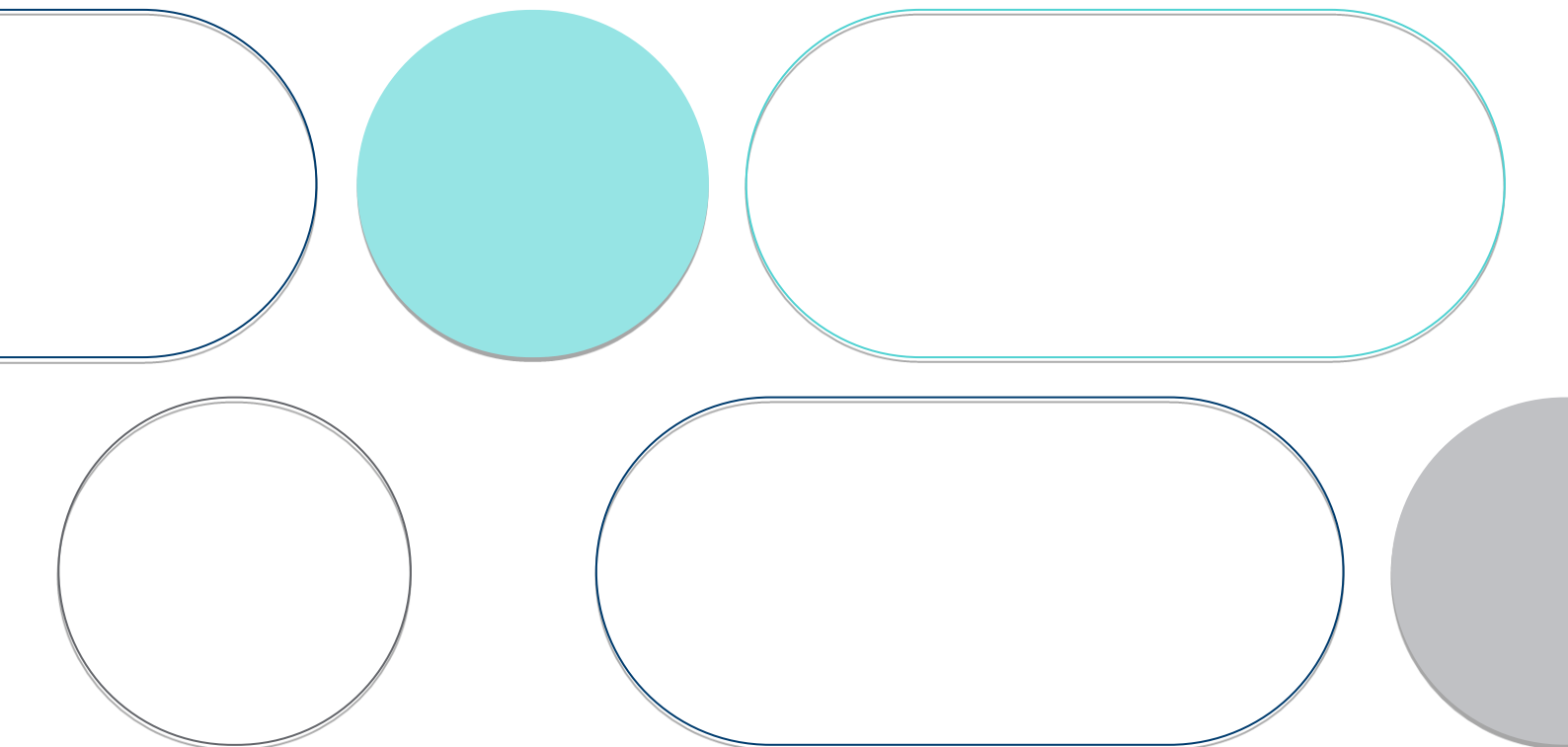


Environmental Statement

EMAS 2025

March 2026



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1 Who is Red Eléctrica

Red Eléctrica de España, S.A. was set up on 29 January 1985 as the first company in the world dedicated exclusively to the transmission of electricity and the operation of the electricity system.

In 2008, in order to strengthen the transparency and separation of regulated activities (electricity transmission and operation of the electricity system in Spain) from the rest of the business activities, a change was made in the Company's corporate structure with the creation of **Redeia Corporación (Redeia)**, as the parent company of **Redeia**.

On 1 November 2020, following a resolution of the Board of Directors, the corporatisation process was definitively consolidated by transferring the Corporate Services, which were encompassed within Red Eléctrica (RE), to the parent company: Redeia Corporación (Redeia).

Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. changed its company name to Redeia Corporación, S.A. on 13 June 2023.

The main activity that falls under the responsibility of REE is to carry out the functions of sole transmission agent and operator (TSO) of the Spanish electricity system. Its mission is to guarantee the security and continuity of the electricity supply at all times and to manage the transmission of high-voltage electricity. As the operator of the electricity system, it carries out its operational functions through its electricity control centres in order to guarantee the correct operation of the electricity supply process at all times, both in the peninsular and non-peninsular systems.

In its capacity as manager of the high-voltage transmission grid, REE transports electricity from the power generation facilities to the consumption areas through its own extensive transmission grid, which it improves, expands, and maintains by applying uniform standards and efficiency criteria. Furthermore, it is responsible for managing the exchange of electrical energy between external electricity systems through cross-border connections¹ and for guaranteeing third party access to the grid under equal conditions.

The Company exercises this responsibility with transparency, neutrality, independence, and economic efficiency with the goal of providing an electricity service of the highest quality for society as a whole.

We are therefore responsible for the technical management of the Spanish electricity system, owners of the Spanish high voltage electricity transmission grid, and the only company in Spain specialising in the activity of electricity transmission².

Our main facilities are comprised of electricity control systems that manage, monitor and supervise the operation of the system; 46,074 circuit kilometres of high voltage transmission line and 6,759 substation bays with a transformer capacity of 99,071 MVA.

¹In this regard, since 2008, Red Eléctrica owns 50% of the share capital of INELFE, a company jointly set up with its French counterpart, RTE, to develop electricity interconnections with France.

²Clasificación Nacional de Actividad Económica – CNAE (Spain's National Classification of Economic Activities) 35.12: Transmission of electricity.

Evolution of Facilities ³		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lines (km of line circuit)	400 kV	21,738	21,753	21,768	22,013	22,057	22,216	22,316
	220 kV or less	22,618	22,718	20,821	23,087	22,618	22,718	20,821
	Total Km of line circuit	44,356	44,471	44,687	45,100	45,222	45,592	46,155
Substations	Total substation bays	5,963	6,057	6,104	6,213	6,356	6,548	6,759
	Transformer capacity (MVA)	92,465	93,735	93,871	94,221	94,981	97,216	99,071

For the **complete** and adequate development of the described activity, the participation of both RE (Red Eléctrica) and Redeia (Redeia Corporación) is essential, each of them intervening in those tasks that are under their responsibility throughout the process.

Therefore, the scope of this environmental statement and the EMAS Register **encompasses the activity of both REE and REC:**

- Transmission and Operation of the Spanish electricity system.
 - Activity carried out by RE according to **NACE⁴ Rev.2 code: 35.12. Transmission of electricity.**
- Corporate services that support these activities.
 - Activity carried out by Redeia according to NACE Rev.2 code: 64.20. Activities of holding companies.

