk that this lower average price for wind output is more extreme than what the market (or SSE) expects. In the long term, and with careful market design reform, the effect of the wind capture price will stabilise as more low carbon technologies adapt their patterns of demand*

according to the price signal sent by the market. In its British Energy Security Strategy, the UK Government committed to a Review of Electricity Market Arrangements which will seek, among other things, to ensure future low-carbon generation is fairly remunerated.

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Decreased future adjusted operating profits and potential impact to recoverable value of assets

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

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

*As an increasing number of renewables projects are commissioned to meet net zero targets, it is expected that the average price for wind-generated electricity, known as the wind capture price, will decline. Increased wind generation capacity will likely result in the wind capture price being lower than the baseload price in the future for non-contracted assets. The outcome of both the 1.5°C scenario at 2050, indicates considerable growth in total wind generation and a subsequent impact to the achievable price for wind assets. This is most evident in the 1.5°C scenario at 2050, where total wind generation growth is forecast to be highest.*

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

Select from:

- Yes

### (3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

700000000

### (3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

900000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The potential financial impact figure of between £0.7bn - £0.9bn was quantified in a 1.5°C scenario at 2050 by applying a combination of the following assumptions to SSE's average earnings before tax and interest (EBIT) from wind generation from the last three financial years to 31 March 2025: • IEA NZE 2050 wind generation CAGR (Compound Average Annual Growth Rate) to 2050; • SSE's internal assumptions in relation to merchant generation output; and • SSE's internal assumptions in relation to wind capture price factors. The basis for this potential financial impact figure is quantified on a one-year annualised EBIT at 2050. The wind generation price risk has the potential to be greater in a 1.5°C scenario due to the expectation that new renewable capacity will be built at a greater pace to meet the net zero by 2050 goal.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

Market expansion

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7000000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The effect of a wind capture price only materially impacts wind generation that is fully exposed to market prices (or 'merchant' wind output), as it is not supported by government-backed fixed price mechanisms such as the Contracts for Difference. To mitigate these risks, SSE will seek, where appropriate, to submit certain development projects into CfD auctions, thereby removing merchant risk. Further, with its integrated customer facing business, SSE will work with large customers wishing to purchase renewable energy, to provide long term power contracts, called power purchase agreements (PPAs), which again removes merchant risk. Services by Energy Markets (EM) support the most economic market outcomes for SSE's electricity generation, the overall cost of this service provided by EM is in the region of £7.0m annually. This activity supports all market activities in renewables, not simply any risks associated with wind price capture.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*SSE will continue to invest in a geographically and technologically diverse generation portfolio of renewable and low carbon thermal assets in order to balance the effect of price volatility. SSE Renewables' main markets, the UK and Ireland, present growth prospects, while its first overseas project Chaintrix (28MW) in north-east France began commercial operations in February 2025. Construction continues at Jubera (64MW) in northern Spain, with commissioning targeted for the end of 2025. In southern Italy, building has started on the combined Castel Favorito and Masseria la Cattiva sites (totalling 17MW), and commercial operations are planned for 2026. SSE will also continue to engage with the UK and Irish Governments, European Commission, Members of European Parliament and others on policies that support the reduction of risk in low carbon electricity and therefore supports lower-cost renewable energy production.*

[Add row]

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

#### **(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations**

Select from:

No

#### **(3.3.3) Comment**

*SSE was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in 2024/25. However, SSEN Distribution were issued with a formal notice from the Environment Agency regarding unauthorised construction activities at Booker's Lane, Chichester. The works, specifically a crossover bridge and culvert installations over the Earnley Rife, were conducted without the required environmental permits, breaching flood risk regulations. The Agency emphasised the potential for increased flood risk and ecological disruption, and requested immediate cessation of activities, a full explanation of the works, and engagement with SSEN Distribution permitting team to explore retrospective approval. On receipt of this notice, SSE initiated an internal review in accordance with its environmental management procedures to identify lessons learned and drive continuous improvement.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

- EU ETS
- UK Carbon Price Support
- UK ETS

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

### **EU ETS**

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

100

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

0

**(3.5.2.3) Period start date**

01/01/2024

**(3.5.2.4) Period end date**

12/31/2024

**(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated**

0

**(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased**

650791

**(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e**

650791

### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*SSE Thermal's power stations in the Republic of Ireland are covered by the EU ETS.*

## UK ETS

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

100

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

0

### (3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

### (3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

### (3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

604

### (3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

4311254

### (3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

4311858

### (3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

### (3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

### (3.5.2.10) Comment

*SSE Thermal's power stations in the United Kingdom are covered by the UK ETS. Examples of facilities that SSE owns and operates include some joint ventures such as Marchwood power station. The figure also includes the purchase of credits for a third-party site at Sullom Voe, which is not owned or operated by SSE. Contractual agreements in place between SSE and the site for the offtake of electricity requires SSE to complete the power station's UK ETS obligations.  
[Fixed row]*

## (3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

### UK Carbon Price Support

#### (3.5.3.1) Period start date

03/31/2024

#### (3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/30/2025

### (3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

99

### (3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

81700000

### (3.5.3.5) Comment

£81.7m of CPS Tax was paid by SSE plc for Gas and Oil consumed to produce electricity. Gas paid and expensed when consumed and Oil offsets fuel duty reclaims and expensed when consumed.

[Fixed row]

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

Emissions Trading Systems (ETSs) apply to SSE's electricity generation business, which has the greatest carbon emitting impact across the business. SSE's strategy is to comply through a mix of reducing its covered emissions and purchasing allowances for its remaining emissions. Purchases of emissions allowances under ETSs are treated as a cost of generation, similar to fuel, for the purposes of managing its energy portfolio. Therefore, the trading of emissions allowances is carried out in conjunction with trading associated commodities, electricity and gas. SSE's generation activities in the UK operated under the European Union ETS (EU ETS) until January 2021, when a new United Kingdom ETS (UK ETS) carbon pricing system came into operation to replace the EU ETS in the UK, following the UK's exit from the EU. The UK ETS mirrors the EU ETS in design and aim, so SSE's compliance strategy remains unchanged. SSE's generation assets in Ireland continue to operate under the EU ETS. SSE welcomed the establishment of a UK ETS and has called upon the UK and the EU to agree a link between the UK ETS and EU ETS as soon as possible to benefit from a wide ranging, liquid and mature carbon market. As such, SSE is pleased to see the EU and UK commit to beginning ETS linking negotiations as an outcome of the EU-UK Summit in May 2025 and are supportive of a timely linking agreement. In all markets it operates SSE advocates for ETS to be aligned with net zero targets, with robust 2030 ambitions. To comply with targets SSE is constantly trying to improve the efficiency of its power stations and trialling various carbon abatement technologies. Keadby 2, which entered commercial operation in 2023 is Europe's most efficient CCGT, displacing older more carbon intensive plant on the system. SSE is actively developing options to decarbonise its fleet, including carbon capture and storage projects as part of the UK Cluster sequencing programme at Keadby in the Humber and Peterhead in the north of Scotland, alongside hydrogen projects at Keadby and Saltend and repurposing of SSE's Alburgh gas storage site for the storage of Hydrogen as part of the wider Humber hydrogen cluster. Thermal's CCS projects are being developed in collaboration with Equinor – Keadby Carbon Capture Power Station and Peterhead Carbon Capture Power Station to secure Dispatchable Power Agreements. FEED studies have been completed at Keadby Carbon Capture, which received planning consent in 2022.

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

## Climate change

### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

## Forests

### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

### (3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

### (3.6.3) Please explain

*Forest-related opportunities do exist, but these do not meet SSE's definition of having a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business, as disclosed in question 2.4.*

## Water

### (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

### (3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

### (3.6.3) Please explain

*Water-related opportunities do exist, but these do not meet SSE's definition of having a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business, as disclosed in question 2.4.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### Climate change

##### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

##### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Increased sales of existing products and services

##### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

##### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |

France

Greece

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*International agreements to decarbonise electricity systems, alongside increased energy security and the need to reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels enhance the case for accelerated wind investment. Under its Clean Power 2030 Action Plan, the UK Government has ambitions for 43-50 GW of offshore wind of installed capacity by 2030 and the Irish Government has targeted 9GW of onshore wind and 5GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030. SSE aims to build a renewable energy portfolio that generates at least 50TWh of electricity a year by 2030. SSE's accelerated capital investment plan (Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus) aims to increase installed renewable capacity to 7GW by 2027. In the longer term, SSE is exploring opportunities in the UK, Ireland and internationally. SSE Renewables advanced major offshore projects in 2024/25. At Dogger Bank A, turbine installation and commissioning are well underway; by April 2025, over half the turbines were installed, with completion set for late 2025. Onshore, Viking was delivered in Shetland on schedule, Yellow River wind farm in Ireland is close to full operation, and construction began on Strathy South in Scotland in May 2025. Chaintrix began operations in France in February 2025. Jubera in Spain and Castel Favorito/Masseria la Cattiva in Italy are under construction, with commissioning expected by 2026. SSE believes this pipeline of new assets will play a critical role in helping the UK and Ireland achieve their net zero goals.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Other, please specify :Increased adjusted operating profit

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

Select all that apply

Medium-term

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

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

*UK and International climate policies present an opportunity to invest in installed onshore and offshore wind generation capacity. Based on the scenarios, investment in wind assets at scale could result in significant increases to EBIT under the 1.5°C scenario at 2050. SSE Renewables has a strong pipeline of development options focused on offshore and onshore wind. The business is targeting an increase in installed capacity to 7GW by 2027, with ~1GW under construction at the end of the 2024/25 reporting year. Based on scenarios, the opportunity to invest in an accelerated expansion of SSEN's transmission network presents a potentially significant increase to EBIT. The outcomes continue to indicate a growth opportunity in connected renewable capacity, which is more considerable in the 1.5°C scenarios. The outcomes continue to indicate the growth opportunity from SSE's strong pipeline of options focused on offshore and onshore wind.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1500000000

### (3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2000000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The potential financial impact figure of between £1.5bn - £2.0bn was quantified in a 1.5oC scenario at 2050, by applying a combination of the following assumptions to SSE's most recent 3 year average earnings before tax and interest (EBIT), from wind capacity for financial year to 31 March 25: • IEA NZE 2050 wind capacity CAGR (Compound Average Annual Growth Rate) to 2050; and • SSE's internal assumptions in relation to wind capture price factors. The basis for this potential financial impact figure is quantified on a one-year annualised EBIT at 2050. The opportunities that exist include consented as well as pipeline development projects. Growth opportunities come from key offshore projects involving: Dogger Bank A, B and C (each 1,200MW, 40% share); Ossian (3.6GW, 40% share) in Scotland; and Arklow Bank (800MW) in Ireland. At 31 March 2025, SSE's pipeline of renewable capacity consisted of ~2.5GW in construction, up to ~3.7GW in late-stage development, up to ~14.3GW in early-stage development and a further ~7.6GW of future prospects.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5500000000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*In 2024/25, SSE revised its Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus as a result of changing macroeconomic environment and wider delays to the planning processes which have been seen over the last twelve months. Reflecting this investment landscape, SSE reduced the overall size of the capital investment plan to around £17.5bn over the five years to 31 March 2027. Around 90% of this investment plan is currently committed, with the remainder subject to delay or potentially even cancellation if the right investment conditions do not emerge. The NZAP Plus is a fully-funded capital investment plan worth £17.5bn up to 2027 which is aimed at accelerating clean growth, alongside ambitious 2030 targets, aligned with net zero and 1.5°C. Based on SSE's net zero acceleration programme plus, the cost to realise the opportunity is based on the capital plan for renewable developments which is around £5.5bn until 2026/27. SSE Renewables accounts for around 30% (£5.5bn) of the NZAP Plus, focusing capital on delivering its current construction programme. With disciplined financial management and strategic growth, SSE aims for ~7GW installed capacity by end of 2026/27, with ~1GW already under construction.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*SSE has a secured pipeline of over 20GW of potential new wind opportunities. SSE will develop these projects in partnership and will recycle some capital to support further development. SSE Renewables has a strong pipeline of development options focused on offshore and onshore wind. The business is targeting an increase in installed capacity to 7GW by 2027, with ~1GW already under construction. SSE Renewables advanced major offshore projects in 2024/25. At Dogger Bank A, turbine installation and commissioning are well underway; by April 2025, over half the turbines were installed, with completion set for late 2025. Onshore, Viking was delivered in Shetland on schedule, Yellow River wind farm in Ireland is close to full operation, and construction began on Strathy South in Scotland in May 2025. Chaintrix began operations in France in February 2025. Jubera in Spain and Castel Favorito/Masseria la Cattiva in Italy are under construction, with commissioning expected by 2026. SSE engages with UK, Scottish and Irish Governments, European Commission, Members of European Parliament and others on low-carbon policies.*

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Increased sales of existing products and services

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*This opportunity involves the investment in transmission infrastructure in the north of Scotland to support the delivery of an accelerated low-carbon electricity system. Significant growth in wind generation capacity in the north of Scotland requires substantial expansion of the electricity transmission network to transport the renewable electricity from the sources of generation to the sources of demand. This makes SSEN's Transmission network fundamental in facilitating the transition to a low-carbon electricity system. SSEN Transmission's current RIIO-T2 business plan to 2026 envisages expanding and reinforcing the existing network for major new sources of generation. While SSEN Transmission has completed the fourth year of its five-year RIIO-T2 investment plan, making progress with key strategic investments under the Ofgem uncertainty mechanism, the scale of growth to 2030 has become clear. The Electricity System Operator (ESO) 'Pathway to 2030' identified 11 major projects, six onshore and five offshore, required in the north of Scotland Transmission network to enable the forecast growth in renewable electricity and support the UK offshore wind and net zero commitments. Regulatory approvals for all these investments have been secured through Ofgem's LOTI Uncertainty Mechanism and ASTI framework. SSEN Transmission's growth is forecast to closely align with the 'Holistic Transition' future energy scenario.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Increased adjusted operating profit

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

*Increased renewable investment presents an opportunity to generate returns from required investment in SSEN's electricity transmission network. Based on the scenarios, investment in wind assets at scale could result in significant increases to EBIT under the 1.5oC scenario at 2050. The outcome continues to indicate the growth opportunity from SSE's strong pipeline of options focused on offshore and onshore wind.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1400000000

### (3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1900000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The potential financial impact figure of between £1.4bn and £1.9bn was quantified in a 1.5oC scenario at 2050, by applying FES Holistic Transition pathway for projected renewables capacity for Scotland to SSE's most recent 3-year average earnings before tax and interest (EBIT) from the Transmission Business Unit for financial year to 31 March 25. The basis for this potential financial impact figure is quantified on a one-year annualised EBIT at 2050. SSE has developed the Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus (NZAP Plus), a fully-funded capital investment plan worth £17.5bn up to 2027 which is aimed at accelerating clean growth, alongside ambitious 2031 targets, aligned with net zero and 1.5°C. SSEN Transmission (c.40%) will comprise the majority of expected investment in electricity networks, as the RII0-T2 baseline investment programme has increased through uncertainty mechanism projects such as the Skye and Orkney subsea links. Whilst the majority of Ofgem's Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) framework will be delivered towards the end of the decade, the five-year plan also includes early construction costs as these projects are progressed. As such, SSEN Transmission investment is expected to increase to over £7bn net of the 25% Minority Interest share, driving the gross Regulatory Asset Value ('RAV') to between £12–13bn by the end of 2026/27. SSEN Transmission earns a return on its RAV, therefore growth of the RAV should result in earnings growth in future periods, subject to future regulatory earnings agreements.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7000000000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*In 2024/25, SSE revised its Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus as a result of changing macroeconomic environment and wider delays to the planning processes which have been seen over the last twelve months. Reflecting this investment landscape, SSE reduced the overall size of the capital investment plan to around £17.5bn over the five years to 31 March 2027. Around 90% of this investment plan is currently committed, with the remainder subject to delay or potentially even cancellation if the right investment conditions do not emerge. The NZAP Plus is a fully-funded capital investment plan worth £17.5bn up to 2027 which is aimed at accelerating clean growth, alongside ambitious 2030 targets, aligned with net zero and 1.5°C. Based on SSE's net zero acceleration programme plus, the cost to realise the opportunity is based on the capital plan for SSEN Transmission to deliver the RIIO-T2 baseline investment programme in addition to part of the eleven LOTI and ASTI projects which have regulatory approval and are critical to removing existing constraints within the electricity transmission network. This is expected to represent ~40%, or £7bn, of the NZAP Plus. This investment is expected to increase gross RAV to between £12 – 13bn by the end of 2026/27. SSEN Transmission's capital investment programme continues to make good progress, increasing the network capacity that will support clean power, net zero and energy security targets. As of 31 March 2025, the network's total installed capacity was 12.2GW, of which 10.9GW was renewable and other low-carbon sources – including 0.8GW of pumped storage and battery storage. Following the successful energisation of the Shetland HVDC link in August 2024, delivered on budget and ahead of schedule, steady progress is being made in connecting Shetland's electricity distribution network to the HVDC system. Full energisation is set to occur upon completion of SSEN Distribution's 'Shetland Standby Project' in 2026, which will integrate Shetland's homes and businesses with the GB electricity network for the first time. The East Coast 400kV upgrade also advances, with significant work underway to replace overhead line conductors between Kintore and Kincardine, alongside associated substation improvements. Notably, the new Kintore 400kV substation, once finished, is expected to become the world's first SF6-free 400kV facility.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*SSEN Transmission owns, operates, and develops the transmission network in the north of Scotland. This network enables renewable energy generated in the north of Scotland to be transmitted south to areas of high demand. The Electricity System Operator (ESO) 'Pathway to 2030' identified 11 major projects, six onshore and five offshore, required in the north of Scotland Transmission network to enable the forecast growth in renewable electricity and support the UK offshore wind and net zero commitments. Regulatory approvals for all these investments have been secured through Ofgem's Large Onshore Transmission Investment (LOTI) Uncertainty Mechanism and Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) framework. SSEN Transmission's growth is forecast to closely align with the 'Holistic Transition' future energy pathway. To realise this opportunity and ensure that SSEN can continue to invest in this critical infrastructure, SSEN has an ongoing programme of investment, construction, maintenance and refurbishment. 2024/25 marked the fourth year of SSEN Transmission delivery against its business plan for the five-year RIIO-T2 price control period, running from 2021 to 2026. Major upgrades to the Scottish transmission network are advancing, with key projects like the Argyll and Kintyre 275kV Reinforcement, Orkney Transmission Link, and Skye Reinforcement moving through groundworks and planning phases. The Eastern Green Link 2 subsea connection is under construction and on track for energisation by 2029. All remaining ASTI substation and converter station planning applications required for 2030 delivery have now been submitted to the relevant Local Planning Authority, with most decisions expected throughout 2025. The Fort Augustus substation received approval in April 2025, marking the first major ASTI planning application to be determined and a major milestone for the Pathway to 2030 investment programme. Although EGL3 faces delays, all other strategic projects remain aligned with the accelerated planning and supply chain targets.*

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp3

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Increased sales of existing products and services

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Increasing volumes of intermittent wind energy will require support from flexible generators that provide system services, such as short-term reserve, frequency and long-duration energy storage services. The opportunity exists, from existing hydro expertise, to develop long-duration, low-carbon flexibility solutions that provide significant enduring value to the GB electricity system. Hydro is unique in SSE's portfolio, as it can be characterised as both renewable and flexible. In addition to 400MW of run-of-river hydro, SSE has 764MW of flexible hydro and SSE's 300MW of pumped storage as well as planning consent for an additional 1.3GW of pumped storage. Flexible hydro operates as 'Britain's biggest battery' and SSE has a significant role to play in providing this. For SSE's existing hydro portfolio, ongoing investment in maintenance, upgrades and repowering will optimise the provision of low carbon flexibility. SSE also has an important development option for large-scale, long-duration pumped hydro storage at Coire Glas in Scotland, with planning consent for a 1.3GW capacity project and c.30GWh of storage capacity potential. SSE welcomes the UK Government's commitment towards establishing a 'cap and floor' investment framework to facilitate the deployment of long-duration storage solutions. Subject to the right policy framework, the cap and floor mechanism would provide SSE with the necessary confidence to advance the Coire Glas project in the Scottish Highlands.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Increased adjusted operating profit

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

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

*An increasing reliance on intermittent wind generation, presents an opportunity to invest in new low-carbon hydro assets that earn returns from flexible balancing of the electricity system. The opportunity to provide flexible low-carbon hydro generation that balances intermittent electricity generation from wind assets has the potential to increase EBIT in the longer term, where SSE has an opportunity to build a new pumped storage asset. The outcome of the 1.5OC scenario at 2050, indicates a similar level of growth as modelling shows new assets being operational in the 2050 time horizon.*

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

Select from:

- Yes

### (3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

200000000

### **(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)**

300000000

### **(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures**

*The potential financial impact figure of between £0.2bn to £0.3bn was quantified in a 1.5oC scenario at 2050, by applying a combination of the following assumptions to SSE's most recent 3-year average earnings before tax and interest (EBIT) from Hydro output for financial year to 31 March 25: • SSE's internal assumptions on the projected increase in optimisation of existing hydro assets; • SSE's investment projections in Coire Glas pumped storage station, and • IEA NZE 2050 hydro generation CAGR (Compound Average Annual Growth Rate) to 2050; and • SSE's internal assumptions in relation to power price factors to take account of market volatility. The basis for this potential financial impact figure is quantified on a one-year annualised EBIT at 2050. SSE has 1,464MW of existing hydro capacity (inc. pumped storage) and has planning consent for an additional 1.5GW of pumped storage at Coire Glas. SSE continues to invest in its hydro generation assets to increase flexibility to the UK grid.*

### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

1000000000

### **(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation**

*The costs associated with realising this opportunity are wrapped up in the costs of the refurbishment of SSE's assets (which involves upgrades and replacement of plant as a result of age as well as to respond to this opportunity to provide more flexibility) as well as the capital development expenditure of Coire Glas. Early-stage development expenditure has already been incurred on Coire Glas, with the total capital cost for development expected to be in excess of £1bn. The timing of that investment, and returns generated, will depend on the emergence of suitable market mechanisms to stimulate this investment in long-duration storage. Therefore, the costs to realise this opportunity have been estimated at around £1bn which represents the capital expenditure of Coire Glas alongside the maintenance and refurbishment programme for the existing hydro.*

### **(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity**

*SSE Renewables operates and develops pumped hydro storage that provides flexible and dispatchable electricity. SSE seeks to invest in and upgrade its existing 1.5GW of hydro capacity as well as develop pumped storage capacity at Coire Glas as part of SSE's NZAP Plus programme. This investment strategy is aligned to the opportunities arising from a 1.5°C scenario. SSE has been investing in its hydro fleet to make them more efficient and provide flexible and renewable energy to ensure that they can take advantage of a decarbonized energy system. SSE has an ongoing programme of maintenance, refurbishment and construction to ensure these assets continue to deliver during the low-carbon transition. Further, SSE Renewables hopes to make a final investment decision on Coire Glas (1,300MW) in late 2025 or early 2026, allowing for main construction to commence in the second half of 2026. Construction is expected to last up to seven years, which means the*

project could be operating in 2032 and fully completed during 2033. Plans are also progressing to convert the existing plant at Sloy power station into pumped storage hydro.

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Ability to diversify business activities

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Ireland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*As the electricity system decarbonises, increasing volumes of intermittent wind energy requires support from flexible generators that provide system services, such as short-term reserve, frequency, security of supply and price stability. There is the opportunity to repurpose SSE's existing gas-powered electricity generators, as well as invest in new low-carbon thermal generation assets. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen technologies remain at the heart of the UK Government's decarbonisation plans. In 2023, the UK Government announced the first carbon capture projects to be supported by government-backed contracts – these included projects located in Teesside and the northwest of England with the Humber as a region to be supported through subsequent phases of its cluster sequencing process by 2030 at the latest. SSE is actively developing options to decarbonise its fleet, most notably in CCS and hydrogen technologies. Projects include carbon capture and storage projects as part of the UK cluster sequencing programme at Keadby in the Humber and Peterhead in the North of Scotland alongside hydrogen projects*

at Keadby and Saltend and the repurposing of SSE's Aldbrough Gas Storage site for the safe storage of hydrogen. The UK Government Comprehensive Spending Review, expected summer 2025, should provide an update on further deployment of carbon capture technology and implications for SSE Thermal's proposed up to Peterhead and Keadby Carbon Capture power stations.

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Increased adjusted operating profit

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

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

*Intermittent weather patterns present an opportunity to invest in low-carbon thermal assets that will generate returns from providing flexible capacity, security of supply, and price stability to the electricity system. The opportunity to repurpose SSE's existing CCGTs and to invest in new low-carbon thermal generation assets have the potential to increase EBIT in the longer term. The outcomes indicate more growth in low-carbon thermal generation in the longer term in 2050.*

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

Select from:

- Yes

### **(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)**

600000000

### **(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)**

800000000

### **(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures**

*The potential financial impact figure of between £0.6bn - £0.8bn was quantified in a 1.5oC scenario at 2050, by applying a combination of the following assumptions to SSE's projected earnings before tax and interest (EBIT) from CCS generation: • SSE's investment projections in Peterhead CSS and Keadby CSS, and • IEA NZE 2050 Natural gas with CCUS CAGR (Compound Average Annual Growth Rate) to 2050. The basis for this potential financial impact figure is quantified on a one-year annualised EBIT at 2050. SSE's Net Zero Acceleration Programme seeks to invest £1.5bn in low-carbon flexible thermal generation, mainly carbon-capture technology but with some development investment in hydrogen projects ahead of potential investment decisions in the second half of the decade. Returns from CCS and hydrogen will depend on the level and nature of government support mechanisms, and plant availability, future consumer demand, generation supply mix within the system and energy commodity price volatility.*

### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

1500000000

### **(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation**

*SSE's Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus seeks to invest £1.5bn in low-carbon flexible thermal generation through to 2026/27, mainly carbon-capture technology but with some development investment in hydrogen projects ahead of potential investment decisions in the second half of the decade.*

### **(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity**

*SSE Thermal owns and operates conventional flexible thermal generation and energy storage assets in GB and Ireland. These assets are providing critical flexibility to offset renewables variability as the energy system transitions to net zero. SSE is actively developing options to decarbonise its fleet, including carbon capture and storage projects as part of the UK cluster sequencing programme at Keadby in the Humber and Peterhead in the north of Scotland, alongside hydrogen projects at Keadby and Saltend and the repurposing of SSE's Aldbrough gas storage site for the safe storage of hydrogen.*

## **Climate change**

### **(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier**

Select from:

Opp5

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*To deliver net zero targets across all sectors and countries requires a shift to zero emission vehicles and electric heating. A clean energy system needs new sources of clean power and a new way of distributing it. SSEN Distribution is at the forefront of transforming local electricity networks to make sure they are fit for net zero. It's working to facilitate the connection of the increasing low-carbon technologies, such as the millions more electric vehicles (EVs) that will take to the roads and the heat pumps that will warm people's homes. One of SSE's core 2030 Goals is to facilitate two million EVs and one million heat pumps on SSEN Distribution's electricity networks by 2030. In 2024/25, SSEN Distribution had around 336,000 pure electric vehicles or plug-in hybrid vehicles registered in its licence areas and had around 56,400 heat pumps connected to its networks. Increased uptake of EVs and electric heating has the potential to provide opportunities for SSEN as a network operator. There is also the opportunity to invest in and develop the network infrastructure required to electrification, including smart energy systems, demand side response and distributed flexible and renewable energy.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Other, please specify :Increased adjusted operating profit

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

Select all that apply

Medium-term

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

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

*UK climate policy presents an opportunity for the transformation of SSEN Distribution's networks to meet the potential five- to ten-fold increase in consumer demand. Increased expansion of SSEN Distribution's network has the potential to increase EBIT in the longer term. The outcomes indicate considerable growth in consumer demand in the UK, with more significant growth in a 1.5°C scenario.*

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

Select from:

Yes

### (3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

400000000

### (3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

600000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The potential financial impact figure of between £0.4bn - £0.6bn was quantified in a 1.5oC scenario at 2050, by applying the 2024 FES Electric Engagement pathway for electricity consumer demand scenario to SSE's most recent 3 year average earnings before tax and interest (EBIT) and SSE's most recent 3 year average electricity distributed from the Distribution Business Unit for financial year to 31 March 2025. The basis for this potential financial impact figure is quantified on a one-year annualised EBIT at 2050. The uptake of EVs and electric heating on SSE's networks is likely to provide a significant investment opportunity to support the low carbon transport transition. Over the RIIO-ED2 period to 2028, SSEN Distribution expects to invest around £3.5bn in distribution networks resilience and reinforcement. This is expected to increase RAV to around £7bn by 2026/27. SSEN Distribution earns a return on its RAV, therefore growth of the RAV should result in earnings growth in future periods, subject to future regulatory earnings agreements.*

#### **(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

3500000000

#### **(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation**

*SSEN is taking a leadership role on electrification and has a 2030 target to 'build network flexibility that helps accommodate 2 million electric vehicles in the SSEN's distribution networks by 2030'. Over the RIIO-ED2 period to 2028, SSEN Distribution expects to invest around £3.5bn in distribution networks resilience and reinforcement. This is expected to increase RAV to around £7bn by 2026/27. SSEN Distribution earns a return on its RAV, therefore growth of the RAV should result in earnings growth in future periods, subject to future regulatory earnings agreements.*

#### **(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity**

*SSEN Distribution is the distribution network operator for central southern England and the north of Scotland and a key enabler of the local and national transition to a net zero future. While its RIIO-ED2 business plan 2023-2028 sets out the flexibility and network investment required to accelerate net zero, preparations are being made for the next set of investments expected to be required in the next price control period from 2028-2033. This investment strategy aligns to the opportunities arising from a 1.5°C scenario.*

*[Add row]*

## C4. Governance

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

#### (4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

#### (4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

#### (4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

#### (4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

*The Policy sets a Board-led culture which is inclusive to all views, perspectives and experiences, and which fosters diversity as a norm. Across Board membership, the policy drives balance and alignment with SSE's purpose, strategy and values, through agreed principles and targets which reflect the measures the Board will take when considering its membership and that of its Committees. The Policy's principles are as follows: identify Board and Committee needs and the balance of diversity characteristics; adopt a formal and inclusive Board recruitment process; engage executive search firms who are signatories to the enhanced code of conduct and discuss ambitions for diverse candidate lists; recruit on an objective and shared understanding of merit; nurture an inclusive Board and Committee culture;*

oversee work to develop a diverse talent pipeline; and be aware of stakeholder expectations and challenge targets in wider strategy. The Board has adopted the following targets through application of the Policy: support an ultimate goal of ensuring gender parity, committing to female representation of not less than 40%, with the aim to maintain as close to 50% male and female representation as possible on a rolling basis; have at least one woman in the roles of Chair, Senior Independent Director, Chief Executive or Chief Financial Officer; have at least one Director from an ethnic minority background; and have at least one woman as a member of each of the Board Committees.

#### **(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)**

*board-inclusion-and-diversity-policy.pdf*

[Fixed row]

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

#### **Climate change**

##### **(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue**

Select from:

Yes

#### **Forests**

##### **(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue**

Select from:

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

##### **(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue**

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

##### **(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue**

SSE actively manages its environmental footprint and takes careful consideration of Forest related commodities issues. However, SSE has undertaken a double materiality assessment, a concept which acknowledges that a company should report simultaneously on sustainability matters that are material in influencing business value and material to the environment and society, with support from an independent professional services firm. The objective was to confirm the ESG issues most material to SSE, both in terms of their impact on the business and the impact of the business on each issue. The assessment identified 21 ESG issues material and highlighted five highly material issues for SSE, alongside three areas of opportunity. These issues were: Carbon emissions. Sustainable energy generation. Affordable and reliable energy. Supply chain management. Skilled workforce. Whilst environmental management and nature and biodiversity were amongst the material ESG issues, the five highly material issues were identified as having the likelihood of and magnitude of potential financial/reputational impacts higher than those posed by Forest related commodities issues. As such, establishing board-level oversight of Forest related commodities issues is not an immediate strategic priority for SSE.

## Water

### (4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

## Biodiversity

### (4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

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

Select all that apply

Board chair

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Individual role descriptions
- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Terms of Reference for Safety, Sustainability, Health and Environment Advisory Committee (SSHEAC)

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Other, please specify :**A member of the UK Government's Hydrogen Advisory Council and the Scottish Energy Advisor Board and member of the Net Zero Council.**

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

SSE's CEO has ultimate responsibility in their executive capacity for climate-related issues and is involved in setting the Group's strategic direction (as an Executive Director on the Board) and leading its implementation (as head of executive management and SSE's Group Executive Committee (GEC)). The CEO ensures company decisions and actions remain sustainable long-term through appropriate management of sustainability initiatives that support SSE's strategy. The SSE plc Board, led by the Chair, sets SSE's strategy with all material influencing factors, including climate change, considered. The Chair ensures decisions remain sustainable and that the Group's approach to sustainability is built into strategic and operational considerations within the context of assessing risk. In 2024/25, the Board oversaw the submission of SSEN Transmission's RIIO-T3 Business Plan, which will be key in delivering national climate and energy security targets. The Board reviewed SSE's Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus (NZAP Plus) and approved a revised investment programme that will see ~£17.5bn invested in SSE's businesses out to FY27. The Board also approved an updated Net Zero Transition Plan with revised scenarios of the pathway towards SSE's net zero ambitions. SSE's CFO is responsible for SSE's financial strategy and overseeing financial performance. Climate-related work in the CFO's role includes engaging with the investment community on ESG and climate-related matters (which are fed back to the Board and considered in decision making), climate-related financial and non-financial reporting (e.g. SSE's approach to TCFD recommendations) and sustainable debt financing to support SSE's ambitions (e.g. issuance of 'Green Bonds' and the use of ESG linked Revolving Credit Facilities). During 2024/25, the role of CFO oversaw the issuance of two Green Bonds. The proceeds of the first were allocated to fund transmission network projects, and the proceeds of the second were allocated to finance or refinance wind farm projects. The Safety, Sustainability, Health and Environment Advisory Committee (SSHEAC) is a sub-committee of the SSE plc Board, consisting of four non-Executive Directors, the Chair, the Chief Commercial Officer, the Chief Sustainability Officer, the MD of SSEN Distribution, and the SHE Director. The CEO also attends meetings. It supports the Board on safety, health, environment, and sustainability matters. Reviewing SSE's ESG ratings performance, its Sustainability Report, the physical impacts of climate change on its assets and activities, and overseeing its policy, practice and performance on environmental impacts. SSE's CEO and Board remain committed to net zero carbon emissions across the value chain by 2050, approved by the GEC, and the SSE Board in 2021. SSE's NZAP Plus aligns with SSE's science-based targets and is a ~£17.5bn 5-year capital expenditure plan to 2027, ~90% of which is expected to be invested in renewables and networks.

## Water

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

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*The Safety, Sustainability, Health and Environment Advisory Committee (SSHEAC) is a sub-Committee of the SSE plc Board with the membership comprising: four non-Executive Directors, the Chair of the Board, the Chief Commercial Officer, the Chief Sustainability Officer, the MD of SSEN Distribution, and the SHE Director. The Chief Executive also attends meetings. The Committee's role is to support the Board and provide assurance in matters relating to safety, health, environment (SHE) and sustainability. The SSHEAC provides a leadership forum for non-Executive Directors to work with senior management and shape policy, targets and strategy to improve SHE performance and culture, in addition to supporting SSE's commitment to being a sustainable company that makes a positive contribution. The Committee's roles in relation to sustainability includes responsibility for: reviewing SSE's comparative ESG ratings performance; approving SSE's Sustainability Report; reviewing the physical impacts of climate change on SSE's assets and activities with a focus on climate adaptation and resilience; and increased oversight of SSE's policy, practice and performance surrounding environmental impacts, including waste, air emissions, biodiversity and water consumption – under which it continues to oversee the actions which have been agreed to manage SSE's environmental footprint.*

### **Biodiversity**

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*The Safety, Sustainability, Health and Environment Advisory Committee (SSHEAC) is a sub-Committee of the SSE plc Board with the membership comprising: four non-Executive Directors, the Chair of the Board, the Chief Commercial Officer, the Chief Sustainability Officer, the MD of SSEN Distribution, and the SHE Director. The Chief Executive also attends meetings. The Committee's role is to support the Board and provide assurance in matters relating to safety, health, environment (SHE) and sustainability. The SSHEAC provides a leadership forum for non-Executive Directors to work with senior management and shape policy, targets and strategy to improve SHE performance and culture, in addition to supporting SSE's commitment to being a sustainable company that makes a positive contribution. The Committee's roles in relation to sustainability includes responsibility for: reviewing SSE's comparative ESG ratings performance; approving SSE's Sustainability Report; reviewing the physical impacts of climate change on SSE's assets and activities with a focus on climate adaptation and resilience; and increased oversight of SSE's policy, practice and performance surrounding environmental impacts, including waste, air emissions, biodiversity and water consumption – under which it continues to oversee the actions which have been agreed to manage SSE's environmental footprint. The Committee also discussed SSE's readiness to report against the TNFD disclosures at a Group level, the current level of maturity of the Group-wide view of nature-related disclosures, and next steps to enhance nature-related disclosures at the appropriate time.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Climate change

### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

### (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

## Forests

### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Not assessed

## Water

### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

#### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :SSE has not developed a mechanism to maintain Board-level competency of water-related issues.