It should be noted that the ownership of the registration in the EMAS⁵ Register is in the name of the parent company.

The scope of the information provided throughout this document, in terms of the environmental management process and the environmental performance results obtained, **encompasses both companies**. It is not possible to separate the data pertaining to RE with regard to the carrying out of its functions as transmission agent and operator of the Spanish electricity system from that data pertaining to the activities of Redeia and its personnel regarding its corporate support function for such activities.

In order to make the reading process easier and improve understanding of the document, both companies are hereinafter referred to as **Red Eléctrica**.

The name **Redeia** is used in this EMAS report when reference is made to some aspect or subject that encompasses all the companies belonging to the holding company.

³ Source: REData and the Spanish Electricity System Report. February 2026.

⁴ Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.

⁵ As of 2021 and thereafter, registration in the EMAS Register will be in the name of the parent company, Red Eléctrica Corporación (REC), currently Redeia Corporación. In previous years, ownership of the EMAS register was in the name of Red Eléctrica de España (REE), currently Red Eléctrica.

2 Environmental Management and Policy

Environmental policy⁶

Redeia carries out all its activities taking into consideration environmental protection in accordance with the principles set out in its environmental policy, updated and approved by the Board of Directors in 2023. The policy includes commitments to preventing contamination, the principle of caution, and concepts that reinforce the Company's dedication and establish the levers for improving environmental management. For example, the life cycle approach, stakeholder expectations, the extension of environmental commitment to the supply chain, and proactive compliance with environmental regulations.

Purpose

To establish environmental principles that ensure Redeia's commitment to the conservation and improvement of the environment in all activities, facilities, or services provided throughout their life cycle, including distribution and logistics, while addressing stakeholders' needs and expectations.

Focusing on and complying with the principles contained within this Policy contribute to achieving the purpose of the organisation, as well as to help achieve its strategic objectives, in coherence with the values, principles, and guidelines for conduct established in Redeia's Code of Conduct and Ethics.

Scope of application

This Policy applies to all majority-owned companies of Redeia. It is the responsibility of all persons forming part of Redeia to comply with this Policy in the fulfilment of their duties and responsibilities, and in all professional areas in which they represent the organisation.

In those investee companies in which Redeia does not have effective control, principles aligned with those established in this Policy shall be promoted. Furthermore, the application of these principles will be promoted among Redeia's business partners, including temporary joint ventures, consortia, or any other equivalent associations. For contractors, suppliers, and those who collaborate with or act on behalf of Redeia, the company will equally promote the principles of this Policy.

Principles

- Ensure **compliance with environmental legislation, regulations, and standards** applicable to the activities and facilities in the countries where the Company operates, anticipating as far as possible the application of new regulations when these are more demanding, as well as complying with the **voluntary commitments** acquired regarding environmental matters.
- Contribute to a model for the execution of activities that is carried out in an environmentally respectful manner, and which considers the **life cycle of infrastructure**, facilities and buildings and that integrates such infrastructure into the landscape, thus minimising its environmental impact.
- **Prevent** the materialisation of **environmental risks** and the appearance of situations that could lead to environmental emergencies, applying the necessary preventive measures and, where appropriate, responding effectively, mitigating the consequences of such materialisation.

⁶ Environmental policy applicable to all the companies that make up Redeia. Third Edition (E-PA011 replacing Edition 2 of Policy PC01) approved by the Board of Directors in May 2023.

- Strengthen our commitment to the **fight against climate change**, contributing to the energy transition and taking steps towards achieving carbon neutrality, while facilitating the electrification of society and the increased integration of renewables. Furthermore, the Company is committed to reducing the emissions associated with its activities through energy efficiency and sustainable mobility, as fundamental pillars, while factoring in the impact of the Company's supply chain in this aspect.
- Consider **biodiversity and natural capital** as key factors in Redeia's strategy, with the aim of generating a net positive impact on the environment in which the Company carries out its activities.
- Integrate **circular economy** criteria in all Redeia's activities with a view to achieving responsible consumption and the sustainable use of resources.
- Guarantee **continuous improvement, risk control and management, the principle of caution, and the prevention of pollution** in the environmental management of Redeia's companies by implementing and maintaining management systems aligned with the requirements of international standards and consistent with the specificities thereof.
- Incorporate **environmental criteria** and consider environmental risks in **investment and procurement** decision-making processes, as well as in the planning and execution of activities.
- Promote behaviour in accordance with environmental requirements and the principles and commitments undertaken by Redeia with regard to its supply chain and partners, ensuring that its **supplier value chain** adopt these same commitments.
- Foster a culture of respect for the environment through ongoing internal and external **training, awareness-raising** campaigns and activities aimed at promoting engagement that convey the importance of environmental protection and the relevance of minimising impacts on the environment.
- Encourage and contribute to **innovation** aimed at the design and adoption of solutions and new ways of working in order to avoid or minimise environmental impacts.
- Promote channels of communication to inform, to establish dialogue, and generate **alliances with stakeholders** that enhance the generation of shared value.
- Promote **visibility and transparency** in terms of the information communicated regarding the results of Redeia's environmental performance.
- Integrate best environmental practices into the activities carried out by the Company and proactively promote the application of the decisions adopted by national and international forums and organisations, which promote and encourage sustainable behaviour and conservation in the field of environmental management, in order to achieve **leadership** in this area within the activities carried out by Redeia's companies.
- Ensure the **collaborating companies** acting on behalf of any of Redeia's companies apply the principles of this Policy.

The Sustainability Committee of the parent company is responsible for periodically supervising and reviewing the content and compliance of this Policy, with the support of the corporate Sustainability Area, which manages Redeia's strategy in this field.

The Policy is published on Redeia's website and corporate intranet, as well as on the intranet of its subsidiary companies.

Sustainability indexes

The presence of Redeia in the most internationally recognised sustainability indexes shows its firm commitment to sustainability and its commitment to responsible transparency and accountability towards stakeholders. Notably, Redeia is included in the Dow Jones Best in Class World Index and the Dow Jones Best in Class Europe Index.

Redeia is one of only two Spanish companies included in the global 'Top 1%' of sustainable companies according to S&P's 2026 Yearbook.

Additionally, the Company is voluntarily adhered to various initiatives that strengthen its commitment to sustainability, among which noteworthy are the following: the United Nations Global Compact Principles, the New European Green Deal, Climate Ambition Alliance, Caring for Climate, the Biodiversity Compact, among others.

The firm and focused effort of Red Eléctrica to become a model company that is responsible, efficient, and sustainable has been recognised by the leading sustainability rating agencies, which has led to the Company being included in some of the main sustainability indexes as a result of their performance in this field. Some of the most noteworthy indexes are:

Sustainability analysts	Scale	Results	Evolution
S&P Global	0–100	89	Improvement
Sustainalytics	0–100	82	Maintenance
FTSE 4 Good	0–5	4.4	Maintenance
MSCI	CCC–AAA	AAA	Maintenance
ISS ESG	D- / A+	76.24 (B+)	Improvement
CDP climate change	F–A	A	Maintenance

More information can be found at:

<https://www.redeia.com/es/publicaciones/informe-sostenibilidad-2025>

Environmental management system

In order to carry out a continuous improvement of its environmental performance, Red Eléctrica has a certified Environmental Management System in accordance with UNE-EN ISO 14001:2015 standard, certified since May 1999 and which, since October 2001, has been registered under the EU Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) with registration number No. **ESMD000313** (previously ESSB000013).

This system covers all the activities and facilities of Red Eléctrica.

- **Management structure**

The Environmental Management System is part of a Comprehensive Corporate Management System which also encompasses the Quality, Occupational Health, and Safety. The aforementioned management systems take into consideration all those regulatory aspects which have been defined as being potentially crosscutting based on the existing processes and resources dedicated to each one of them, with the aim of:

- Gearing the processes to achieving objectives, increasing the satisfaction of clients and stakeholders.
- Increasing the integration and reliability of operations and effectiveness at a personal and organisational level.
- Creating a culture oriented to safety, excellence, and efficiency.

Specifically, the Environmental Management System comprises all the activities performed by Red Eléctrica in all its facilities and work centres, with special attention to those that generate an interaction with the environment. It is integrated across the board into the decision-making process and in the Company's activities, promoting a business model that takes into account the social, economic, ethical, and environmental dimensions.

- **Functional structure**

The environmental policy stems from the **Board of Directors** as the primary signatory of the same.

The sustainability policy also encompasses a comprehensive set of principles, guidelines, and specific criteria for action, ensuring that activities are conducted in a responsible manner to promote environmental stewardship. These guidelines are established by the **Boards of Directors** and are reinforced through their endorsement and commitment.

The management area responsible for defining and coordinating the development and monitoring of the environmental management system (hereinafter SIGMA) falls under the remit of the **Sustainable Development Area**, which is part of the **Sustainable Management Department**.

The Area is integrated into the **Corporate Sustainability and Research Division** that reports to the **Chairperson's Office**.

The mission of the Sustainable Management Department is to design, coordinate, and oversee the implementation of the strategies, policies, systems, criteria, and actions regarding the sustainability of Redeia and, as part of its duties and responsibilities, it is also responsible for coordinating the development and monitoring of the Environmental Management System.

Of particular note are the functions carried out in the management system of the **Environmental Department** belonging to the Management of Facilities Development Support, which is part of the General Director of Transmission Division. Its function is to integrate the environmental parameters in all phases of the life cycle of the facilities, collaborating in the determination and implementation of sustainability criteria and actions, and reporting all relevant information regarding its management. It also ensures compliance with the environmental conditioning factors required by the competent bodies in environmental matters and by internal and external regulations.

In the specific case of corporate buildings, responsibility for environmental management falls under the remit of the **Corporate Culture and People Management Area (REC)**.

The maintenance of environmental management system also involves all the units of the Company within the scope of their competences and responsibilities. The **functional guideline manual highlights two functions common to all organisational units and which are of a strategic nature** and are relevant to the environmental management system in order to:

- Implement management systems in the strategic areas established by the Company that promote continuous improvement and facilitate the achievement of the expected results.
- Guide the execution of all activities in the fulfilment of the objectives established in the different environmental management plans in order to guarantee the fulfilment of the commitment regarding the protection of and respect for the environment.

The objective of the **Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors** is, among other things, to monitor and promote actions related to the environment and the fight against climate change within Redeia.

The Committee is responsible for the oversight of Redeia's strategy and practices in relation to the **2030 Sustainability Commitment**, monitoring compliance with policies aimed at meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, oversight of stakeholder relation processes and supervising and coordinating the sustainability reporting process.

Similarly, the Sustainability Steering Committee and the Corporate Sustainability and Research Area play a key role, reinforcing the engagement of the highest levels of decision-making within the Company and involving all areas of the organisation in the monitoring, supervision, and implementation of the 2030 Sustainability Commitment.

- [Documentation structure](#)

The Environmental Management System is based a set of applicable regulations.

The management processes include the drafting, custody, maintenance, and registering of the documented information necessary for the Environmental Management System. The associated documentation is updated and easily accessible in different formats/media for all personnel.

Redeia's management of internal regulations is effectively outlined by the general procedure R-GN01, entitled 'Management of Internal Regulations'. This procedure serves as a guiding framework that regulates various crucial aspects, including the development, review, approval, repeal, publication, dissemination, updating, and oversight of Redeia's internal regulations.

The regulations of the Environmental Management System are composed of the following documents:

- **Corporate policies:** these encompass a set of fundamental principles that play a pivotal role in realising the organisation's mission and strategic objectives. These policies are designed to align with the values, principles, and business conduct guidelines outlined in Redeia's Code of Conduct and Ethics.
- **Action guides:** establish clear criteria, guidelines, and action steps for the development of processes and activities within the Company. These guides facilitate the effective implementation of the principles outlined in corporate policies.
- **General procedures⁷:** regulate the organisation's processes. They describe the purpose, scope, responsibilities, and the activities and tasks to be followed in each procedure.
- **Technical instructions:** they describe in detail some of the activities of a process. Their purpose is to explain how the technical tasks are to be performed by Redeia's employees.
- **Technical specifications:** describe in detail the terms and conditions as well as the technical specifications required for the acquisition of goods and services that are regularly requested from external suppliers.
- **Management manuals:** regulate activities related to certifiable or accreditable management systems, as well as control systems. These manuals are aligned with national or international benchmarks.

Changes in the documentation of the environmental management system 2025

During 2025 many of the environmental management system documents⁸ were modified in order to keep them updated on an ongoing basis and introduce improvements in the management thereof.

Code	Title	Edition	Published	Approval date	Supersedes
R-IC001	Corporate monitoring of suppliers	6	11.02.2025	11.02.2025	Ed.5
R-IC008	Supplier qualification	2	11.02.2025	11.02.2025	Ed. 1
E-GT04	Management of transmission grid investment projects	3	01.10.2025	01.10.2025	Ed. 2

⁷ Prior to the current edition of the general procedure R-GN01 'Management of internal regulations', procedures were categorised into two types of documents: general and technical, depending on their scope. These documents will be adapted to the current categorisation as they are revised, becoming general procedures, technical instructions or any other regulatory element considered within the typology of internal regulations, where applicable.

⁸ ET218 Adequacy of power machinery oil collection tanks has been cancelled or withdrawn. The cancellation is due to the fact that it is no longer applicable.