[Fixed row]

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

##### Climate change

#### (4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

##### Forests

#### (4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

#### (4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

#### (4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

*The Safety, Sustainability, Health and Environment Advisory Committee (SSHEAC) is a sub-Committee of the SSE plc Board with the membership comprising: four non-Executive Directors, the Chair of the Board, the Chief Commercial Officer, the Chief Sustainability Officer, the MD of SSEN Distribution, and the SHE Director. The Chief Executive also attends meetings. The Committee's roles in relation to sustainability includes responsibility for: reviewing SSE's comparative ESG ratings*

performance; approving SSE's Sustainability Report; reviewing the physical impacts of climate change on SSE's assets and activities with a focus on climate adaptation and resilience; and increased oversight of SSE's policy, practice and performance surrounding environmental impacts, including waste, air emissions, biodiversity and water consumption – under which it continues to oversee the actions which have been agreed to manage SSE's environmental footprint. Forest-related issues are not overseen by the SSHEAC.

## Water

### (4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

## Biodiversity

### (4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

#### Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

### **(4.3.1.4) Reporting line**

*Select from:*

- Reports to the board directly

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

*Select from:*

- More frequently than quarterly

### **(4.3.1.6) Please explain**

*The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is an Executive Director on the Board and is head of executive management, leading the Group Executive Committee (GEC). As a member of the Board, the CEO is involved in setting the strategic direction of SSE. As leader of the GEC, the CEO oversees strategic implementation, which is reported back to the Board at each meeting (typically monthly). Through the Board approved division of responsibilities, the CEO has overall responsibility for ensuring the decisions and actions of the company are sustainable in the long-term, through appropriate management, implementation and progress of sustainability interventions which support SSE's strategy and address material impacts including climate change. The CEO is responsible for considering material influencing factors (including climate-related issues and opportunities) when proposing and leading the delivery of strategy (which is centred on supporting the net zero transition); implementing and driving climate-related performance programmes across the organisation; and providing feedback on the implementation of Board agreed policies, including SSE's Group Climate Change Policy. The GEC has responsibility for climate-related issues through its mandate to implement SSE's strategy through the operational management of SSE's Business Units; and its responsibility for identifying SSE's material sustainability impacts and deciding the implementation and delivery of the Group's sustainability strategy. The GEC is responsible for delivering strategy under the leadership of the CEO and for overseeing SSE's Group Principal Risks and implementing a comprehensive Principal Risk Self-Assessment, including the Climate Change Group Principal Risk. It drives climate-related performance programmes across the company and considers climate-related issues on a standing basis at least annually, with other climate-related issues being considered as and when required as advised by the CEO or CSO.*

## **Water**

### **(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility**

Committee

- Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

### **(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position**

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis

### **(4.3.1.4) Reporting line**

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The Safety, Sustainability, Health and Environment Advisory Committee (SSHEAC) is a sub-Committee of the SSE plc Board with the membership comprising: four non-Executive Directors; the Chair of the Board; the Chief Commercial Officer; the Chief Sustainability Officer; and three senior executives. The Committee's role is to support the Board and provide assurance in matters relating to safety, health, environment (SHE) and sustainability. The SSHEAC provides a leadership forum for non-Executive Directors to work with senior management and shape policy, targets and strategy to improve SHE performance and culture, in addition to supporting SSE's commitment to being a sustainable company that makes a positive contribution. The Committee's roles in relation to sustainability includes responsibility for: reviewing SSE's comparative ESG ratings performance; approving SSE's Sustainability Report; reviewing the physical impacts of climate change on SSE's assets and activities with a focus on climate adaptation and resilience; and increased oversight of SSE's policy, practice and performance surrounding environmental impacts, including waste, air emissions, biodiversity and water consumption – under which it continues to oversee the actions which have been agreed to manage SSE's environmental footprint.*

## Biodiversity

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The Safety, Sustainability, Health and Environment Advisory Committee (SSHEAC) is a sub-Committee of the SSE plc Board with the membership comprising: four non-Executive Directors; the Chair of the Board; the Chief Commercial Officer; the Chief Sustainability Officer; and three senior executives. The Committee's role is to support the Board and provide assurance in matters relating to safety, health, environment (SHE) and sustainability. The SSHEAC provides a leadership forum for non-Executive Directors to work with senior management and shape policy, targets and strategy to improve SHE performance and culture, in addition to supporting SSE's commitment to being a sustainable company that makes a positive contribution. The Committee's roles in relation to sustainability includes responsibility for: reviewing SSE's comparative ESG ratings performance; approving SSE's Sustainability Report; reviewing the physical impacts of climate change on SSE's assets and activities with a focus on climate adaptation and resilience; and increased oversight of SSE's policy, practice and performance surrounding environmental impacts, including waste, air emissions, biodiversity and water consumption – under which it continues to oversee the actions which have been agreed to manage SSE's environmental footprint.*

## Climate change

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for advising the Board and its committees, the GEC and SSE's Business Units on sustainability issues and strategy, including those relating to climate. The CSO reports directly to the Chief Executive and is a member of the SSHEAC (a sub-Committee of the Board) and three of the five SSE Group-level sub-committees of the GEC: the Group Safety, Health and Environment Committee (SHEC); the Group Risk Committee; and the Group Large Capital Projects Committee. The CSO is also a non-Executive Director of the SSEN Transmission Board. The roles and responsibilities of the CSO have been defined in the context of the significance of climate-related issues to the Group's strategy, sustainability approach and long-term success. The role of CSO ensures a continuous focus on sustainability issues through agreed reporting to the Board and executive, ensuring relevant issues are elevated to the most senior level. The Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for the Group Sustainability function which assesses, manages and monitors climate-related issues and opportunities in the context of strategic development, and oversees external reporting, which includes non-financial disclosures such as those in relation to climate change. In addition, the Chief Sustainability Officer, is responsible for driving sustainability performance across the organisation and reports progress on sustainability activities to the Board and SSE's stakeholders. This includes working with SSE's Business Units to deliver the business strategy and implementing the four 2030 business goals, which are focused on addressing the challenge of climate change in a way that is fair to working people, consumers and communities. The Group Sustainability function monitors: performance against SSE's Science Based Targets; progress against the 2030 goals; and facilitates TCFD risk and opportunity assessments. Results of these are reported to the GEC, Board and CEO.*

[Add row]

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

##### Climate change

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

### (4.5.3) Please explain

*SSE's long-term incentive for Executive Directors, the Performance Share Plan (PSP) grants executive directors SSE shares equal to a percentage of base salary over 3 years. Sustainability measures aligned to the 2030 goals (UN SDGs) account for 15% of the award. A further 15% relates to strategic measures aligned to SSE's capital investment plan, the NZAP Plus, making 30% of the PSP award sustainability-linked. The long-term incentive plan below Board level, the Leadership Share Plan (LSP), grants other senior leaders SSE shares equal to a percentage of base salary over 3 years. Performance measures, worth 70% of the award, are linked to strategic delivery of the NZAP Plus. Additionally, an Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) includes a sustainability measure worth 10% of the award based on SSE's performance against external ESG indices, for Executive Directors. Below Board level, AIP is linked Corporate (Group), Business and individual performance linked to the delivery of the NZAP Plus.*

## Forests

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

Select from:

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

### (4.5.3) Please explain

*SSE actively manages its environmental footprint and takes careful consideration of forest related issues in its activities. However, SSE has undertaken a double materiality assessment, with the objective to confirm the ESG issues most material to SSE, both in terms of their impact on the business and the impact of the business on each issue. The assessment identified 21 ESG issues and highlighted five highly material issues for SSE. These issues were: Carbon emissions Sustainable energy generation Affordable and reliable energy Supply chain management Skilled workforce Whilst forest commodity management was amongst the material ESG issues, the five highly material issues were identified as having a higher likelihood of, and magnitude of, potential financial/reputational impacts than those posed by forest commodity management issues. As such, establishing monetary incentives for the management of forest related issues is not an immediate strategic priority for SSE.*

## Water

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

Select from:

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

### (4.5.3) Please explain

*SSE actively manages its environmental footprint and takes careful consideration of water related issues in its activities. However, SSE has undertaken a double materiality assessment, with the objective to confirm the ESG issues most material to SSE, both in terms of their impact on the business and the impact of the business on each issue. The assessment identified 21 ESG issues and highlighted five highly material issues for SSE. These issues were: Carbon emissions Sustainable energy generation Affordable and reliable energy Supply chain management Skilled workforce Whilst water management was amongst the material ESG issues, the five highly material issues were identified as having a higher likelihood of, and magnitude of, potential financial/reputational impacts than those posed by water management issues. As such, establishing monetary incentives for the management of water related issues is not an immediate strategic priority for SSE.*  
[Fixed row]

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

## **Climate change**

### **(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive**

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### **(4.5.1.2) Incentives**

*Select all that apply*

Bonus - % of salary

Shares

### **(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics**

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Achievement of environmental targets

Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Other targets-related metrics, please specify :See pages 144 and 146 of SSE's 2025 Annual Report for detailed disclosure

## Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

## Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Applies to Executive Directors Since 2019, SSE has linked incentive outturns to sustainability performance. The current framework has been in place since 2022 when it was approved by shareholders as part of the Directors' Remuneration Policy at the 2022 AGM. Sustainability measures feature in both the short-term Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) and the longer-term Performance Share Plan (PSP). AIP: SSE's AIP is a short-term bonus scheme. It measures performance against a range of financial and non-financial measures (including sustainability). The award is delivered 67% as cash, and 33% in shares which are deferred for a period of three years. The sustainability measure in the AIP is worth 10% of the overall award. It is based on the average percentile performance across two key ESG ratings - Sustainalytics ESG risk rating and S&P Global CSA. In order to meet the threshold, SSE's score must be at median and for the maximum to be achieved, SSE's score must be at upper quintile or above. Since the introduction of this measure, SSE's score has been consistently at or above upper quintile. A further 30% of the AIP is based on operational performance where targets have been aligned with key NZAP Plus deliverables. PSP: SSE's PSP is a long-term incentive which awards executive directors with a grant of shares equal to a percentage of their base salary. These shares are held in trust for a period of three years before being released subject to performance targets being met. These performance measures are financial and non-financial, and include sustainability. The sustainability measure is worth 15% of the overall award. It assesses progress towards SSE's 2030 goals which are in turn linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. A further 15% of the overall award is linked to SSE's capital investment plan, the Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus. Performance was assessed for the first time in 2025 with outturns of 70% and 67% respectively.*

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

*The Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) is determined by performance against financial and non-financial measures. Since 2022, 10% of AIP is linked to sustainability performance by assessing SSE's performance across two key ESG ratings Sustainalytics ESG risk rating and S&P Global CSA). These ESG indices factor in*

performance on a range of sustainability matters, such as SSE's environmental performance (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions, water use, biodiversity, waste) and SSE's social performance (e.g. community relations; human capital; occupational health and safety) and governance performance (e.g. corporate governance, business ethics). A maximum outturn is achieved by scoring at or above upper quintile on average across the indices. As scoring is assessed relative to industry peers, it is a good indicator of contextual performance. For grants up to 2024, the PSP has been linked to progress against the achievement of SSE's 2030 goals aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Three of the four goals are climate-related and drive renewable development, electrification and reduce carbon intensity of generated electricity. These are: • SDG 13 Climate Action: Reduce scope 1 carbon intensity by 80% by 2030, compared to 2017/18 levels, to 61gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh. • SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy: Build a renewable energy portfolio that generates at least 50TWh of renewable electricity a year by 2030. • SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Enable at least 20GW of renewable generation and facilitate around 2 million EVs and 1 million heat pumps on SSEN's electricity networks by 2030. The final goal, to champion a real Living Wage and Fair Tax are also important to delivering the first three: • SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth: Be a global leader for the just transition to net zero, with a guarantee of fair work and commitment to paying fair tax and sharing economic value. The PSP sustainability measure is under review for 2025 and may be subject to change, however it will continue to be worth 15% of the overall award.

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :See pages 144 and 146 of SSE's 2025 Annual Report for detailed disclosure

## Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

## Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Applies to Executive Directors Since 2019, SSE has linked incentive outturns to sustainability performance. The current framework has been in place since 2022 when it was approved by shareholders as part of the Directors' Remuneration Policy at the 2022 AGM. Sustainability measures feature in both the short-term Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) and the longer-term Performance Share Plan (PSP). AIP: SSE's AIP is a short-term bonus scheme. It measures performance against a range of financial and non-financial measures (including sustainability). The award is delivered 67% as cash, and 33% in shares which are deferred for a period of three years. The sustainability measure in the AIP is worth 10% of the overall award. It is based on the average percentile performance across two key ESG ratings - Sustainalytics ESG risk rating and S&P Global CSA. In order to meet the threshold, SSE's score must be at median and for the maximum to be achieved, SSE's score must be at upper quintile or above. Since the introduction of this measure, SSE's score has been consistently at or above upper quintile. A further 30% of the AIP is based on operational performance where targets have been aligned with key NZAP Plus deliverables. PSP: SSE's PSP is a long-term incentive which awards executive directors with a grant of shares equal to a percentage of their base salary. These shares are held in trust for a period of three years before being released subject to performance targets being met. These performance measures are financial and non-financial, and include sustainability. The sustainability measure is worth 15% of the overall award. It assesses progress towards SSE's 2030 goals which are in turn linked to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. A further 15% of the overall award is linked to SSE's capital investment plan, the Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus. Performance was assessed for the first time in 2025 with outturns of 70% and 67% respectively.*

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

*The Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) is determined by performance against financial and non-financial measures. Since 2022, 10% of AIP is linked to sustainability performance by assessing SSE's performance across two key ESG ratings Sustainalytics ESG risk rating and S&P Global CSA). These ESG indices factor in*

performance on a range of sustainability matters, such as SSE's environmental performance (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions, water use, biodiversity, waste) and SSE's social performance (e.g. community relations; human capital; occupational health and safety) and governance performance (e.g. corporate governance, business ethics). A maximum outturn is achieved by scoring at or above upper quintile on average across the indices. As scoring is assessed relative to industry peers, it is a good indicator of contextual performance. For grants up to 2024, the PSP has been linked to progress against the achievement of SSE's 2030 goals aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Three of the four goals are climate-related and drive renewable development, electrification and reduce carbon intensity of generated electricity. These are: • SDG 13 Climate Action: Reduce scope 1 carbon intensity by 80% by 2030, compared to 2017/18 levels, to 61gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh. • SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy: Build a renewable energy portfolio that generates at least 50TWh of renewable electricity a year by 2030. • SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Enable at least 20GW of renewable generation and facilitate around 2 million EVs and 1 million heat pumps on SSEN's electricity networks by 2030. The final goal, to champion a real Living Wage and Fair Tax are also important to delivering the first three: • SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth: Be a global leader for the just transition to net zero, with a guarantee of fair work and commitment to paying fair tax and sharing economic value. The PSP sustainability measure is under review for 2025 and may be subject to change, however it will continue to be worth 15% of the overall award.

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior leaders at below Board level including C-Suite.

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

Shares

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Achievement of environmental targets

Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

## Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

## Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*Applies to senior leaders below Board level AIP: SSE's AIP is a short-term bonus scheme. For senior leaders (including C-Suite Officers but excluding Executive Directors), the award is delivered 75% as cash, and 25% in shares which are deferred for a period of three years. The AIP payable is based on Corporate (Group), Business and individual performance linked to the delivery of the NZAP Plus. Leadership Share Plan (LSP): SSE's LSP is a long-term incentive which awards senior leaders (including C-Suite Officers but excluding Executive Directors) with a grant of shares equal to a percentage of their base salary. These shares are held in trust for a period of three years before being released subject to performance targets, aligned to strategic progress in relation to SSE's NZAP Plus, being met.*

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

*Sustainability is at the heart of SSE's strategy, reinforced through both the NZAP Plus investment plan and the 2030 Goals aligned with four of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. The NZAP Plus is SSE's five-year plan to 2027 forecast to invest around £17.5bn in renewables, electricity networks and system flexibility that will be needed to achieve clean power by 2030. And the 2030 Goals are to: • Cut carbon intensity by 80% • Increase renewable energy output fivefold • Enable low-carbon generation and demand • Champion a fair and just energy transition. The NZAP Plus and 2030 Goals are reflected in performance objectives at Group, Business and individual level in both the long- and short- term. The achievement of these objectives has a direct impact on the outturns of both the AIP and LSP throughout SSE and particularly amongst senior leaders whose decision-making directly impacts SSE's success.*

[Add row]

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

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Does your organization have any environmental policies? |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |

[Fixed row]

### (4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

#### Row 1

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Biodiversity

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*This policy applies to all SSE employees and contingent workers and contract partners. It is relevant to people contracted to provide services to the Company through third parties. The Policy applies to Joint Venture partnerships where SSE manage and provide operational resources. Where SSE operates internationally, the Group*

*Policies will be utilised as a default, subject to legal or regulatory requirements of the relevant international domain, and relevant local policies and supporting procedures.*

#### **(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content**

##### Environmental commitments

- Commitment to No Net Loss
- Commitment to Net Positive Gain
- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

##### Forests-specific commitments

- Other forests-related commitment, please specify :No Net Loss (NNL) of native woodland

##### Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

*Select all that apply*

- No, but we plan to align in the next two years

#### **(4.6.1.7) Public availability**

Select from:

Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Group Environment Policy.pdf*

### Row 2

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

#### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*This policy applies to all SSE employees and contingent workers. It is relevant to people contracted to provide services to the Company through third parties. Where SSE operates internationally, the Group Policies will be utilised as a default, subject to legal or regulatory requirements of the relevant international domain, and relevant local policies and supporting procedures.*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

#### Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :SSE has considered the TPT recommendations and, in line with best practice, will submit a 'say on climate' resolution at the Company's Annual General Meeting every three years,

#### Social commitments

- Other social commitment, please specify :SSE seeks to support a just transition to net zero by maximizing the social and economic opportunities of climate action, while minimizing and carefully managing any challenges.

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

*Select all that apply*

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- Publicly available

### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Group Climate Change Policy.pdf*

*[Add row]*

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

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

*Select from:*

- Yes

### (4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

UN Global Compact

Climate Action 100+

**Transition Plan Taskforce.**

Corporate Leaders Group (CLG)

Transition Pathway Initiative

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

Other, please specify :**Accounting for Sustainability; Powering Net Zero Pact;**

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

*UN Global Compact: SSE has been a signatory since 2018 and is aligned to the Compact's ten principles for corporate sustainability. Climate Action 100+: SSE is a focus company in the Climate Action 100+ initiative, a global investor-led effort targeting the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters. SSE has been assessed against the initiative's Net Zero Company Benchmark, which evaluates its performance in reducing emissions, improving climate governance, and enhancing climate-related disclosures. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): As of April 2022, it is mandatory for the UK's largest businesses to disclose their climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. SSE has fully adopted the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), embedding them into its governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The company publishes annual TCFD-aligned disclosures as part of its and Annual Reports, with audit committee oversight, helping stakeholders assess how climate-related risks and opportunities are managed. Transition Plan Taskforce: In line with the UK Government's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), SSE will publish a Net Zero Transition Plan every three years. The first plan was published in March 2022 and updated in October 2022. As an early adopter of transition planning, and a firm supporter of the published TPT guidance, this Plan has been informed by and aligns with the TPT Framework. SSE also participated in the TPT sandbox exercise and is a member of the TPT delivery group, reinforcing its leadership in credible transition planning and climate disclosure. A4S: SSE's CFO is part of the CFO Leadership network set up by the A4S for transparently sharing approaches to integrating sustainability within the finance function and to accelerate sustainable value creation. As part of its involvement, SSE has been featured by A4S as a practical example of implementing the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), showcasing its integration of climate risk into corporate strategy and reporting. Corporate Leaders Group: SSE is an active member of the UK Corporate Leaders Group, aligning its business strategy with climate leadership and advocacy. Through its membership, SSE supports ambitious climate policies and collaborates with other major companies to accelerate the UK's transition to net zero. Notably, SSE co-organised the 2024 "Business of Leading the Energy Transition" summit, where it championed investment in clean energy and called for greater policy certainty to meet 2030 climate targets. Transition Pathway Initiative: SSE is a focus company for the Transition Pathway Initiative. Powering Net Zero Pact: SSE is the founder and lead organisation of the Powering Net Zero Pact, an initiative uniting power sector companies around five shared commitments to support a fair and just transition to net zero. The Pact promotes collaboration on climate action, biodiversity, circular economy practices, and inclusive employment, with members collectively operating in over 120 countries and supporting hundreds of thousands of workers and suppliers. Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi): SSE plc has set near-term emissions reduction targets verified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aligning its strategy with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C pathway. These targets support SSE's ambition to reach net zero across scopes 1 and 2 by 2040 and scope 3 by 2050 and are embedded in its Net Zero Transition Plan.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

*Select all that apply*

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

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

- Paris Agreement

**(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement**

*Group Political and Regulatory Engagement Policy.pdf*

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

*Select from:*

- Yes

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☑ Mandatory government register
- ☑ Voluntary government register

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

*SSE is a Corporate Affiliate to the Chartered Institute of Public Relations' UK Lobbying Register and, alongside this policy, employees are governed by its Code of Conduct. SSE complies with lobbying and transparency registers where they in place, including those in the EU and in Scotland. SSE's EU Transparency register number is 901176348730-75 and SSE's submissions to Scotland's lobbying register can be found at [www.lobbying.scot](http://www.lobbying.scot).*

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

*To ensure that SSE's approach to regulatory and political engagement is transparent and has integrity, the company has a publicly available Group Political and Regulatory Engagement Policy. The policy holds the company to the highest standards of probity and respect in its dealings with regulators, non-departmental public bodies and the institutions of government, recognising their key role in the sector in which SSE operates. Within this policy, SSE commits to only conduct lobbying and advocacy activity that is in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement and its own net zero strategy, both aligned to limiting global temperature rises to 1.5oC. This commitment includes SSE's direct advocacy activities and advocacy that the company conducts through its trade association memberships. This policy is applicable to all jurisdictions in which SSE operates. To ensure that its external engagement activities are aligned to the goals of the Paris Agreement, SSE conducts an annual Climate Policy Engagement Review. This review evaluates the alignment between SSE's trade associations and its climate policy engagement commitments, ensuring adherence to SSE's Group Policies as outlined within its System of Internal Control (SOIC). This is maintained in accordance with the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code, to support the business in meeting its objectives. Overseen by the board, the effectiveness of SSE's System of Internal Control is reviewed annually by the Managing Directors of SSE's Business Units and the Directors of corporate functions. The Board confirmed SSE's System of Internal Control continued to be effective in 2024/25 and was in line with the requirements of the FRC Guidance on Risk Management, Internal Control and related Financial and Business Reporting. During 2024/25, SSE welcomed the publication of the new UK Government's Clean Power Mission and Clean Power 2030 Action Plan. The Mission and the Plan to deliver it will help develop the clean, homegrown energy the UK needs to avoid the impact of fossil fuel price spikes, support economic growth, and lead the world in tackling climate change by cutting emissions in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. SSE has helped inform the Clean Power Plan's development, so that policies, regulation and market design support infrastructure investment, and are keen to see the Mission's ambitions is replicated through the Global Clean Power Alliance.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

**Row 1**

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

*UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan*

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

*Select all that apply*

Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

Electricity grid access for renewables

Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

Renewable energy generation

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

*Select from:*

National

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

*Select all that apply*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

*Select from:*

Support with minor exceptions

#### (4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

N/A

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

Select all that apply

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

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

0

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

*In 2024/25, SSE welcomed the publication of the new UK Government's Clean Power Mission and Clean Power 2030 Action Plan. The Mission and the Plan to deliver it will help develop the clean, homegrown energy the UK needs to avoid the impact of fossil fuel price spikes, support economic growth, and lead the world in tackling climate change by cutting emissions in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. SSE has helped inform the clean power plan's development, so that policies, regulation and market design support infrastructure investment. SSE contributes to the policymaking process through responses to consultations, calls for evidence and Parliamentary enquiries. CEO Alistair Phillips-Davies has been part of the Government's Net Zero Council, and this has been passed on to the new CEO, Martin Pibworth. SSE has engaged regularly with Ofgem and the newly created National Energy System Operator (NESO), including hosting visits to SSE's Coire Glas, Blackhillock and Foyers sites. SSE also hosted its Business of Leading the Energy Transition event in London attended by Head of Mission Control Chris Stark, Energy Minister Michael Shanks MP, and other business and climate leaders. For the Clean Power Plan to succeed, the Government will need to make significant progress in four key areas in 2025/26: The upcoming CfD auction for offshore wind Bringing forward Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES) Progressing the carbon capture, use and storage pipeline Delivering electricity transmission grid upgrades. The UK's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan provides a strategic framework that directly supports SSE's net zero transition by accelerating the shift to a clean, secure, and affordable energy system. The plan outlines government commitments to reform grid connections, streamline planning processes, and scale up renewable capacity by 2030. These reforms align closely with SSE's Net Zero Acceleration Programme (NZAP Plus), which includes a £17.5 billion investment to expand its renewable generation capacity and electricity networks. SSE's transition plan also includes 18 targeted actions to decarbonise its operations and value chain by 2050, with interim goals such as reducing Scope 1 carbon intensity by 80% by 2030. By enabling faster deployment of renewables and modernising infrastructure, the Clean Power Plan strengthens the policy and regulatory environment SSE needs to deliver on its ambitious climate targets and lead the UK's energy transition.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

**Row 1**

**(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

**(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Energy Networks Association (ENA)

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Energy Networks Association (ENA)'s position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that ENA is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. ENA acknowledges the serious threat of climate change and stresses the importance of investing in infrastructure with climate resilience and adaptation in mind. It recognises the vital role that energy networks will play in delivering the UK's Clean Power 2030 and wider 2050 net zero targets and states the importance of the energy transition for unlocking benefits for consumers, businesses and society. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

500000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was > 500,000.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

### **Row 2**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### **(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Energy UK

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Energy UK's position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that Energy UK is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. Energy UK, on behalf of the energy industry, reaffirms its commitment to tackle the detrimental effects of climate change and take action to support wider society and other sectors of the economy to move towards net zero emissions. The trade association encourages the energy industry to invest capital to drive innovative change within the energy system, with the ambition of reaching the government's Clean Power 2030 and net zero by 2050 targets. Energy UK highlights that the transformation to a decarbonised society will have a positive impact on the lives and livelihoods of everyone. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

500000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 250,000 - < 500,000.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

#### Row 3

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :RenewableUK

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed RenewableUK's position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that RenewableUK is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. RenewableUK stresses the importance of decarbonising the energy system to protect wellbeing, the natural environment and the economy. It encourages increased investment in clean energy projects and supports the development of cutting-edge energy technologies to seize global opportunities and meet the needs of consumers in a low carbon way. RenewableUK believes that delivering on climate change commitments should be placed at the heart of every government department in the UK as a matter of urgency, to reach net zero. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

100000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 50,000 - < 100,000.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

## Row 4

### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Scottish Renewables

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Scottish Renewables' position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that Scottish Renewables is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. Scottish Renewables recognises Scotland as a global leader on climate action and calls for a clear plan to decarbonise the energy sector and secure net zero. It emphasises that accelerating renewables, upgrading electricity networks and decarbonising heat are all essential to meet Scotland's climate ambitions. It aims to grow the renewable industry in a way that benefits local communities, protects the environment and delivers prosperity for current and future generations. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.

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

50000

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

The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 30,000 - < 50,000.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

### **Row 5**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Electricity Association of Ireland (EAI)

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Electricity Association of Ireland (EAI)'s position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that EAI is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. EAI recognises the growing urgency for climate action to protect the economy and natural environment. It emphasises the need for a greater focus on emission reduction to drive effective decarbonisation and encourages the roll-out of innovative, low-carbon technologies to help achieve this. EAI supports the Irish Government's ambitions to reduce emissions by 51%*

by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050 to secure a clean, green, just and resilient energy future. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.

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

50000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 30,000 - < 50,000.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

**Row 6**

**(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

**(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Wind Energy Ireland (WEI)

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Wind Energy Ireland (WEI)'s position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that WEI is aligned overall to its position on climate change, however, it does not hold a strong position on carbon pricing so was deemed partially aligned to this principle. SSE considered this partial alignment acceptable given WEI's active involvement in the expansion of wind energy. It was deemed unlikely that WEI would advocate against SSE's position on carbon pricing as a tool to support carbon pricing, therefore, SSE will continue to work closely with the trade association. WEI acknowledges that climate change is causing enormous environmental disruptions and lists storms, droughts, floods, heatwaves and biodiversity loss as some of the severe consequences of planetary warming. It also supports the Irish Government's legally binding target to reduce GHG emissions by 51% by 2030 to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. WEI aims to develop onshore and offshore wind to deliver a zero-carbon Ireland while creating sustainable jobs, attracting green investment and building stronger communities. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

30000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 15,000 - < 30,000.*

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

*Select from:*

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

*Select all that apply*

Paris Agreement

### Row 7

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

*Select from:*

Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :RenewableNI

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed RenewableNI's position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that RenewableNI is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. RenewableNI acknowledges the climate emergency as Northern Ireland's most complex existential crisis and calls for the Northern Irish Government to prioritise tackling this with urgency. It successfully advocated for the ambitious target of 80% renewables by 2030 as a key step towards decarbonising the power sector, which is now a legal requirement of the Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 and will also contribute towards the UK Government meeting its own net zero by 2050 requirement. As a part of the Single Electricity Market (SEM), RenewableNI's journey to net zero is also inextricably linked with that of the Republic of Ireland. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

15000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 10,000 - < 15,000.*

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

*Select from:*

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

*Select all that apply*

Paris Agreement

### Row 8

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

*Select from:*

Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

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

*Select all that apply*

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Confederation of British Industry (CBI)'s position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that CBI is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. CBI recognises the severity of climate change and calls the transition to net zero a strategic necessity essential for long-term sustainable growth. It supports the UK Government's legally binding net zero by 2050 target and signed a joint statement in April 2023 calling for all countries to increase the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions to keep global warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. CBI encourages collaboration with businesses, consumers and local authorities to bring everyone along on the transition to a sustainable future and identifies innovation as crucial to achieve net zero emissions as it drives the development and deployment of new cleaner energy sources. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

30000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 15,000 - < 30,000.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

### Row 9

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Solar Energy UK

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Solar Energy UK's position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that Solar Energy UK is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. Solar Energy UK acknowledges the climate crisis and promotes the transition to clean, homegrown power using innovative solar and energy storage solutions. It supports the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 and net zero by 2050 targets and in 2024 it even called for more ambitious 2030 targets to be set for solar energy to accelerate the drive to clean power. Solar Energy UK also supports government schemes that aim to tackle modern slavery in solar supply chains and strengthen protections to reduce the risk of the exploitation of workers, ensuring that solar panels in the UK are modern slavery free. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

50000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 30,000 - < 50,000.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

#### Row 10

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Hydrogen UK

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Hydrogen UK's position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that Hydrogen UK is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. Hydrogen UK promotes investment in and rapid deployment of low-carbon hydrogen solutions to help decarbonise the energy sector and deliver a roadmap to net zero, leading the charge against climate change. It supports the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 and mandated net zero by 2050 commitments and highlights the role that electrolytic hydrogen can play to achieve these targets. Hydrogen UK also emphasises the wealth of economic opportunities that hydrogen solutions bring including job creation and skills development, supporting a just transition to net zero. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.*

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

30000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 15,000 - < 30,000.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

## Row 11

### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA)

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA)'s position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that CCSA is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. CCSA acknowledges the serious threat of climate change and the damaging effects it has had on Europe and other regions including unprecedented loss of life, economic upheaval, and ecological destruction from severe flooding, hurricanes, wildfires and heatwaves. CCSA strongly advocates for the use of innovative carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) technologies, calling this essential for achieving reduced emissions targets and providing flexibility to ensure energy security. It also supports a just transition to net zero and seeks to bring people along on the journey to decarbonisation, creating a future clean energy system that is sustainable, secure and rooted in local communities. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.

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

30000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 15,000 - < 30,000.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

### **Row 12**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Irish Business and Employer Confederation (IBEC)

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SSE works closely with its trade associations and seeks to ensure that its principles on climate change align with those of the trade associations of which it is a member. SSE assessed Irish Business and Employer Confederation (IBEC)'s position on climate change and compared it against its own five key principles: • Acknowledges the serious threat of climate change • Supports the goals of the Paris Agreement • Supports a strong carbon price • Promotes innovation • Seeks a just transition to net zero. SSE found that IBEC is aligned to its position on climate change and will continue to work closely with the trade association. IBEC recognises the increasing global risks relating to climate change and states that tackling climate change is the single greatest challenge facing mankind today. It supports Irelands targets to reach a 51% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050. IBEC also encourages investment in innovation and knowledge*

development in the energy industry, calling this the key to drive sustainable economic growth for Ireland. More details can be found in SSE's Climate Policy Engagement Review 2024/25.

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

250000

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

*The annual membership fee SSE paid for the year 2024/25 was between 100,000 - < 250,000.*

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

## Row 1

### (4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- TCFD

### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Other, please specify :**Other metrics**

### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See the “Navigating SSE’s climate-related disclosures” section on page 71 of SSE’s Annual Report 2025.