3 Scope of EMAS Register

Red Eléctrica has an environmental management system that complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 (EMAS III), Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 amending Annexes I, II, and III of the Regulation, and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 amending Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009, which sets the requirements for environmental reports, No. ESMD000313. Its scope covers all the Company's activities (NACE Rev.2: 35.12. *Transmission of Electricity and NACE 64.20. Activities of holding companies*):

- **Transmission and Operation of the Spanish electricity system.**
- **Corporate services that support these activities.**

The abovementioned activities are carried out in:

- **Moraleja Head Office and Central Regional Office:** Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. 28109 - Alcobendas (Madrid).
- **Albatros Head Office:** C/Anabel Segura, 11. 28109 - Alcobendas (Madrid).
- **CECORE:** Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, C/ Isaac Newton 1, REE Building. 28760. Tres Cantos (Madrid).
- **CAMPUS Tres Cantos:** Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, C/ Isaac Newton 2, REE Building. 28760. Tres Cantos (Madrid).
- **Regional Office and System Operation Department of the Balearic Islands:** Camino Son Fangos, 100, Building A, 2ª planta. 07007 – Palma de Mallorca (Balearic Islands).
- **Regional Office and System Operation Department of the Canary Islands (Main Office in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria):** C/ Juan de Quesada, 9. 35001 - Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las Palmas)
- **Regional Office and System Operation Department of the Canary Islands (Main Office in Tenerife):** Nuestra Señora de la Ternura (Los Majuelos). 38108 - San Cristobal de la Laguna (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)
- **Northern Regional Office:** Gran Vía, 38. 2ª planta. 48009 - Bilbao (Vizcaya).
- **North-Eastern Regional Office:** Avenida Paralelo, 55. REE Building. 08004 - Barcelona (Barcelona).
- **North-Western Regional Office:** C/Gambrinus, 7, 2º Izq. 15008 - La Coruña (A Coruña).
- **Southern Regional Office:** C/Inca Garcilaso, 1. REE Building. 41092 - Isla de la Cartuja (Sevilla).
- **Eastern Regional Office:** Avda. de Aragón, 30, Planta 14. 46021 - Valencia (Valencia).
- **Ebro Regional Office:** Pl. Aragón, 10, Planta 2, Oficina 3.50004 Zaragoza (Zaragoza).
- **Eastern Regional Transmission Office:** C/ Puebla Larga, 18. 46183 - La Eliana (Valencia).
- **North-western Regional Transmission Centre:** Carretera N-601, Madrid-Valladolid-León, km 218. 47630 - La Mudarra (Valladolid).
- **Northern Regional Transmission Centre:** Carretera Zaragoza-Sariñera, km 9.2. 50162 - Villamayor (Zaragoza).
- **North-Eastern Regional Transmission Centre:** Carretera antigua Castellbisbal-Rubí, S/N Polígono Industrial Can Pi de Vilaroc. 08191 - Rubí (Barcelona).

- **Central Regional Transmission Centre:** Carretera N-I Madrid-Burgos, km 20.7. 28700 – San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid).
- **Southern Regional Transmission Centre:** Carretera Sevilla-Utrera, km 17. 41500 - Alcalá de Guadaira (Sevilla).
- **Balearic Islands Regional Transmission Centre:** (Polígono industrial Marratxi) C/ Gerrers esquina Siurells, 2ª Planta. Marratxi (Palma de Mallorca).
- **Canary Islands Regional Transmission Centre:** (Polígono industrial Mayorazgo) C/ Laura Grötte de la Puerta, 5. Polígono industrial Mayorazgo (Santa Cruz de Tenerife).

The following infrastructure/facility is excluded from the scope of the EMAS register specifically in those areas where it is located, or through which it crosses (municipalities indicated)⁹:

Facilities	Municipality
Salto de Chira (Hydroelectric Power Station)	Mogán and San Bartolomé de Tirajana (Las Palmas)

On the other hand, the following facilities or sections of line with sanctioning proceedings resolved during 2025 are excluded:

Facilities	Municipality
220 kV Centelles-Sentmenat	Sentmenat (Barcelona).
400 kV Cartelle-Silleda	Carbanillo (Orense)
Algeciras-V. Africa 132 kV (C.Sub) line	Ceuta
220 kV Gramanet-Rubí 2 line	Barcelona
Interconexión Gatika - Frontera Fran line	Gatika (Vizcaya).
220 kV Gramanet- Sant Just 1 line	Barcelona

⁹ Completed proceedings are understood as those in which the following circumstances (all of them) occur together:

1. The Company is declared responsible for the non-compliance.
2. The required amount has been paid.
3. No appeal has been filed or the option to file an appeal at a higher instance is open.
4. The Company has made the decision to assume responsibility for what happened and has chosen not to appeal.

Also excluded from the scope of the EMAS register are those facilities or sections of line with sanctioning proceedings that have not yet be resolved (currently in processing):

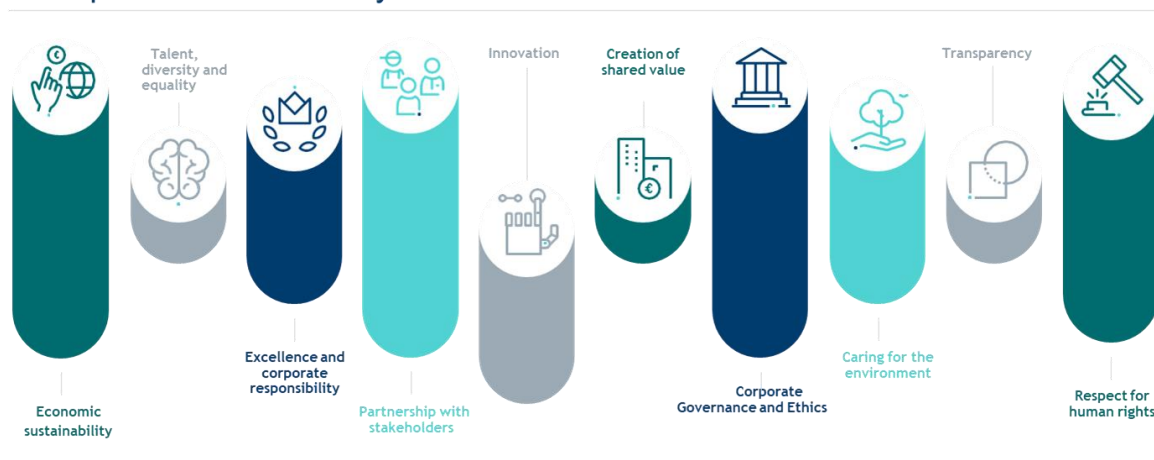
Facilities	Municipality
220 kV Balsicas-El Palmar, 400 kV El Palmar-Rocamora, 400 kV Nueva Escombreras-El Palmar 1, 400 kV Nueva Escombreras-El Palmar 2 lines	Torre-Pacheco (Murcia)
Guadaira 220 kV electrical substation	Dos Hermanas (Sevilla)
Romica electrical substation	Albacete

42030 Sustainability Commitment. Objectives.

The **2030 Sustainability Commitment of Redeia**, approved by the Board of Directors, materialises the commitment made by the Company to its long-term continuity and success through a business model capable of creating shared value for all its stakeholders through the responsible execution of its activities.

Redeia’s 2030 Sustainability Commitment is underpinned by **ten principles** defined in the Sustainability Policy and is articulated through **four priorities** to address sustainability challenges.

Principles of Sustainability



Sustainability Goals.

The **most relevant** 2030 Sustainability Goals for **environmental management**, associated with Redeia’s commitment priorities, are the following:

Decarbonisation of the economy



Climate Change

2030 Target:

55% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions and 28% reduction in Scope 3 emissions compared to 2019.

Responsible value chain



Biodiversity

2030 Target:

To generate a positive net impact on the natural capital in the areas surrounding our facilities.

2030 Target:



Circular economy

- Be a leading company in circular economy.
- Redeia 0% waste to landfill.
- Redeia 6.5 m³ of water consumption per employee per year in work centres.



Suppliers

2030 Target:

Be a driver of change for our suppliers: at least 25 supplies with a major impact on the transmission grid with circularity criteria (LCA – Life Cycle Assessment), climate change, and biodiversity.

The 2030 Sustainability Commitment is deployed through **multi-year plans**. Within the 17 courses of action, there are several directly related to the environment, which encompass the following:

- Adaptation to climate change
- Reduction of the carbon footprint.
- Biodiversity and natural capital conservation. Promotion of biodiversity.
- Transformation towards a circular economy.

The 2023–2025 Sustainability Plan was approved by the Board of Directors, following its validation by the Executive Committee, the Sustainability Steering Committee and the Board’s Sustainability Commission. The plan sets out four priorities, comprising 14 action points and mid-term targets, to achieve Redeia’s 2030 vision. These objectives contribute directly to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The 2023–2025 Sustainability Plan, which includes environmental objectives from 2023 onward, is detailed in **section 9**.

	Objectives for 2025	Progress made in 2025
Decarbonisation of the economy		
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28% reduction in scope 1 and 2 CO₂ emissions compared to 2019.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-thirds of suppliers (in terms of emissions) were SBTi approved (compared to 2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66.3% of suppliers with approved SBTi targets.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of non-reducible Scope 1 emissions offset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of non-reducible Scope 1 emissions offset.
Responsible value chain		
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of critical spans marked by Red Eléctrica. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of critical spans marked by Red Eléctrica.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of investment projects committed to protecting vegetation and combating deforestation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of investment projects committed to protecting vegetation and combating deforestation.

<p>Circular economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% waste to landfill in Red Eléctrica. 6.5 m³ of water consumption per employee per year in Red Eléctrica work centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% waste to landfill in Red Eléctrica. 5.64 m³ of water consumption per employee at Red Eléctrica's workplaces (regional offices); 6.74 m³ of water consumption per employee at Red Eléctrica's workplaces (corporate buildings)
<p>Suppliers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 10 of the supplies with the greatest impact on the transmission grid, using circularity criteria: Life Cycle Assessment, climate change, safety, diversity and biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91 supplies with the greatest impact on the transmission grid based on circularity criteria: LCA, climate change, safety, diversity, and biodiversity.

In 2025, Redeia has been working on the development of the new Sustainability Plan with a horizon of 2029, aligned with the company's Strategic Plan. This new plan will be based on two key ambitions: to actively participate in the transition towards a new, more competitive and sustainable energy model, and to continue generating a positive impact on nature, the local area and people.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Redeia is an active agent in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the deployment of its 2030 Sustainability Commitment. Based on the nature of its activity and the countries in which it operates, Redeia identifies the priority SDGs, indicating its contribution to each of them.

Redeia produces a specific report on its contribution to the SDGs, which it publishes in the Reports, Policies and Commitments section of its website.

ODS prioritarios en Redeia



5 Red Eléctrica's Activities and the Environment

Red Eléctrica's facilities are located nationwide due to the fact that the aim of the electricity transmission grid is to link the points of energy generation to the electricity distribution points, so it can be provided to the final consumer.

The interaction of the electricity facilities with the environment is mainly linked to their presence in the territory and to the works associated with their construction and maintenance. In this sense, the main potential environmental impacts on the territory and landscape are related to where the substations are located and the territories through which the HV electricity lines run.

Redeia considers all environmental and social variables during all the stages of transmission grid development.

The main measure to reduce and even avoid the undesired effects of the facilities of the Company on the environment and on the local communities/municipalities is the selection of the site where they are to be located.

This includes carrying out a **viability analysis of the facilities** prior to their incorporation into the electricity transmission grid planning proposal that Red Eléctrica, as system operator, submits to the Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD). In 2024, the analysis for future 2025–2030 Electricity Transmission Grid Plan was carried out.

Once the Transmission Grid Planning is approved (a process subject to the strategic environmental assessment), the Company carries out a detailed study of the territory. It then **defines**, in a coordination with the public administrations and key stakeholders, **the siting (location) of substations and the routes the electricity lines** will follow.

Furthermore, with the aim of minimising the potential impact of facilities and lines, the appropriate and necessary preventive and corrective measures to be applied during the construction or maintenance of facilities are established.

The best tool that makes it possible to define the most appropriate project and establish the suitable preventive and corrective measures is the **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** procedure; a procedure which the majority of the Company's projects are legally required to carry out. In addition, those facilities that do not require an environmental procedure, in accordance with current legislation, are voluntarily submitted to consultations with those responsible for the Red Natura 2000 network or with the public administration for the assessment of their possible environmental impact and to receive proposals regarding alternative mitigating measures that have deemed appropriate.

To ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the established measures, the Company defines and conducts **environmental monitoring programmes**. These are applied in the construction of the facilities and in the first years of their operation, and they facilitate the definition of new measures that may be deemed necessary.

For facilities in operation, the Company conducts periodic reviews in order to verify compliance with environmental standards. It should be noted that the Company has a **maintenance management and**

territorial observatory system that integrates into the corporate mapping system all the environmental, social, cultural, and technical conditioning factors that must be taken into account when requesting authorisation to carry out maintenance works on facilities (more than 70 layers of digitalised information covering 200 metres on each side of electricity transmission lines).

Among the preventive and corrective measures applied noteworthy are those aimed at the protection of biodiversity, habitats, and species, and those aimed at reducing potential impacts on the socioeconomic environment.

The following diagram schematically illustrates the main environmental criteria applied during the main transmission grid development phases.

Development and implementation phases for transmission grid infrastructure

Infrastructure proposal (Drawn up by Red Eléctrica)	Electrical Planning (Drawn up By MITERD)	Project Design (New installations and modifications)	Construction or modification of facilities/infrastructure	Maintenance
<p>Environmental Feasibility Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of all proposals from an environmental point of view. • Only includes environmentally viable projects. 	<p>Strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes.</p> <p>Public consultation and participation of stakeholder groups through the submission of comments, suggestions, and/or arguments.</p>	<p>Prior dialogue with stakeholders before defining the project (Autonomous Communities, local councils, and NGOs).</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior consultation with stakeholders. 2. Defining the alternative of the least impact. 3. Public information. Submission of comments, suggestions, and/or arguments by stakeholders. 4. Proposal for preventive and corrective measures. 5. Publication of results. 6. Environmental permits and authorisations. 	<p>Implementation of preventive and corrective measures.</p> <p>Environmental monitoring (monitoring of preventive and corrective measures).</p> <p>Monitoring the work of contractors regarding compliance with environmental requirements.</p> <p>Environmental certification of works taking into account compliance with environmental requirements.</p>	<p>Environmental monitoring programmes in the initial years of operation of a facility.</p> <p>Periodic inspections of facilities to verify compliance with standards and identify improvement measures.</p> <p>Application of environmental improvement measures.</p>

Taking the previously shown diagram regarding the environmental criteria applied as a reference, the following are relevant events that occurred during 2025:

1. Transmission grid planning

As a consequence of the obligations derived from the Environmental Report of the 2015–2020 Electricity Transmission Grid Planning and, previously, from the 2008–2016 Planning of the

electricity and gas sectors, since 2009 the Company has been collaborating with MITERD in the drafting of the annual environmental monitoring reports consisting, basically, of the calculation of a series of performance indicators defined in such Environmental Report. The 2025 report has already been sent to MITERD, however, and as has been the case since 2016, they are not proceeding with its publication on their website.