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*Annual Report 2025.pdf*

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

### Row 2

#### (4.12.1.1) Publication

*Select from:*

In mainstream reports

#### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

*Select all that apply*

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

#### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

*Select from:*

Complete

#### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

*Select all that apply*

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Value chain engagement

Biodiversity indicators

Public policy engagement

Water accounting figures

#### **(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference**

*Environment (Annual Report 2025, pages 6, 9 to 26, 42 to 48, 58 & 59, 68; Sustainability Report 2025, pages 67 to 75) Labour (Annual Report 2025, pages 44 to 45, 49, 50 to 57, 98 to 100, 122 to 125; Sustainability Report 2025, pages 42 to 60) Human Rights and Anti-Corruption (Annual Report 2025, pages 52 to 56, 81; Sustainability Report 2025, pages 10 & 11, 38 to 54, 78) TCFD (Annual Report 2025, pages 71 to 78) Driving Climate Action, Climate change, Water & Biodiversity*

#### **(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication**

*sse-sustainability-report-2025.pdf*

#### **(4.12.1.8) Comment**

*[Add row]*

## C5. Business strategy

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

#### Climate change

##### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

##### (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

#### Forests

##### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

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

*SSE actively manages its environmental footprint and takes careful consideration of forest related issues in its activities. However, SSE has undertaken a double materiality assessment, with the objective to confirm the ESG issues most material to SSE, both in terms of their impact on the business and the impact of the business on each issue. The assessment identified 21 ESG issues and highlighted five highly material issues for SSE. These issues were: Carbon emissions*

*Sustainable energy generation Affordable and reliable energy Supply chain management Skilled workforce Whilst forest commodity management was amongst the material ESG issues, the five highly material issues were identified as having a higher likelihood of, and magnitude of, potential financial/reputational impacts than those posed by forest commodity management issues. As such, conducting scenario analysis for the management of forest related issues is not an immediate strategic priority for SSE.*

## Water

### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

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

*SSE actively manages its environmental footprint and takes careful consideration of water related issues in its activities. However, SSE has undertaken a double materiality assessment, with the objective to confirm the ESG issues most material to SSE, both in terms of their impact on the business and the impact of the business on each issue. The assessment identified 21 ESG issues and highlighted five highly material issues for SSE. These issues were: Carbon emissions Sustainable energy generation Affordable and reliable energy Supply chain management Skilled workforce Whilst water management was amongst the material ESG issues, the five highly material issues were identified as having a higher likelihood of, and magnitude of, potential financial/reputational impacts than those posed by water management issues. As such, conducting scenario analysis for the management of water related issues is not an immediate strategic priority for SSE.*  
[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Climate scenarios help assess how the impact of the opportunities and risks identified may change in different warming scenarios, however they are scenarios and not forecasts. The scenario analysis SSE performs extends beyond normal business forecasting cycles and beyond the operating life of the majority of the Group's assets. External scenario datasets for each material opportunity and risk remain consistent with the prior year and were selected in relation to the relevant characteristics of each risk or opportunity. During 2024/25, SSE completed the process to confirm its material climate-related opportunities and risks. SSE prioritised those opportunities and risks based on both internal and external developments since the previous assessment. As a result of the review, the 'short term' TCFD scenario time horizon has been extended from 2030 to 2035. This change reflects realignment with internal business time horizons where business plans are reviewed over a ten-year period, and the longer-term strategic nature of this climate scenario analysis. The scenario inputs remain consistent with the assumptions used in 2023/24, though the calculation pathways have been updated for the latest data published by the relevant external provider.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*SSE used the climate-related data within the IPCC RCP 2.6 scenarios in the quantification process of its two material physical climate risks, in the Annual Report for 2024/25. The quantification of the Variable renewable generation risk applied the IPCC RCP 2.6 average wind speed times data at the country level for Scotland on a 60km resolution at the time horizons to 2050 and 2080. SSE's internal assumption is that this IPCC RCP 2.6 dataset is the most relevant to SSE'S wind portfolio as it demonstrates the most significant decline in average wind speed times in the time horizons under the 1.5oC scenario. The quantification of the Extreme weather network damage risk applied the IPCC RCP 2.6 average winter wind speed times data at the country level for Scotland on a 60km resolution and the IPCC RCP 2.6 and 8.5 mean summer temperature change for the administrative region for London at the time horizons to 2050 and 2080. SSE's internal assumption is that this IPCC RCP 2.6 dataset is the most relevant to SSE'S wind portfolio and network assets as it demonstrates the most significant increase in average winter wind speed times and the effect of heat on the network assets in the time horizons under the 1.5oC scenario.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

#### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

No SSP used

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

4.0°C and above

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2050

2080

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Climate scenarios help assess how the impact of the opportunities and risks identified may change in different warming scenarios, however they are scenarios and not forecasts. The scenario analysis SSE performs extends beyond normal business forecasting cycles and beyond the operating life of the majority of the Group's assets. External scenario datasets for each material opportunity and risk remain consistent with the prior year and were selected in relation to the relevant characteristics of each risk or opportunity. During 2024/25, SSE completed the process to confirm its material climate-related opportunities and risks. SSE prioritised those opportunities and risks based on both internal and external developments since the previous assessment. As a result of the review, the 'short term' TCFD scenario time horizon has been extended from 2030 to 2035. This change reflects realignment with internal business time horizons where business plans are reviewed over a ten-year period, and the longer-term strategic nature of this climate scenario analysis. The scenario inputs remain consistent with the assumptions used in 2023/24, though the impact pathways have been updated for the latest data published by the relevant external provider.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*SSE used the climate-related data within the IPCC RCP 8.5 scenario in the quantification process of its two material physical climate risks, in the Annual Report for 2024/25. The quantification of the Variable renewable generation risk applied the IPCC RCP 8.5 average wind speed times data at the country level for Scotland on a 60km resolution at the time horizons to 2050 and 2080. SSE's internal assumption is that this IPCC RCP 8.5 dataset is the most relevant to SSE'S wind portfolio as it demonstrates the most significant decline in average wind speed times in the time horizons under the 4oC warming scenario. The quantification of the Extreme weather network damage networks assets risk applied the IPCC RCP 8.5 average winter wind speed times data at the country level for Scotland on a 60km resolution and the IPCC RCP 8.5 mean summer temperature change for the administrative region for London at the time horizons to 2050 and 2080. SSE's internal assumption is that this IPCC RCP 8.5 dataset is the most relevant to SSE'S wind portfolio and network assets as it demonstrates the most significant increase in average winter wind speed times and the effect of heat on the network assets in the time horizons under the 4oC warming scenario.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050
- 2080
- Other, please specify :2035

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Climate scenarios help assess how the impact of the opportunities and risks identified may change in different warming scenarios, however they are scenarios and not forecasts. The scenario analysis SSE performs extends beyond normal business forecasting cycles and beyond the operating life of the majority of the Group's assets. External scenario datasets for each material opportunity and risk remain consistent with the prior year and were selected in relation to the relevant characteristics of each risk or opportunity. During 2024/25, SSE completed the process to confirm its material climate-related opportunities and risks. SSE prioritised those opportunities and risks based on both internal and external developments since the previous assessment. As a result of the review, the 'short term' TCFD scenario time horizon has been extended from 2030 to 2035. This change reflects realignment with internal business time horizons where business plans are reviewed over a ten-year period, and the longer-term strategic nature of this climate scenario analysis. The scenario inputs remain consistent with the assumptions used in 2023/24, though the impact pathways have been updated for the latest data published by the relevant external provider.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*SSE used the climate transition data within the IEA NZE scenario in the quantification process of its material transition climate-related opportunities and risks, in the Annual Report for 2024/25. The quantification of the Accelerated wind investment opportunity applied the IEA NZE wind capacity data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Valuable flexible hydro opportunity applied the IEA NZE hydro generation capacity data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Valuable flexible thermal opportunity applied the IEA NZE natural gas with carbon capture and storage generation data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Wind generation price risk applied the IEA NZE wind capacity data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :National Grid FES Pathways framework 2024 – Holistic Transformation and Electric Engagement

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050
- Other, please specify :2035

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Climate scenarios help assess how the impact of the opportunities and risks identified may change in different warming scenarios, however they are scenarios and not forecasts. The scenario analysis SSE performs extends beyond normal business forecasting cycles and beyond the operating life of the majority of the Group's assets. External scenario datasets for each material opportunity and risk remain consistent with the prior year and were selected in relation to the relevant characteristics of each risk or opportunity. During 2024/25, SSE completed the process to confirm its material climate-related opportunities and risks. SSE prioritised those opportunities and risks based on both internal and external developments since the previous assessment. As a result of the review, the 'short term' TCFD scenario time horizon has been extended from 2030 to 2035. This change reflects realignment with internal business time horizons where business plans are reviewed over a ten-year period, and the longer-term strategic nature of this climate scenario analysis. The scenario inputs remain consistent with the assumptions used in 2023/24, though the impact pathways have been updated for the latest data published by the relevant external provider.

#### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

The quantification of the Accelerated transmission growth opportunity applied the 2024 FES Holistic Transition pathway for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Driving distribution transformation opportunity applied the 2024 FES Electronic Engagement pathway for time horizons to 2035 and 2050.

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

Physical climate scenarios

Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :UK Met Office climate projections (UKCP18) tool

#### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

#### **(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage**

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### **(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario**

Select all that apply

Acute physical

- Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050
- 2080

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Climate scenarios help assess how the impact of the opportunities and risks identified may change in different warming scenarios, however they are scenarios and not forecasts. The scenario analysis SSE performs extends beyond normal business forecasting cycles and beyond the operating life of the majority of the Group's assets. External scenario datasets for each material opportunity and risk remain consistent with the prior year and were selected in relation to the relevant characteristics of each risk or opportunity.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*SSE used the UK met Office Climate Projections (UKCP18) tool 1.5oC and 4oC warming scenario to assess SSE physical risks - variable renewable generation and extreme weather network damage.*

### Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

Other, please specify :2035

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Climate scenarios help assess how the impact of the opportunities and risks identified may change in different warming scenarios, however they are scenarios and not forecasts. The scenario analysis SSE performs extends beyond normal business forecasting cycles and beyond the operating life of the majority of the Group's assets. External scenario datasets for each material opportunity and risk remain consistent with the prior year and were selected in relation to the relevant characteristics of each risk or opportunity. During 2024/25, SSE completed the process to confirm its material climate-related opportunities and risks. SSE prioritised those opportunities and risks based on both internal and external developments since the previous assessment. As a result of the review, the 'short term' TCFD scenario time horizon has been extended from 2030 to 2035. This change reflects realignment with internal business time horizons where business plans are reviewed over a ten-year period, and the longer-term strategic nature of this climate scenario analysis. The scenario inputs remain consistent with the assumptions used in 2023/24, though the impact pathways have been updated for the latest data published by the relevant external provider.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*SSE used the climate transition data within the IEA STEPS scenario in the quantification process of its material transition climate-related risk and opportunities, in the Annual Report for 2024/25. The quantification of the Accelerated wind investment opportunity applied the IEA STEPS wind capacity data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Valuable flexible hydro opportunity applied the IEA STEPS hydro generation capacity data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Valuable flexible thermal opportunity applied the IEA STEPS natural gas with carbon capture and storage generation data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Wind generation price risk applied the IEA STEPS wind capacity data at the World level for time horizons to 2035 and 2050.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :National Grid FES Pathways framework 2024 – Counterfactual

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050
- 2080
- Other, please specify :2035

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Climate scenarios help assess how the impact of the opportunities and risks identified may change in different warming scenarios, however they are scenarios and not forecasts. The scenario analysis SSE performs extends beyond normal business forecasting cycles and beyond the operating life of the majority of the Group's assets. External scenario datasets for each material opportunity and risk remain consistent with the prior year and were selected in relation to the relevant characteristics of each risk or opportunity. During 2024/25, SSE completed the process to confirm its material climate-related opportunities and risks. SSE prioritised those opportunities and risks based on both internal and external developments since the previous assessment. As a result of the review, the 'short term' TCFD scenario time horizon has been extended from 2030 to 2035. This change reflects realignment with internal business time horizons where business plans are reviewed over a ten-year period, and the longer-term strategic nature of this climate scenario analysis. The scenario inputs remain consistent with the assumptions used in 2023/24, though the impact pathways have been updated for the latest data published by the relevant external provider.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*SSE used the climate transition data within the National Grid FES Pathways framework 2024 – Counterfactual scenario in the quantification process of its material transition climate opportunities, in the Annual Report for 2024/25. The quantification of the Accelerated transmission growth opportunity applied the National Grid FES Pathways framework 2024 – Counterfactual scenario for time horizons to 2035 and 2050. The quantification of the Driving distribution transformation opportunity applied the National Grid FES Pathways framework 2024 – Counterfactual scenario for time horizons to 2035 and 2050.*

*[Add row]*

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

### Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Target setting and transition planning

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

*To SSE, climate-related risk expresses itself in two ways: through the physical risk associated with a climate changed world; and through the transition risks associated with policy or market change. The impacts described are designed to aid understanding of SSE's climate risks and are not intended to be forward looking guidance. The scenario analysis completed by SSE on its material climate transition risks indicates that SSE is resilient to identified climate-related scenarios including 1.5°C and 2.5°C pathways. For SSE, the potential financial impact at a 1.5°C pathway presents a greater risk than the 2.5°C pathway in these climate scenarios. This reflects the expectation that wind generation will experience the most significant growth under the 1.5°C scenario. Such expansion could have a greater impact on SSE's current and future renewable capacity, as well as on potential future earnings. The scenario analysis completed by SSE on its material climate physical risks indicates that SSE is reasonably resilient to identified climate related scenarios including 1.5°C and 4°C pathways. For SSE, the potential financial impact at a 1.5°C pathway presents a lower risk in the scenarios than a 4°C pathway. This reflects the potential impact of greater global warming and the associated weather impacts of sustained higher temperatures and extreme weather events associated with a warming world. The scenario analysis completed by SSE on its material climate opportunities indicates that SSE, its strategy and financial plans are resilient under a range of climate-related scenarios, including a 1.5°C and 2.5°C temperature pathway. Due to SSE's strategy to focus on the transition to a net zero world, opportunities under a 1.5°C scenario represent greater growth than those under a 2.5°C temperature pathway. Scenario analysis also played a pivotal role in informing SSE's decision to extend the closure date of its CCGT assets. By evaluating material climate transition risks, management concluded that the 'Accelerated Gas Closure' risk, raised in previous years, had diminished in significance. This assessment was shaped not only by policy developments such as the UK Government's 'Clean Power 2030 Action Plan' and the UK Climate Change Committee's Seventh Carbon Budget, but also by SSE's own scenario modelling. These analyses highlighted the ongoing strategic value of unabated gas-fired generation for back-up capacity during the UK's transition to net zero, under a range of climate scenarios. Consequently, on 31 March 2025, SSE reassessed the useful economic life of three of its CCGT assets, extending the closure date from 2030 to 2035. In summary, this year's analysis indicates continued growth across all material climate-related opportunities, while climate-related risks remain stable.*

[Fixed row]

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

### (5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

### (5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

### (5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

*SSE aims to achieve net zero across scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 (subject to security of supply requirements) and for remaining scope 3 emissions by 2050 at the latest. SSE notes that some of its peers have pursued a divestment strategy, with high carbon assets being sold to new owners. With the UK and Ireland continuing to need gas generation for electricity system security, SSE seeks to take responsibility for its high-carbon assets over the long term, operating them in a responsible way, managing the phased reduction of emissions and repurposing the assets for the net zero world. The Group's long-term strategy is focused on both decreasing the output from, and investment in, existing unabated generation whilst increasing investment to build a portfolio of carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen plants. This portfolio will also include carbon-free options like pumped storage hydro to ensure reliable, flexible capacity to support a renewables-based power system in the UK and Ireland. While this strategy is being executed, SSE anticipates that further developments to policy frameworks will be required to achieve its targets. As such, despite the phase down of fossil fuel usage in its power stations, SSE cannot explicitly commit to cease all spending on fossil fuel-related activities. To maintain energy security and support the transition to net zero, SSE is developing flexible low carbon generation. While SSE's primary aim is to deliver low carbon power stations using CCS or hydrogen, it is also developing power stations capable of running on natural gas, low carbon hydrogen, or other low carbon fuel(s). The 'decarb-ready' Keadby and Ferrybridge sites will initially use natural gas and switch to hydrogen as infrastructure develops, reducing the risk of 'carbon lock-in'. Policy intervention to enable investment in low carbon alternatives has been slower to deliver than anticipated, necessitating the continued operation of existing thermal power stations into the 2030s as set out in the UK's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan and Ireland's Climate Action Plan. Within this context, SSE has adapted its approach by investing in existing unabated assets to extend their technical life, while advancing low carbon alternatives to meet its 2030/31 and 2040 goals. SSE Thermal continues to advocate for clear, long-term commitments to deployment of low carbon flexible generation and the supporting hydrogen and carbon dioxide infrastructure required.*

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

Select from:

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

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

*SSE is committed to best practice net zero transition planning and disclosure. SSE has set out its scope 1 and 2 transition pathway that clearly presents the key levers required to meet its 2030 science-based targets and 2040 net zero commitment. An orderly transition to net zero may not be linear, however, it is clear that over time the energy system needs to emit less by transitioning away from unabated gas generation, at the same time as developing new low-carbon flexible generation. SSE will also continue to decarbonise its wider and less material operational emissions related to SF<sub>6</sub>, losses, standby generation, fleet, and buildings energy use. Finally, residual emissions will be neutralised by 2040 at the latest. To enable this transition, SSE has launched the Net Zero Acceleration Programme (NZAP) Plus, a clean energy investment plan of approximately £17.5bn by 2027. NZAP Plus will fund many of the critical levers required to deliver SSE's net zero strategy. The key assumptions and dependencies to achieve the net zero transition plan are disclosed in SSE's Sustainability Report. These include reducing load factors as renewable generation increases, hydrogen blending into existing power stations to displace higher-carbon gas with a lower carbon fuel, developing new flexible power stations equipped with hydrogen and carbon capture and storage to replace existing stations capturing at least 90% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, close older unabated gas power stations when they reach the end of their economic and engineering life between 2030 and 2040 and remove and store any residual greenhouse emissions in 2040. Further, SSE will only invest in the existing thermal power station portfolio only where assets are pivotal to security of supply and meeting energy needs, and ensure there is a system need and clear pathway to full decarbonisation for any new project or asset by 2035, before taking any Final Investment Decision.*

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

*Most of the historic emissions reductions have been attained through strategic measures, including the phase out of coal-fired power generation. SSE closed its final coal-fired power station in 2020, four years ahead of the UK Government's decision to ban coal-fired power generation from October 2024. The closure of Fiddlers Ferry in 2020 followed the closure of SSE's Ferrybridge coal-fired power station in 2016. Additionally, SSE has adapted to evolving market dynamics, with lower load factors across its power station fleet due to the changing nature of electricity supply on the GB power system, including a higher share of intermittent renewable generation. SSE's portfolio has also changed since 2017/18, following the end of its Power Purchase Agreement with Seabank Power Station in 2021. SSE now reports 50% of Seabank's GHG emissions in its scope 3 inventory, recognising its 50% ownership share. Further emissions reductions were realised as a result of a lower-carbon impact of electricity distribution losses, the electrification of operational vehicles, and enhanced energy efficiency in non-operational buildings. SSE plans to continue reducing emissions by further decreasing load factors across its existing thermal fleet. While SSE anticipates older unabated gas-fired power stations will reach the end of their economic and engineering design life between 2030 and 2040 or reach the end of their life as a result of policy decisions, it expects shorter running hours and increased deployment of flexible response mechanisms to adopt to changing system needs and weather patterns. With further emissions reductions across its distribution network and from other initiatives, such as using lower Global Warming Potential (GWP) SF<sub>6</sub> alternative insulation and interruption gases (IIGs), SSE remains focused on meeting its science-based target by 2030/31. In 2024/25, SSE Thermal responded to increased market demand with a 24% rise in thermal generation output, leading to a year-on-year increase in scope 1 emissions, despite a 48% reduction since the 2017/18 baseline. The business remains committed to decarbonisation, progressing projects like the Peterhead Carbon Capture Power Station and the Tarbert Next Generation Power Station in Ireland, which will run on sustainable biofuels. SSE's renewable capacity grew to 4,982MW, with the Viking Wind Farm becoming operational and Yellow River nearing completion. Progress continued on fleet electrification, with 69% of light vehicles now fully electric. SF<sub>6</sub> emissions rose slightly due to distribution network activity, though SSEN Transmission achieved its lowest leakage rate. Energy use and emissions from SSE's property estate declined, supported by energy-efficient buildings and 100% renewable electricity procurement and SSE Airtricity advanced low-carbon customer solutions, including over 2,000 rooftop solar installations and energy upgrades for around 5,000 homes.*

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

*net-zero-transition-report.pdf,sse-net-zero-transition-plan.pdf*

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

*Select all that apply*

Biodiversity

### (5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

*SSE understands that the climate and nature crises facing the world are interlinked. Nature and ecosystems are impacted by a climate changed world, but improving their health supports resilience to those worst effects of climate change. SSE has a long history of working in remote, precious landscapes and is committed to minimising its footprint and looking for ways to restore the natural habitats around its operations. As well as addressing carbon emissions, this means limiting the use of important resources, such as water, minimising other air emissions, and reducing waste through responsible consumption and production. But it's also about going further and making a positive impact: SSE has therefore set specific nature-related targets as well. SSE aims to leave habitats in a better state than they were found. In practical terms, that means SSE has established three nature related targets for onshore large capital projects in the UK and Ireland. Given the pace and scale of transformation in the energy system, the size and value of these projects mean that setting these targets is the best way for SSE to make a practical difference to nature. SSE's three nature-related targets focus on protecting biodiversity and native woodland when working on onshore large capital projects. SSE is committed to transparency and accountability and will report annually on its nature related targets through its Sustainability Report, ensuring that stakeholders can engage with and understand its approach. These targets are: 1. 'No net loss' in biodiversity on those consented from 2023 onwards. 2. 'Net gain' in biodiversity on those consented from 2025 onwards. 3. 'No net loss' of native woodland on those consented from April 2024 onwards.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

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

*Select from:*

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

*Select all that apply*

Products and services

- Upstream/downstream value chain
  - Investment in R&D
  - Operations
- [Fixed row]

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

#### **Products and services**

##### **(5.3.1.1) Effect type**

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

*Climate-related risks and opportunities have shaped SSE's short, medium, and long-term strategy, which is focused on its economically regulated electricity networks, deployment of renewables and backed up by flexible generation. These businesses have a crucial role in the transition to net zero electricity. SSE's product-related strategy is influenced by climate change legislation and policy such as the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Plan and the Irish Government's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act. These developments signal a more supporting policy environment which provides the opportunity for SSE to deliver its strategy and realise the growth opportunities from an accelerated transition to net zero, but they also expose SSE to risks associated with these emerging technologies and markets. Climate Change is considered as one of SSE Group's principal risks. Specifically, the risk considers that SSE's strategy is misaligned to national and international decarbonisation pathways and is insufficiently resilient to a climate-changed world. Examples of how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected SSE's strategy relating to its products and services in 2024/25 include: Accelerated transmission growth - To accelerate returns from required investment in SSEN's electricity transmission network, the business submitted its Business Plan to Ofgem for the RIIO-T3 price control period, from 2026 to 2031. This plan sets out £22bn of known certain expenditure to 2031 and the potential for an additional £9bn of potential future expenditure. Accelerated wind investment - The changing macro-economic environment, delays to policy and planning, and the knock-on impact on SSE's pipeline led to a revision of the Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus, which is now targeting investment of around £17.5bn across the five years of the plan to FY27. Renewables delivery targets were revised to ~7GW of installed capacity by FY27, down from ~9GW. Valuable flexible hydro - SSE is advancing flexible low-carbon hydro projects like Coire Glas. In March 2025, Ofgem and*

DESNZ outlined the long-duration electricity storage cap and floor scheme, with the first application window now open and with the first contracts to be awarded by Q2 2026. SSE plans to submit its Coire Glas project into the first window subject to appropriate risk recognition for large-scale pumped storage investments in the cap and floor scheme. Valuable flexible thermal - SSE is actively pursuing the development of low-carbon, flexible assets by building a robust pipeline of new thermal projects, exploring technologies including carbon capture and storage (CCS), biofuels, and hydrogen. In 2024/25, the company made a final investment decision to construct the Tarbert Next Generation power station. This facility will operate entirely on sustainable biofuels and is designed with the potential for future conversion to hydrogen.

## Upstream/downstream value chain

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities have shaped SSE's short, medium, and long-term strategy, which is focused on its economically regulated electricity networks, deployment of renewables and backed up by flexible generation. These businesses have a crucial role in the transition to net zero electricity. SSE's product-related strategy is influenced by climate change legislation and policy such as the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Plan and the Irish Government's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act. These developments signal a more supporting policy environment which provides the opportunity for SSE to deliver its strategy and realise the growth opportunities from an accelerated transition to net zero, but they also expose SSE to risks associated with these emerging technologies and markets. This in turn has influenced elements of SSE's value chain strategy. Critical minerals—including lithium, silicon, and copper—are essential for manufacturing the green technologies that enable wind turbines, solar panels, and batteries. However, these minerals are often sourced from regions where there is a higher risk of human rights abuses and conflict. Ensuring the traceability and responsible sourcing of these materials is vital for a fair and just energy transition. Obtaining transparent data on mineral origins presents significant challenges. To address this, SSE held its first Powering Net Zero Pact (PNZP) workshop in November 2024, focusing on critical and conflict minerals. The event featured speakers from the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, the Department for Business and Trade, and the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA). The workshop aimed to raise awareness and educate PNZP power sector members about internationally recognised standards for social and environmental performance in mining. In March 2025, SSE became the first UK-headquartered energy company to join IRMA. This organisation promotes best practices in mining by establishing a global standard, providing independent mine assessments, and ensuring a governance model where civil society and workers have equal influence alongside industry and corporate actors. IRMA's members range from civil society groups and unions to NGOs and communities affected by mining, including Indigenous rights holders. While SSE does not purchase directly from mining companies, its

supply chains depend on responsibly sourced minerals and metals. By joining IRMA, SSE is better able to advocate for responsible mining practices that consider the voices and needs of stakeholders who have historically been overlooked—an important step toward a just transition.

## Investment in R&D

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

*Climate-related risks and opportunities have shaped SSE's short, medium, and long-term strategy, which is focused on its economically regulated electricity networks, deployment of renewables and backed up by flexible generation. These businesses have a crucial role in the transition to net zero electricity. SSE's product-related strategy is influenced by climate change legislation and policy such as the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Plan and the Irish Government's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act. These developments signal a more supporting policy environment which provides the opportunity for SSE to deliver its strategy and realise the growth opportunities from an accelerated transition to net zero, but they also expose SSE to risks associated with these emerging technologies and markets. This in turn has influenced elements of SSE's strategic approach to innovation and R&D, which is required to deliver net zero. Delivering net zero requires a transformation in the way that local electricity networks operate. SSEN Distribution is focused on building a smarter and more flexible network that enables the connection of more low carbon technologies. As uptake of these technologies increases, the demand for electricity will go up. SSEN Distribution has begun testing innovative solutions and services to find new ways of managing peak electricity demand in the north of Scotland. The new approach, which the business is calling 'Demand Diversification' will involve conducting real-world trials to manage electricity demand. These will be augmented by simulations run with the teams at the University of Strathclyde's Power Network Demonstration Centre and the Energy Systems Catapult, to model how this new solution would work at scale. Electricity networks are designed to meet peak demands, which means much of their capacity is underused for most of the day. Demand Diversification will give customers incentives to spread their demand to less busy times, tapping into the ability of technologies, like EVs, heat pumps, and electric storage heaters, to be scheduled to periods when network demand is lower. Solutions such as Demand Diversification could have an important role both in helping to save consumers money and reducing waiting times for some new network connections.*

## Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

*Climate-related risks and opportunities have shaped SSE's short, medium, and long-term strategy, which is focused on its economically regulated electricity networks, deployment of renewables and backed up by flexible generation. These businesses have a crucial role in the transition to net zero electricity. SSE's product-related strategy is influenced by climate change legislation and policy such as the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Plan and the Irish Government's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act. These developments signal a more supporting policy environment which provides the opportunity for SSE to deliver its strategy and realise the growth opportunities from an accelerated transition to net zero, but they also expose SSE to risks associated with these emerging technologies and markets. To deliver its strategy, SSE has implemented initiatives into its operations in response to climate-related policy as well as the physical impacts of climate change. Examples of how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected SSE's strategy relating to its operations in 2024/25 One of SSE's main climate risks is the impact from extreme weather events, such as high winds or intense storms. To manage this risk, SSE has made significant investment to help teams respond as quickly as possible when problems occur. For example, SSE monitors short- and long-term weather patterns using climate-based computer models and has robust crisis management and business continuity plans in place. The company also invests in programmes to improve the resilience of its infrastructure. SSE's work was put to the test in January 2025, when 1,100 engineers and community support teams were mobilised to respond to Storm Éowyn, which brought 100mph winds to parts of Scotland. During this storm, SSEN Distribution quickly restored power to approximately 92,000 affected customers and SSEN's customer service team spoke with over 2,000 vulnerable customers on the phone and provided over 7,000 hot meals to people waiting to be reconnected. Another of risk is where climate change models predict sustained higher temperatures that cause greater extremes in weather patterns, including variable wind and rainfall patterns. These scenarios could result in reduced renewable electricity generation and a fall in earnings. SSE has adapted the technical and geographical nature of SSE's renewable capacity, alongside meteorological monitoring, crisis management and business continuity plans are some of the ways that SSE manages and mitigates this risk. Recent examples include the launch of SSE's first operational battery energy storage system (BESS) in Salisbury and ongoing projects at Ferrybridge (150MW, operational summer 2025), Monk Fryston (320MW, early 2026), and Fiddlers Ferry (150MW, late 2026). Internationally, Chaintrix in France (28MW) became operational in February 2025, with further projects underway in Spain and Italy, targeting completion in 2025 and 2026.*

[Add row]

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

## Row 1

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Assets
- Revenues
- Liabilities
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Access to capital
- Capital allocation
- Capital expenditures
- Acquisitions and divestments

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

*Direct and indirect costs: Severe adverse weather that causes damage or interrupts energy supply or generation is a climate-related risk for SSE that is factored into SSE's financial planning. SSEN's distribution business' operations can be impacted by severe weather events which cause damage to infrastructure and interruption to electricity supply for its customers. Capital expenditures: The opportunity of low carbon electricity system influences the development and expansion of SSE's renewables pipeline and investment in its transmission infrastructure in the north of Scotland. To realise these opportunities, SSE has set the Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus, which is a fully-funded capital expenditure plan to 2026/27, focused on low-carbon electricity assets and infrastructure, aligned to a 1.5°C global warming pathway. Access to capital: In March 2025, SSE plc issued its ninth Green Bond, a €600m seven-year bond to support investment in critical national infrastructure. The proceeds will help finance and/or refinance SSE Renewables projects that are under construction or recently completed. At the time of issuing, this reaffirmed SSE's position as the largest UK corporate issuer of Green Bonds, with the total outstanding Green Bonds issued by SSE plc and its subsidiaries now standing at £4.9bn. Acquisitions and divestments: SSE's strategy is to support the transition to a low carbon electricity system. Core to this is focusing on its low-carbon businesses of renewable generation and regulated energy networks. Climate-related risks and opportunities surrounding decarbonisation are factored into*

SSE's acquisitions and divestments. Whilst SSE did not acquire or divest any entities during 2024/25, environmental opportunities were considered during acquisitions in recent years, such as the 'Development Service Agreement' agreement in Poland, regarding 959MW portfolio of solar photovoltaic projects. Assets: SSE had previously identified the risk of earlier closure of unabated gas generation due to stricter climate policies. However, this risk has become less significant and was removed from this year's analysis, following the UK Government's 'Clean Power 2030 Action Plan' and the UK Climate Change Committee's Seventh Carbon Budget. These documents reaffirm the strategic need for unabated gas-fired generation as backup during the net zero transition. On 31 March 2025, SSE extended the useful life of three CCGT assets from 2030 to 2035.

[Add row]

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

|  | Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition | Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition | Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy   | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level                     |

[Fixed row]

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

##### Row 1

##### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

##### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

Yes

### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

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

3479400000

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

34.3

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

52.5

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

47.5

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

SSE has taken a best-efforts approach to consider its alignment to the EU Taxonomy. Key strategic activities (i.e., onshore wind, offshore wind, transmission, distribution) from SSE's Reporting Segments were voluntarily assessed against the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. While an internal assessment against the Do No Significant Harm and minimum safeguards criteria was undertaken, a second-party opinion has not yet been sought. Taxonomy eligible and aligned activities in 2024/25 are from SSE's onshore and offshore wind generation, hydro (run of river and pumped storage) as well as its networks transmission and distribution activities. The taxonomy eligible but not aligned activities are associated with SSE's thermal generation and gas storage businesses. As these businesses continue their decarbonisation pathways, it is expected that emerging activities such as low-carbon flexible generation or hydrogen storage will qualify in the future as eligible and aligned activities. Activities that have not been identified in the taxonomy as they either do not significantly contribute to climate change mitigation or could yet be integrated into the Taxonomy at a later date are considered taxonomy-non-eligible. They comprise SSE's Business Energy, Airtricity, Energy Markets and Corporate businesses. These activities either operate as customer-focused businesses, a route to market for generation, or do not contain material activities at this time. Through its Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus, which was reviewed in 2024/25, SSE has reshaped its capital allocation to c60% Networks, c30% Renewables, c10% other flexible generation, distributed energy, and customer businesses. SSE considers its Transmission and Distribution (Networks) and Renewables businesses to conduct taxonomy eligible activities, therefore SSE expects 90% of its CAPEX will be aligned with a 1.5°C world (using CDP's definition of alignment) over the 5 years to 2026/27. CAPEX plans beyond 2026/27 are yet to be published, therefore a similar capital allocation has been extended to 2030 for the purpose of this disclosure. With around 90% of the NZAP Plus expected to be invested in renewables and networks, the substantial majority of the investment plan is focused on climate solutions to achieve SSE's interim 2030 Goals which are linked to material UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and it is aligned to the Technical Screening Criteria of the EU Taxonomy.

## Row 2

### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

2593300000

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

89.1

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

90

#### (5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

90

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

95.5

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

4.5

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

*SSE has taken a best-efforts approach to consider its alignment to the EU Taxonomy. Key strategic activities (i.e., onshore wind, offshore wind, transmission, distribution) from SSE's Reporting Segments were voluntarily assessed against the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. While an internal assessment against the Do No Significant Harm and minimum safeguards criteria was undertaken, a second-party opinion has not yet been sought. Taxonomy*

eligible and aligned activities in 2024/25 are from SSE's onshore and offshore wind generation, hydro (run of river and pumped storage) as well as its networks transmission and distribution activities. The taxonomy eligible but not aligned activities are associated with SSE's thermal generation and gas storage businesses. As these businesses continue their decarbonisation pathways, it is expected that emerging activities such as low-carbon flexible generation or hydrogen storage will qualify in the future as eligible and aligned activities. Activities that have not been identified in the taxonomy as they either do not significantly contribute to climate change mitigation or could yet be integrated into the Taxonomy at a later date are considered taxonomy-non-eligible. They comprise SSE's Business Energy, Airtricity, Energy Markets and Corporate businesses. These activities either operate as customer-focused businesses, a route to market for generation, or do not contain material activities at this time. Through its Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus, which was reviewed in 2024/25, SSE has reshaped its capital allocation to c60% Networks, c30% Renewables, c10% other flexible generation, distributed energy, and customer businesses. SSE considers its Transmission and Distribution (Networks) and Renewables businesses to conduct taxonomy eligible activities, therefore SSE expects 90% of its CAPEX will be aligned with a 1.5°C world (using CDP's definition of alignment) over the 5 years to 2026/27. CAPEX plans beyond 2026/27 are yet to be published, therefore a similar capital allocation has been extended to 2030 for the purpose of this disclosure. With around 90% of the NZAP Plus expected to be invested in renewables and networks, the substantial majority of the investment plan is focused on climate solutions to achieve SSE's interim 2030 Goals which are linked to material UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and it is aligned to the Technical Screening Criteria of the EU Taxonomy.

### Row 3

#### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

#### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

- Yes

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

1322700000

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

17.2

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

38.4

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

61.4

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

*SSE has taken a best-efforts approach to consider its alignment to the EU Taxonomy. Key strategic activities (i.e., onshore wind, offshore wind, transmission, distribution) from SSE's Reporting Segments were voluntarily assessed against the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. While an internal assessment against the Do No Significant Harm and minimum safeguards criteria was undertaken, a second-party opinion has not yet been sought. Taxonomy eligible and aligned activities in 2024/25 are from SSE's onshore and offshore wind generation, hydro (run of river and pumped storage) as well as its networks transmission and distribution activities. The taxonomy eligible but not aligned activities are associated with SSE's thermal generation and gas storage businesses. As these businesses continue their decarbonisation pathways, it is expected that emerging activities such as low-carbon flexible generation or hydrogen storage will qualify in the future as eligible and aligned activities. Activities that have not been identified in the taxonomy as they either do not significantly contribute to climate change mitigation or could yet be integrated into the Taxonomy at a later date are considered taxonomy-non-eligible. They comprise SSE's Business Energy, Airtricity, Energy Markets and Corporate businesses. These activities either operate as customer-focused businesses, a route to market for generation, or do not contain material activities at this time. To calculate OPEX for the purposes of CDP Disclosures, the relevant financial metrics (Revenue and Adjusted operating profit per SSE's ARA 2024/25 Table 3: Assessment of SSE'S taxonomy aligned activities) for taxonomy-eligible aligned, taxonomy non-eligible not aligned and taxonomy-non-eligible activities have been netted. Through its Net Zero Acceleration Programme Plus, which was reviewed in 2024/25, SSE has reshaped its capital allocation to c60% Networks, c30% Renewables, c10% other flexible generation, distributed energy, and customer businesses. SSE considers its Transmission and Distribution (Networks) and Renewables businesses to conduct taxonomy eligible activities, therefore SSE expects 90% of its CAPEX will be aligned with a 1.5°C world (using*

CDP's definition of alignment) over the 5 years to 2026/27. CAPEX plans beyond 2026/27 are yet to be published, therefore a similar capital allocation has been extended to 2030 for the purpose of this disclosure. With around 90% of the NZAP Plus expected to be invested in renewables and networks, the substantial majority of the investment plan is focused on climate solutions to achieve SSE's interim 2030 Goals which are linked to material UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and it is aligned to the Technical Screening Criteria of the EU Taxonomy.