In 2021, a Strategic Environmental Statement was issued linked to the 'Electricity Transmission Grid Development Plan for 2021–2026' (Resolution of 9 December 2021 of the Directorate General for Environmental Quality and Assessment) and, in March 2022, the **Electricity Transmission Grid Development Plan for 2021–2026** was approved.

Over the last four years, the Company has worked intensively on the infrastructure included in the 2021–2026 Electricity Transmission Grid Plan, approved in 2022, and has held numerous meetings with multiple stakeholders, and made many visits to the areas being studied in order to reach a consensus on its future implementation.

In 2023 and 2024, the bulk of the files included in the planning were processed once the necessary annual birdlife cycles for environmental impact studies were completed. However, throughout 2025, the number of processed documents has also been significant, specifically 10 Environmental Impact Assessments and 15 Environmental Documents or Red Natura 2000 Impact Reports.

In 2025, the 2025–2030 Electricity Transmission Grid Plan process began, initiating a new planning cycle in accordance with the 'Development and implementation phases for transmission grid infrastructure' table, which will materialise over the coming years. From October to December, the hearing process was open. This involves consulting affected Public Administrations and interested parties, for the purposes of both the substantive and environmental processing of the proposed 2030 Electricity Transmission Grid Plan and its strategic environmental study. Since 2024, the Directorate-General for Transmission has been carrying out feasibility assessments of the various infrastructures that have ultimately been included in the Planning Proposal, with the aim of ensuring that the final planning design reduces its environmental and social impact and is more easily authorised.

2. Definition of projects

Environmental permitting processes were initiated for **25 investment projects**:

	Permitting process initiated		
	2023	2024	2025
Initial document	0	0	0
Environmental Impact Statement	33	20	15
Environmental Impact Assessment	18	17	10
Total Initiated	51	37	25

Environmental impact assessments filed in 2025		
Facilities	AC	Date
Submarine interconnection between Mallorca and Menorca	Balearic Islands	February 2025
Peñalba-Mangraners 220 kV line	Aragon-Catalonia	February 2025
Arguineguín-Mogan 220 kV line	Canary Islands	February 2025
Cinca 220 kV SS and I/O lines	Aragon	May 2025
Breñas 66 kV SS and I/O lines	Canary Islands	June 2025
Els Aubals-La Secuita 400 kV line	Aragon-Catalonia	June 2025
PENBAL II Addendum (II Peninsula–Balearic Islands Interconnection)	Balearic Islands	June 2025
Bateas 220 kV SS and I/O line for the Atios-Pazos de Borbén 220 kV line	Galicia	August 2025
Variants of Bco Tirajana-Sabinal 220 kV line	Canary Islands	August 2025
Las Rosas-Caletillas 220 kV line	Canary Islands	October 2025

The evolution of the conclusion of the environmental permitting process of projects for new facilities in the last three years is as follows:

	Permitting Process Completed		
	2023	2024	2025
Positive Environmental Impact Statement	5	7	9
Negative Environmental Impact Statement	0	0	0
Environmental resolution	34	18	25
Total completed	39	25	34

There has been an increase in the granting of new environmental authorisations by competent environmental authorities over the past three years. This trend solidified from 2022, particularly between 2023 and 2025. With the new 2021–2026 planning approved, most of the projects were processed within this 2022–2024 timeframe.

In 2025, environmental authorisation was obtained for **34 projects**.

Positive Environmental Impact Statement ¹⁰
BIC variant of the Morella–La Plana 400 kV line
Renovation of the Elgea-Itxaso 400 kV line
Belinchón-Morata 400 kV line
La Serna-Magallón 400 kV line
Moreruela 400 kV SS and I/O line
Zuzuones 400 kV SS and I/O line
Santa Pola-Torrellano 220 kV line
Cacicedo-Puente de San Miguel 220 kV line

¹⁰ Authorisation resulting from the Complete Environmental Impact Assessment process (Environmental Impact Study).

Costa de la Luz-Puebla de Guzman 220 kV line

Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Resolution¹¹

La Sagra 400/220 kV SS and I/O lines

Iznalloz 400 kV SS and I/O line

Fuentebureba 400 kV SS and I/O line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Alcocero de Mola–Puentelarra 220 kV line

Extension of Bessons SS (transformer) and I/O line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Arañuelo–Morata 400 kV line

Compacting of the Maials–Rubí 400 kV line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Abadiano–Vitoria 220 kV line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Perafort–Francoli 220 kV line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Asomada–Carril 400 kV line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Minglanilla–Requena 400 kV line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Godelleta–Requena 400 kV line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Poza Sal–T. Ayala 220 kV line

Increase in transmission capacity of the Arganda–Valdemoro 220 kV line

Renovation of the Villalbilla–T. Ayala 220 kV line

Renovation of the Gatika–Azpeitia 400 kV line

Extension of Tías 66 kV SS (GRID FORMING)

Increase in transmission capacity of the Gurreea–Villanueva 1 220 kV line

220 kV Anchuelo-Complutum line

Renovation of the Hernani-Argia 400 kV line

Nueva Meco 220 kV SS

Increase in transmission capacity of the Santa Engracia–La Serna 400 kV line

Binudo 400 kV SS Loeches

Camarena 400/220 kV SS and I/O lines

Cisneros 220 kV SS and I/O line

At the end of 2025, **49 investment projects** are at different stages of their environmental permitting process.

3. Construction or modification of facilities/infrastructure

Red Eléctrica performs environmental monitoring on the construction of new electricity lines and substations as well as renovations, upgrading, and enlargements of those facilities already in service. This monitoring consists mainly of verifying that the preventive and corrective measures defined in the project are implemented, verifying their effectiveness and defining new measures, if deemed necessary, based on the results obtained.

Additionally, there is a continued increase in the dedication of resources to the tasks prior to the commencement of works (e.g. inventories of trees felled) and the subsequent tasks included in the Environmental Monitoring Programmes to be carried out during the start of the operating phase of the facility, primarily due to the increased requirements included in the environmental authorisations.

¹¹ Authorisation resulting from the Simplified Environmental Impact Assessment process (Environmental Document).

The following facilities/infrastructure underwent works in 2025: **73 substations** and **63 transmission lines**, covering **1,351 km of line** (mainly investment projects).

With the aim of ensuring the adequate fulfilment of the environmental requirements and verifying the effectiveness of the implemented preventive and corrective measures, during the year **environmental monitoring was carried out on 100% of all construction works for new infrastructure underway** (for a total of 136).