[Add row]

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

### **Row 1**

#### **(5.4.2.1) Economic activity**

Select from:

- Electricity generation from wind power

#### **(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### **(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment**

Select from:

- Taxonomy-aligned

#### **(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX
- OPEX

#### **(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution**

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

**(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

1158800000

**(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

11.4

**(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year**

11.4

**(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year**

11.4

**(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

1004000000

**(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

34.5

**(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0

#### **(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0

#### **(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

60600000

#### **(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

0.8

#### **(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

0.8

#### **(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

0

#### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*SSE's calculation methodology for assessing the alignment of financial metrics with the EU Taxonomy is based on a combination of internal assessments and principles. The key steps involved in the calculation are as follows:*

- Linkage principle: SSE has applied a 'linkage principle' while calculating 'taxonomy-eligible aligned' activities. This stipulates that any revenue, operating profit/loss or capital expenditure that can be justifiably linked to an identified taxonomy economic activity can be classified as 'taxonomy eligible aligned'. Using this principle, revenue and operating profits from SSE's balancing activities, hedging and trading can be included in the calculation when they directly support 'taxonomy-eligible aligned' activities.*
- Proxies: Where financial results are not appropriately split into taxonomy-eligible activities (namely Energy Markets trading and power sale activities), revenue has been allocated based on purchased power volumes from renewable versus non-renewable assets. Operating profit/loss has been apportioned based on internal contractual trading agreements.*
- Materiality: In preparing its analysis, SSE has applied a top-down review to understand how existing segmental reporting aligns with taxonomy-aligned activities. There are some activities that fall below specified thresholds that are not taxonomy eligible. As SSE's reporting processes and controls will be refined ahead of any proposed implementation of the UK Green Taxonomy, it is expected that some reclassification of activities may occur, due to changes in materiality thresholds or clarification on eligible activity criteria.*

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

*Taxonomy eligible and aligned activities in 2024/25 are from SSE's onshore and offshore wind generation, hydro (run of river and pumped storage). These activities meet the following technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation: 4.10 storage of electricity, this refers to SSE's pumped hydro activities. 4.5 electricity generation from hydropower, which refers to SSE's run of river hydro activities. 4.3 electricity generation from wind power, which refers to SSE's onshore and offshore windfarm activities. This answer also includes financial metrics for SSE Energy Markets, which acts as route to market for SSE Renewables. See page 80 of SSE's Annual Report 2025.*

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*SSE has undertaken internal do no significant harm self-assessments for each eligible economic activity aligned to the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. This involved assessing each aligned economic activity against the remaining relevant environmental DNSH criteria as laid out in the EU Taxonomy Delegated Acts. The process included gathering and assessing evidence of policies, regulations, and practices that ensure alignment with DNSH criteria related to each aligned eligible activity. Group sustainability collaborated with environmental experts within each business unit, and an internal review was conducted, with findings reported to relevant ESG committees for approval. The self-assessments confirmed that all of SSE's aligned economic activities meet the DNSH criteria.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

*sse\_ar25\_interactive\_pdf.pdf,sse\_ar25\_interactive\_pdf.pdf*

**Row 2**

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Transmission and distribution of electricity

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX
- OPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- Activity enabling mitigation

#### (5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2320600000

#### (5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

22.9

**(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year**

22.9

**(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year**

0

**(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

1589300000

**(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

54.6

**(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

54.6

**(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0

**(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)**

1262100000

**(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

16.4

#### **(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

16.4

#### **(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

0

#### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*SSE's calculation methodology for assessing the alignment of financial metrics with the EU Taxonomy is based on a combination of internal assessments and principles. The key steps involved in the calculation are as follows:*

- *Linkage principle: SSE has applied a 'linkage principle' while calculating 'taxonomy-eligible aligned' activities. This stipulates that any revenue, operating profit/loss or capital expenditure that can be justifiably linked to an identified taxonomy economic activity can be classified as 'taxonomy eligible aligned'. Using this principle, revenue and operating profits from SSE's balancing activities, hedging and trading can be included in the calculation when they directly support 'taxonomy-eligible aligned' activities.*
- *Proxies: Where financial results are not appropriately split into taxonomy-eligible activities (namely Energy Markets trading and power sale activities), revenue has been allocated based on purchased power volumes from renewable versus non-renewable assets. Operating profit/ loss has been apportioned based on internal contractual trading agreements.*
- *Materiality: In preparing its analysis, SSE has applied a top-down review to understand how existing segmental reporting aligns with taxonomy-aligned activities. There are some activities that fall below specified thresholds that are not taxonomy eligible. As SSE's reporting processes and controls will be refined ahead of any proposed implementation of the UK Green Taxonomy, it is expected that some reclassification of activities may occur, due to changes in materiality thresholds or clarification on eligible activity criteria.*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

*Taxonomy eligible and aligned activities in 2024/25 are from SSE's networks transmission and distribution activities. These activities meet the following technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation: 4.9 transmission and distribution of electricity, which refers to SSE's networks activities.*

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*SSE has undertaken internal do no significant harm self-assessments for each eligible economic activity aligned to the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. This involved assessing each aligned economic activity against the remaining relevant environmental DNSH criteria as laid out in the EU Taxonomy Delegated Acts. The process included gathering and assessing evidence of policies, regulations, and practices that ensure alignment with DNSH criteria related to each aligned eligible activity. Group sustainability collaborated with environmental experts within each business unit, and an internal review was conducted, with findings reported to relevant ESG committees for approval. The self-assessments confirmed that all of SSE's aligned economic activities meet the DNSH criteria.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

*sse\_ar25\_interactive\_pdf.pdf*  
[Add row]

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

#### (5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

*The minimum safeguards criteria laid out in the EU Taxonomy requires alignment with international standards including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises, the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on fundamental Principles and rights at Work, and the International Bill of Human Rights. SSE supports and is fully committed to upholding these international standards as outlined in SSE's Group Human Rights Policy, and its actions to implement the requirements of these standards and its compliance with the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 are outlined in SSE's Human Rights Report and Modern Slavery Statement 2025. This outlines SSE's human rights strategy, which is aligned with the UNGPs and the OECD Due Diligence process, and includes information about steps taken to identify, prevent, mitigate, and remediate human rights abuses and modern slavery within its business and supply chains. SSE is fully committed to upholding all relevant business and human rights, human trafficking, and modern slavery legislation within every jurisdiction it operates. Over 2024/25, SSE made progress on conducting risk assessment for key technology supply chains, increased transparency of salient human rights risk disclosure, further integrated human rights requirements into existing business processes, and developed an approach to dealing with human rights incidents including principles for remediation aligned with the UNGPs. See SSE Human Rights Report and Modern Slavery Statement for more details at sse.com.*

### (5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

*SSE Energy Markets is used as a route to market for SSE Renewables' electricity generation from onshore wind, offshore wind and hydroelectric power assets and has been included within the taxonomy eligible activities as the counterparty to external electricity sales.*

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

Select from:

No

### (5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

*SSE discloses against the EU Taxonomy on a voluntary basis as it believes this to be best practice. SSE has undertaken internal review processes but has not sought a second party opinion at this stage. This is something SSE expects to become compliant under future reporting requirements.*

[Fixed row]

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

|  | Investment in low-carbon R&D                            | Comment  |
|--|---|--|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Research costs in 2024/25 were £17.2m as shown in SSE's Sustainability Report 2025 on page 36. |

[Fixed row]

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

## Row 1

### (5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Smart grid integration

### (5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

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

12

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

13

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

*SSE is focused on enabling, harnessing and deploying new technologies and innovations which can accelerate the journey to net zero. A culture of innovation is promoted through a dedicated innovation team within SSEN which focuses on accelerating a low-carbon transition and co-creation with partners to develop whole-system solutions. Examples of innovation projects: Project Transition Transition is an Ofgem Electricity Network Innovation Competition funded project, led by SSEN. Transition will inform the design requirements of a Neutral Market Facilitator and Whole System Coordinator, develop the roles and responsibilities within the marketplace, develop the market rules required for the trials, and implement and test these by means of a programme of trials. The Transition project is also integral to the Project LEO and will demonstrate a Smart Local Energy System at county scale, to maximise economic, environmental and social prosperity for the region. Working together, Transition and the Project LEO programme will determine how opportunities can be maximised and unlocked from the transition to a smarter, more flexible electricity system and how households, businesses and communities can realise the benefits through participation in the markets for flexibility.*

## Row 2

### (5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Battery storage

### (5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Pilot demonstration

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

12

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

13

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

*SSE is focused on enabling, harnessing and deploying new technologies and innovations which can accelerate the journey to net zero. A culture of innovation is promoted through a dedicated innovation team within SSEN which focuses on accelerating a low-carbon transition and co-creation with partners to develop whole-system solutions. Examples of innovation projects: Project Raas The RaaS - Resilience as a Service – project is investigating an innovative solution to improve the operational resilience of electricity distribution networks in remote locations. The proposed scheme would use services provided by a third party owned Battery Energy Storage System together with local Distributed Energy Resources to swiftly, automatically, restore power to customers in the event of a fault. Through temporary operation of the local network in islanded mode, RaaS will maintain supply to customers allowing time for the DNO to respond to the issue. RaaS would also allow local renewables to continue generating and exporting energy at times when that zero carbon electricity, and any associated income, would otherwise have been lost. The RaaS concept represents a flexible, low carbon solution to increase security of supply in areas where traditional reinforcement or use of Distribution Network Operator owned standby generation to provide network resilience would be prohibitively costly, supporting the UK's transition to Net Zero.*

[Add row]

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

Coal – hard

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Not applicable.*

## **Lignite**

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Not applicable.*

## Oil

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*SSE has some small oil-fired generation assets, but they are very small in the context of the Group, contributing less than 1% to non-renewable output in 2025.*

## Gas

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

183100000

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

15

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

2024

### **(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*15% share of CAPEX is FY25 adjusted CAPEX numbers before acquisitions for [SSE Thermal] / [(SSE Thermal + SSE Renewables)].*

### **Sustainable biomass**

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

0

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

0

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

0

### **(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*In Ireland, SSE Thermal is advancing new power stations which would utilise sustainable biofuels (in accordance with EU sustainability standards) and would be capable of converting to hydrogen in the future. FID has been taken on 300MW Tarbert Next Generation power station and on the 170MW Platin power station.*

### **Other biomass**

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Not applicable.*

## **Waste (non-biomass)**

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*SSE Thermal has a 50% stake in the 55MW Slough Multifuel which started commercial operations in August 2024, but at 28MW net share this is relatively small within the context of the Group.*

## **Nuclear**

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Not applicable.*

## **Geothermal**

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Not applicable.*

## Hydropower

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*SSE does not disclose breakdown of capex within renewables.*

## Wind

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

1001800000

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

85

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

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

2024

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Wind CAPEX in reporting year is calculated as SSE Renewables CAPEX in reporting year as a percentage of SSE Thermal + SSE Renewables Capex. Planned wind capex is calculated as planned SSE Renewables capex over 5 years to 2027 as a percentage of SSE Thermal + SSE Renewables Capex.*

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Some CAPEX planned but quantum is not disclosed nor highly material.*

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Not applicable.*

### **Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS**

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*CCS development expenditure over the 5 years to 2027 is included in SSE's plans but the quantum is not disclosed.*

**Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions**

*Not applicable.*

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

## (5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

*Not applicable.*  
*[Fixed row]*

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

### Row 1

#### (5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

Other, please specify :Electricity Distribution

#### (5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

*All numbers are approximate. SSEN Distribution, operating under licence as Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc (SHEPD) and Southern Electric Power Distribution plc (SEPD), is responsible for safely and reliably maintaining the electricity distribution networks supplying over 3.9m homes and businesses across central southern England and the North of Scotland.*

#### (5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

3500000000

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

20

#### (5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

## Row 2

### (5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

Other, please specify :Electricity Transmissions

### (5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

All numbers are approximate. SSEN Transmission owns, operates and develops the high voltage electricity transmission system in the North of Scotland and its islands.

### (5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

7000000000

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

40

### (5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

[Add row]

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

|  | Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities | Environmental externality priced |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
|  | Select from:   | Select all that apply            |

|  | Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities | Environmental externality priced           |
|--|--|--|
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon |

[Fixed row]

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

#### Row 1

#### (5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Forecast of explicit price

#### (5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Stress test investments

#### (5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- Benchmarking against peers
- Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- Scenario analysis

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

*SSE's generation activities in Great Britain are subject to the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS), which is a cap-and-trade emissions scheme. In addition, SSE's generation assets in Great Britain are subject to the Carbon Price Support mechanism which sets a price per tonne of carbon emitted and combined with the UK ETS allowance price, makes up the Total Carbon Price paid by electricity generators. In Ireland, SSE's generation assets are subject to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). At the time of reporting, SSE trades the market price for dispatch decisions and its own forecast for investment decisions.*

#### (5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

*Select all that apply*

Scope 1

#### (5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

*Select from:*

Differentiated

#### (5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

*SSE's internal carbon price is differentiated as the company is captured by multiple carbon pricing mechanisms in the jurisdiction in which it operates. SSE's generation activities in Great Britain are subject to the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS), which is a cap-and-trade emissions scheme. In addition, SSE's generation assets in Great Britain are subject to the Carbon Price Support mechanism which sets a price per tonne of carbon emitted and combined with the UK ETS allowance price, makes up the Total Carbon Price paid by electricity generators. In Ireland SSE's generation assets are subject to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Applying differentiated carbon prices in the UK and EU informs SSE's strategy when deciding to invest in and operate thermal generation plant.*

#### (5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

*Select from:*

Evolutionary

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

*(1) Expect UK ETS and EU ETS to converge by late-2020s. (2) Prices of both are expected to increase after 2030; as allowances are withdrawn and non-power sectors start to set the marginal cost of abatement, price will increase between 2030 and 2050 (the end of our outlook period).*

#### (5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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

140

**(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to***Select all that apply*

- Capital expenditure
- Operations
- Risk management
- Opportunity management
- Public policy engagement

**(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes***Select from:*

- Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

99

**(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives***Select from:*

- Yes

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

*As a generator of electricity, SSE is subject to policies that impact the price of carbon, which means the price of carbon is an explicit consideration in many investment decisions. SSE's generation activities in Great Britain are subject to the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS), which is a cap-and-trade emissions scheme. In addition, SSE's generation assets in Great Britain are subject to the Carbon Price Support mechanism which sets a price per tonne of carbon emitted and combined with the UK ETS allowance price, makes up the Total Carbon Price paid by electricity generators. In Ireland SSE's generation assets are subject to the EU*

Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). At the time of reporting, SSE used carbon prices of £52 to £140/tCO<sub>2</sub> in GB and €66 to €155/tCO<sub>2</sub> in the EU. SSE's future plans include assumptions on low, central and high carbon range forecasts. The price of carbon is reflected in decisions to invest in and operate thermal generation plant and renewable generation technologies, the investments made in capital projects and how SSE performs in the energy markets. Robust carbon pricing will be particularly important to support SSE's activities in CCS and hydrogen, which ties back to two of SSE's key actions within its net zero transition plan: 1. Reduce emissions from unabated gas generation; and 2. Develop new low-carbon flexible generation.

[Add row]

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

### Suppliers

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

Plastics

### Smallholders

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

#### (5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

#### (5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*SSE does not source small-scale agricultural or forest products. Any agricultural or forest products procured by SSE will be sourced from larger-scale producers.*

### Customers

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change

### Investors and shareholders

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*Select from:*

- Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change

### Other value chain stakeholders

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*Select from:*

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

### (5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

### (5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

SSE considers its customers, suppliers and investors as its most important stakeholders.

[Fixed row]

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

### Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

#### (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

76-99%

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

*Using the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can determine which suppliers have significant carbon-related impacts. This is based on a 70% weighting on greenhouse gas risk (estimated GHG emissions linked to the supplier's activities) and the supplier's estimated capacity to transition to a low-carbon model (transition risk). 30% of the weighting is based on spend data. Using this approach, SSE has identified 50 high risk tier 1 suppliers.*

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

*Select from:*

Less than 1%

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

50

### **Forests**

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

#### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

*Select from:*

76-99%

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

*Using the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can determine which suppliers have significant biodiversity-related impacts based on both their industry and the country in which they operate. Those suppliers for which biodiversity is determined to be is of high importance by EcoVadis IQ and where spend exceeds an internal SSE spend threshold are defined as substantive.*

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

*Select from:*

- Less than 1%

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

40

### **Water**

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

- Basin/landscape condition
- Dependence on water
- Impact on water availability
- Impact on pollution levels

#### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

Select from:

76-99%

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

*Using the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can determine which suppliers have significant water-related impacts based on both their industry and the country in which they operate. Those suppliers for which water is determined to be is of high importance by EcoVadis IQ and where spend exceeds an internal SSE spend threshold are defined as substantive.*

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

48

## **Plastics**

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Impact on plastic waste and pollution

#### **(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed**

Select from:

76-99%

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

*Using the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can determine which suppliers have significant materials, chemicals & waste' impacts based on both their industry and the country in which they operate. Those suppliers for which materials, chemicals & waste' impacts are determined to be is of high importance by EcoVadis IQ and where spend exceeds an internal SSE spend threshold are defined as substantive.*

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

130

[Fixed row]

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

#### Climate change

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Material sourcing

Strategic status of suppliers

Procurement spend

Product lifecycle

Regulatory compliance

Vulnerability of suppliers

Supplier performance improvement

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*SSE uses the EcoVadis IQ Risk feature as the criteria to inform how suppliers are prioritised for engagement. EcoVadis IQ Risk creates risk profiles for SSE's suppliers based upon location, industry, external data and their EcoVadis scorecard. Through the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can identify which suppliers are defined as high risk in relation to climate change, which highlights these suppliers as a priority for engagement activities. The risk profile is based on a 70% weighting on greenhouse gas risk (estimated GHG emissions linked to the supplier's activities) and the supplier's estimated capacity to transition to a low-carbon model (transition risk). 30% of the weighting is based on spend with the supplier. Using this approach, SSE has identified 50 high risk, 411 medium-high risk and 827 medium-low risk suppliers out of 4,500+ suppliers across its tier 1 supply chain.*

## Forests

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Material sourcing

Procurement spend

Product lifecycle

Regulatory compliance

Vulnerability of suppliers

Strategic status of suppliers

Supplier performance improvement

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*SSE uses the EcoVadis IQ Risk feature as the criteria to inform how suppliers are prioritised for engagement. EcoVadis IQ Risk creates risk profiles for SSE's suppliers based upon location, industry, external data and their EcoVadis scorecard. Through the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can identify which suppliers are defined*

as high risk in relation to biodiversity, which highlights these suppliers as a priority for engagement. Using this approach, SSE has identified 40 suppliers of high importance and 70 suppliers of medium importance out of 4,500+ suppliers across its tier 1 supply chain.

## Water

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Product lifecycle
- Regulatory compliance
- Vulnerability of suppliers
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Supplier performance improvement

### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

SSE uses the EcoVadis IQ Risk feature as the criteria to inform how suppliers are prioritised for engagement. EcoVadis IQ Risk creates risk profiles for SSE's suppliers based upon location, industry, external data and their EcoVadis scorecard. Through the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can identify which suppliers are defined as high importance in relation to water, which highlights these suppliers as a priority for engagement. Using this approach, SSE has identified 48 suppliers of high importance and 137 suppliers of medium importance out of 4,500+ suppliers across its tier 1 supply chain.

## Plastics

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Product lifecycle
- Regulatory compliance
- Vulnerability of suppliers
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Supplier performance improvement

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*SSE uses the EcoVadis IQ Risk feature as the criteria to inform how suppliers are prioritised for engagement. EcoVadis IQ Risk creates risk profiles for SSE's suppliers based upon location, industry, external data and their EcoVadis scorecard. Through the EcoVadis IQ system, SSE can identify which suppliers are defined as high importance in relation to materials, chemicals and waste, which highlights these suppliers as a priority for engagement. Using this approach, SSE has identified 130 suppliers of high importance and 298 suppliers of medium importance out of 4,500+ suppliers across its tier 1 supply chain.*  
[Fixed row]

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

##### Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

#### (5.11.5.3) Comment

*SSE expects all suppliers and contractors to comply with local laws and regulations. Where relevant and appropriate, it also expects the values and standards outlined in its Sustainable Procurement Code to be shared by its supply chain. Whilst SSE does not have a set of determined climate-related requirements for all its*

suppliers, these will be determined by the contract size and nature and clearly outlined when tendering for work with SSE. Whilst not a requirement, suppliers and contractors are encouraged to: • Actively reduce carbon emissions across the whole life cycle and offer low-carbon design alternatives when possible; and are expected to quantify the embodied carbon. • Report annually on scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in line with recognised frameworks and standards. • Have carbon data externally validated to recognised standards (such as ISO14064 and ISAE3000). • Provide carbon reporting for SSE sites, if requested • Have a net zero carbon reduction strategy and associated commitment or target in place, in line with climate science. • Have validated science-based carbon reduction targets with an external validation body (such as SBTi) or equivalent. SSE will work with suppliers and contractors to support the setting of science-based targets.

## Forests

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

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

### (5.11.5.3) Comment

SSE expects all suppliers and contractors to comply with local laws and regulations. Where relevant and appropriate, it also expects the values and standards outlined in its Sustainable Procurement Code to be shared by its supply chain. Whilst SSE does not have a set of determined biodiversity-related requirements for all its suppliers, these will be determined by the contract size and nature and clearly outlined when tendering for work with SSE.

## Water

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

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

### (5.11.5.3) Comment

SSE expects all suppliers and contractors to comply with local laws and regulations. Where relevant and appropriate, it also expects the values and standards outlined in its Sustainable Procurement Code to be shared by its supply chain. Whilst SSE does not have a set of determined water-related requirements for all its suppliers, these will be determined by the contract size and nature and clearly outlined when tendering for work with SSE.

[Fixed row]

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

#### Climate change

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment
- Off-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

*Select from:*

- 26-50%

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

*Select from:*

- 26-50%

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

*Select from:*

- 1-25%

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

*Select from:*

- Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

*Select from:*

- 51-75%

#### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

*Select all that apply*

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

## (5.11.6.12) Comment

SSE's Sustainable Procurement Code outlines the expectations and requirements on SSE's suppliers and contractors when undertaking work on SSE's behalf. Suppliers and contractors are: • required to actively reduce, and where requested provide project-level reporting on the carbon impacts of construction works carried out for SSE, including the embodied carbon of construction materials and manufactured assets procured by or on behalf of SSE. • required to report annually on scope 1 and 2 emissions in line with recognised frameworks and standards. • required to have carbon data externally validated to recognised standards or by equivalent credible accredited third parties. • encouraged to manage carbon impacts at the project level in accordance with a relevant standard. • encouraged to complete the annual CDP climate change programme, if requested by SSE. • required to provide carbon reporting for SSE sites, if requested by SSE. • required to have a net zero carbon reduction strategy and associated commitment or target in place, which is in line with the latest climate science and has a target year of no later than 2050. • required to have validated science-based carbon reduction targets, in line with a 1.5°C pathway, with an external validation body (such as the SBTi) or equivalent. Companies which are categorised as SMEs are encouraged to sign up to the SBTi's SME pathway. • encouraged to sign up to Race To Zero to support and build momentum around the transition to net zero.

## Forests

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment
- Off-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

1-25%

**(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

76-99%

**(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

**(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

26-50%

**(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

**(5.11.6.12) Comment**

SSE's Sustainable Procurement Code outlines the expectations and requirements on SSE's suppliers and contractors when undertaking work on SSE's behalf. Suppliers and contractors are:

- required to take appropriate steps to prevent environmental damage and always comply with legislative and regulatory requirements.
- required to be certified to ISO 14001:2015 or equivalent.
- required to identify and minimise risks and have a robust strategy to minimise any impact on the environment when completing works.
- required to report all environmental incidents or permit breaches to SSE and where applicable to the Local Authority or relevant environment agency.
- required to comply with SSE's Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Environmental Procedures or plans.
- encouraged to be proactive in offering and utilising best practice and innovative solutions to deliver positive environmental performance.
- required to source materials, products and services responsibly, using recognised industry standards.
- required to have in place a responsible sourcing practice/policy for goods procured (e.g. BES 6001 Responsible Sourcing of Construction Products, BS EN 8902).
- encouraged to have a sustainable procurement policy which is aligned with ISO 20400 or equivalent.
- required to NOT use materials detailed in SSE's Materials Blacklist unless evidence of a legal deviation can be provided.

## Water

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment
- Off-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

#### **(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

76-99%

#### **(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement**

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

26-50%

#### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

#### **(5.11.6.12) Comment**

*SSE's Sustainable Procurement Code outlines the expectations and requirements on SSE's suppliers and contractors when undertaking work on SSE's behalf. Suppliers and contractors are:*

- required to actively reduce the volume of water used on development and operational sites and, if requested by SSE, measure the embodied water in the products bought.*
- required to adhere to environmental permits relating to water discharge and must not discharge or abstract without the*

necessary permissions in place. • encouraged to be proactive in innovation of solutions to reduce water usage and consumption. • encouraged to complete the annual CDP Water Programme disclosure. • required to provide reporting of water usage at a site level, if requested by SSE.

[Add row]

## **(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

#### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

#### **(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage**

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

#### **(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement**

Select from:

- 51-75%

#### **(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement**

Select from:

- 51-75%

### **(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action**

*SSE engages its supply chain on sustainability at the project, business unit, and company levels. Depending on the issue, engagement can range from targeted supplier initiatives to broader sustainability-focused engagement days. At a company level, SSE has been using the EcoVadis platform, a sustainability ratings agency, to engage its main suppliers, with 461 suppliers representing 46% of SSE's supply chain by spend having completed the EcoVadis assessment. SSE leverages the EcoVadis platform to promote sustainable procurement, fostering transparency throughout the value chain. This includes encouraging suppliers to share comprehensive life cycle emissions assessments for their products. SSE supports emissions reduction in its supply chain through various methods, such as encouraging suppliers to establish science-based targets and validating these through the SBTi, providing suppliers with targeted training and by direct engagement via the EcoVadis platform. Results from last year have shown that 45% of suppliers by spend have set SBTi targets, up 42% from the previous year. Finally, SSE is a partner of the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS), and SSE's suppliers have accessed 3,759 training resources related to carbon and 578 training resources related to circularity.*

### **(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue**

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :SBTi target (50% suppliers by spend have an SBTi by 2025)

### **(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action**

Select from:

Unknown

## **Forests**

### **(5.11.7.1) Commodity**

Select from:

Timber products

### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

Natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

### (5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

*SSE engages its supply chain on sustainability at the project, business unit, and company levels. Depending on the issue, engagement can range from targeted supplier initiatives to broader sustainability-focused engagement days and webinars. At a company level, SSE has been using the EcoVadis platform, a sustainability ratings agency, to engage its main suppliers, with 461 suppliers representing 46% of SSE's supply chain by spend having completed the EcoVadis assessment. On EcoVadis 61.4% of relevant suppliers have actions on biodiversity. SSE leverages the EcoVadis platform to promote sustainable procurement, fostering transparency throughout the value chain. This includes encouraging suppliers to share comprehensive life cycle assessments for their products and allows improved due diligence on value chain human rights. SSE has supported natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection and the conversion of other natural ecosystems through its engagement with the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). Through the SCSS 1,474 biodiversity related resources have been accessed, showing SSE's commitment to engage with its supply chain on protecting natural ecosystems. In addition, a biodiversity learning pathway was created for some suppliers.*

### (5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

### **(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action**

Select from:

- Unknown

## **Water**

### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

- Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

Information collection

- Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

### **(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage**

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

### **(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement**

Select from:

- 51-75%

### **(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement**

Select from:

1-25%

### **(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action**

*SSE engages its supply chain on sustainability at the project, business unit, and company levels. Depending on the issue, engagement can range from targeted supplier initiatives to broader sustainability-focused engagement days and webinars. At a company level, SSE has been using the EcoVadis platform, a sustainability ratings agency, to engage its main suppliers, with 461 suppliers representing 46% of SSE's supply chain by spend having completed the EcoVadis assessment. On EcoVadis, 42.6% of relevant suppliers have measures to reduce water consumption. SSE has supported the reduction in water withdrawal through its engagement with its suppliers through EcoVadis and the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). Through the SCSS 635 water reduction resources accessed, showing SSE's commitment to engage with its supply chain to reduce water withdrawal. In addition, a specific Water learning pathway has been created and assigned to a number of suppliers to support additional learning.*

### **(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue**

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

### **(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action**

Select from:

Unknown

## **Plastics**

### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

Select from:

Circular economy

### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

#### (5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

51-75%

#### (5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

*SSE engages its supply chain on sustainability at the project, business unit, and company levels. Depending on the issue, engagement can range from targeted supplier initiatives to broader sustainability-focused engagement days and webinars. At a company level, SSE has been using the EcoVadis platform, a sustainability ratings agency, to engage its main suppliers, with 461 suppliers representing 46% of SSE's supply chain by spend having completed the EcoVadis assessment. Circular Economy, waste, resource reduction and improved end-of-life management have all been taken into consideration when engaging with suppliers through the EcoVadis platform. Of the applicable SSE suppliers on EcoVadis, 44.9% are reporting their waste data and 81.2% have waste management actions in place. Additionally, SSE has engaged with its suppliers through the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS), where 578 resources on the circular economy principles have been accessed and 269 plastic related resources have been accessed. In addition, 3 learning pathways have been created (2 on the circular economy and one on waste), which have been assigned to a limited number of suppliers requesting support on these topics.*

#### (5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

#### (5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

##### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 26-50%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Audience: SMEs Purpose: After extensive primary and secondary market research, SSE Business Energy found that the majority of our SME customers have not set targets to reduce their emissions, even though many acknowledge that they're concerned about their environmental impact. SSE Energy Solutions customers represent 45% of SSE's total scope 3 emissions. Therefore, educating SMEs on how to reduce their emissions will reduce SSE's scope 3 emissions and contribute to achieving SSE's net zero target. The Net Zero Hub on the SSE Energy Solutions Website includes a range of helpful advice, from net zero and biodiversity explainers to carbon reduction strategy and business energy audit guides. Additionally, the hub provides resources such as a carbon footprint calculator to help customers and anyone who visits our website establish a clear picture of their current carbon emissions. Finally, the Net Zero Hub includes a range of case studies, such as our sustainability work with the Binn Group and other smaller businesses, including Prickly Thistle and The Warren, which enable customers to engage with the topic of climate change and our products and services. The Binn Group Sustainability case study showcases SSE's engagement with customers and the different products available for reducing carbon emissions. The Binn Group is one of Scotland's leading recycling and resource management companies that champions renewable energy and has impressive sustainability credentials. As an organisation, they have their own on-site renewable generation methods, including solar, biogas and wind, with ambitious future plans for hydrogen. As a customer, they're also supported by SSE through the provision of 100% renewable electricity from SSE's own UK wind farms and hydro plants. SSE produced a hero video featuring an interview with CEO Allan McGregor and a supporting case study. The case study is freely available on SSE's website and YouTube channel. In addition, the video has been shared across SSE's social channels and has been viewed around 3,000 times on Facebook.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*SSE Energy Solutions launched a website content hub in 2022. The purpose of the hub is to educate its SME customers and the wider UK business community on the importance of sustainability and its relevance to businesses. The hub has recently been updated with an optimised structure and refreshed content to provide*

businesses with further support on their digital and sustainability journey. The content on the hub includes guides, guest blogs, videos, case studies and a carbon footprint calculator. The hub drives a significant amount of traffic to the website. Resources such as the 'Small Business Grants: A list of Sustainable Funding Opportunities', which details the funding options available to SMEs for sustainable projects, have proven particularly popular and have been viewed 10,729 times. Similarly, the carbon footprint calculator has been viewed 5,356 times. This traffic can be traced back to organic searches and social media, where it is regularly shared on Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn. Additional articles such as 'How to Set a Carbon Reduction Strategy' and 'How to Engage Employees on Your Net Zero Journey' are further resources available on the hub. Case studies can also be found on the content hub. These allow customers to showcase their sustainability credentials, explain the positive impact that SSE's products and services have made, and share advice to inspire other SMEs to begin their efforts in reducing emissions.

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 26-50%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Audience: Domestic Ireland's Climate Bill, specifically the Climate Action Plan, includes a national retrofit program aiming to see 500,000 homes, one-third of Ireland's housing stock, retrofitted to a B2 building energy rating by 2030. SSE Airtricity Energy Services (SSE AES) is supporting the retrofit of an additional 30,000 homes in*

Ireland over the next 10 years, with around 4,000 upgrades already completed. As part of the commitment to deliver an additional 30,000 retrofits in 10 years in Ireland, these comprehensive retrofits involve the installation of solutions such as solar PV, heat pumps, coupled new windows, external wall insulation, attic insulation and new radiators. These works will drastically reduce the emissions from thousands of homes, saving millions of euros on energy costs for consumers and making their homes warmer, healthier, and safer. Once delivered, this will equal approximately €20 million in reduced energy costs every year. To support this, the SSE Airtricity website published multiple guides and important information about retrofit products in the news section of the website, including: Wall Insulation, Attic Insulation, Heat Pumps, Solar Panels, Smart Meters, etc. Each guide covered essential information like costs, grant availability, economic benefits, environmental and carbon emissions benefits, and maintenance information.

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of the engagement process, SSE Airtricity regularly shares case studies of retrofitting journeys, including the history, challenges, support, measures and results to showcase the benefits to future customers. This includes the case studies of 'Anne and Aiden share their 'One Stop Shop' journey to a warm and cosy A-rated home', 'Mary Nash shares her 'One Stop Shop' journey to improve her home's BER' and 'Orla and George have transformed their cold house into a warm and welcoming A-rated home'. Orla and George's case study was accompanied by a show video, which is available on YouTube and has been viewed over 104k times. These case studies include comprehensive retrofits which involved the installation of solutions using solar PV, heat pumps, coupled new windows, external wall insulation, attic insulation and new radiators. These projects will have long lasting benefits for residents, with the case studies receiving at least an A3 energy rating, with the Mary Nash case study achieving an A1 rating.

### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

#### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

26-50%

#### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Audience: SMEs, large enterprises, TPIs. Purpose: To engage our customers and give them confidence that the renewable electricity, and Corporate Power Purchase Agreements (CPPA) they purchase from SSE Energy Solutions have been independently verified by a credible third party.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*EcoAct is an international climate consultancy and a CDP Accredited Provider. As part of a rigorous assurance process, EcoAct assessed the environmental claims of SSE's Green Electricity products against the GHG Protocol reporting and quality criteria. EcoAct analysed SSE's REGO-backed product specifications and evaluated its REGO balance for the most recent Fuel Mix Disclosure period. SSE's design and operation processes, risk management and data processing for its renewable electricity were also tested and confirmed by EcoAct. SSE Energy Solutions Sales Director said: 'We are delighted that for the 8th year in a row, our renewable energy has been accredited with EcoAct certification. This year the verification also includes our Corporate Power Purchase agreements and with such large renewable assets, such as Dogger Bank being online, it can make a massive difference to businesses of all sizes in reducing their carbon footprint. We speak to businesses across all sectors and recognise how important it is to have security in the knowledge of our environmental credentials, particularly how it affects their own Net Zero ambitions so we are proud to advise we can support this once again.' Green certificates: Every customer on one of SSE Energy Solutions' Green Electricity or CPPA plans receives a certificate confirming this status. The customers use these certificates to promote their sustainability credentials to their customers, prospects and investors.*

### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

51-75%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

26-50%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Audience: Customers and non-customers. All domestic ROI SSE Airtricity customers that are opted into marketing contact. SSE Reward loyalty base, social media audiences, and visitors to Dublin Zoo. Purpose: This engagement campaign aimed to grow brand awareness, association, and credibility on the topic of sustainability and in turn, climate change. As the proud sustainability partner of Dublin Zoo since 2017, the partnership with Dublin Zoo is aligned to SSE's sponsorship pillars – to retain and reward customers, while driving engagement with its sustainability and net zero strategies. As part of the Sustainability Partnership, SSE Airtricity will continue to supply all facilities at the 28-hectare park in the heart of Dublin city with cleaner, greener electricity. The energy supply deal builds on Dublin Zoo and SSE Airtricity's commitment to encourage zoo visitors to learn more about the positive impact of sustainability on the climate. The engagement aims to:*

- Drive and maintain high levels of brand consideration.
- Engage SSE's base with sustainability topics and provide unique access experiences at Dublin Zoo, tapping into a captive reward base and wider staycation audience post-Covid.
- Extend SSE's reach and increase engagement with its prime target audience of young families. Fostering the trust and public's love of Dublin Zoo. Dublin ranks number one in NSI top ten sponsorship properties and the largest family tourist attraction in Ireland.

*Head of Marketing at Dublin Zoo said: "At Dublin Zoo we are thrilled to continue our long-term partnership with SSE Airtricity. As part of our ten-year vision, we look forward to working closely with SSE to achieve our goal of becoming a sustainable visitor attraction and to reduce our environmental impact. Conservation and education are at the heart of all we do at Dublin Zoo, and through the brand-new Eco Explorers Trail, Discovery Carts and hosting SSE Airtricity's Eco Explorers Weekend, we are excited to achieve even further environmental improvements and raise awareness on the importance of sustainability to everyone who visits Dublin Zoo."*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Dublin Zoo Hub An online educational hub was designed to support primary school children and their parents, allowing them to continue their sustainability education from their own homes. The hub featured multiple lessons given in a range of engaging formats across the subject areas of biodiversity, pollution, conservation, energy, and climate. Some measures of success include:*

- SSE Airtricity created a 10-stop Eco Explorers Trail in Dublin Zoo focusing on key sustainability messages such as recycling, rain harvesting and biodiversity.
- For the June 2023 weekend, there were 9620 attendees across the weekend and 4000 Eco-Explorer passports were handed out
- The 'Eco-explorer's Club' playlist on YouTube has gained over 300K views on videos to date.
- Increase of 30,000 plus website visits
- Conversion on the website increased by 18%
- Installed water stations in Dublin Zoo to reduce plastic.
- Positive Google reviews and comments on social media posts
- SSE Reward Email (August 2024), promoting the Eco Explorers Weekend at Dublin Zoo, was sent to 121,805 recipients in the ROI Reward base with an open rate (OR) of 34.4% and click through rate (CTR) of 11.6%.
- Additionally, rewards emails offering Dublin Zoo experiences and other event offers were included in monthly emails

in FY25 and were sent to an average of 51,768 recipients in ROI each month with an average 36.1% OR and 15.6% CTR. NI averaged 25,995 recipients with a 22% OR and 14.8% CTR.