The **permanent environmental supervision**, aimed at intensifying the control and monitoring of measures, covered **95.35%** of total **works** performed.

Environmental monitoring of construction works		2023	2024	2025
Substations	% Permanent environmental monitoring	95.6	85.82	93.15
Lines (km)	% Permanent environmental monitoring	98	80.37	99.98

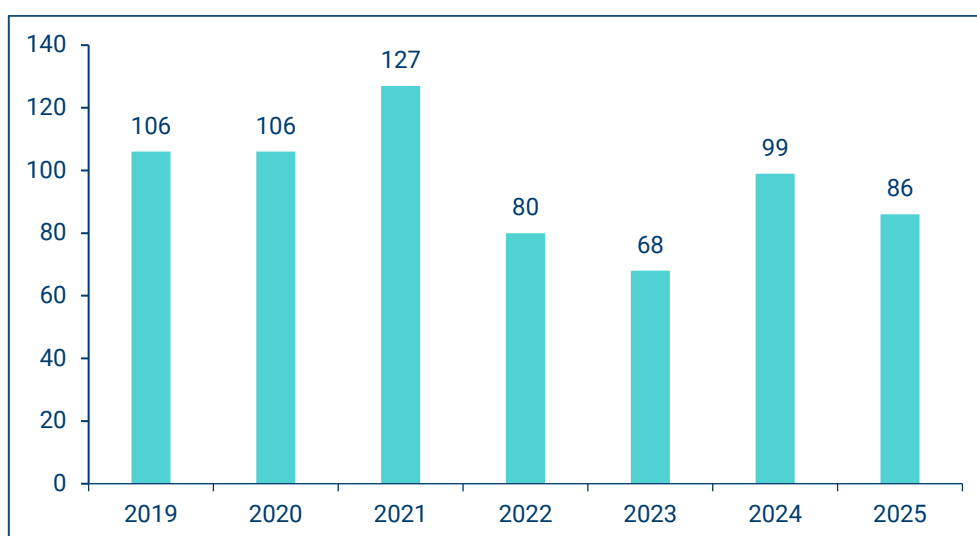
The main impacts to be avoided in works associated with the construction of lines or the modification of facilities are the alteration of the habitat of certain species of fauna and flora, and also the impact on vegetation due to the opening up of security corridors, necessary to prevent fires during the operation of the line.

The specific preventive, corrective, and offsetting measures carried out in this phase during 2025 can be consulted in the Annex: 'Environmental Actions 2025', shown at the end of this document.

4. Maintenance of facilities/infrastructure

Regarding the maintenance phase, in 2025, a total of **86 environmental inspections** were carried out in substations. This total represents 12% of all the substations in operation (731) in 2025.

Number of environmental inspections in substations



The results of these supervisions allow environmental improvement actions to be identified and considered in the planning of actions in both the renovation and improvement plans as well as in the maintenance programmes.

In addition, the environmental risk of the work to be carried out during the year is analysed and the environmental supervision of the subsequent works related to the maintenance of the facilities is carried out:

- Modification and adaptation work regarding power machinery (power transformers, reactors, phase shifters, auxiliary transformer units with more than 1,000 litres of oil).
 - Transfer, emptying, and filtering of oil.
 - Replacement of power terminal blocks.
 - Repair of faults or repairs involving the transfer or movement of oil.
 - Transportation/transfer.
 - Decommissioning.
- Emptying of containment bunds for power machinery.
- Works equivalent to those covered by ET239 requirements (Annex 3), performed directly by Red Eléctrica staff.
- Comprehensive refurbishment or construction of new buildings

During 2025, a total of **56 environmental supervisions of maintenance work** were carried out, consolidating the implementation of environmental supervision in activities that have a significant environmental impact.

6 Environmental Issues

During all the activities carried out in the development and implementation phases regarding transmission grid infrastructure (fundamentally: the **definition of the project, construction/modification and maintenance of facilities**), Red Eléctrica identifies and evaluates the direct and indirect environmental aspects that can interact with the natural environment, producing some type of negative impact, not just under normal operating conditions but also under abnormal conditions and as a result of emergency situations.

For the identification, assessment, and recording of environmental aspects, it is necessary to indicate that in the system differences exist between the various phases:

- **Definition of projects (new facilities and modifications):** the effects or impacts and by extension, the aspects associated to them, for each one of the new infrastructure projects, are identified in the corresponding Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the appropriate environmental impact statement or resolution, which also include the preventive and corrective measures that shall be adopted in the construction phase of each facility.
- **Construction or modification of facilities/infrastructure:** for each construction project for new lines, new substations or enlargements with environmental relevance, the associated environmental aspects are identified and evaluated. The results of the evaluation are incorporated into the Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP), and/or the environmental specifications of each project, a procedure that ensures they are properly monitored and that they are in compliance with the preventive and corrective measures defined in the design of the projects.
- The environmental criteria established for the assessment of aspects, under both normal and abnormal operating conditions, are: magnitude and intensity.
- **Maintenance of facilities/infrastructure:** the environmental aspects detected during the maintenance activity are identified and evaluated periodically, under both normal and abnormal operating conditions and at different levels, depending on the status of the environmental aspect related to a higher degree of assessment (maintenance phase), or at lower degrees (regional work centre and/or logistics centre/building). The evaluation of environmental aspects is performed annually, after year end.
- For the evaluation of maintenance aspects, the following general environmental criteria have been established:
 - › Under normal operating conditions: magnitude, nature/sensitivity, and prevention.
 - › Under accidental conditions: probability of occurrence and potential impact.

Environmental aspects considered in the definition of projects for new facilities

The environmental aspects for each of the projects for new facilities are identified in the corresponding Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the appropriate environmental impact

statement or resolution, which also sets out the preventive and corrective measures that shall be taken in the construction phase of each facility.

Environmental aspects in the construction of facilities

The construction activities for new lines and substations that are susceptible to generating environmental aspects are:

Activities that generate environmental aspects
Storage and transfer of oils and fuels
Storage and management of waste
Work sites (substations)
Land compacting
Clearing, pruning, and felling
Excavation and landfill works
Concreting and cleaning of containers used
Hanging/stringing of conductors and grounding cables (lines)
Equipment assembly (substations)
Use of machinery

Although the environmental aspects associated to each of the works are specifically evaluated, those that generally have a significant impact on the construction of new lines and substations are detailed below:

Significant environmental aspects in the construction of lines and substations	Environmental aspect susceptible to impact	Impact
Affecting fauna	Biological	Altering population behaviour
Affecting flora	Biological	Elimination of flora/vegetation
Affecting land/soil	Physical	Possible modification of physical characteristics of ground, erosion, etc.
Affecting historical and cultural heritage	Socio-economic	Potential landscaping impact, affecting archaeological sites, crops, etc.
Risk of fire	Physical/Biological/Socio-economic	Potential degradation
Risk of oil and fuel spill during use of machinery	Physical	Potential contamination of soil and water
Risk of oil and fuel spill during storage and transfer of oils and fuels	Physical	Potential contamination of soil and water
Risk of oil spill during assembly of equipment	Physical	Potential contamination of soil and water
Risk of affecting water during land movements	Physical	Potential contamination of soil and water
Risk of affecting birdlife	Biological	Potential collisions
Non-hazardous waste	Physical	Potential impact due to inadequate storage
Hazardous waste	Physical	Potential contamination of grounds and water sources due to storage and management