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

51-75%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

26-50%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Audience: SMEs, large enterprises and TPIs Purpose: SSE's research shows that its customers' perceptions of smart meter benefits were misjudged, with businesses not fully understanding the reasons why they should have a smart meter installed. Smart meters help SSE's customers understand their energy consumption, and the data provided is essential for the country to develop an intelligent, clean, and reactive energy grid. SSE's campaign aims to educate customers on the benefits of smart meters for their businesses and their role in the UK's transition to net zero. If SSE's customers can reduce their energy consumption, the Company can, in turn, reduce the emissions arising from the use of its sold products.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Smart meter engagement programme - Under the UK Government's Smart Programme, SSE has been promoting the benefits of a smart meter via direct campaigns and within its customer life cycle communications. To engage these customers, SSE Energy Customer Solutions has now taken the smart meter story one step further to educate customers on the additional benefits of smart meters for the UK. Through blogs, animations, social media campaigns, internal promotions, podcasts, and attendance at national events, SSE is developing a narrative that puts smart meters at the heart of the net zero story. Social media campaign - Since the start of 2023, SSE has been running several smart meter social media campaigns to educate on the benefits and promote installations among its customer base. Through varied media including animations, videos and infographics, SSE has delivered over 3m impression and 200k clicks across its channel on smart meter content. The SSE Energy Solutions website content includes short videos explaining smart meter benefits and its wider role in the net zero transition. In addition, there is content on exploring energy efficiency by sector, smart meter case studies and quotes from customers, as well as an FAQ section tackling common questions regarding smart meters.*

## Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 26-50%

### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Audience: All domestic, ROI SSE Airtricity customers that are opted into marketing contact. Purpose: SSE Airtricity has run several reward and educational-based campaigns that have been used within the last few years to educate customers in several key areas. Key highlights include: • The 'Ways to be Energy Efficient ROI and NI' campaign is utilised to highlight small changes which can reduce customers' emissions and energy bills, including thermostat, boiler and laundry advice. • The 'Smart Explainer ROI' campaign helps bust 5 smart meter myths and encourages more balanced electricity use, which ultimately enables renewable energy sources, like wind, to contribute more to meeting electricity demand, reducing our fossil fuel dependence and lowering carbon emissions. • The 'Welcome to Generation Green' emails in ROI and NI, which include content on 'Generation Green', 'Energy services for your home', and 'Making your home cosier and more energy efficient'. • The ROI 'Home Upgrade' Campaign, which promotes home upgrade solutions and includes clicks to respective technologies, including heat pumps, insulation, windows and doors, EV charging, and solar panels. It also includes a link to a home upgrade calculator. • Rewards campaigns promoting engagement days at Dublin Zoo, like 'Eco Explorers'.*

### **(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

*Thousands of customers have read the campaigns and been offered advice for reducing emissions and saving money. The inclusion of cost calculators helps customers estimate their consumption, costs and identify areas for improvement. The respective campaigns have achieved the below open rate and/or click-through rate (CTR) for FY24: The 'Ways to be Energy Efficient ROI and NI' campaign Delivered – 71,444 OR – 51.86% CTR – 2.53% The 'Smart Explainer ROI' campaign Delivered – 40,143 OR – 49.44% CTR – 3.42% The 'Welcome to Generation Green' emails in ROI and NI Delivered – 26,210 OR – 71.93% CTR – 13.88% The ROI 'Home Upgrade' Campaign (October 23 – June 24) Delivered – 221,977 OR – 30.22% CTR – 4.63%*

## **Climate change**

### **(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

Select from:

- Customers

### **(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement**

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

### **(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged**

Select from:

- 1-25%

#### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

26-50%

#### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Audience: SMEs, large enterprises, TPIs. Purpose: Digital technologies will be key to the net zero transition. They enable decarbonisation through their ability to process data more effectively, identify problems faster, and test solutions virtually.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*After months of development and planning, SSE launched a new commerce section of its website in October 2022. This allows businesses to browse energy tariffs online and then make a purchase if they meet the eligibility criteria. In a digital age, having this online proposition is key to engaging a wider customer base and encouraging more people to switch to a renewable energy provider. In April 2023, SSE launched a new virtual assistant on its online customer account space. N-ero, short for net zero, has been designed to answer customer queries quickly and efficiently. Since launch, intent recognition has increased from 74% to 92%, providing users with accurate responses to their questions. This has resulted in more users turning to N-ero for support, as the accuracy and reliability of the assistant improves. SSE has been monitoring the questions its customers ask most often and deploys new Q&A batches in two-week sprints. The customer question data from N-ero will help improve customer service and operational processes. Plus, it will inform the Company as to the questions that customers have on sustainability and climate change, allowing SSE to develop new content and resources to educate and inspire.*

### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

#### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

#### (5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

*Transition plans play a critical role in outlining company pathways to net zero, supporting both delivery and accountability. SSE was an early adopter of transition planning, publishing its first Net Zero Transition Plan in March 2022, with a minor update in October 2022 in response to feedback. As part of this year's corporate reporting suite, SSE published an updated Net Zero Transition Plan, in line with the UK Government's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) recommendation to update standalone transition plans every three years. The refreshed plan has been structured around three core themes: generation, operations and value chain, which should help stakeholders better understand SSE's action to reduce emissions. The plan also includes a new cross-cutting action on protecting and restoring nature. Both SSE and its investors benefit from high-quality engagement on climate-related issues. As such, all of SSE's investors and shareholders were invited to its Annual General Meeting in 2025 and were asked to vote on Resolution 19: Receive the Net Zero Transition Report 2025 and reset frequency of voting. Given that all shareholders were invited, and that SSE's Net Zero Transition Plan covers all the company's scope 3 emissions, it can be considered that all stakeholders have been engaged on how to decarbonise 100% of SSE's scope 3 emissions.*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*In 2021, SSE introduced the framework for an annual shareholder 'say on climate' resolution at its Annual General Meeting (AGM). This resolution gives shareholders the opportunity to receive and approve the Company's Net Zero Transition Report on advisory basis. At the 2025 AGM, 97.85% of shareholders voted in its favour. With such an overwhelming proportion of investors supporting the vote to receive the Net Zero Transition Report, SSE considers this shareholder engagement as a success. However, given that shareholders may have multiple motives when voting on such a matter, SSE is clear that if there is a significant vote against its Net Zero Transition Report, it would hold discussions with shareholders through its Investor Relations and environmental, social and governance (ESG) engagement programme and seek information from them about why they did not support the proposed resolution, informing all shareholders about the results of that process and announcing its intended measures aimed at taking them into account. At the 2025 AGM, shareholders approved the motion to receive the Net Zero Transition Report 2025 and approve a revised timetable where votes on the Net Zero Transition Report occur every three years, in line with the TPT recommendation that companies review their transition plans every three years.*

[Add row]

## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

### (6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

#### Climate change

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

##### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*Unless otherwise stated, the boundaries for all sustainability reporting includes all activities over which SSE has operational control. SSE prepares its reporting of greenhouse gas, air, and water performance measures using the reporting principles outlined by non-financial reporting guidance (specifically the UK Government's Environment Reporting Guidelines) and in the case of the GHG emissions performance measures, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018. Where relevant, the inventory is aligned with industry or sector best practice for emissions measurement and reporting. SSE's greenhouse gas, air, water, and social reporting metrics cover the following activities: onshore and offshore wind, hydro power, flexible thermal generation, solar and battery technologies, electricity transmission and distribution, and localised energy systems, as well as the provision of energy products and services to businesses and other customers. By focusing on operational control, SSE can clearly identify and take responsibility for emissions from activities it directly manages. By identifying emissions within its operational control, SSE can implement operational efficiencies, introduce policies and optimise processes which can drive down its direct emissions. This clarity in accountability is crucial for its net zero transition and for setting and achieving emission reduction targets. For SSE's GHG emissions reporting, the material joint ventures where SSE does not have operational control and holds an equity share of equal to or greater than 50%, will be reported in scope 3 GHG emissions category 15 'Investments'. For joint arrangements where SSE does not have operational control and holds an equity ownership of less than 50%, these are excluded from the emissions inventory.*

#### Forests

##### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

##### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unless otherwise stated, the boundaries for all sustainability reporting includes all activities over which SSE has operational control. The boundaries for all timber products performance data disclosed include all activities over which SSE has operational control.

## Water

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unless otherwise stated, the boundaries for all sustainability reporting includes all activities over which SSE has operational control. SSE prepares its reporting of greenhouse gas, air, and water performance measures using the reporting principles outlined by non-financial reporting guidance (specifically the UK Government's Environment Reporting Guidelines) and in the case of the GHG emissions performance measures, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018. Where relevant, the inventory is aligned with industry or sector best practice for emissions measurement and reporting. SSE's greenhouse gas, air, water, and social reporting metrics cover the following activities: onshore and offshore wind, hydro power, flexible thermal generation, solar and battery technologies, electricity transmission and distribution, and localised energy systems, as well as the provision of energy products and services to businesses and other customers. By focusing on operational control, SSE can clearly identify and take responsibility for water management practices from activities it directly manages. By identifying sources of water abstraction, consumption and returned to the environment within its operational control, SSE can implement operational efficiencies, introduce policies and optimise processes which can improve its water management procedures. Only water sourced from surface water sources (rivers, lochs, sea, estuaries, canals) and groundwater sources is included. Water sourced from mains supplies is not included. SSE excludes the water performance metrics from its thermal power stations that it does not have operational control over and/or from power stations which SSE has Power Purchase Agreements in place for. The water performance metrics from back-up fixed generation sites are considered de-minimis and are also excluded from the scope of reporting.

## Plastics

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unless otherwise stated, the boundaries for all sustainability reporting includes all activities over which SSE has operational control. The boundaries for all plastics performance data disclosed include all activities over which SSE has operational control.

## Biodiversity

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

### (6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*Unless otherwise stated, the boundaries for all sustainability reporting includes all activities over which SSE has operational control. The boundaries for all biodiversity performance data disclosed include all activities over which SSE has operational control.*

*[Fixed row]*

## C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

### (7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

#### (7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Has there been a structural change?                             |
|  | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

[Fixed row]

#### (7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition? |
|  | Select all that apply<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No       |

[Fixed row]

## **(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**

Select all that apply

- ISO 14064-1
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations

## **(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.**

### **(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based**

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

### **(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based**

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

### **(7.3.3) Comment**

*The indirect emissions (scope 2) cover: • Electricity consumption in buildings – this is the electricity consumed by SSE's non-operational buildings (offices, depots, data centres and warehouses). This data excludes leased buildings and offices outside the UK and Ireland (which represent less than 1% of employees). • Electricity consumption in gas storage facilities – this is the electricity consumed at SSE's owned and operated gas storage facilities. • Electricity consumption in networks – this is the electricity used by SSE's operational buildings (e.g., substations) in transmission and distribution networks. • Electricity consumption in thermal power stations – this is the electricity used by SSE's GB thermal power stations for the generation of electricity. This data excludes power stations below 100MW which do not have*

metering and thermal power stations in Ireland. • Distribution losses – this is the electricity lost in SSE’s distribution network in the north of Scotland (SHEPD) and southern central England (SEPD) transporting electricity to the customer.

[Fixed row]

## **(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

Select from:

Yes

### **(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions**

*SSE does not currently report on emissions associated with Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods (Scope 3, Categories 1 & 2), as well as the upstream emissions associated with gas sold (Scope 3, Category 3). Over the past year, SSE has been working to understand its Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods emissions better. As a starting point, SSE has used a ‘spend-based’ methodology to estimate its Scope 3 Category 1 and 2 emissions for 2024/25, which were approximately 2.30MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. These estimated emissions are currently not included in SSE’s assured total reported emissions inventory. In addition to this, the emissions sources detailed below have been identified and excluded from the GHG emissions inventory as they are below the 1% threshold considered de-minimis by SSE. • SSE owned or leased operational vehicles on the island of Ireland • Enerveo owned or leased operational vehicles • Gas consumption in non-operational buildings outside of the UK and Ireland. • Gas consumption in residential property, leased buildings and generation sites where it is used for heating purposes on the site itself. • Gas consumption in Enerveo owned or leased buildings • Fugitive emissions of methane from Gas Storage venting • Fugitive SF6 emissions from renewable assets. • Diesel used in backup generation at onshore renewable operational sites. • Fugitive refrigerant emissions from operational and non-operational buildings. • Electricity consumption in residential property and leased buildings. • Electricity consumption in non-operational buildings outside of the UK and Ireland. • Electricity consumption in Enerveo owned or leased buildings • Thermal power station electricity consumption at sites with capacity lower than 100MW. • Thermal power stations in Ireland. • Electricity consumption from SSE Renewables operational sites • Business travel - bus, taxi, hire car, helicopter, and hotel stays • Well to tank emissions from other fuel use, related to SSE Thermal generation activities • Well to tank emissions from other fuel use that is not related to SSE Thermal generation activities • Waste generated in operations. • Employee commuting.*

##### **(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)**

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel

- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### **(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions are not relevant

#### **(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions are not relevant

#### **(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions are not relevant

#### **(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source**

*Select from:*

- Emissions are not relevant

#### **(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents**

0

#### **(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents**

0

#### **(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded**

*Any activities representing under 1% of the total performance metric (i.e. total GHG emissions, total water abstracted, total air emissions) are considered de-minimis by SSE. Exclusions are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they are still relevant and fall below the materiality threshold.*

#### **(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents**

*A variety of estimation methodologies are applied, depending on the characteristics of each source and the availability of relevant data. All estimates undergo a thorough review as part of the external assurance process, with final approval provided by EY during the annual year-end assurance process. This approach ensures that all exclusions are calculated accurately and represent under 1% of the total performance metric (i.e. total GHG emissions, or total water abstracted).*

*[Add row]*

### **(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.**

#### **Scope 1**

##### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/31/2018

##### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

10154749.0

##### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The direct GHG emissions (scope 1) cover: Generation power stations – coal, oil, gas and biomass consumed in SSE's thermal power generation plant (including Power Purchase Agreements) to generate electricity. Gas consumption in buildings – this is the gas consumed by SSE's non-operational buildings (offices, depots, call centres) to maintain building temperatures. Network fuel consumed – this includes diesel and gas oil used by fixed generators on islands and mobile generators to generate electricity to maintain the distribution network. Company vehicles – this is the petrol or diesel used by SSE's operational vehicles for business activities (operational vehicles are those vehicles that are owned by SSE and used by employees for SSE business activities). Fugitive emissions – use of sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) in the transmission and distribution networks for conductivity (used in the switchgears and substations).*

#### **Scope 2 (location-based)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/31/2018

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

907745

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The location-based scope 2 figure is calculated using BEIS conversion factors. The indirect emissions (scope 2) cover: • Electricity consumption in buildings – this is the electricity consumed by SSE’s non-operational buildings (customer call centres, offices). This data excludes leased buildings (which represent less than 1% of employees). • Electricity consumption in networks – this is the electricity used by SSE’s operational buildings (e.g. substations) in the transmission and distribution network. • Electricity consumption in thermal power stations – this is the electricity used by SSE’s GB thermal power stations for the generation of electricity. This data excludes power stations below 100MW which do not have metering and thermal power stations in Ireland. • Distribution losses – this is the electricity lost in SSE’s distribution network in the north of Scotland (SHEPD) and southern central England (SEPD) transporting electricity to the customer.*

## **Scope 2 (market-based)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/31/2018

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

907745

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The market-based scope 2 figure is calculated using BEIS residual conversion factors and this is the same as the location-based conversion factors. The indirect emissions (scope 2) cover: • Electricity consumption in buildings – this is the electricity consumed by SSE’s non-operational buildings (customer call centres, offices). This data excludes leased buildings (which represent less than 1% of employees). • Electricity consumption in networks – this is the electricity used by SSE’s operational buildings (e.g. substations) in the transmission and distribution network. • Electricity consumption in thermal power stations – this is the electricity used by SSE’s GB thermal power stations for the generation of electricity. This data excludes power stations below 100MW which do not have metering and thermal power stations in Ireland. • Distribution losses – this is the electricity lost in SSE’s distribution network in the north of Scotland (SHEPD) and southern central England (SEPD) transporting electricity to the customer.*

## Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has identified that upstream scope 3 emissions arising from its purchased goods and services and capital goods (categories 1 & 2) are relevant for its greenhouse gas inventory. To address these upstream emissions, SSE is developing appropriate methodologies and is working to secure accurate data from its supply chain so that it can confidently report these emissions. However, such appropriate methodologies and accurate data were unavailable during SSE's 2017/18 base year.*

## Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has identified that upstream scope 3 emissions arising from its purchased goods and services and capital goods (categories 1 & 2) are relevant for its greenhouse gas inventory. To address these upstream emissions, SSE is developing appropriate methodologies and is working to secure accurate data from its supply chain so that it can confidently report these emissions. However, such appropriate methodologies and accurate data were unavailable during SSE's 2017/18 base year.*

## Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1433903

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Well to tank emissions for fuel consumed with SSE power stations. This is the GHG emissions associated with the extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to SSE's sites before they are used to generate electricity at the power station, as defined by BEIS reporting guidelines. Transmission and Distribution emissions (the energy loss that occurs getting the electricity to SSE non-operational buildings from the power plant) associated with the electricity consumed by SSE's non-operational buildings (offices, depots, data centres and warehouses) and operational buildings (substations and thermal power stations).*

## Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10997

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Third Party Service Operation Vessels and Crew Transfer Vessels. This is the fuel purchased by a third party for use in third party vessels that service offshore wind farms (Service Operation Vessels) and to transfer crew (Crew Transfer Vessels) to service offshore wind farms in which SSE has an ownership share and operates on behalf of joint venture partners. For example: Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm Limited (SSE Renewables share 40%); and Seagreen Wind Energy Limited (SSE Renewables share 49%). The Greater Gabbard offshore wind farm was operational during 2017/18, however, fuel use consumption data was not available during the base year. Beatrice offshore wind farm and Seagreen offshore wind farm become operational after 2017/18. Therefore, no emissions were reported in this category during the 2017/18 base year.*

## Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Any activities representing under 1% of the total performance metric (i.e. total GHG emissions, or total water abstracted) are considered de-minimis by SSE. Exclusions are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they are still relevant and fall below the materiality threshold. The emissions impact of SSE's waste has been estimated as less than 1% of the total greenhouse emissions in 2017/18 and therefore it is not incorporated into its greenhouse gas inventory.*

## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8770

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Flights (domestic, short haul, long haul and international), rail and company car distance travelled by SSE employees (in vehicles owned and operated by other organisations that SSE employees use to conduct business activities).*

## Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Any activities representing under 1% of the total performance metric (i.e. total GHG emissions, or total water abstracted) are considered de-minimis by SSE. Exclusions are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they are still relevant and fall below the materiality threshold. Employee commuting emissions are determined as not material, as they were estimated to represent less than 1% of total greenhouse gas emissions in 2017/18. To account for employee commuting emissions, the data would be based on employee commuting surveys and estimated mileage data from sample data sets. These methods are unlikely to return accurate and quality data on which to base the emissions calculation, therefore SSE does not intend to report employee commuting emissions in the near future.*

### **Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

## (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any upstream leased assets that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

### **Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

## (7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Transmission losses – the electricity lost in the Scottish Hydro Electric (SHE) Transmission network (the network between the generator and the distribution company) in the north of Scotland.*

**Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products****(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/30/2018

**(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any emissions from the processing of sold products that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

**Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products****(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/31/2018

**(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2538729

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

Gas sold to customers – the amount of gas sold to customers (retail and business customers) that is then used by SSE customers for heating and power purposes. This figure is calculated by taking the amount of gas sold (millions of therms) converting it to kWh and then applying a carbon dioxide conversion factor provided by BEIS reporting guidelines.

## Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.

## Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any downstream leased assets that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.

## Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2018

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any franchises that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

## Scope 3 category 15: Investments

### (7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2022

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

325254

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Investments in Thermal electricity generation – gas consumed in thermal power generation plant (for example, Seabank and Triton Power with SSE's 50% ownership share) where SSE does not have operational control but has a 50%-and-over equity interest. The emissions associated with the generation of electricity is calculated using greenhouse gas emissions data from the generator's operating company. During 2017/18, SSE did not hold a 50%-and-over equity interest in any power stations. Its investment in Triton Power Ltd was completed in 2022 and emissions from Seabank Power Ltd were accounted for in SSE's scope 1 emissions during the 2017/18 base year. Therefore, no emissions were reported in this category during the 2017/18 base year.*

## Scope 3: Other (upstream)

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/30/2018

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any other upstream emissions that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

### **Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

03/30/2018

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any other upstream emissions that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

*[Fixed row]*

## **(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

### **Reporting year**

## **(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

5217285

## **(7.6.3) Methodological details**

*The direct GHG emissions (scope 1) cover: Thermal power stations – gas, oil and biomass consumed in SSE’s thermal power generation plant (including Power Purchase Agreements with 100% contractual arrangement) to generate electricity. Gas consumption in buildings – this is the gas consumed by SSE’s non-operational buildings (offices, depots, data centres and warehouses) to maintain building temperatures. This data excludes leased buildings and offices outside the UK and Ireland (which represent less than 1% of employees). Network fuel consumed – this includes gas oil used by fixed generators on islands and diesel and HVO used in mobile generators to generate electricity to maintain the distribution network. Company vehicles – this is the petrol or diesel used by SSE’s operational vehicles for business activities (operational vehicles are those vehicles that are owned and leased by SSE and used by employees for SSE business activities). Fugitive emissions – use of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) in thermal power stations, and transmission and distribution networks (used for conductivity in the switchgears and substations). Time chartered crew transfer vessels – this is the fuel purchased by SSE for use in vessels contracted on a time charter and used to transfer crew to service offshore wind farms in which SSE has an ownership share and operates on behalf of joint venture partners. For a more comprehensive information on how SSE prepares its greenhouse gas emissions inventory, please refer to the Sustainability Reporting Criteria available at [sse.com/sustainability/policies-and-assurances](https://www.sse.com/sustainability/policies-and-assurances) [Fixed row]*

## **(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

### **Reporting year**

## **(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

480589

## **(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

458892

## **(7.7.4) Methodological details**

*The indirect emissions (scope 2) cover: • Electricity consumption in buildings – this is the electricity consumed by SSE’s non-operational buildings (offices, depots, data centres and warehouses). This data excludes leased buildings and offices outside the UK and Ireland (which represent less than 1% of employees). • Electricity consumption in gas storage facilities – this is the electricity consumed at SSE’s owned and operated gas storage facilities. • Electricity consumption in networks – this is the electricity used by SSE’s operational buildings (e.g., substations) in transmission and distribution networks. • Electricity consumption in thermal power stations –*

*this is the electricity used by SSE's GB thermal power stations for the generation of electricity. This data excludes power stations below 100MW which do not have metering and thermal power stations in Ireland. • Distribution losses – this is the electricity lost in SSE's distribution network in the north of Scotland (SHEPD) and southern central England (SEPD) transporting electricity to the customer. For a more comprehensive information on how SSE prepares its greenhouse gas emissions inventory, please refer to the Sustainability Reporting Criteria available at [sse.com/sustainability/policies-and-assurances](https://www.sse.com/sustainability/policies-and-assurances).*

*[Fixed row]*

## **(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

### **Purchased goods and services**

#### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

#### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has identified that upstream scope 3 emissions arising from its purchased goods and services and capital goods (categories 1 & 2) are relevant for its greenhouse gas inventory. To address these upstream emissions, SSE is developing appropriate methodologies and is working to secure accurate data from its supply chain so that it can confidently report these emissions. SSE has been working to understand these emissions better. As a starting point, SSE has used a 'spend-based' methodology to estimate its Scope 3 Category 1 and 2 emissions associated with Purchased Goods and Services, and Capital Goods for 2024/25, which were approximately 2.30MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. These estimated emissions are currently not included in SSE's assured total reported emissions inventory.*

### **Capital goods**

#### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

#### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has identified that upstream scope 3 emissions arising from its purchased goods and services and capital goods (categories 1 & 2) are relevant for its greenhouse gas inventory. To address these upstream emissions, SSE is developing appropriate methodologies and is working to secure accurate data from its supply chain so that it can confidently report these emissions. SSE has been working to understand these emissions better. As a starting point, SSE has used a 'spend-based' methodology to estimate its Scope 3 Category 1 and 2 emissions associated with Purchased Goods and Services, and Capital Goods for 2024/25, which were approximately 2.30MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. These estimated emissions are currently not included in SSE's assured total reported emissions inventory.

## Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

859409

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Transmission and Distribution losses for electricity use in buildings: This is the transmission and distribution losses (the energy loss that occurs getting the electricity to SSE's consumption point from the power plant) associated with the electricity consumed by SSE's non-operational buildings (offices, depots, data centres and warehouses), substations and power stations. This figure is calculated by taking the scope 2 electricity consumption figure for corresponding assets and applying a carbon dioxide conversion factor provided by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. As defined by DEFRA's reporting guidelines the transmission and distribution losses are included in this section instead of scope 2. Well to tank emissions: Fuel purchased during the financial year (gas and oil) is measured through meters and weight tickets and converted into kWh using standard industry recognised conversion factors. Power Purchase Agreements are reported as Scope 1 emissions as the energy generated from these facilities is 100% used by SSE. EY assures this data.*

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16831

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*There are three Joint Ventures that are operational and use vessels to maintain offshore windfarms in the UK and Ireland. Fuel data is collected from the third party that owns and operates the vessels. Scottish Fuels supply all the fuel data for Beatrice Offshore Windfarm Limited (BOWL) and ASCO provide fuel data for Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm Limited (GGOWL) and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd (SWEL). This data is sent by each third party and collected by BOWL, GGOWL, and SWEL SHE teams. The fuel data is stored by Renewables SHE and consolidated into one report to cover all offshore vessel activities. The sum of all vessel fuels consumed within 2024/25 is applied to an emission factor for Gas Oil, which is sourced from the 2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting database. EY assures this data.*

## Waste generated in operations

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Any activities representing under 1% of the total performance metric (i.e. total GHG emissions, or total water abstracted) are considered de-minimis by SSE. Exclusions are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they are still relevant and fall below the materiality threshold. The emissions impact of SSE's waste has been estimated as less than 1% of the total greenhouse emissions in 2024/25 and therefore it is not incorporated into its greenhouse gas inventory.*

## Business travel

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8144

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Kilometres for flights (domestic, short haul, long haul and international), rail and company car (grey fleet) travel are reported, and relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting are applied to calculate the emissions for each type of travel. The carbon impact of SSE's business travel (flights and rail) is less than 1% of the total carbon emissions. SSE reports this data and EY assures this data.*

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Any activities representing under 1% of the total performance metric (i.e. total GHG emissions, or total water abstracted) are considered de-minimis by SSE. Exclusions are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they are still relevant and fall below the materiality threshold. Employee commuting emissions are determined as not material, as they were estimated to represent less than 1% of total greenhouse gas emissions in 2024/25. To account for employee commuting emissions, the data would be based on employee commuting surveys and estimated mileage data from sample data sets. These methods are unlikely to return accurate and quality data on which to base the emissions calculation, therefore SSE does not intend to report employee commuting emissions in the near future. Furthermore, following society's emergence from the COVID-19 pandemic, SSE launched its 'Flexible First' employee guidelines which were shaped by employee feedback. Throughout the pandemic virtual channels worked well and continue to be used in the Company. The guidelines are designed to harness the benefits of flexibility, balanced with the need to connect and collaborate in the most effective way. As such, many employees have been utilising technology to work from home and therefore reducing the frequency in which they commute to SSE sites.*

## Upstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any upstream leased assets that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Standard transmission losses guidance (produced by Elexon)

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Transmission losses – the electricity lost in the Scottish Hydro Electric (SHE) Transmission network (the network between the generator and the distribution company) in the north of Scotland. The transmission of electricity is managed by the network operator, National Grid. When transferring power across the SHE Transmission System, some of the power is 'lost' known as 'Transmission Losses'. Figures for transmission losses are calculated using standard transmission losses guidance (produced by Elexon) to compute the losses in the transmission system. This data is reported by National Grid as the system operator. They report this figure for the period of July to June to SSE for its assets. The figure is for the previous financial year as a result of the timing of the data capture process. This means for the financial year 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 the data will be based on the previous financial year July 2023 to June 2024. The data is verified by an independent third party, PwC, for National Grid.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any emissions from the processing of sold products that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

## Use of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1948512

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

### (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Gas volumes are based on settlements data published by Xoserve. SSE receive an allocation of the settlements data based on the total amount of gas used by the local distribution zone based on its portfolio of customers. This number covers both domestic and business customers in Ireland and business customers in Great Britain. To calculate the domestic usage values, the monthly demand totals are divided by the mid-month customer number and then totalled for the financial year to give the total energy sold to customers. The carbon emissions are calculated by taking the scope 3 gas sold to customers figure and applying the relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors. EY assure this data.*

## End of life treatment of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.

## Downstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any downstream leased assets that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.

## Franchises

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any franchises that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.

## Investments

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

## (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1604926

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Investment-specific method

## (7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*Emissions data is provided by the third-party owner of the generation site for the financial year. SSE will account for its equity share of the generation's emissions within the financial year. SSE invests in Thermal electricity generation. Emissions arise from the gas consumed in thermal power generation plant (for example, Seabank or Saltend power stations with SSE's 50% ownership share) that SSE does not operate but has a 50%-and-over equity interest. The emissions associated with the generation of electricity is calculated using greenhouse gas emissions data from the generator's operating company.*

### Other (upstream)

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any other upstream emissions that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.*

### Other (downstream)

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

### (7.8.5) Please explain

SSE reviews the relevance of each scope 3 category when there are significant changes to the business (for example acquisitions, disposals, other structural and operational changes and improvements in data reporting standards or methods). SSE has not identified any other downstream emissions that should be included within its scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory.

[Fixed row]

### (7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

|  | Verification/assurance status  |
|--|--|
| Scope 1                                  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 2 (location-based or market-based) | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 3                                  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place |

[Fixed row]

### (7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

#### Row 1

#### (7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

### (7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

### (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

*SSE public-limited-assurance-statement-2025.pdf*

### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

*See metric "Scope 1 GHG emissions" in appendix 1 table on page 4.*

### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

### (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

**(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

## Row 1

### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 location-based

### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*SSE public-limited-assurance-statement-2025.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*See metric "Scope 2 GHG emissions" in appendix 1 table on page 4.*

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

**(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

#### Row 1

### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

### (7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

### (7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

### (7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

*SSE public-limited-assurance-statement-2025.pdf*

### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

*See metric "Scope 3 GHG emissions - (Categories 3, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 15 only)" in appendix 1 table on page 4.*

### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

## (7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Increased

### (7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

#### Change in renewable energy consumption

##### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

##### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Changes in renewable energy consumption had an immaterial impact on the change in SSE's gross global emissions.*

## Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Other emissions reduction activities had an immaterial impact on the change in SSE's gross global emissions.*

## Divestment

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*SSE did not report any divestments during the 2024/25 reporting year.*

## Acquisitions

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*SSE did not report any acquisitions during the 2024/25 reporting year.*

## Mergers

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*SSE did not report any mergers during the 2024/25 reporting year.*

## Change in output

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

889960

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

19

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased from 4.8 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e to 5.7 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. This is equivalent to a 19% increase (889,960 / 4,807,913). SSE's scope 1 absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions increased compared to last year due to a 24% rise in thermal generation output and constrained capacity on the grid for renewable energy. This year's rise in thermal generation output was caused by changes in market demand and increased running of SSE's most efficient assets.*

## Change in methodology

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*SSE did not report any methodology changes during the 2024/25 reporting year.*

## Change in boundary

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*SSE did not report any boundary changes during the 2024/25 reporting year.*

## **Change in physical operating conditions**

### **(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

### **(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

### **(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

*SSE did not report any physical operating conditions during the 2024/25 reporting year.*

## **Unidentified**

### **(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

### **(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*SSE has identified the reasons for the change in its gross global emissions between 2023/24 and 2024/25.*

#### Other

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*SSE has identified the reasons for the change in its gross global emissions between 2023/24 and 2024/25, as seen above.*

*[Fixed row]*

#### (7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Location-based

#### (7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

## (7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

### (7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

269806

### (7.12.1.2) Comment

*These emissions relate to the biogenic only emissions from the combustion of wood at SSE's Slough Heat & Power site, combustion of biogenic content in residual waste at the Slough Multifuel site and HVO used in mobile generators to generate electricity to maintain SSE's distribution network.*  
[Fixed row]

## (7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

### (7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

#### Row 1

#### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

#### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

5200455

#### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

## Row 2

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7096

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

## Row 3

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3140

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

## Row 4

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

SF6

### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6594

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

**(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.**

## Fugitives

### (7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

### (7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

### (7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

6594

#### (7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6594

#### (7.15.3.5) Comment

*Emissions arising from the use of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) in thermal power stations, and transmission and distribution networks (used for conductivity in the switchgears and substations).*

#### Combustion (Electric utilities)

#### (7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

5174569

#### (7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

7090

#### (7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

#### (7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5181659

#### (7.15.3.5) Comment

*Emissions arising from the gas, oil and biomass consumed in SSE's thermal power generation plant (including power purchase agreements with 100% contractual arrangement) to generate electricity.*

#### Combustion (Gas utilities)

#### (7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

**(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

0

**(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)**

0

**(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.15.3.5) Comment**

*SSE does not own or operate any gas transmission or distribution infrastructure.*

**Combustion (Other)**

**(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

25886

**(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

7

**(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)**

0

**(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

25892

### **(7.15.3.5) Comment**

*Emissions arising from the gas consumed by SSE's non-operational buildings (offices, depots, data centres and warehouses) to maintain building temperatures, gas oil used by fixed generators on islands, diesel and HVO used in mobile generators to generate electricity to maintain the distribution network, petrol or diesel used by SSE's operational vehicles for business activities and marine gas oil used to power SSE's time chartered vessels.*

### **Emissions not elsewhere classified**

#### **(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

0

#### **(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)**

0

#### **(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)**

0

#### **(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3140

### **(7.15.3.5) Comment**

*Other greenhouse gas emissions (excluding carbon dioxide and methane) that arise from energy consumed in power generation stations – oil and gas consumed in SSE's thermal power generation plant (including Power Purchase Agreements) to generate electricity. This excludes biogenic emissions.  
[Fixed row]*

### **(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.**

|  | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| France   | 0                                    |
| Ireland  | 637905                               |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 4579380                              |

[Fixed row]

**(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

Select all that apply

By activity

**(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.**

**Row 1**

**(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Thermal power stations – gas, oil and biomass consumed in SSE’s thermal power generation plant (including Power Purchase Agreements with 100% contractual arrangement) to generate electricity. Excludes biogenic emissions.*

**(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

5184478

**Row 2**

**(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Operational vehicles and plant – petrol or diesel used by SSE’s operational vehicles for business activities (operational vehicles are those vehicles that are owned and leased by SSE and used by employees for SSE business activities) and diesel and HVO used in mobile generators to generate electricity to maintain the distribution network.*

### **(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18866

#### **Row 3**

### **(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Fugitive emissions – use of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) in thermal power stations, and transmission and distribution networks (used for conductivity in the switchgears and substations).*

### **(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

6594

#### **Row 4**

### **(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Network fuel consumed – this includes gas oil used by fixed generators on Scottish islands.*

### **(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

854

#### **Row 5**

### **(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Gas consumption in buildings – this is the gas consumed by SSE’s non-operational buildings (offices, depots, data centres and warehouses) to maintain building temperatures.*

**(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

893

**Row 6**

**(7.17.3.1) Activity**

*Time chartered crew transfer vessels – this is the fuel purchased by SSE for use in vessels contracted on a time charter and used to transfer crew to service offshore wind farms in which SSE has an ownership share and operates on behalf of joint venture partners.*

**(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

5598

[Add row]

**(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.**

|                             | Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e | Comment                     |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Electric utility activities | 5184478                                   | Excludes biogenic emissions |

[Fixed row]

**(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.**

**Consolidated accounting group**

#### **(7.22.4) Please explain**

*Unless otherwise stated, the boundaries for all sustainability reporting disclosed in the Annual Report and Sustainability Report include all activities over which SSE has operational control. SSE prepares its reporting of greenhouse gas, air, and water performance measures using the reporting principles outlined by non-financial reporting guidance (specifically the UK Government's Environment Reporting Guidelines) and in the case of the GHG emissions performance measures, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064-1:20184. Where relevant, the inventory is aligned with industry or sector best practice for emissions measurement and reporting.*

#### **All other entities**

#### **(7.22.4) Please explain**

*Unless otherwise stated, the boundaries for all environmental reporting disclosed in the Annual Report and Sustainability Report include all activities over which SSE has operational control. All emissions arising from associates, joint ventures, and unconsolidated subsidiaries are reported in SSE's scope 3 inventory.  
[Fixed row]*

#### **(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?**

Select from:

No

#### **(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

#### **(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.**

|  | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
|--|---|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)         | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity   | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam         | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |

[Fixed row]

### (7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

#### Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

##### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

##### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

27943956

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

27943956.00

## Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

104361

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

159365

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

263726.00

## Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

0

**(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

4883

**(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh**

4883.00

**Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy**

**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

0

**(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh**

0.00

**Total energy consumption**

**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

104361

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28108204

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

28212565.00

[Fixed row]

### (7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

|   | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application |
|---|---|
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity   | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes             |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat          | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No              |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam         | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No              |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling       | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No              |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No              |

[Fixed row]

### (7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

## Sustainable biomass

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Not applicable*

## Other biomass

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Not applicable*

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

*Select from:*

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Not applicable*

**Coal**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Not applicable*

**Oil**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

357178

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

357178

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

## Gas

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27591661

### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

27591661

### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

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

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Not applicable*

**Total fuel**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

27948839

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

27948839

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.**

**France**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0.00

**Ireland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

878

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

64

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

942.00

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

262848

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

4819

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

267667.00

[Fixed row]

**(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?**

Select from:

Yes

**(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.**

**Row 1**

**(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region**

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**(7.33.1.2) Voltage level**

Select from:

Distribution (low voltage)

**(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)**

38562.85

**(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)**

5.33

**(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for**

Select from:

Scope 2 (location-based)

**(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)**

425895

### (7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

128993.1

### (7.33.1.8) Number of connections

29252

### (7.33.1.9) Area covered (km<sup>2</sup>)

79524.28

### (7.33.1.10) Comment

*SSE is the owner of three economically regulated electricity network licensees that are jointly operated under the brand of Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks SSEN. The three networks are: Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc which owns 75% of the high voltage network in the north of Scotland. Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc which owns the low voltage network in the north of Scotland. Southern Electric Power Distribution which owns the low voltage network in central southern England. This data refers to the totals for Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc and Southern Electric Power Distribution Data can be provided for each license area and this can be found in regulatory reports for these businesses. Emissions from energy losses covers distribution losses - this is the electricity lost in SSEs distribution network in the north of Scotland SHEPD and southern central England SEPD transporting electricity to the customer. Number of connections details both the total number of connections (including unmetered) by DNO and by Third Parties on SSE's behalf. The total number comprises the split by License Area (SHEPD 4,149 and SEPD 25,103) as these are the splits reported to Ofgem. The total number of DNO connections is 17,531 with 4,043 in SHEPD and 13,488 in SEPD. The total number of connections by third parties is 11,721 with 106 in SHEPD and 11,615 in SEPD.*

## Row 2

### (7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

Transmission (high voltage)

### (7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

19041

### (7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

2.67

### (7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

Scope 2 (location-based)

### (7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

98099

### (7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

5648

### (7.33.1.8) Number of connections

105

### (7.33.1.9) Area covered (km<sup>2</sup>)

57347.7

### (7.33.1.10) Comment

*SSE owns three economically regulated electricity network licensees. The three networks are: 1. Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc, which operates the high voltage electricity transmission network in the north of Scotland. SSE owns a 75% majority stake in SHET. 2. Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc which owns the low voltage network in the north of Scotland 3. Southern Electric Power Distribution which owns the low voltage network in central southern England The*

*data in this row refers to Sottish Hydro Electricity Transmission Plc. Length of network is defined as the total route length. SSE's transmission losses are classified as scope 3 emissions and reported in question 7.8 under Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. These emissions are classified as Scope 3 because SHET receives revenue to provide the network to the system operator, who use it to transmit electricity from points of generation to points of use.*  
[Add row]

**(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.**

**Row 1**

**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.238

**(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**

5697873

**(7.45.3) Metric denominator**

Select from:

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

23976858

**(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used**

Select from:

Location-based

**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

5

### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

### (7.45.9) Please explain

*In 2024/25, SSE's total carbon emissions consisted of 51% scope 1 emissions, 5% scope 2 emissions and 44% from scope 3 emissions. Overall, SSE's total reported greenhouse gas emissions increased by 10% between 2023/24 and 2024/25. The increase in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is the result of an increase in thermal generation alongside a slight increase in renewable generation. Output from SSE's renewable generation portfolio increased slightly to 10.2TWh in 2024/25, from 10.0TWh the previous year, due to capacity additions such as Viking onshore wind farm and the first full year of Seagreen offshore wind farm which were partially offset by constrained wind output. Output from SSE's thermal generation increased by 23% from the previous year. The scope 1 carbon intensity of electricity generated has reduced by 29% compared to 2017/18 levels, to 218 CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh.*

## Row 2

### (7.45.1) Intensity figure

562.4

### (7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

5697873

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

**(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used**

Select from:

 Location-based**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

22

**(7.45.7) Direction of change**

Select from:

 Increased**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

 Change in output**(7.45.9) Please explain**

*In 2024/25, SSE's total carbon emissions consisted of 51% scope 1 emissions, 5% scope 2 emissions and 44% from scope 3 emissions. Overall, SSE's total reported greenhouse gas emissions increased by 10% between 2023/24 and 2024/25. The increase in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is the result of an increase in thermal generation alongside a slight increase in renewable generation. Output from SSE's renewable generation portfolio increased slightly to 10.2TWh in 2024/25, from 10.0TWh the previous year, due to capacity additions such as Viking onshore wind farm and the first full year of Seagreen offshore wind farm which were partially offset by constrained wind output. Output from SSE's thermal generation increased by 23% from the previous year. The scope 1 carbon intensity of electricity generated has reduced by 29% compared to 2017/18 levels, to 218 CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh. SSE's revenue decreased from £10,457.2m in 2023/24 to £10,131.9m in 2024/25.*

**Row 3****(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

382.9

### (7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5697873

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14880

### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

11

### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

### (7.45.9) Please explain

*In 2024/25, SSE's total carbon emissions consisted of 51% scope 1 emissions, 5% scope 2 emissions and 44% from scope 3 emissions. Overall, SSE's total reported greenhouse gas emissions increased by 10% between 2023/24 and 2024/25. The increase in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is the result of an increase in thermal generation alongside a slight increase in renewable generation. Output from SSE's renewable generation portfolio increased slightly to 10.2TWh in 2024/25, from 10.0TWh the previous year, due to capacity additions such as Viking onshore wind farm and the first full year of Seagreen offshore wind farm which were partially offset by constrained wind output. Output from SSE's thermal generation increased by 23% from the previous year. The scope 1 carbon intensity of electricity generated has reduced by 29% compared to 2017/18 levels, to 218 CO2e/kWh. SSE's FTE numbers increased from 13,891 in 2023/24 to 14,880 in 2024/25 as a result of the organic growth of the business. The carbon intensity per full time equivalent employee increased by 11% compared to the previous year.*  
[Add row]

**(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.**

## **Oil**

### **(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

104494

### **(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation**

Select from:

Gross

### **(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)**

762.73

### **(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)**

762.73

## **Gas**

### **(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

5072948

### (7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

### (7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

372.93

### (7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

372.93

## Other biomass

### (7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7037

### (7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

### (7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

101.99

### (7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

101.99

## Hydropower

**(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation**

Select from:

Gross

**(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)**

0.00

**(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)**

0.00

**Wind**

**(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation**

Select from:

Gross

**(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)**

0.00

**(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)**

0.00

## Other renewable

### (7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

### (7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

### (7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

## Total

### (7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5184478

### (7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

### (7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

216.23

[Fixed row]

## (7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Absolute target
- Intensity target

### (7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

#### Row 1

##### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 2

##### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

##### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*SSE Voluntary Update Decision Letter revised.pdf*

##### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

##### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/16/2021

##### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

### (7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2018

### (7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2538729

### (7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2538729.000

### (7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2538729.000

**(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

62

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

62

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

05/30/2035

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

50

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

1269364.500

**(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1948512

**(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1948512.000

### (7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1948512.000

### (7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

### (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

46.50

### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*This target covers: The indirect emissions (scope 3) use of sold products which relates to the 'gas sold to customers by SSE' - (industrial and commercial business customers in the UK and Ireland and domestic customers in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland) that is then used by SSE's customers for heating and power purposes. This figure is calculated by taking the amount of gas sold (million therms) converting it to kWh and then applying a carbon dioxide conversion factor provided by DESNZ reporting guidelines.*

### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*SSE has set a science-based target, validated by the Science-based Target Initiative (SBTi), to reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions from use of products sold by 50% by 2034 from a 2017/18 base year. The decarbonisation of heat is a key challenge in the transition to net zero. SSE is engaged in the sale and/or distribution of natural gas. In accordance with SBTi guidance, a scope 3 target for the use of sold products is required, regardless of the proportion these emissions represent relative to overall scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. SSE's target for gas sold encompasses all emissions within Category 11: Use of Sold Products. Furthermore, the target is aligned with the 'well below 2 degrees' scenario, reflecting SSE's commitment to an ambitious and science-based approach to decarbonisation.*

### (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

SSE understands that transition plans play a critical role in outlining company pathways to net zero, supporting both delivery and accountability. SSE was an early adopter of transition planning, publishing its first Net Zero Transition Plan in March 2022, with a minor update in October 2022 in response to feedback. In 2024/25, SSE published an updated Net Zero Transition Plan, in line with the UK Government's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) recommendation to update standalone transition plans every three years. The refreshed plan has been structured around three core themes: generation, operations and value chain, which should help stakeholders better understand SSE's action to reduce emissions. The key actions covering this target are: Support customers to fuel switch and use less gas. Advocate for a pathway for decarbonised heat SSE's target is to reduce absolute GHG emissions from use of products sold by 50% by 2034 from a 2018 base year. This means that SSE's use of products sold emissions is forecast to be around 1.3 million tonnes CO2e by 2030. SSE is supporting customers in transitioning to low-carbon heating and increasing energy efficiency through fuel switching, retrofitting, and demand management technologies. The company is also actively advocating for policy frameworks that facilitate the adoption of cost-effective, low-carbon heating solutions. To date, SSE has achieved a 23% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from products sold between the 2017/18 baseline and 2024/25. It is important to note that SSE does not expect the achievement of this target in 2034 to have followed a linear year-to-year reduction path. Market driven and weather-related fluctuations may mean there are some years in which emissions may increase. However, SSE fully expects to achieve its 2034 target and the long-term trend continues to be to move to lower carbon sources of heat during this time period. This target covers SSE's scope 3 emissions and is a science-based target, validated by the SBTi.

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

## Row 2

### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*SSE Voluntary Update Decision Letter revised.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/16/2021

### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

### (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2018

**(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

10154749

**(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

907745

**(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

0.000

**(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

11062494.000

**(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

03/30/2031

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

72.5

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

3042185.850

**(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5217285

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

480589

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

5697874.000

**(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target**

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

66.89

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Underway

**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*This target covers: Thermal Power Stations: Includes gas, oil, and biomass used in SSE's thermal power generation plants (including Power Purchase Agreements with 100% contractual arrangement) for electricity production. Gas Consumption in Buildings: Covers gas usage in SSE's non-operational buildings—offices, depots, data centres, and warehouses—to maintain building temperatures. Data excludes leased buildings and offices outside the UK and Ireland (representing less than 1% of employees). Network Fuel Consumption: Refers to gas oil used by fixed generators on islands, as well as diesel and HVO used in mobile generators to maintain*

*the distribution network. Company Vehicles: Encompasses petrol and diesel consumed by SSE's operational vehicles (owned or leased) for business activities. Fugitive Emissions: Accounts for the use of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) in thermal power stations and across transmission and distribution networks—for conductivity in switchgear and substations. Time-Chartered Crew Transfer Vessels: Includes fuel purchased by SSE for vessels contracted on a time charter, used to transfer crew servicing offshore wind farms where SSE has an ownership share and operates on behalf of joint venture partners. Electricity consumption in buildings: This refers to the electricity used by SSE's non-operational buildings, such as offices, depots, data centres, and warehouses. Leased buildings and offices outside the UK and Ireland (representing less than 1% of employees) are excluded from this data. Electricity consumption in gas storage facilities: This covers the electricity used at SSE's owned and operated gas storage facilities. Electricity consumption in networks: This applies to the electricity that powers SSE's operational buildings (e.g., substations) within the transmission and distribution networks. Electricity consumption in thermal power stations: This is the electricity consumed by SSE's thermal power stations in Great Britain for generating electricity. The figures exclude stations under 100MW that lack metering, as well as thermal power stations in Ireland. Distribution losses: This represents the electricity lost while being transported through SSE's distribution networks in the north of Scotland (SHEPD) and southern central England (SEPD) to the customer.*

### **(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

*Recognising the importance of decarbonising the power sector as quickly as possible, SSE aims to achieve net zero across its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 at the latest, and 2050 for scope 3 emissions, subject to the security of supply. SSE seeks to reduce emissions to the point as close to zero as reasonably practical using abatement solutions. SSE will neutralise any remaining residual emissions using high quality removal solutions. SSE aims to achieve net zero across scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 at the latest (subject to security of supply requirements). SSE's Net Zero Transition Plan sets out the key actions it is taking to achieve its targets to drive progress towards its net zero ambitions. This Plan is focused on actions to deliver the steep cuts needed in the medium term, on the pathway to net zero, and provides clarity for stakeholders around the elements within SSE's control. The updated plan outlines SSE's net zero aligned targets and describes 18 actions to reduce material greenhouse gas emissions across scopes 1, 2 and 3. It is important to note that SSE does not expect the achievement of this target in 2030 to have followed a linear year-to-year reduction path. Market driven and weather-related fluctuations may mean there are some years in which emissions may increase. However, SSE fully expects to achieve its 2030 target and the long-term trend continues to be significant reduction in the absolute emissions from the electricity it*

### **(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

*SSE understands that transition plans play a critical role in outlining company pathways to net zero, supporting both delivery and accountability. SSE was an early adopter of transition planning, publishing its first Net Zero Transition Plan in March 2022, with a minor update in October 2022 in response to feedback. In 2024/25, SSE published an updated Net Zero Transition Plan, in line with the UK Government's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) recommendation to update standalone transition plans every three years. The refreshed plan has been structured around three core themes: generation, operations and value chain, which should help stakeholders better understand SSE's action to reduce emissions. The key actions covering this target are: Generation (Scope 1): Reduce emissions from unabated gas generation Develop new low-carbon flexible generation Expand the renewable energy portfolio Advocate transparently for enhanced policy support Explore options to neutralise any remaining residual emissions Operations (Scope 1 and 2): Reduce electrical losses within SSEN Distribution Decrease reliance on Scottish Island backup diesel generation Minimise SSEN's use and leakage of SF6 Transition the vehicle fleet to electric vehicles Achieve a net zero property estate SSE's target is to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 72.5% by 2030, based on 2018 levels. In comparison to the baseline year of 2017/18, SSE's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions fell by 48%. The main contributing factors to this decrease included: • Emissions from electricity generation activities: emissions fell as a direct result of the decarbonisation of the fuels used to generate electricity. The main cause for the emissions decrease was the closure of Fiddler's Ferry. With the closure of its last remaining coal-fired power station, 2020/21 was the first year since 2005 that SSE's generation fleet contained no electricity output from coal. • Power Purchase*

Agreements expiring: SSE changed the way it accounts for the GHG emissions from its 50% owned Seabank gas-fired power station from 1 October 2021. Prior to this date SSE had operational control of the plant under a Power Purchase Agreement and as such 100% of emissions from the station were accounted for in scope 1 inventory. Following cessation of the agreement on 30 September 2021, 50% of its emissions (aligned with equity ownership) will be accounted for within scope 3.

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

### Row 3

### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/01/2022

### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

### (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

### (7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments  
Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2018

**(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

10154749

**(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

907745

**(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1433903

**(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

10997

**(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

8770

**(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

110004

**(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

2538729

**(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

325254

**(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4427657.000

**(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

15490151.000

**(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

100

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

03/30/2051

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

100

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

0.000

**(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5217285

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

480589

**(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

859409

**(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

16831

**(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

8144

**(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

98099

**(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1948512

**(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

1604926

**(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4535921.000

#### (7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10233795.000

#### (7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

#### (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.93

#### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

#### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*SSE seeks to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions and its Net Zero Transition Plan sets out SSE's targets, actions and plans to achieve net zero. SSE subscribes to the definitions of net zero set out by the International Panel on Climate Change and the UK's Climate Change Committee. It aims to achieve net zero across scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 at the latest (subject to security of supply requirements) and for remaining scope 3 emissions by 2050 at the latest. Recognising the importance of independent third-party verification, and in support of these longer-term ambitions, SSE has set interim science-based carbon targets, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aligned to the Paris Agreement and the SBTi's power sector 1.5°C-aligned criteria.*

#### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*In 2022, recognising the national and international importance of decarbonising the power sector as quickly as possible, SSE committed to achieve net zero across scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 at the latest and to reach net zero for all SSE's remaining scope 3 emissions by 2050. In the short to medium term, SSE has already set four interim science-based targets. Two of SSE's science-based carbon targets cover SSE's scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. Its scope 1 and 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5C scenario.*

#### (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

SSE understands that transition plans play a critical role in outlining company pathways to net zero, supporting both delivery and accountability. SSE was an early adopter of transition planning, publishing its first Net Zero Transition Plan in March 2022, with a minor update in October 2022 in response to feedback. In 2024/25, SSE published an updated Net Zero Transition Plan, in line with the UK Government's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) recommendation to update standalone transition plans every three years. The refreshed plan has been structured around three core themes: generation, operations and value chain, which should help stakeholders better understand SSE's action to reduce emissions. The key actions covering this target are: Generation (Scope 1): • Reduce emissions from unabated gas generation • Develop new low-carbon flexible generation • Expand the renewable energy portfolio • Advocate transparently for enhanced policy support • Explore options to neutralise any remaining residual emissions Operations (Scope 1 and 2): • Reduce electrical losses within SSEN Distribution • Decrease reliance on Scottish Island backup diesel generation • Minimise SSEN's use and leakage of SF6 • Transition the vehicle fleet to electric vehicles • Achieve a net zero property estate SSE's target is to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 72.5% by 2030, based on 2018 levels. In comparison to the baseline year of 2017/18, SSE's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions fell by 48%. The main contributing factors to this decrease included: • Emissions from electricity generation activities: emissions fell as a direct result of the decarbonisation of the fuels used to generate electricity. The main cause for the emissions decrease was the closure of Fiddler's Ferry. With the closure of its last remaining coal-fired power station, 2020/21 was the first year since 2005 that SSE's generation fleet contained no electricity output from coal. • Power Purchase Agreements expiring: SSE changed the way it accounts for the GHG emissions from its 50% owned Seabank gas-fired power station from 1 October 2021. Prior to this date SSE had operational control of the plant under a Power Purchase Agreement and as such 100% of emissions from the station were accounted for in scope 1 inventory. Following cessation of the agreement on 30 September 2021, 50% of its emissions (aligned with equity ownership) will be accounted for within scope 3.

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

### (7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

#### Row 1

#### (7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

#### (7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

### (7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*SSE Voluntary Update Decision Letter revised.pdf*

### (7.53.2.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

- 1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.2.5) Date target was set

*12/16/2021*

### (7.53.2.6) Target coverage

*Select from:*

- Organization-wide

### (7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

### (7.53.2.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

- Scope 1

### (7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

*Select from:*

- Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per megawatt hour (MWh)

**(7.53.2.12) End date of base year**

03/30/2018

**(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1**

307

**(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes**

307.0000000000

**(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.55) End date of target**

03/30/2031

**(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

80

**(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes**

61.4000000000

**(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

72.5

### (7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

218

### (7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

218.0000000000

### (7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

### (7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

36.24

### (7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

### (7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*This target covers SSE's carbon emissions that arise from the consumption of oil, gas and biomass in SSE's thermal generation plant (including Power Purchase Agreements). The intensity ratio covers the total output from SSE's thermal (oil and gas) and renewable (biomass, onshore and offshore wind, hydro and pumped storage, solar and battery) electricity generation portfolio. It is important to note that SSE does not expect the achievement of this target in 2030 to have followed a linear year-to-year reduction path. Market driven and weather related fluctuations may mean there are some years in which emissions may increase. However, SSE fully expects to achieve its 2030 target and the long-term trend continues to be significant reduction in the carbon intensity of the electricity it generates. This target covers SSE's scope 1 emissions and is a science-based target, validated by the SBTi.*

### (7.53.2.86) Target objective

*Reducing the carbon intensity of electricity generation is central to SSE's net zero strategy. Electricity generation is the largest contributor to SSE's direct climate impact and its focus is to transition to low-carbon generation, supporting the delivery of a net zero electricity system. SSE's first 2030 business goal is to cut scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity by 80% compared to 2017/18 levels, reaching 61gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh – consistent with a 1.5°C Paris-aligned pathway. This target*

is underpinned by two key developments: • A substantial reduction in emissions from unabated gas generation, supported by the development of low-carbon flexible generation; • Major expansion in renewable electricity generation, especially from offshore wind. SSE aims to achieve net zero across scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 at the latest, and has set this science-based target, in addition to the Net Zero Transition Plan in order to deliver actions to meet these targets.

#### **(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

SSE understands that transition plans play a critical role in outlining company pathways to net zero, supporting both delivery and accountability. SSE was an early adopter of transition planning, publishing its first Net Zero Transition Plan in March 2022, with a minor update in October 2022 in response to feedback. In 2024/25, SSE published an updated Net Zero Transition Plan, in line with the UK Government's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) recommendation to update standalone transition plans every three years. The refreshed plan has been structured around three core themes: generation, operations and value chain, which should help stakeholders better understand SSE's action to reduce emissions. The key actions covering this target are: Reduce emissions from unabated gas generation Develop new low-carbon flexible generation Grow the renewable energy portfolio The carbon intensity of SSE's scope 1 emissions increased from 205gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh in 2023/24 to 218gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh in 2024/25. Despite this year-on-year increase, the overall scope 1 carbon intensity of electricity generated has achieved a substantial reduction of 29% compared to 2017/18 levels. This underscores SSE's long-term progress towards decarbonisation, even as short-term fluctuations may occur due to operational requirements and market conditions. Overall, SSE's total reported greenhouse gas emissions increased by 10% between 2023/24 and 2024/25. The increase in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is the result of an increase in thermal generation alongside a slight increase in renewable generation. Output from SSE's renewable generation portfolio increased slightly to 10.2TWh in 2024/25, from 10.0TWh the previous year, due to capacity additions such as Viking onshore wind farm and the first full year of Seagreen offshore wind farm which were partially offset by constrained wind output. Output from SSE's thermal generation increased by 23% from the previous year. The scope 1 carbon intensity of electricity generated has reduced by 29% compared to 2017/18 levels, to 218 CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh.

#### **(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach**

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

#### **(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Select all that apply

Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero targets

Other climate-related targets

#### **(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.**

**Row 1**

### (7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

### (7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/30/2019

### (7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

### (7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

### (7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

### (7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2018

### (7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

**(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year**

0

**(7.54.1.10) End date of target**

03/30/2025

**(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target**

100

**(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year**

100

**(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year**

100.00

**(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Underway

**(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

*This target is part of a wider objective for SSE, which aims to reach net zero emissions by 2035 across its building and operational estate. Whilst SSE works towards reducing energy use and carbon emissions, it will buy 100% of electricity from a renewable source. Additionally, SSE will install energy efficiency measures at its properties alongside monitoring equipment to reduce energy and carbon; and install micro generation technologies to reduce electrical consumption where viable.*

**(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

RE100

### **(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*While the Climate Groups RE100 is targeted at non-renewable energy providers SSE has joined in spirit and as of 31 March 2025 all of the electricity that SSE purchased for its facility managed non-operational estate was from renewable sources backed by renewable guarantees of origin REGO certificates.*

### **(7.54.1.20) Target objective**

*This target is part of the RE100 initiative. RE100 members commit to sourcing 100% of their electricity consumption from renewable sources by a specified target year. This pledge drives businesses to prioritise the purchase of renewable electricity in their operations, significantly reducing their carbon footprint. By bringing together a large number of influential companies committed to 100% renewable electricity, RE100 creates a strong demand signal to the market. This, in turn, encourages investment in renewable energy infrastructure and technologies, helping to scale up renewable electricity production globally.*

### **(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

*Plan for achieving target: SSE understands that credible net zero targets must be backed up by a clear plan of actions that will be taken to achieve them. In March 2022, SSE published its Net Zero Transition Plan (and later revised in October 2022) which details the targets and actions SSE intends to take to achieve its net zero ambitions. As part of this year's corporate reporting suite, SSE published an updated Net Zero Transition Plan, in line with the UK Government's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) recommendation to update standalone transition plans every three years. The refreshed plan has been structured around three core themes: generation, operations and value chain, which should help stakeholders better understand SSE's action to reduce emissions. The plan also includes a new cross-cutting action on protecting and restoring nature. SSE's Net Zero Transition Plan is designed to provide this clarity for its stakeholders, outlining in detail 18 key actions it will take to ensure its net zero ambitions are met. One of these key actions is to deliver a net zero property estate. To do this SSE is installing energy efficiency measures and monitoring equipment across the estate, alongside microgeneration technologies to reduce electrical consumption where viable. All managed offices already use 100% renewable electricity, backed by renewable energy guarantees.*

*[Add row]*

### **(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

**Row 1**

#### **(7.54.2.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Oth 1

### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/30/2019

### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

Other, energy productivity, please specify :£/GJ

### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2011

### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

47.15

### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2021

### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

94.3

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

226.28

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

379.9151643690

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*In 2019 SSE joined the Climate Groups initiative to encourage more businesses to improve their energy productivity through their pledge the EP100.*

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

EP100

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*SSE has pledged to double its energy productivity in its offices, depots, warehouses and data centres by 2030. To ensure the success of this pledge, SSE has also invested significantly in its property portfolio, consolidating multiple non-operational sites after a series of asset disposals, and providing modern buildings which use energy more efficiently.*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*Companies joining EP100 commit to doubling their energy productivity within a specific timeframe, typically by 2030. This means they aim to generate more economic output per unit of energy used, thereby reducing their overall energy consumption relative to their economic activity. This not only helps companies reduce costs and increase competitiveness but also contributes to global efforts to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, supporting the transition to net zero.*

#### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

From April 2022, a new internal reporting carbon emissions target based on a market-based methodology was adopted with the goal of achieving a net zero non-operational buildings estate by 2035. Performance is measured going forward against a revised annual reduction target of 7.19%. SSE reports that its non-operational estate net zero target is 0.7% ahead of target at the date of the CDP report submission. 99.54% of electricity supplied to SSE's non-operational estate is sourced from renewable generation. The EP100 pledge remains ahead of target. During 2024/25, energy efficient investments included building energy management systems (BEMS) upgrades at two office sites, the installation of LED lighting at facility managed sites and investments in energy efficient air conditioning including the installation of energy efficient air source heat pumps utilising low global warming potential (GWP) and zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) refrigerant gases. Measures included a £350,000 investment at SSE's Perth headquarters for upgraded energy efficient LED lighting and air conditioning systems and a £200,000 investment in a new air handling unit at the Havant office.

## Row 2

### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/30/2019

### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.48

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

48

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.7491961415

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*In July 2019 SSE joined the Climate Groups EV100 initiative and committed to transitioning its vehicle fleet. In joining the EV100 SSE has committed that by 2030 it will switch all its vehicles up to 3.5 tonnes and 50% of its vehicles up to 7.5 tonnes to zero emissions models, install electric charge points at its sites and where possible install electric charge points for drivers of commercial vehicles at their homes. SSEN Distribution also has an ambitious commitment for 80% of its vehicles up to 3.5 tonnes to be EV by end of RIIO-ED2 (2028), and 100% by 2030.*

### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

EV100

### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*In July 2019, SSE strengthened its commitment to sustainability by joining the Climate Group's EV100 initiative—a global movement aimed at accelerating the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) to support climate action. Through this initiative, SSE pledged to transition its vehicle fleet to zero-emission alternatives, aligning with its broader goal of achieving net zero emissions. As part of this pledge, SSE has set ambitious targets for 2030. The company aims to convert 100% of its vehicles weighing up to 3.5 tonnes to zero-emission models, and at least 50% of vehicles in the 3.5 to 7.5-tonne category. To enable this transition, SSE is investing in comprehensive charging infrastructure across its operations. This includes workplace charging stations and home-based solutions for employees, ensuring the fleet remains fully functional while adopting cleaner technologies. SSE's approach is both flexible and pragmatic, recognising that the availability of suitable vehicles and technologies may vary. The company will deploy electric, plug-in hybrid, and alternative fuel vehicles wherever it is realistically feasible, balancing operational needs with its environmental commitments.*

### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*SSE understands that credible net zero targets must be backed up by a clear plan of actions that will be taken to achieve them. In March 2022, SSE published its net zero ambitions. SSE's Net Zero Transition Plan was designed to provide this clarity for its stakeholder, outlining in detail 18 key actions it will take to ensure its net zero ambitions are met. One of these key actions is to switch its vehicle fleet to zero emissions in line with the EV 100 commitment. SSE has agreed to transition over 2,500 vehicles to electric by 2030 and install EV charging points across its sites. This aims for 100% of vehicles up to 3.5 tonnes will be electric, and 75% of vehicles up to 7.5 tonnes will be electric. With growing numbers, EV100 members are influencing policy and sending powerful signals to manufacturers and governments to accelerate the market scale up of electric vehicles. In addition to the EV100 commitment, in June 2020 SSE launched a low emissions company car scheme for employees. It was revised in August 2023 to increase the range of EVs on offer and has led to a significant increase in the uptake of electric and low-emission vehicles by employees through the scheme.*

### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Since joining The Climate Group's EV100 initiative in 2019, SSE has committed to transitioning its fleet to electric by 2030 and installing charging points at its sites. By the end of March 2025, 69% of SSE's car fleet was fully electric, increasing from 66% the previous year. Including Plug-in Hybrids (PHEVs), low-emission vehicles now comprise 95.2% of SSE's fleet, up from 83.5% in the previous year. This expansion has reduced the average CO2 emissions across SSE's car fleet from 106gCO2/km in 2020 to a low of less than 13gCO2/km in March 2025. SSE has expanded its fully electric commercial van fleet since joining EV100. In 2024/25, SSE's commercial vehicle fleet has 50 fully electric vans, with an additional three on order. SSE continues to trial all low-emission and fully electric vans that enter the market, aiming to increase volumes as suitable vehicles become available to meet operational needs. SSE has continued to grow and improve its electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure. Over 2024/25, installations increased to 502 EV bays from 472 the previous year, including 367 fast and three ultra-rapid charge points. The upgrade of first generation 7kW charge points to smart 7kW or 22kW chargers has also begun across the estate. This year, SSE Fleet took a bold step and entered the 2025 Fleet News Awards, widely recognised as the most prestigious awards in the fleet industry. Entries were submitted in three categories—and it is*

with pride that SSE Fleet was successful in two of them: Highly Commended in Safety and Compliance. Winner of the headline award: Large Fleet of the Year. Winning Large Fleet of the Year is a major achievement and reflects the scale, efficiency, and impact of what SSE is striving to accomplish with its vehicle fleet. Being Highly Commended in Safety and Compliance also highlights SSE's commitment to conducting operations safely, responsibly, and with integrity.

### Row 3

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 3

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/16/2020

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2020

**(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year**

4

**(7.54.2.9) End date of target**

03/30/2025

**(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target**

50

**(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**

51

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

102.1739130435

**(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Achieved

**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

*This target covers SSEs scope 3 emissions and is a science-based target validated by the SBTi. SSE has a suite of targets which together meet the SBTi criteria.*

**(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

**(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter**

### **(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*SSE's scope 3 emissions are 40% or more of total scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, and therefore a scope 3 target is required when setting SBTi-validated emissions reduction targets. SSE's engagement target covers the suppliers that are in the top 50% by spend of SSE's total procurement spend. For its SBTi-validated supply chain target, SSE reported that 4% of suppliers had set SBTs in the base year of 2019/20. At 31 March 2025, 46% of SSE's suppliers had set their own science-based targets through the SBTi with a further 5% committed to setting one.*

### **(7.54.2.19) Target objective**

*The primary objective is to reduce greenhouse emissions across the entire value chain, including scope 3 emissions, which are often the most significant and challenging to address. By setting this target, SSE is encouraging its suppliers to measure, manage, and reduce their emissions. Addressing supply chain emissions is crucial for SSE to meet its ambitious climate targets, as it accounts for a significant share of its total emissions. By implementing this target, SSE is encouraging its suppliers to adopt more sustainable practices, which in turn contributes to its goal of achieving net zero emissions across its value chain by 2050.*

### **(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

*Plan for achieving target: SSE understands that credible net zero targets must be backed up by a clear plan of actions that will be taken to achieve them. In March 2022, SSE published its Net Zero Transition Plan which details the targets and actions SSE intends to take to achieve its net zero ambitions. This plan was updated in June 2025. SSE's Net Zero Transition Plan is designed to provide this clarity for its stakeholders, outlining in detail 18 key actions it will take to ensure its net zero ambitions are met. Two of these key actions were in relation to its supplier engagement target. SSE is committed to: Collaborate with suppliers on net zero action. Work with suppliers to improve scope 3 reporting. To achieve this objective: SSE's Sustainable Procurement Code outlines the expectation on suppliers to have a net zero carbon reduction strategy with an associated commitment or target that is aligned with climate science; Tools and techniques are provided through the Supply Chain Sustainability School partnership that supports suppliers to understand and set net zero carbon reduction strategies. EcoVadis is utilised to understand our supply chains carbon emissions and SSE can request carbon product data from suppliers. SSE was awarded an 'A' for its CDP 2024 Supplier Engagement Rating, which assesses how effectively companies are engaging their suppliers on climate change. With SSE entering a new partnership with EcoVadis, going forward this platform will be the main tool SSE will use to engage suppliers on carbon and monitor performance.*

*[Add row]*

### **(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

**Row 1**

#### **(7.54.3.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

NZ1

### (7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/01/2022

### (7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

### (7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Abs2

Int1

### (7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2041

### (7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

### (7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

- Scope 3

### (7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*SSE seeks to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions and its Net Zero Transition Plan sets out SSE's targets, actions and plans to achieve net zero. SSE subscribes to the definitions of net zero set out by the International Panel on Climate Change and the UK's Climate Change Committee. It aims to achieve net zero across scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 at the latest (subject to security of supply requirements) and for remaining scope 3 emissions by 2050 at the latest. Recognising the importance of independent third-party validation, and in support of these longer-term ambitions, SSE has set interim science-based carbon targets, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aligned to the Paris Agreement and the SBTi's power sector 1.5°C-aligned criteria.*

### (7.54.3.11) Target objective

*In 2022, recognising the national and international importance of decarbonising the power sector as quickly as possible, SSE committed to achieve net zero across scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 at the latest and to reach net zero for all SSE's remaining scope 3 emissions by 2050. In the short to medium term, SSE has already set interim science-based targets. Two of SSE's science-based carbon targets cover SSE's scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. Its scope 1 and 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5C scenario.*

### (7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

### (7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

### **(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?**

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

### **(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target**

*While SSE seeks to achieve net zero emissions across its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 at the latest, it is understood that negative emissions technology may be required to neutralise the remaining, residual emissions associated with electricity generation. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with unabated gas generation is the most important action in achieving net zero. Notwithstanding the primary importance of focusing on the reduction of unabated emissions, SSE will start to explore options for the mid-2030s for the neutralisation of its residual scope 1 emissions, and will be guided by the best available science and independent frameworks available, including the GHG Protocol and the Science Based Targets Initiative as well as energy policy frameworks in the UK and Ireland.*

### **(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Underway

### **(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target**

*The SBTi have developed the first global standard for net zero businesses. In the longer term, SSE are monitoring the requirements for an SBTi approved net zero science-based target and will review the mechanisms put in place to neutralise the emissions that are currently unfeasible to be eliminated. SSE reviews progress against its SBTi-validated carbon targets annually.*

[Add row]

**(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.**

Select from:

Yes

**(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.**

|                          | Number of initiatives | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Under investigation      | 15                    | `Numeric input  |
| To be implemented        | 11                    | 67166   |
| Implementation commenced | 9                     | 182699  |
| Implemented              | 1                     | 160   |
| Not to be implemented    | 0                     | `Numeric input  |

[Fixed row]

**(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.**

### Row 1

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

160

#### (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

179000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

750000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*SSE seeks to cut carbon from its non-operational buildings through a combination of investment in physical measures, improved building user engagement and behaviour change. SSE runs its 'Better Off' behavioural change programme to engage employees on energy efficiency activities. To complement these activities energy efficiency and building renewable generation project investments have totalled £14.75m since 2010/11. Efficiency investments in 2024/25 totalled £750,000 across the Facilities Managed estate. Plans for 2025/26 include a continued roll out of building energy management system upgrades and the development of business cases for new local based solar PV generation at several office and warehouse distribution sites. These planned proposals and future efficiency investment plans that will contribute towards a Net Zero estate by 2035 are incorporated into the SSE Group Energy Savings Opportunities Scheme submissions.*

*[Add row]*

#### (7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

## Row 1

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Employee engagement

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*Actively listening to the employee voice supports an evidence-based approach to improving the employee experience. Every year, employees have the opportunity to share their views in an all-employee survey. An in-depth survey takes place every two years and a shorter 'pulse' survey on alternate years. Through these surveys, SSE measures a number of key engagement indicators which combine to produce its Sustainable Engagement Score – a widely used metric – giving SSE a comparable and meaningful data point to track closely over time. In 2024, the Sustainable Engagement Score was 86% – up from 85% in 2023. SSE fosters a culture of recognition and appreciation through its digital employee recognition platform, Spotlight. This initiative enables employees to acknowledge and celebrate the outstanding contributions of their colleagues, reinforcing the values of "Powering Change" and excellence in sustainability and wider environmental practices. Through Spotlight, staff can extend thanks or nominate peers for awards such as the SSE Legend Award and the SHE Award (Safety, Health, and Environment), highlighting exceptional performance and commitment. This platform is an integral part of SSE's broader strategy to maintain a positive workplace culture, encourage best practices, and recognise excellence across the organisation.*

[Add row]

## **(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.**

*SSE has identified that carbon dioxide is its most material greenhouse gas. Therefore, SSE prioritises programmes to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from its generation activities and other indirect sources of carbon dioxide emissions. Methane emissions from SSE's Thermal operations are recognised as a significant environmental aspect within its Environmental Management Systems. As part of the processes and procedures, SSE calculates or estimates emissions for methane, and for sites covered by environmental permits, it reports annual methane emissions to environmental regulators in line with agreed protocols or guidance. SSE is a member of an electricity supply industry group (The Joint Environmental Programme), this group has been running two voluntary projects to enhance the understanding of power station methane emissions and to improve the accuracy of reporting. The projects cover the following: Development of a tool to estimate venting gas emissions from site-specific maintenance activities. Monitoring unburned methane emissions in the flue gas across a range of power station sizes and types and comparing these results with the standard emission factors currently in use. The output of these projects is being assessed to consider the potential for proposed changes to established reporting protocols with the UK environmental regulators. Furthermore, the longer-term plans for reducing carbon dioxide emissions from SSE's Thermal operations (e.g. exploring the use of hydrogen fuels) will also have a reduction in methane emissions. Each year, SSE reviews the risks associated with all greenhouse gas emissions and consistently identifies carbon dioxide as the most significant priority. However, SSE remains vigilant regarding the emergence of higher priority risks relating to greenhouse gases.*

## **(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?**

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

## **(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Select from:

Yes

### **(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation**

Select from:

Group of products or services

##### **(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon**

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

##### **(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)**

Power

Other, please specify :SSE Renewables

##### **(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)**

*SSE has taken a best-efforts approach to consider its alignment to the EU Taxonomy. Key strategic activities (i.e., onshore wind, offshore wind, transmission, distribution) from SSE's Reporting Segments were voluntarily assessed against the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. While an internal assessment against the Do No Significant Harm and minimum safeguards criteria was undertaken, a second-party opinion has not yet been sought. Taxonomy eligible and aligned activities in 2024/25 are from SSE's onshore and offshore wind generation, hydro (run of river and pumped storage) as well as its networks transmission and distribution activities. Core to SSE's business strategy, is growth in the development of additional renewable energy generation to support the low-*

carbon transition. SSE Renewables advanced major offshore projects in 2024/25. At Dogger Bank A, turbine installation and commissioning are well underway; by April 2025, over half the turbines were installed, with completion set for late 2025. Onshore, Viking was delivered in Shetland on schedule, Yellow River wind farm in Ireland is close to full operation, and construction began on Strathy South in Scotland in May 2025. Chaintrix began operations in France in February 2025. Jubera in Spain and Castel Favorito/Masseria la Cattiva in Italy are under construction, with commissioning expected by 2026.

#### (7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

#### (7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

3.5

### Row 2

#### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

#### (7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

#### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :SSEN Transmission and SSEN Distribution

#### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

SSE has taken a best-efforts approach to consider its alignment to the EU Taxonomy. Key strategic activities (i.e., onshore wind, offshore wind, transmission, distribution) from SSE's Reporting Segments were voluntarily assessed against the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. While an internal

assessment against the Do No Significant Harm and minimum safeguards criteria was undertaken, a second-party opinion has not yet been sought. Taxonomy eligible and aligned activities in 2024/25 are from SSE's onshore and offshore wind generation, hydro (run of river and pumped storage) as well as its networks transmission and distribution activities. SSE's networks businesses support low carbon energy infrastructure in Great Britain. In total, including that connected at a distribution level, SSE had at 31 March 2025 over 10.9GW of renewable generation capacity connected to its electricity transmission network, up from 9.3GW in 2023/24. This reduces third party scope 2 emissions as it supports the decarbonisation of electricity generation, and the carbon emissions associated with grid electricity mix.

#### (7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

#### (7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

22.9

### Row 3

#### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

#### (7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

#### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Energy Markets

#### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

SSE has taken a best-efforts approach to consider its alignment to the EU Taxonomy. Key strategic activities (i.e., onshore wind, offshore wind, transmission, distribution) from SSE's Reporting Segments were voluntarily assessed against the technical screening criteria for climate change mitigation. While an internal assessment against the Do No Significant Harm and minimum safeguards criteria was undertaken, a second-party opinion has not yet been sought. Through Energy Markets, SSE trades commodities for each business unit – ensuring the Group has the energy supplies it requires to meet the needs of customers; procuring the fuel required by the generation plants and selling the power output from its wind farm, hydro and thermal assets. The revenues associates with providing a route to market for SSE Renewables is included as a taxonomy-aligned activity. The reason that SSE's taxonomy-eligible activity appears low in relation to its revenue, is primarily due to Energy Markets trading activity and the sale of power to end customers, both of which are high volumes, with pass through costs and lower margins than in larger businesses such as renewables generation and networks businesses. SSE believes that revenue is a poor measure in assessing its economic activity and that the most appropriate measures of its taxonomy-eligible economic activity are in relation to its capital investment and its operating profit.

#### **(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)**

Select from:

No

#### **(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year**

7.9

[Add row]

#### **(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.**

##### **Row 1**

#### **(7.79.1.1) Project type**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Clean Drinking Water

#### **(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity**

Select from:

Emissions reduction

### (7.79.1.3) Project description

*SSE purchased credits from the Zambia Western Province Safe Water Project (GS7591 VPA 37 Zambia Western Province Safe Water Project - GS11010). The credits were purchased from Carbon Footprint Ltd and are verified by Gold Standard. The project will support the provision of safe water to hundreds of households within the Western Province of Zambia. By providing safe water, the project will ensure that households consume less firewood during the process of water purification and as a result, there shall be a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion process. The number of purchased project-based carbon credits relates to the 2023/24 financial year. SSE voluntarily purchases credits to provide 100% certified renewable gas and carbon-neutral gas to its SSE Green Gas customers. This offering provides customers with 25% certified renewable gas and 75% carbon-neutral gas backed by carbon offsets. SSE also pledges to plant one tree in the UK for every SSE Green Gas customer. The number of project-based carbon credits required for 2024/25 is under review. SSE must ensure that all billed consumption data is accurate for SSE Green Gas customers before purchasing credits.*

### (7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6471

### (7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

### (7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

### (7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

### (7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

### (7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Gold Standard

### (7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :The Gold Standard considers projects in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to be automatically additional. Since the project is in Zambia, an LDC, it is deemed additional.

### (7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

### (7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting

### (7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

*Reversal risk (monitoring and compensation) - The project design document (PDD) outlines a monitoring plan to track the usage and functionality of the boreholes, ensuring that the emission reductions are maintained. If there are any issues or malfunctions with the boreholes, they will be repaired or replaced to ensure the project's continued success in reducing emissions. Potential source of leakage (activity-shifting) - The PDD mentions the potential for leakage if households continue to use wood-burning stoves for cooking, even with access to clean water. To address this, the project includes education programs on the benefits of clean water and hygiene, encouraging a shift away from wood-burning practices. Other issues the selected program requires projects to address: Safeguarding Principles - The Gold Standard requires projects to assess and mitigate potential negative impacts on various social and environmental safeguards, including gender equality, community health and safety, and corruption. The project includes measures to address these issues, such as promoting gender equality in decision-making, implementing hygiene campaigns, and establishing grievance mechanisms. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - The Gold Standard encourages projects to contribute to the SDGs. This project specifically addresses SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). The project design document outlines how the project will monitor and quantify its contribution to these goals*

### (7.79.1.14) Please explain

*SSE's Energy Customer Solutions (ECS) sustainability team worked in combination with the SSE Business Energy (BE) green tariff product owners to review and purchase the carbon credits. The ECS sustainability team completed a carbon credit process review considering the business unit criteria, the existing carbon credit purchase obligations within BE, as well as utilising the core SSE Group's sustainability team's recommendations. The outcome was a carbon credit white paper, which included a carbon credit selection methodology. Selection and due diligence were primarily desk-based research with some advice from third-party providers before the final project selection was made. The research included examining five examples of carbon offset project types: renewable energy, forestry (deforestation prevention and afforestation), water boreholes, and cookstoves. Each project type is evaluated based on its environmental benefits, social impacts, and economic advantages, as well as potential challenges such as leakage, additionality, permanence, co-benefits vs. trade-offs, and social equity concerns. The paper also reviews the standards and guidelines that are used to measure, regulate, and verify carbon offset projects, such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), the Gold Standard, and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and recommends Gold Standard projects. Considering the research and BE's criteria, the ultimate recommendation for carbon credit purchases was the Zambia Western Province Safe Water Project.*

*[Add row]*

## C8. Environmental performance - Forests

### (8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

|                 | Exclusion from disclosure                                      |
|-----------------|--|
| Timber products | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes |

[Fixed row]

### (8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

#### Timber products

##### (8.1.1.1) Exclusion

*Select from:*

Business activities

##### (8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*This disclosure excludes any joint ventures in which SSE does not have operational control. For a full list of SSE's subsidiaries, partnerships, joint associates, please refer to pages 240 to 249 of SSE's Annual Report 2025.*

##### (8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

*Select from:*

Direct operations

#### (8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Other, please specify :SSE does not have operational control.

#### (8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, the volume excluded is unknown

#### (8.1.1.10) Please explain

*Environment data is covered by joint ventures in other regulatory and annual reporting communications. With regards to the timber products covered in this questionnaire, SSE has no joint ventures in its electricity distribution business (SSEN Distribution). SSE's joint venture activities have minimal forest-related products or risks and are therefore excluded.*

### Timber products

#### (8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Geographical area

#### (8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*SSE Renewables' international activities outside of the UK and Ireland are excluded from this disclosure. Minimal forest-related products are used in these activities and they are deemed immaterial, and are therefore excluded.*

#### (8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

#### (8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :Consumption of forest-related products in these geographies are deemed immaterial and are therefore excluded.

### (8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

No, the volume excluded is unknown

### (8.1.1.10) Please explain

*There are minimal forest-related products used and are therefore excluded.*

[Add row]

## (8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

|                 | Volume type   |
|-----------------|---|
| Timber products | <i>Select all that apply</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced |

[Fixed row]

## (8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

### Timber products

#### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Norway

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*The current supplier of SSEN's overhead line poles obtains their poles from forests as close to their production plants as possible. In Norway, the wood raw material is sourced from the counties of Akershus, Buskerud, Innlandet, Telemark, Vestfold and Vestaland. The supplier has long-term customer relationships in raw material sourcing with local sawmills. This also keeps the raw material transport distances shorter.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*The current supplier of SSEN's overhead line poles obtains their poles from forests in Finland, Norway and Sweden. This covers all the wooden overhead line poles procured by SSE. The forests in Finland and Norway are certified by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). This accreditation is similar to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and seeks to protect forests by promoting sustainable forest management through certification. In Sweden, the forests are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, in line with the Chain of Custody Standard and Controlled Wood.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Finland

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*The current supplier of SSEN's overhead line poles obtains their poles from forests as close to their production plants as possible. In Finland, their wood sourcing activities are focused on the North Karelia, North Savo and Kainuu regions. The current supplier's own wood sourcing experts are in charge of wood sourcing operations. The supplier has long-term customer relationships in raw material sourcing with local sawmills. This also keeps the raw material transport distances shorter.*

### (8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*The current supplier of SSEN's overhead line poles obtains their poles from forests in Finland, Norway and Sweden. This covers all of the wooden overhead line poles procured by SSE. The forests in Finland and Norway are certified by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). This accreditation is similar to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and seeks to protect forests by promoting sustainable forest management through certification. In Sweden, the forests are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, in line with the Chain of Custody Standard and Controlled Wood.*

## Timber products

### (8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Sweden

### (8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

### (8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

*The current supplier of SSEN's overhead line poles obtains their poles from forests as close to their production plants as possible. In Sweden, wood sourcing activities are focused on the Marmaverken region. The supplier has long-term customer relationships in raw material sourcing with local sawmills. This also keeps the raw material transport distances shorter.*

### (8.5.5) Source

*Select all that apply*

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### (8.5.7) Please explain

*The current supplier of SSEN's overhead line poles obtains their poles from forests in Finland, Norway and Sweden. This covers all of the wooden overhead line poles procured by SSE. The forests in Finland and Norway are certified by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). This accreditation is similar to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and seeks to protect forests by promoting sustainable forest management through certification. In Sweden, the forests are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, in line with the Chain of Custody Standard and Controlled Wood.*

*[Add row]*

## **(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?**

### **Timber products**

#### **(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target**

*Select from:*

- Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

#### **(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage**

*Select from:*

- Organization-wide (direct operations only)

## (8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

## (8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

## (8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

*SSE already has forest-related targets in place. All major capital projects consented in the UK and Ireland from 2024/25 onwards will be required to achieve no net loss of native woodland, with progress assessed on an annual basis. To support these Group-wide targets, one of SSE's Business Units, SSEN Transmission, has also set further no-deforestation and no-conversion commitments. SSEN Transmission will continue to follow the mitigation hierarchy for irreplaceable habitat like ancient woodland and peatland, avoiding impacting such habitats wherever possible, and restoring these vital habitats across Scotland. SSEN Transmission has developed a compensatory tree planting strategy that ensures no net loss of woodland resulting from infrastructure development. Due to safety regulations preventing replanting within transmission corridors, SSEN collaborates with landowners, community groups, and environmental organizations to identify suitable off-site locations for tree planting within the same local authority area. Approved planting schemes are submitted to Scottish Forestry and maintained to meet forestry standards, reinforcing SSEN's commitment to environmental stewardship and biodiversity enhancement. Further, at the end of 2024, SSEN Transmission became the first energy company to partner with Scottish nature charity, SCOTLAND: The Big Picture. The landmark partnership will see SSEN Transmission support the charity's Northwoods Rewilding Network, a Scotland-wide chain of landholdings which are all committed to nature recovery. Northwoods creates a community of land partners throughout the country who share a vision for an ecologically restored landscape. The charity provides funding and guidance to landowners to help them carry out ecological nature restoration for their land. There are over 90 landholdings involved in Northwoods spread throughout Scotland, and the majority are considered small or medium sized – from working farms and crofts to community woodlands. Together, this network is creating ecological stepping stones throughout the country.*

[Fixed row]

## (8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

### Timber products

#### (8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No-deforestation

### (8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

SSE set a new commitment for woodland conservation, that all large capital projects consented from 2024/25 will achieve no net loss of native woodland. This policy objective will be tracked and reported annually, and the results will be disclosed in the SSE Sustainability Report.

### (8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

- No cutoff date

### (8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

- 2025

[Add row]

**(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.**

## Timber products

### (8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

- Yes

### (8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Supplier engagement/communication

### (8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

*SSE undertakes supplier due diligence, undertaking appropriate enquiries into suppliers with the purpose of identifying, assessing and mitigating risks associated with entering into a contract with them. This covers: Anti-financial crime, financial stability, and ethical and sustainability. SSE also conducts biennial 'Health Checks' on its suppliers with greater than £2,000,000 spend per annum, across these three key areas identified. The ethical and sustainability risk assessment specifically covers consideration of environmental issues which, depending on the product being procured, will cover forest-related risks. SSE procures timber-related commodities across its business. One specific use of timber is in the wooden poles that are used in SSE's networks business. These wooden poles provide the structure to support the overhead electricity cables in the high and low voltage transmission and distribution networks. For the supply of timber related products, some areas of the business require the timber purchased to meet specified standards. For instance, SSE's Networks business has specifications in place for procurement of wooden poles. The terms used in this specification are those quoted in ENA TS 43-88 and BS EN 14229:2010. All suppliers considered for supply are required to demonstrate certification in ISO 9001 and ISO14001. The current supplier of SSE's overhead line poles obtains their poles from Forests in Finland and Norway. The forests are certified by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). This accreditation is similar to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). In Sweden, the forests are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, in line with the Chain of Custody Standard and Controlled Wood.*

*[Fixed row]*

### **(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.**

#### **Timber products**

##### **(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit**

0

##### **(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit**

0

##### **(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit**

100

##### **(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin**

0

##### **(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin**

0

**(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported**

100.00

[Fixed row]

**(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.**

**Timber products**

**(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity**

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

**(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year**

100

**(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance**

0

**(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit**

0

**(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area**

0

### (8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

### (8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

#### Timber products

#### (8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

#### (8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

#### (8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

#### (8.9.2.4) Comment

*SSEN Distribution uses wooden poles in its electricity network to support the overhead lines to distribute energy to its customers. SSEN has specifications in place for procurement of wooden poles. The terms used in this specification are those quoted in ENA TS 43-88 and BS EN 14229:2010. All suppliers considered for supply are required to demonstrate certification in ISO 9001 and ISO 14001. The current supplier of SSEN's overhead line poles obtains their poles from forests in Finland and Norway. The forests are certified by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). This accreditation is similar to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and seeks to protect forests by promoting sustainable forest management through certification. In Sweden, the forests are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, in line with the Chain of Custody Standard and Controlled Wood. SSE's Sustainable Procurement Code outlines expectations for suppliers*

around responsible sourcing and resource consumption. The supplier guidance document that is provided alongside the Code outlines clear expectations for timber: 'All timber and timber products should be sourced from legal and sustainable sources, certified under the Forest Stewardship Council ("FSC") or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification ("PEFC")'. The sustainable procurement code and the guidance document state that they outline expectations of the suppliers and their supply chains.

### (8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

020-PEFC\_certificate\_livari-Mononen\_group.pdf  
[Add row]

## (8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

### Timber products

#### (8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

#### (8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

#### (8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

SSE actively manages its environmental footprint and takes careful consideration of forest-related issues in its activities. However, SSE has undertaken a double materiality assessment, a concept which acknowledges that a company should report simultaneously on sustainability matters that are material in influencing business value and material to the environment and society, with support from an independent professional services firm. The objective was to confirm the ESG issues most material to SSE, both in terms of their impact on the business and the impact of the business on each issue. The assessment identified 21 ESG issues material and highlighted five highly material issues for SSE, alongside three areas of opportunity. These issues were: 1. Carbon emissions. 2. Sustainable energy generation. 3. Affordable and reliable energy. 4. Supply chain management. 5. Skilled workforce. The five highly material issues were identified as having the likelihood of and magnitude of potential financial/reputational impacts higher than those posed by the deforestation and conversion of other natural

ecosystems as a result of the timber products that SSE purchases. As such, monitoring or estimating the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems is not an immediate strategic priority for SSE.

[Fixed row]

**(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.**

|                 | Third-party certification scheme adopted                       | Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members  |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Timber products | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <i>Select from:</i><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We do not supply requesting members with goods and services containing this commodity |

[Fixed row]

**(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?**

**Timber products**

**(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated**

*Select from:*

No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

**(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change**

*Select from:*

No standardized procedure

### **(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change**

*SSE does not currently calculate greenhouse gas emissions arising from land use change and land management. The GHG Protocol is developing new Land Sector and Removals Guidance. This new guidance is currently in the pilot testing and review phase will be published in Q4 2025. Once the GHG Protocol guidance is published, SSE will consider its emissions impacts from land use change and land management. However, it is likely that the initial focus of this work will concentrate on quantifying SSE's emissions impacts from direct land use change due to its construction activities rather than the emissions associated with the land use change and land management from the sourcing of timber products in its upstream value chain.*

*[Fixed row]*

### **(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.**

#### **(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations**

*Select from:*

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

#### **(8.14.5) Please explain**

*As a minimum, SSE expects all suppliers and contractors to comply with local laws and regulations. SSE does not have a formal a system to control, monitor, or verify its own compliance or its supplier's compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards. However, SSE's Sustainable Procurement Code: Supplier Guidance document states that all timber and timber products on SSE sites should be sourced from legal and sustainable sources, certified under the Forest Stewardship Council ("FSC") or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification ("PEFC").*

*[Fixed row]*

### **(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives   |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives |

[Fixed row]

**(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.**

**(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement**

Select all that apply

- Response to regulation
- Response to voluntary sectoral agreement
- Organization has operational presence in area
- Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

**(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement**

*As part of its obligation to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments in all the jurisdictions under which the company operates, SSE undertakes detailed Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for large projects and completes an environmental assessment for projects where an EIA is not a statutory requirement. The four stages of the mitigation hierarchy – avoid, minimize, restore and offset – are embedded into the principles of Environmental Impact Assessment. Where projects are expected to have significant impacts on biodiversity, SSE strives to offset these impacts through actions such as developing Habitat Management Plans for renewable developments in the EIA stage, or funding conservation activity conducted by other groups. SSE also provides mitigation measures as part of planning proposals for all construction projects. Development in sensitive locations is often necessary to secure energy supplies for a net zero world and each location brings a unique set of circumstances to oversee. While every effort is made to carefully manage any risks or impacts to the environment, invariably situations arise, that need to be addressed to safely remedy any incidents. During construction of major projects, SSE adopts detailed measures to mitigate adverse environmental impacts,*

often under the guidance of a professional ecologist. These include implementation of relevant Species Protection Plans and Habitat Management Plans, that allow SSE to progress construction while protecting sensitive species. Furthermore, monitoring the impacts of operational assets on nature is vital to improve mitigation measures and address evidence gaps. Where SSE has an existing and proposed operational presence within an area, it actively contributes to policy consultations and research into its valuable habitats and species. SSE prioritises research and partnerships in the landscapes where it is known its operations will have an environmental impact. An example includes establishing a partnership with the Orkney Skate Trust to develop a deeper understanding of the marine environment, and the ways in which the unique wildlife that exists there can be protected and enhanced while delivering subsea cables offshore that connect Scotland's remote islands to the GB grid.

[Fixed row]

## **(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.**

### **Row 1**

#### **(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID**

Select from:

LJ1

#### **(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative**

*SSE Renewables Peatland Restoration*

#### **(8.15.2.3) Country/area**

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### **(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area**

*Scotland and Ireland, specifically areas where SSE operate within areas of peatland.*

#### **(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative**

Select from:

Yes

#### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

1114

#### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

*Select all that apply*

- Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative
- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

#### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2007

#### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

*Select from:*

- Not defined

#### (8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

0

#### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

#### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities

#### **(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation**

Select all that apply

Private sector

#### **(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement**

*SSE Renewables actively manages peatland across several operational wind farm sites and their associated Habitat Management Plan (HMP) areas in Scotland. In recent years there have been major declines in the extent of blanket bog habitat in the UK, principally due to afforestation, drainage, burning and overgrazing. Blanket bog habitats need to be in good health to function as a net sink carbon store instead of as a source of atmospheric carbon which is what happens if the peat is degraded. Local Planning Authorities require an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to be conducted where SSE's projects are likely to have significant effect on the environment. SSE will prepare an EIA Report containing the environmental information required by the EIA Regulations, covering a range of topics including Ecology and Nature Conservation, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology and Ornithology amongst others. The Local Planning Authorities must be satisfied that SSE provides mitigation measures as part of planning proposals for all construction projects. SSE works with expert implementation partners on specific projects. To date, SSE Renewables has undertaken 1,114ha of open hill restoration. An example is at Dunmaglass Wind Farm (joint venture between SSE Renewables (50.1%) and Greencoat UK Wind Plc (49.9%)) where a key aim of the Nature Conservation Management Plan (NCMP) is to restore and enhance areas of blanket bog across the site. Work to date has focused on restoring circa 25 hectares of peatland utilising specialist, skilled contractors employing innovative reprofiling and restoration techniques. At each stage in the process, these works have been undertaken collaboratively with the Dunmaglass Estate who have also contributed their own funding to enable additional areas of peatland to be restored. There are varying types of peatland erosion on site, and this requires a variety of restoration techniques to be employed including hag re-profiling and cross-tracking. The success of these restoration techniques will be assessed in line with a commitment to long-term habitat monitoring for the operational lifespan of the site. In addition, SSE Renewables is actively investigating additional monitoring opportunities for blanket bog restoration across operational assets to better understand how to maximise the value of these projects and contribute to delivering positive effects for biodiversity.*

#### **(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions**

Select from:

Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

#### **(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored**

SSE has restored 1,114ha of open hill to peatland to date, with a pipeline of 1,000ha of peatland restoration due to be completed in the next 3-5 years.

### (8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### Row 2

### (8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*Seagrass Restoration*

### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

*Coastlines around the north of Scotland (coastlines within SSEN Distribution's licence area).*

### (8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2024

### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Please specify :March 31st 2028

### (8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

2400000

### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
- Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)

### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities

Enhance government and capacity

- Support local governments (or equivalent) to enhance landscape governance structure, and provide them with resources to develop and implement sustainable landscape policies and/or management plan

#### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- National government
- NGO and/or civil society
- Private sector

#### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN), the Distribution Network Operator for the north of Scotland and central southern England, is partnering with NatureScot to restore nature in Scotland's seas through a £2.4m seagrass planting programme. This innovative nature finance initiative between the Scottish Marine Environmental Enhancement Fund (SMEEF) and SSEN was launched on World Seagrass Day. The partnership with SSEN went through a bespoke due diligence process to underpin confidence in the programme and build in ethical considerations. Scottish seas are a special place for marine habitats like seagrass, with its coast stretching 18,000 km and containing 8,000 species or more. Seagrass beds have another great advantage: they lock away carbon both in leaves and roots and through stabilising sediment, making them great natural solutions to help tackle the climate crisis as well as reducing biodiversity loss. They can also improve water quality, reduce contamination in seafood, and act as the first line of defence along coasts by reducing wave energy, protecting people from the increasing risk of flooding and storms. But seagrasses have been declining globally since the 1930s, with estimates that 7% of seagrass meadows are being lost each year. This exciting initiative will see at least 14ha of seagrass planted in Scottish coastal waters that include Shetland and the Kintyre peninsula.*

#### (8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

#### (8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

N/A

#### (8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

- No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

**Row 3**

### (8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ3

### (8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

*Projects for Nature (SSEN Distribution).*

### (8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

*Woodland and fen habitats in central southern England.*

### (8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

### (8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

35

### (8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

### (8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2024

### (8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Not defined

### (8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

250000

### (8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)

### (8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Enhance government and capacity

- Support local governments (or equivalent) to enhance landscape governance structure, and provide them with resources to develop and implement sustainable landscape policies and/or management plan

### (8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- National government
- NGO and/or civil society
- Private sector

### (8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

*Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN), the Distribution Network Operator for the north of Scotland and central southern England, is a founding partner and the first utility company to support the Projects for Nature platform. The platform brings together the expertise of businesses, environmental NGOs, and the UK*

Government along with its expert environmental bodies. It showcases nature projects that have been assessed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Natural England, and the Environment Agency, and aims to make it simpler for businesses to get involved in nature recovery. SSEN has announced two projects that will benefit from almost £250,000 of funding, one being the regeneration of 24 hectares of woodland within the Northern Fields at Heal in Somerset, which is the Heal Rewilding charity's first site.

#### **(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions**

Select from:

Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

#### **(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored**

N/A

#### **(8.15.2.18) Claims made**

Select from:

No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

**(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.**

**Row 1**

#### **(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID**

Select from:

LJ1

**(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?**

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

**(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?**

Select from:

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

**(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?**

Select from:

Yes

**(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).**

**Row 1**

**(8.17.1.1) Project reference**

Select from:

Project 1

**(8.17.1.2) Project type**

Select from:

Peatland protection and restoration

**(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project**

Select all that apply

- Improvement to soil health
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

#### (8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

#### (8.17.1.5) Description of project

*SSE Renewables actively manages peatland across ten operational wind farm sites and their associated Habitat Management Plan (HMP) areas in Scotland. In recent years there have been major declines in the extent of blanket bog habitat in the UK, principally due to afforestation, drainage, burning and overgrazing. Peat is the largest terrestrial carbon store in the UK and approximately 4.5 billion tonnes of carbon are stored in Scotland's peatlands. Blanket bog habitats need to be in good health to function as a net sink carbon store instead of as a source of atmospheric carbon which is what happens if the peat is degraded. Local Planning Authorities require an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to be conducted where SSE's projects are likely to have significant effect on the environment. SSE will prepare an EIA Report containing the environmental information required by the EIA Regulations, covering a range of topics including Ecology and Nature Conservation, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology and Ornithology amongst others. SSE works with expert implementation partners on specific projects. An example is at Dunmaglass Wind Farm (joint venture between SSE Renewables (50.1%) and Greencoat UK Wind Plc (49.9%)) where a key aim of the Nature Conservation Management Plan (NCMP) is to restore and enhance areas of blanket bog across the site. Work to date has focused on restoring circa 25 hectares of peatland utilising specialist, skilled contractors employing innovative reprofiling and restoration techniques. At each stage in the process, these works have been undertaken collaboratively with the Dunmaglass Estate who have also contributed their own funding to enable additional areas of peatland to be restored. There are varying types of peatland erosion on site, and this requires a variety of restoration techniques to be employed including hag re-profiling and cross-tracking. The success of these restoration techniques will be assessed in line with a commitment to long-term habitat monitoring for the operational lifespan of the site. In addition, SSE Renewables is actively investigating additional monitoring opportunities for blanket bog restoration across operational assets to better understand how to maximise the value of these projects and contribute to delivering positive effects for biodiversity.*

#### (8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based in area with direct operations

#### (8.17.1.7) Start year

2007

### (8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

Indefinitely

### (8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

25

### (8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

25

### (8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (8.17.1.12) Latitude

57.2772

### (8.17.1.13) Longitude

-4.2636

### (8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Six-monthly or more frequently

### (8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Improvement to soil health

- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

### (8.17.1.17) Please explain

*In recent years there have been major declines in the extent of blanket bog habitat in the UK, principally due to afforestation, drainage, burning and overgrazing. Peat is the largest terrestrial carbon store in the UK and approximately 4.5 billion tonnes of carbon are stored in Scotland's peatlands. Blanket bog habitats need to be in good health to function as a net sink carbon store instead of as a source of atmospheric carbon which is what happens if the peat is degraded. Peat is also important for water management, as peat can hold up to 20 times its own weight in water and therefore contribute to the regulation of flooding.*

## Row 2

### (8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 2

### (8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Peatland protection and restoration

### (8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Improvement to soil health
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

### (8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

#### (8.17.1.5) Description of project

*SSE Renewables actively manages peatland across ten operational wind farm sites and their associated Habitat Management Plan (HMP) areas in Scotland. In recent years there have been major declines in the extent of blanket bog habitat in the UK, principally due to afforestation, drainage, burning and overgrazing. Peat is the largest terrestrial carbon store in the UK and approximately 4.5 billion tonnes of carbon are stored in Scotland's peatlands. Blanket bog habitats need to be in good health to function as a net sink carbon store instead of as a source of atmospheric carbon which is what happens if the peat is degraded. Local Planning Authorities require an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to be conducted where SSE's projects are likely to have significant effect on the environment. SSE will prepare an EIA Report containing the environmental information required by the EIA Regulations, covering a range of topics including Ecology and Nature Conservation, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology and Ornithology amongst others. In 2024, upon competition, Viking Wind Farm will be the UK's largest onshore wind farm in terms of annual electricity output, playing a crucial role in contributing towards the UK and Scotland's net zero targets by powering over 500,000 homes. As well as minimising environmental impacts in line with SSE Renewables' usual environment management framework, SSE Renewables is committed to making positive contributions to habitat restoration. Much of the Viking Wind Farm is located on heavily eroding peat therefore the Habitat Management Plan for Viking Wind Farm will seek to restore approximately 260 hectares of severely degraded peatland. The aim is to re-establish vegetation cover on areas of bare peat and to raise water levels. This enables restoration of the habitat and provides conditions for the peatland to sustain itself – ultimately achieving bog creation condition in the long term. Using existing turves and peatland features, the area has been successfully rewetted, leading to the formation of pools that did not exist previously. Peatland restoration will continue during the operational phase and be monitored and managed across the lifetime of the wind farm ensuring the longevity of measures implemented.*

#### (8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

#### (8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

#### (8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

Indefinitely

#### (8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

260

#### (8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

260

#### (8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (8.17.1.12) Latitude

60.264

#### (8.17.1.13) Longitude

-1.247

#### (8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Six-monthly or more frequently

#### (8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- Improvement to soil health
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

#### (8.17.1.17) Please explain

*In recent years there have been major declines in the extent of blanket bog habitat in the UK, principally due to afforestation, drainage, burning and overgrazing. Peat is the largest terrestrial carbon store in the UK and approximately 4.5 billion tonnes of carbon are stored in Scotland's peatlands. Blanket bog habitats need to be in*

*good health to function as a net sink carbon store instead of as a source of atmospheric carbon which is what happens if the peat is degraded. Peat is also important for water management, as peat can hold up to 20 times its own weight in water and therefore contribute to the regulation of flooding.*  
*[Add row]*

## C9. Environmental performance - Water security

### (9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

#### (9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

##### Row 1

#### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

#### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*SSE excludes the water performance metrics from its thermal power stations that it does not have operational control. This applies to the Seabank, Saltend and Indian Queens (Triton), and Slough Multifuel power station, therefore they are excluded from the reporting boundary.*

#### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :Facilities are outside of SSE's direct operational control.

#### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Unknown

#### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

SSE excludes the water performance metrics from its thermal power stations that it does not have operational control. SSE has excluded any joint ventures where SSE has an equity ownership of less than 50%. For a full list of SSE's subsidiary undertakings, partnerships, joint ventures and associates, please refer to page 246 of SSE's Annual Report 2025. All joint ventures where SSE does not have operational control have been excluded from SSE's water reporting. This applies to the Seabank, Saltend and Indian Queens (Triton), and Slough Multifuel power stations, therefore they are excluded from the reporting boundary. This also applied to Neos Networks. In the year ending 31 March 2019, the SSE Group disposed of 50% of its stake in Neos Networks Limited (formerly SSE Telecommunications Limited). SSE retains a 50% joint venture investment in Neos Networks Limited, but the Group does not have operational control over the activities undertaken by the company.

## Row 2

### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Specific groups, businesses, or organizations

### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The data for water withdrawal, discharge and consumption detailed in this disclosure excludes data for SSE's suppliers.

### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Data is not available

### (9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

- Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

- Unknown

### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

*The data for water withdrawal, discharge and consumption detailed in this report excludes data for SSE's suppliers. Collecting accurate and consistent data from SSE's supply chain is difficult. In the short to medium-term, SSE's Procurement team will be exploring different methods to start collecting water related information from SSE's supply chain.*

## Row 3

### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*SSE has excluded power stations where the Company does not have operational control but does have a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in place. For example, this includes water withdrawal, discharge and consumption data at the Marchwood power station.*

### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :SSE has excluded power stations where the Company does not have operational control but does have a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in place. For example, this includes water withdrawal, discharge and consumption data at the Marchwood power station.

### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Unknown

### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

*SSE excludes the water performance metrics from its thermal power stations that it does not have operational control and power stations which SSE has 100% power purchase agreements.*

## Row 4

### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Country/geographical area

### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*Water withdrawal, consumed and discharged from SSE Renewables' international activities outside of the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.*

### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Any activities representing under 1% of the total performance metric (i.e. total total water abstracted) are considered de-minimis by SSE.

### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

- Less than 1%

### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

*SSE has recently extended its renewables expansion to carefully selected international markets. The activities involve onshore and offshore wind project development opportunities in these markets. SSE's activities overseas cover employees based at small offices working on renewable energy development opportunities. Overseas operations are considered de-minimis as water withdrawal, consumed and discharged from SSE Renewables' international activities fall under SSE's materiality threshold for inclusion at 1% of total SSE Group water withdrawal, consumption and discharge.*

## Row 5

### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

- Water aspects

### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*Water sourced from mains supplies or towns water is excluded from SSE's water performance metrics.*

### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reporting boundary definition

### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

- Less than 1%

### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

*The definitions of water abstracted, consumed, and returned have been updated since 2023/24 to be limited to be water abstracted from, consumed from, or returned to natural bodies (specifically rivers, lochs, sea, estuaries, groundwater, and canals), and does not include mains or towns water. The water performance metrics from back-up fixed generation sites are considered de-minimis and are also excluded from the scope of reporting.*

[Add row]

## (9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

### Water withdrawals – total volumes

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- 76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Continuously

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Hydro – Telemetry system. Thermal – combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering.*

## (9.2.4) Please explain

*Hydro and thermal generation activities contribute over 99% of SSE's total water withdrawals in terms of total volumes. These withdrawals are therefore business critical and monitored closely for operational and regulatory purposes. The continuous measurement is carried out via instrumentation at each hydro site that monitors water levels, valve/gate positions, flowrates, turbine generation and transmits this data to SSE's 24-hour control room. SSE's Thermal power stations monitor, measure and report water aspects to the appropriate regulators against specific environmental permits/licenses and their requirements. Across these sites, withdrawals are continuously monitored, either by a function of pump running hours multiplied by flow factors or through flow meters. The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water withdrawal volume is relevant. These are SSE's Hydro power stations and Thermal power stations*

## Water withdrawals – volumes by source

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Hydro – Telemetry system. Thermal – combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering.*

## (9.2.4) Please explain

*Hydro and thermal generation activities contribute over 99% of SSE's total water withdrawals in terms of volumes by source. This data is gathered and monitored for both regulatory and operational purposes. The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water withdrawal volume by source is relevant. These are SSE's Hydro power stations and Thermal power stations. Hydro - The continuous measurement is carried out via instrumentation at each hydro site that monitors water levels, valve / gate positions, flowrates, turbine generation and transmits this data to SSE's 24-hour control room.*

## Water withdrawals quality

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Periodic as required for process purposes.

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Hydro - Samples taken to third-party lab. Testing of water coming into plant (not at every site). This is typically where a private drinking water supply is needed at remote locations. Thermal – periodic sampling and analysis by independent UKAS Accredited laboratories.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Hydro and thermal generation activities contribute over 99% of SSE's total water withdrawals in terms of quality. This data is similarly gathered for regulatory and operational purposes. The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water withdrawal quality is relevant. These are SSE's Hydro power stations and Thermal power stations. Where water is used on site as a private drinking / washing water supply for staff, then SSE routinely monitors the incoming water quality to ensure it is within the specification of the water treatment plant for that location. Samples are taken and analysed by third party laboratory service providers for this purpose. The local council may also take samples for independent lab testing as they have legal responsibility to regulate all private (i.e. non-Scottish Water) water supplies in Scotland.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

Hydro – Telemetry system. Thermal – combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

Hydro and thermal generation activities contribute over 99% of SSE's total water discharges in terms of total volumes. These activities are business critical and therefore the data is gathered and monitored for regulatory and operational purposes. The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water discharge volumes is relevant. These are SSE's Hydro power stations and Thermal power stations. The continuous measurement is carried out via instrumentation at each hydro site that monitors water levels, valve / gate positions, flowrates, turbine generation and transmits this data to SSE's 24-hour control room.

### Water discharges – volumes by destination

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

Hydro – Telemetry system. Thermal – combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

Hydro and thermal generation activities contribute over 99% of SSE's total water discharges in terms of volumes by destination. This data is gathered for regulatory and operational purposes. The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water discharge volumes by destination are relevant. These are SSE's Hydro power stations and Thermal power stations. The continuous measurement is carried out via instrumentation at each hydro site that monitors water levels, valve / gate positions, flowrates, turbine generation and transmits this data to SSE's 24-hour control room.

### Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Hydro – not applicable. Thermal – combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering, and other estimation methods for lower volume discharges.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Thermal power stations monitor, measure and report water aspects to the Regulators against specific environmental permits and this may include in some jurisdictions water discharge volumes by treatment method. The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water discharges by treatment are relevant. This is based on the number Thermal power stations only. SSE's hydro-electric generation stations use freshwater to generate electricity. Water passes through turbines and is returned to the environment almost immediately. Since there is no change to the water that is returned to the environment, this parameter is not relevant to these operations.*

## Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

Hydro – not applicable. Thermal – some quality parameters are analysed by third party accredited laboratories based on regular samples (e.g. monthly) and some are continuously monitored by on-site instrumentation e.g. pH and chlorine.

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

Thermal power stations monitor, measure and report water aspects to the Regulators against specific environmental permits and this may include water discharge quality (by standard effluent parameters). The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water discharges quality by standard effluent parameters are relevant. This is based on the number of SSE's Thermal power stations only. SSE's hydro-electric generation stations use freshwater to generate electricity. Water passes through turbines and is returned to the environment almost immediately. Since there is no change to the water that is returned to the environment, this water discharge quality by standard effluent parameter is not relevant to these operations.

### Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

Hydro - Oil used to lubricate turbines could potentially leak into the water course, but SSE has mitigations plans in place to stop such pollutants from entering the water that runs through its hydro assets. Volumes of oil used in stations by operational plant are monitored to identify and repair any cause of oil loss. Thermal - No on-site sources of the specific parameters identified in this question. The monitoring plan for discharges from SSE's power stations is determined and agreed with the relevant environmental regulator based upon the activities / risks at the stations. SSE has therefore considered that this is the set of 'standard effluent parameters' identified in the question above.

### Water discharge quality – temperature

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Temperature instrument / probe.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Thermal power stations monitor, measure and report water aspects to the Regulators against specific environmental permits and this may include water discharge quality in terms of temperature. The coverage is based on the number of sites where the measurement and monitoring of water discharge temperature is relevant. This is based on the number of SSE's Thermal power stations only. SSE's hydro-electric generation stations use freshwater to generate electricity. Water passes through turbines and is returned to the environment almost immediately. Since there is no significant temperature change as part of the hydropower operation, this water quality temperature parameter is not relevant to these operations.*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Hydro – not applicable. Thermal – combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*The water that is consumed by SSE is used for cooling and as process water in SSE's thermal power stations. This is business critical activity and therefore data is gathered for both regulatory and operational purposes. SSE's hydro-electric generation stations use freshwater to generate electricity. Water passes through turbines and is returned to the environment almost immediately. Since there is no water consumption as a part of hydropower operations this water consumption by total volume parameter is not relevant for these operations.*

## Water recycled/reused

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

Hydro - Telemetry system

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Hydro and thermal generation activities contribute 99% of total water recycled/reused. Data is gathered for regulatory/operational purposes (e.g. for optimising efficiencies) as it is business critical. Water passing through one hydro facility is immediately returned to the environment and is typically recycled through a further 3-4 hydropower facilities in a cascade model. Therefore, the bulk of this water is recycled without compromising quality. Thermal power stations - water used within steam cycles is continuously reused, with a certain level of loss/bleed to maintain water quality. Sites with certain types of cooling systems recirculate water to minimise the need for abstraction, again with the use of blowdown (a bleed of concentrated water and subsequent top-up with fresh water) to maintain water quality. As this re-use is inherent in the system design the quantity of reuse isn't monitored as it's a continuous process.*

## The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Hydro – not applicable. Thermal - Combination of meter readings and flow meters*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*The water that is consumed by SSE for WASH purposes is in SSE's non-operational buildings for amenities. This data is gathered for internal monitoring and measurement purposes to support efficiency activities and programmes. The coverage is based on the number of full-time employees.*

*[Fixed row]*

## (9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

### Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

#### (9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

100%

#### (9.2.1.2) Please explain

*SSE's heritage has its foundations in the largescale development of hydroelectricity in the north of Scotland in the 1930s and 1940s with some a small number of sites added in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The requirement for environmental flows for these schemes, particularly as relevant to the successful migration and spawning of salmon, were very well developed for the time and have been added to and modified over the years based on practical experience and, more recently, changes in legislation. SSE works closely with regulators, environmental organisations, fishery interests and local communities to ensure that its hydro-electricity operations have minimal adverse impacts on these stakeholders, biodiversity and the environment. SSE monitors all abstractions (based on the volume of water passing through its turbines), compensation and freshet flows and report these to the Regulator, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), on an annual basis or as requested. Environmental flows are defined as conditions in the operating licence issued by SEPA. There is a legally defined process for SEPA to vary these flows if this is necessary to protect the environment.*

### Sediment loading

### (9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

100%

### (9.2.1.2) Please explain

*There is no impact to sediment loading from SSE's hydro operations in normal operating conditions; during maintenance, non-routine overhauls and other non-routine activities sediment loading is monitored. For these activities, SSE has emergency response and containment processes in place to manage any impacts from these activities. Normal and ongoing management of sediment to maintain river continuity is undertaken using methods agreed with SEPA. SSE is in the process of developing specific sediment management plans for particularly environmentally sensitive locations.*

**Other, please specify**

### (9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

100%

### (9.2.1.2) Please explain

*SSE's hydro power stations operate in the north of Scotland in freshwater catchments. Salmon and sea trout return to breed in the rivers every year. To safeguard the fish stocks fish ladders and fish screens help the adult fish return upstream to breeding grounds and for juvenile smolts to return to the sea. SSE closely monitors the operation of these fish passes and fish screens. SSE's responsibilities to operate and maintain fish passes and screens date back to the original Acts of Parliament that were passed between the 1920s and the 1970s. These responsibilities are now covered by conditions of the operating licences issued by SEPA. Fish counters have been installed on most of the major fish passes since the 1950s and are still operated and maintained by SSE. The count data, and the software SSE has developed to manage and view the data, is made freely available to SEPA and the local District Salmon Fishery Boards. SSE also supports many projects to capture, tag and release salmon and sea trout smolts heading out to sea as part of research and fishery management improvement projects. SSE uses AI technology, which consists of cameras that gather footage and automatically detect and count the salmon, enabling the collection of valuable and accurate data for monitoring.*  
[Fixed row]

**(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?**

**Total withdrawals**

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

22795262

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Unknown

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*SSE depends on water in various ways across its operations, including for cooling and process use in electricity generation. SSE seeks to use water in a sustainable way. In terms of water use, SSE's hydro-electric generation stations use freshwater to generate electricity in their operations. The water passes through turbines to generate electricity and is returned to the environment almost immediately and therefore the impact on the freshwater sources is minimal. In 2024/25, total water abstracted by SSE slightly decreased to 22,795 million m<sup>3</sup> from 23,135 million m<sup>3</sup> the previous year. The vast majority (98%) of water abstracted in 2024/25 was used in SSE's hydro generation operations, and a similar volume of water passed through the hydro plant compared to the previous year. This water is technically recorded as abstracted, but it passes through turbines to generate electricity and is returned to the environment almost immediately and therefore has minimal environmental impact. Around 2% of total water abstracted by SSE in 2024/25 was used in its thermal generation operations. For thermal generation water is used for cooling and as process water in a variety of operations. Water abstraction and return for thermal generation reflects the overall output of the power station as well as the type of cooling water system used by the power station. SSE's total water withdrawn excluding hydro operations decreased by 9.5% between 2023/24 and 2024/25, mainly due to a decrease in thermal generation output at Great Island Power Station and Keadby 1 Power Station. SSE expects the quantity and efficiency*

of hydro water withdrawal to continue to be significant as hydro and other renewable technologies are key to its net zero transition plans by 2040. The forecast for water withdrawals and discharges depends on rainfall patterns, making a reliable five-year projection unavailable.

## Total discharges

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

22792896

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Unknown

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*Similar to water abstraction, SSE's water discharges are from across its operations, including for cooling and process use in electricity generation. SSE's hydro generation activities contribute to the majority of water returned to the environment - the water passes through turbines to generate electricity and is returned almost immediately to the freshwater environment. In 2024/25, total water discharged by SSE slightly decreased to 22,793 million m<sup>3</sup> from 23,133 million m<sup>3</sup> the previous year. The slight reduction in water discharged was largely due to a reduction in water passing through SSE's hydro-electric generation plant as a result of lower levels of rainfall compared to the previous year. For SSE's thermal generation operations, the water returned mirrors the water abstracted trend. 2% of total water returned*

in 2024/25 was from SSE's thermal generation operations. For thermal generation water is used for cooling and as process water in a variety of operations. Water abstraction and return for thermal generation generally reflects the overall output of the power station and the type of water system used by the power station. SSE's total water discharged excluding hydro operations decreased by 9% between 2023/24 and 2024/25, mainly due to a decrease in thermal generation output at Great Island Power Station and Keadby 1 Power Station. SSE expects the quantity and efficiency of hydro water withdrawal to continue to be significant as hydro and other renewable technologies are key to its net zero transition plans by 2040. The forecast for water withdrawals and discharges depends on rainfall patterns, making a reliable five-year projection unavailable.

## Total consumption

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2365

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Unknown

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumed is calculated using the UK Government (DESNZ) reporting standards. Water consumed refers to the amount of water abstracted from the environment minus the amount returned after withdrawal. Water is used to cool generation plant (in thermal operations); as process water for a variety of operations (thermal generation operations); and as a source of energy in hydro generation schemes. The total water consumed reflects the 'volume of water used by the business to conduct its operations'. The water that is consumed by SSE is used primarily as cooling and process water in SSE's thermal power stations. In 2024/25, SSE consumed 2.37 million m<sup>3</sup>, accounting for 0.01% of the total water withdrawals in that period. Water consumed decreased by 3.3% between 2023/24 and 2024/25. This is due to a change in boundary in SSE's reporting, where in 2024/25 the definitions of water abstracted, consumed, and returned were updated since 2023/24 to be limited to be water abstracted from, consumed from, or returned to natural bodies (specifically rivers, lochs, sea, estuaries, groundwater, and canals), and does not include mains or towns water. The forecast for total water consumption is dependent on market conditions and plant availability, which dictates which power stations run as well as generation total output, making a reliable five-year projection unavailable. As a result, providing a reliable five-year projection is not currently possible.

[Fixed row]

#### **(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.**

##### **(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress**

Select from:

No

##### **(9.2.4.8) Identification tool**

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :As defined by the relevant environmental regulators in the jurisdictions where SSE's assets are located.

##### **(9.2.4.9) Please explain**

Hydro and thermal generation activities account for more than 99% of SSE's total water withdrawals by volume. This data is collected for both regulatory compliance and operational needs, as a reliable water supply is essential for power generation in hydro and thermal stations. All water withdrawals within SSE's power generation operations are conducted within the abstraction limits set by licences issued by environmental regulators, following careful assessment of water availability and environmental impact. In SSE's thermal power stations, water is primarily used for cooling and as process water. Individual installations monitor, measure and report water aspects to the regulators in accordance with specific environmental permits or licences. All of SSE's thermal stations in England operate within the strict bounds of water abstraction licences issued by the Environment Agency which are subject to periodic review based on water resources management plans and water resource availability. In Ireland, none of SSE's thermal power stations have been identified as being located in areas of water stress under the EU Water Framework

*Directive (e.g. River Abstraction pressures). In Scotland, there is no direct classification by SEPA for water stressed areas. For water bodies affected by SSE hydro operations, these are classified by SEPA under the European Water Framework Directive (WrFD) for quality, ecology and hydrology. SSE uses various models and tools, for example Aquator and GR6J, to analyse hydrology and other hydro operational metrics to ensure water resources are efficiently managed within the constraints of the system (for instance: in terms of rainfall, reservoir inflows, snowmelt, storage, power station availability and efficiency). Following SSE's reduction in water abstraction on the River Garry and its tributaries to meet the WrFD requirements under SEPA's second River Basin Management Plan (RBMP), SSE continues to engage with SEPA on a small number of minor water bodies under potential consideration for the third RBMP to identify and agree what operational changes may be necessary to meet WrFD requirements in the future. Whilst SSE uses the definition of water stress as defined by the relevant environmental regulators in the jurisdictions where SSE's assets are located, it also evaluates water withdrawals from areas identified as water-stressed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. The tool demonstrates that Scotland, where SSE's hydro operations are located, is in the lowest category of risk. Furthermore, all thermal stations in Ireland and in Scotland are located in the Low Baseline Water Stress category using the WRI Aqueduct tool. In England under the WRI Aqueduct tool baseline water stress classification, the majority of SSE's thermal power stations are located in the low-medium category. SSE Thermal operated power stations Burghfield and Slough Heat and Power, are located in 'high' risk categories using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Some Thermal sites are in regions identified under the Environment Agency's 'Water Stressed Areas' 2021 classification, while designed for water supply company classification, SSE has used it as an indicator of English regions of water stress. The following stations are in regions supplied by water companies classified as 'water stressed': Keadby 1 and 2 Power Stations, Medway Power Station, Chickerell & Burghfield (embedded) Power Stations, Slough Heat & Power. To set this in context, the largest use of water at power stations is for cooling water. Two of these stations are air cooled (Chickerell & Burghfield (embedded) Power Stations) so have minimal cooling water use, three stations (Keadby 1 Power Station, Medway Power Station and Marchwood Power Station) abstract cooling water from tidal estuaries so are a low risk to fresh water supplies / base river flows. Of the two remaining stations, one station abstracts water from a non-tidal / fresh water source (Keadby 2) and one from a groundwater source (Slough Heat and Power), these abstractions have been granted by the Environment Agency based on appropriate assessments of potential impacts to water resources.*

[Fixed row]

## **(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.**

### **Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes**

#### **(9.2.7.1) Relevance**

Select from:

Relevant

#### **(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)**

22253389

#### **(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

About the same

#### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*SSE's hydro generation assets (98% of total water withdrawn) abstract water from freshwater lochs which is returned almost immediately to the environment. Hydro generation output remained similar to previous year, resulting in similar volumes of water being abstracted. SSE's total freshwater withdrawn excluding hydro operations increased by 17% between 23/24 and 24/25, mainly due to an increase in generation at Keadby 2 Power Station. Thresholds between periods: 'much higher/lower' involve a 'increase/decrease of 10% or greater'; 'higher/lower' '3%- 9% change'. The 'stayed the same' category is '0%-2% change'. SSE calculates the water withdrawn using UK Government (BEIS) reporting standards. Data is independently assured by professional services firm EY. Volume of water abstracted by hydro plant is measured via telemetry and for thermal plant a combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering is used.*

### Brackish surface water/Seawater

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

538944

#### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

#### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Brackish water / seawater is withdrawn for SSE's thermal generation assets: Keadby 1, Peterhead, Medway, Lerwick and Great Island. The overall output of the power stations and the cooling system used by the generators would have the most influence on the water withdrawals from brackish water (hybrid cooling towers, for example, require less water than once-through systems). Compared to the previous year, brackish water and seawater abstraction decreased as a result of changes in the generation mix. Notably, Great Island, Keadby 1, and Medway power stations all experienced reduced output, resulting in lower demand for brackish water and seawater in their cooling processes. Thresholds between periods: 'much higher/ lower' involve a 'increase/ decrease of 10% or greater'; 'higher/lower' '3%- 9% change'. The 'stayed the same' category is '0%-2% change'. Water abstracted is measured with flow meters. Water volumes are calculated using UK Government (BEIS) reporting standards. EY a*

## Groundwater – renewable

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2928.8

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawn from groundwater is used at the Rhode and Slough Heat and Power biomass power stations. The volume of water withdrawn is influenced by output and the type of cooling water system use, with flow meters measuring the withdrawal. Additionally, at Slough Heat and Power, groundwater is abstracted for both station operations and to supply SSE's private water business, serving approximately 600 business customers. In comparison to the previous year, there was a notable increase in groundwater withdrawal. This was mainly caused by higher demand from private water supply customers in Slough, following the expansion of the Slough Heat and Power facility. The facility now provides water for the adjacent Slough Multifuel Power Station, which commenced operations in 2024/25. Thresholds between periods: 'much higher/ lower' involve a 'increase/ decrease of 10% or greater'; 'higher/lower' '3%- 9% change'. The 'stayed the same' category is '0%-2% change'. SSE calculates the

## Groundwater – non-renewable

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

SSE does not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater sources.

## Produced/Entrained water

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

SSE does not withdraw water from produced/entrained water sources. SSE does not have any oil and gas extraction operations.

## Third party sources

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Only water sourced from surface water sources (rivers, lochs, sea, estuaries, canals) and groundwater sources is included. Water sourced from mains supplies or towns water is excluded.*

*[Fixed row]*

### (9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

#### Fresh surface water

#### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

#### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

22250644

#### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

#### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

#### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*Water discharges to fresh water sources is undertaken by SSE's hydro generation assets, and a few of its thermal generation assets discharge water to rivers. Over 98% of SSE's total water returned to the environment is by its hydro generation assets. In comparison to the previous year, water discharged to fresh surface water decreased slightly by 1%. The slight fall in discharge volumes to fresh surface water was primarily due to a reduction in water passing through SSE's hydro generation facilities as a result of lower levels of rainfall compared to the previous year. Output from thermal sites that discharge to fresh water remained steady, with*

*no significant change in discharge volumes reported. Thresholds between years: 'much higher/ lower' involve a 'increase/ decrease of 10% or greater'; 'higher/lower' '3%-9% change'; 'stayed the same' is '0%-2% change'. SSE calculates the water returned using UK Government (DESNZ) reporting standards. Data is assured by EY. Water passin*

## **Brackish surface water/seawater**

### **(9.2.8.1) Relevance**

Select from:

Relevant

### **(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)**

539579

### **(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Much lower

### **(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### **(9.2.8.5) Please explain**

*SSE's Keadby 1, Keadby 2, Peterhead, Medway, Lerwick and Great Island power stations discharge to brackish waters. The overall output of the power stations and the cooling system used by the generators would have the most influence on the water discharge to brackish water (hybrid cooling towers, for example, require less water than once-through systems). Compared to the previous year, brackish water and seawater discharge decreased as a result of changes in the generation mix. Notably, Great Island, Keadby 1, and Medway power stations all experienced reduced output, resulting in lower demand for brackish water and seawater in their cooling processes. Water discharge is measured through a combination of calculation by pump run hours and pump flow factors or flow metering is used. Water volumes are calculated using UK Government (DESNZ) reporting standards and EY assure the data.*

## **Groundwater**

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*SSE's policy is to meet all regulatory requirements. Environmental regulations that govern SSE's operations do not allow for discharge to groundwater. Therefore, this is not applicable.*

## Third-party destinations

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2674

### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*Water discharged to third-party destinations is from SSE's Burghfield, Chickerell, Rhode, Tawnaghmore and Slough Heat and Power biomass power stations. Additionally, at Slough Heat and Power, groundwater is abstracted for both station operations and to supply SSE's private water business, serving approximately 600*

business customers. In comparison to the previous year, there was a notable increase in third-party discharge. This was mainly caused by higher demand from private water supply customers in Slough, following the expansion of the Slough Heat and Power facility. The facility now provides water for the adjacent Slough Multifuel Power Station, which commenced operations in 2024/25. Thresholds between periods: 'much higher/ lower' involve a 'increase/ decrease of 10% or greater'; 'higher/lower' '3%- 9% change'. The 'stayed the same' category is '0%-2% change'. SSE calculates the water withdrawn, consumed /returned using UK Government (BEIS) reporting standards. Data is i  
[Fixed row]

## **(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.**

### **Tertiary treatment**

#### **(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

Not relevant

#### **(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

SSE's thermal power stations previously treated some process and cooling waters using tertiary treatment methods prior to discharge back to source. The closure of the Fiddlers Ferry power station in 2020 meant that SSE no longer required any Tertiary treatment of Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) wastewater.

### **Secondary treatment**

#### **(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

Relevant

#### **(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)**

6.9

#### **(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Much lower

#### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Facility closure

#### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

Less than 1%

#### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*SSE's thermal power stations treat some process and cooling waters using secondary treatment methods prior to discharge back to source. The reduction compared to the previous year is primarily due to the closure of Tarbert power station in 2023, which led to fewer personnel on site in 2024/25, as well as decreased generation at Medway power station compared to 2023/24.*

### Primary treatment only

#### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

#### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.5

#### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

#### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Facility closure

### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- Less than 1%

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*SSE's thermal power stations treat some process and cooling waters using primary treatment methods prior to discharge back to source. The volume of water discharged following primary treatment reduced in 2024/25 compared to the previous year. This can be attributed to the closure of Tarbert in 2023. Some SSE Hydros have very small-scale private drinking water supplies (typically package membrane treatment) and discharges (septic tanks) related to staff welfare services at remote sites. Most of these sites are not permanently staffed but facilities are provided for visiting staff when carrying out standard maintenance routines.*

## Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Relevant

### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

22790223

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

91-99

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

Over 98% of the total water abstracted by SSE in 2024/25 was used in its hydro generation operations, and therefore was returned to the environment almost immediately, meaning there is no change of state and that no treatment is required. In 2024/25 SSE abstracted 22.8 billion m3 of water compared to 23.1 billion m3 in 2023/24. Over 98% of the total water abstracted by SSE was used in its hydro generation operations. The slight reduction in water abstracted was largely due to a reduction in water passing through SSE's hydro-electric generation plant as a result of lower levels of rainfall compared to the previous year. For thermal generation water is used for cooling and as process water in a variety of operations. The majority of water abstracted and returned for thermal generation is used for cooling purposes. Cooling processes can include recirculatory systems which reuse the water or once through direct cooling systems. Both systems use the water to cool and therefore there is minimal change in the water quality between abstraction and its return to the natural environment, so no further treatment is required. For some thermal process the water abstracted is treated before discharged back to source (as described above). The volume of water discharged to the natural environment without treatment reduced significantly in 2024/25 compared to the previous year. This can be attributed to the closure of Tarbert in 2023, and overall lower generation output at Great Island and Keadby 1. SSE's Keadby 1 and 2, Peterhead, Medway, Lerwick and Great Island power stations discharge to brackish or sea waters.

### Discharge to a third party without treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

46.9

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

Less than 1%

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Water was discharged to third-party destinations in 2024/25 from SSE Thermal's Burghfield, Chickerell, Tawnaghmore, Keadby and Great Island power stations, and from the Aldbrough and Atwick gas storage sites. Water discharged to third-party destinations increased slightly in 2024/25 and can be attributed to an increase in running hours and overall production. Water discharged to third party destinations without treatment from SSE Thermal's operated sites predominantly reflects data from Keadby where there was an increase in 2024/25. SSE aligns with the third-party destinations used by CDP, which suggests including any wastewater transported, treated, disposed or further used by another party to under this category. As such, sewage that is removed from an SSE site in a tanker by a third-party is considered as third-party discharged.*

### Other

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*This is not applicable for SSE.  
[Fixed row]*

**(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?**

### Direct operations

### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

### (9.3.4) Please explain

*SSE has not yet identified facilities in its direct operations with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. However, SSE is committed, over time, to the enhancement of its nature-related reporting. This includes taking inspiration from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework. In 2024, this involved working with third-party specialists to apply the first two phases of TNFD's approach 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' at several pilot assets. The Locate phase has identified where and how SSE's direct operations interact with surrounding nature, for example, biodiversity importance, ecosystem delivery and water risk, utilising national datasets. The Evaluate phase analysed nine technology types, as well as 21 pilot assets to identify SSE's nature-related impacts and dependencies; the most material of which are currently being consolidated at the Group level. SSE is now working on the third and fourth phases 'Assess' and 'Prepare' which builds on previous work to draw out SSE's nature-related risks and opportunities at pilot assets, covering on- and offshore wind, hydro, thermal and networks, as well as a more holistic Group-wide view. Once complete, future phases of this work will be considered, with a focus on supporting readiness for future disclosure requirements. After completing the TNFD assessment (LEAP), SSE will better understand its interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities.*

## Upstream value chain

### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

### (9.3.4) Please explain

*SSE has not yet identified facilities in its upstream value chain with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Within the next two years, further assessments concerning SSE's dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities will focus on how SSE's direct operations interact with surrounding nature, for example, biodiversity importance, ecosystem delivery and water risk, utilising national datasets.*

[Fixed row]

## (9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

### **(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.**

#### **(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)**

10131900000

#### **(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency**

444.47

#### **(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend**

*SSE Thermal is investing in CCS and hydrogen technologies, and it is expected that water withdrawal volumes and efficiencies will change in this time. SSE's largest activities by revenue are trading and energy supply, both of which are high volume, low margin activities. SSE's largest businesses by profit and capex are typically renewables and networks. SSE believes that revenue is a poor measure of its economic activity and estimating forward trends for revenue is difficult.*

*[Fixed row]*

### **(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?**

Select from:

Yes

#### **(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.**

##### **Row 1**

##### **(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)**

0.04

### (9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Water abstracted by Thermal assets

### (9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

- MWh

### (9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much lower

### (9.7.1.5) Please explain

*SSE uses water intensity to inform water optimisation strategies in its thermal generation plant as well as for regulatory resource efficiency metrics reporting purposes. For thermal generation water is used for cooling and as process water. Water abstraction and return for thermal generation reflects the overall output of the power station as well as the type of water system used by the power station. The water withdrawal intensity value decreased significantly, reflecting a 9.5% reduction in total water withdrawn (excluding hydro operations) between 2023/24 and 2024/25. This was primarily due to lower thermal generation output at Great Island Power Station and Keadby 1 Power Station, even though overall thermal output increased by 23% during the same period. The decrease in intensity is attributed to a shift in the proportion of output away from stations using 'once-through cooling water systems', which only cycle water once for cooling purposes, to power stations using recirculatory cooling systems such as Keadby 2. The water withdrawn intensity decreased from 0.053 megalitres/MWh to 0.04 megalitres/MWh during the two periods (water withdrawn intensity is calculated using total water abstracted - thermal (megalitres) against total thermal generation output (MWh)).*

## Row 2

### (9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.04

### (9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Total water returned by Thermal assets

### (9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

MWh

### (9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

### (9.7.1.5) Please explain

*SSE uses water intensity to inform water optimisation strategies in its thermal generation plant as well as for regulatory resource efficiency metrics reporting purposes. For thermal generation water is used for cooling and as process water. Water abstraction and return for thermal generation reflects the overall output of the power station as well as the type of water system used by the power station. The water withdrawal intensity value decreased significantly, reflecting a 9.6% reduction in total water returned (excluding hydro operations) between 2023/24 and 2024/25. This was primarily due to lower thermal generation output at Great Island Power Station and Keadby 1 Power Station, even though overall thermal output increased by 23% during the same period. The decrease in intensity is attributed to a shift in the proportion of output away from stations using 'once-through cooling water systems', which only cycle water once for cooling purposes, to power stations using recirculatory cooling systems such as Keadby 2. The water returned intensity decreased from 0.053 megalitres/MWh to 0.04 megalitres/MWh during the two periods (water returned intensity is calculated using total water returned - thermal (megalitres) against total thermal generation output (MWh)).*

## Row 3

### (9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0

### (9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Total water consumed by Thermal assets

### (9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

MWh

### (9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

### (9.7.1.5) Please explain

SSE uses water intensity to inform water optimisation strategies in its thermal generation plant as well as for regulatory resource efficiency metrics reporting purposes. For thermal generation water is used for cooling and as process water. Water abstraction and return for thermal generation reflects the overall output of the power station as well as the type of water system used by the power station. Water consumed decreased by 3.3% between 2023/24 and 2024/25. The water consumption intensity value showed a significant decrease, even though the reduction in total water consumed was modest and overall thermal output rose by 23% during the same period. This decline is due to a change in boundary in SSE's reporting, where in 2024/25 the definitions of water abstracted, consumed, and returned were updated since 2023/24 to be limited to be water abstracted from, consumed from, or returned to natural bodies (specifically rivers, lochs, sea, estuaries, groundwater, and canals), and does not include mains or towns water. Water intensity value of 0.0002 m3/MWh is reported here.

[Add row]

### (9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

|  | Products contain hazardous substances                  | Comment   |
|--|--|---|
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | SSE's products (i.e. electricity and gas sold) do not contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority. |

[Fixed row]

### (9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

#### (9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

### (9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

- Important but not an immediate business priority

### (9.14.4) Please explain

*The vast majority (98%) of water abstracted in 2024/25 was used in SSE's hydro generation operations. This water is technically recorded as abstracted, but it passes through turbines to generate electricity and is returned to the environment almost immediately, and therefore has minimal environmental impact. Despite this minimal environmental impact overall, SSE works closely with regulators, environmental organisations and the local community to ensure that its hydro-electricity operations have minimal adverse impacts on these stakeholders, biodiversity and the environment. SSE monitors all abstractions (based on the volume of water passing through its turbines), compensation and freshet flows and report these to the Regulator, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), on an annual basis or as requested.*

[Fixed row]

### (9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

- No, but we plan to within the next two years

### (9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

#### (9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

- We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

#### (9.15.3.2) Please explain

*Following a rationalisation of its non-operational building portfolio, SSE is now aiming to re-baseline its water data. This process will inform the establishment of a new internal water target that accurately reflects the current scope of the SSE estate. Additionally, SSE sets environmental incident targets which incorporate water*

*pollution. However, SSE does not currently set individual water pollution targets. SSE collects water pollution data and will look to set specific water targets in the future. SSE does not set targets relating to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services. All SSE employees have access to safely managed drinking water, sanitation services and handwashing*  
*[Fixed row]*

## C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

### (11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

#### (11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

#### (11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Law & policy
- Species management
- Education & awareness
- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

### (11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

|  | Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?   | Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</li> </ul> | <p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators</li> </ul> |

|  | Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance? | Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators |

[Fixed row]

## (11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

### Legally protected areas

#### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Data not available

#### (11.4.2) Comment

*In early 2024, SSE worked with third party specialists to prepare for SSE's nature-related disclosures by applying the 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' phases of TNFD's Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach, to a defined scope. SSE identified 125 direct operational assets across the UK and Ireland, considering the most material business operations, leveraging the 'Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure' (ENCORE) nature materiality screening tool. The Locate phase, through GIS analysis of asset locations, site boundaries and appropriate Zones of Influence has identified where and how SSE's direct operational in scope assets interact with sensitive locations in proximity, utilising national datasets across UK and Ireland. Examples of the GIS data sets utilised for analysis are; for biodiversity importance: SSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SAC, MPA etc; Ecosystem service delivery importance: National Parks, Areas of Outstanding National Beauty, National Heritage Areas etc; Water Risk; and Ecosystem integrity: Biodiversity Intactness Index. Whilst this work was commenced during the 2023/24 reporting year, the results of the assessment will not be completed and published until 2025.*

### UNESCO World Heritage sites

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

Not assessed

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*Not considered within the scope of SSE's Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach.*

**UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

Not assessed

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*Not considered within the scope of SSE's Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach.*

**Ramsar sites**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

Data not available

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*In early 2024, SSE worked with third party specialists to prepare for SSE's nature-related disclosures by applying the 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' phases of TNFD's Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach, to a defined scope. SSE identified 125 direct operational assets across the UK and Ireland, considering the*

most material business operations, leveraging the 'Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure' (ENCORE) nature materiality screening tool. The Locate phase, through GIS analysis of asset locations, site boundaries and appropriate Zones of Influence has identified where and how SSE's direct operational in scope assets interact with sensitive locations in proximity, utilising national datasets across UK and Ireland. Examples of the GIS data sets utilised for analysis are; for biodiversity importance: SSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SAC, MPA etc; Ecosystem service delivery importance: National Parks, Areas of Outstanding National Beauty, National Heritage Areas etc; Water Risk; and Ecosystem integrity: Biodiversity Intactness Index. Whilst this work was commenced during the 2023/24 reporting year, the results of the assessment will not be completed and published until 2025.

## Key Biodiversity Areas

### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Data not available

### (11.4.2) Comment

In early 2024, SSE worked with third party specialists to prepare for SSE's nature-related disclosures by applying the 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' phases of TNFD's Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach, to a defined scope. SSE identified 125 direct operational assets across the UK and Ireland, considering the most material business operations, leveraging the 'Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure' (ENCORE) nature materiality screening tool. The Locate phase, through GIS analysis of asset locations, site boundaries and appropriate Zones of Influence has identified where and how SSE's direct operational in scope assets interact with sensitive locations in proximity, utilising national datasets across UK and Ireland. Examples of the GIS data sets utilised for analysis are; for biodiversity importance: SSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SAC, MPA etc; Ecosystem service delivery importance: National Parks, Areas of Outstanding National Beauty, National Heritage Areas etc; Water Risk; and Ecosystem integrity: Biodiversity Intactness Index. Whilst this work was commenced during the 2023/24 reporting year, the results of the assessment will not be completed and published until 2025.

## Other areas important for biodiversity

### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Data not available

### (11.4.2) Comment

*In early 2024, SSE worked with third party specialists to prepare for SSE's nature-related disclosures by applying the 'Locate' and 'Evaluate' phases of TNFD's Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach, to a defined scope. SSE identified 125 direct operational assets across the UK and Ireland, considering the most material business operations, leveraging the 'Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure' (ENCORE) nature materiality screening tool. The Locate phase, through GIS analysis of asset locations, site boundaries and appropriate Zones of Influence has identified where and how SSE's direct operational in scope assets interact with sensitive locations in proximity, utilising national datasets across UK and Ireland. Examples of the GIS data sets utilised for analysis are; for biodiversity importance: SSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SAC, MPA etc; Ecosystem service delivery importance: National Parks, Areas of Outstanding National Beauty, National Heritage Areas etc; Water Risk; and Ecosystem integrity: Biodiversity Intactness Index. Whilst this work was commenced during the 2023/24 reporting year, the results of the assessment will not be completed and published until 2025.*

*[Fixed row]*

### C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party |
|  | Select from:<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

#### Row 1

##### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

##### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Other data point in module 7, please specify :GHG emissions from Gas sold (Scope 3 - Category 11) - MtCO2e Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity of electricity generated - gCO2e/kWh

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000
- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*EY has performed a 'limited assurance engagement' as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements to report on SSE's selected sustainability data listed below:*

- Scope 1 GHG emissions - MtCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Scope 2 GHG emissions - MtCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Scope 3 GHG emissions (Categories 3, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 15 only) - MtCO<sub>2</sub>e
- GHG emissions from Gas sold (Scope 3 - Category 11) - MtCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity of electricity generated - gCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh
- Total reported GHG emissions - MtCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Total water abstracted - million m<sup>3</sup>
- Total water consumed - million m<sup>3</sup>
- Total water returned - million m<sup>3</sup>
- Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) – thermal generation - tonnes
- Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) – thermal generation - tonnes
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) – thermal generation and electricity transmission and distribution activities - kg
- Women's representation in SSE's Leadership Group - %
- Value awarded through SSE's community investment funds (excluding regulated funds) - £m

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*website-version-25-sse.pdf*

## Row 2

### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

*Select all that apply*

- Water

### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water consumption– total volume
- Water discharges– total volumes
- Water discharges – volumes by destination

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000
- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*EY has performed a 'limited assurance engagement' as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements to report on SSE's selected sustainability data listed below: • Scope 1 GHG emissions - MtCO2e • Scope 2 GHG emissions - MtCO2e • Scope 3 GHG emissions (Categories 3, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 15 only) - MtCO2e • GHG emissions from Gas sold (Scope 3 - Category 11) - MtCO2e • Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity of electricity generated - gCO2e/kWh • Total reported GHG emissions - MtCO2e • Total water abstracted - million m3 • Total water consumed - million m3 • Total water returned - million m3 • Sulphur dioxide (SO2) – thermal generation - tonnes • Nitrogen oxides (NOx) – thermal generation - tonnes • Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) – thermal generation and electricity transmission and distribution activities - kg • Women's representation in SSE's Leadership Group - % • Value awarded through SSE's community investment funds (excluding regulated funds) - £m*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*website-version-25-sse.pdf*  
[Add row]

**(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.**

#### (13.3.1) Job title

*Chief Financial Officer*

#### (13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]

**(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.**

*Select from:*

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