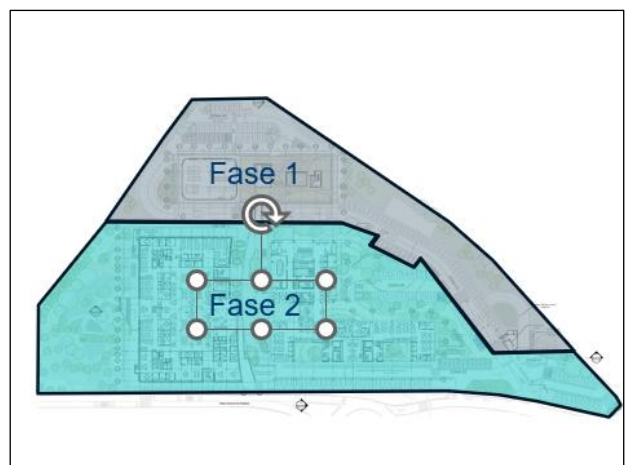
Regarding corporate buildings, works were carried out in 2025 at the building in the Balearic Islands and at the La Moraleja head office.

The building in the **Balearic Islands** underwent a complete refurbishment of the existing precision HVAC system. A cooling system was also installed in the technical rooms associated with the control centre. This was a short-duration project. Environmental supervision was conducted during the works, with findings being identified and duly recorded. All necessary information is currently being compiled to request the approval of the new facility.

No significant environmental impacts were identified.

As for the **La Moraleja head office**, this is a large-scale project with an expected duration of four years. It began in the last quarter of 2024. It consists of the following phases:

- » Phase 0 This phase has taken place over the last few months of 2024. site preparation and utility connections; monthly environmental supervision under IT IA011 'Criteria for environmental oversight in corporate building works.'
- » Phase 1 New construction and installations for the entire campus, including access works. This phase was carried out throughout 2025 and required biweekly environmental supervision.
- » Phase 2 This will be the final phase of the project and will affect several areas of the complex. The tendering process was prepared at the end of 2025, and some of the associated works are expected to commence during 2026.



This project was conceived with ambitious sustainability goals, having already achieved LEED and WELL Platinum precertifications during its design phases.

Generally, and considering these are currently theoretical goals, this project is expected to yield the following benefits:

LEED + WELL Platinum benefits

Up to 55% reduction in water consumption

At least 15% improvement in indoor hydrothermal conditions

At least 10% improvement in employees' mental health

Increase in productivity of more than 10 points

30% reduction in carbon footprint

25% increase in employees' memory performance in a healthy environment

26% increase in wellbeing levels

30% improvement in satisfaction with the working environment

Fuente: USGBC. LEED Certification Rating Standards

Fuente: Impact of WELL Certification on Occupant Satisfaction and Perceived Health, Well-being, and Productivity: A Multi-Office Pre-Versus Post-Occupancy Evaluation, Building and Environment, Septiembre 2022.

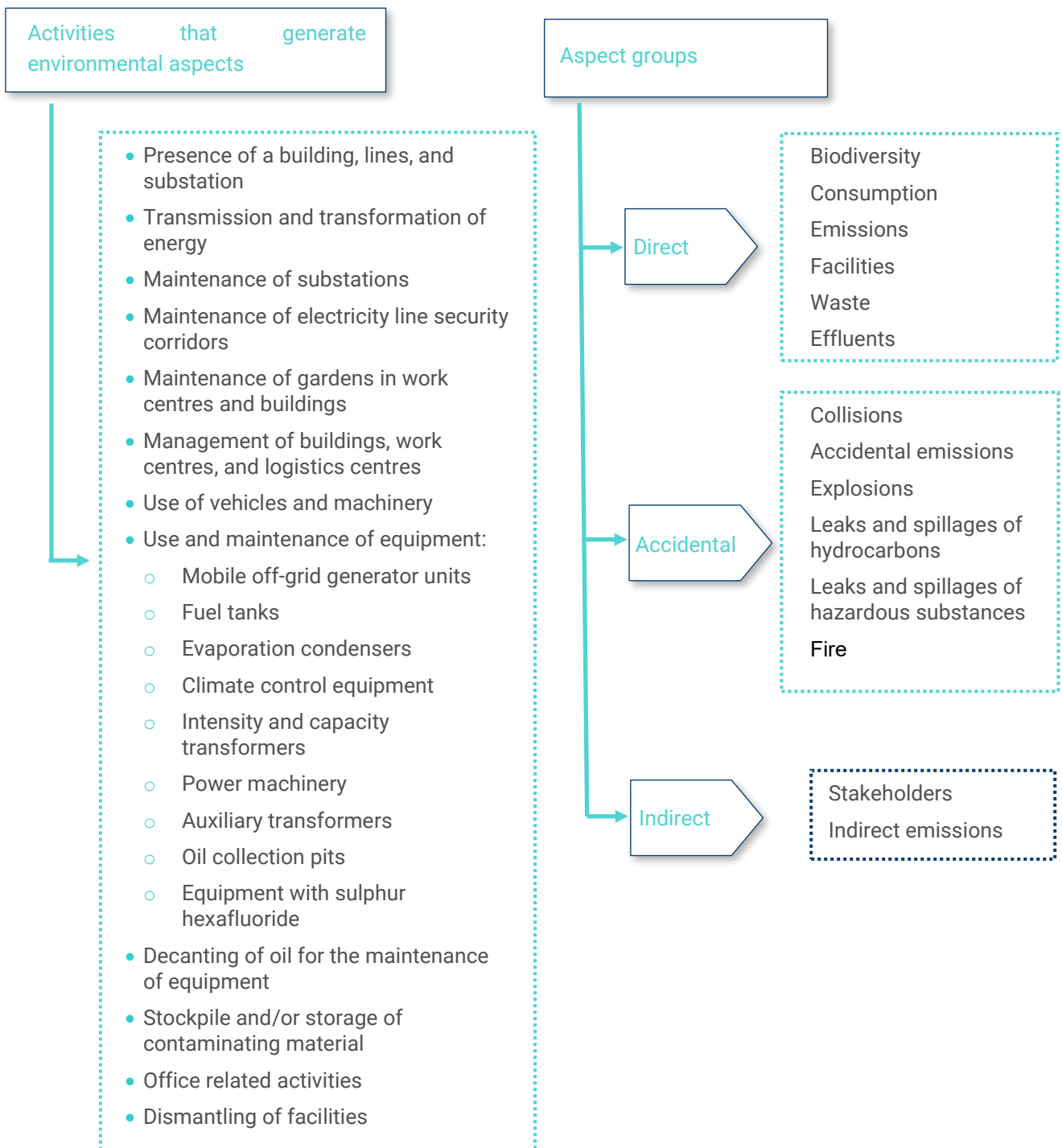
Phase 1, which was carried out throughout 2025, involved biweekly environmental supervision, and work was undertaken in close coordination with the contractor and the works supervision team.

The significant environmental aspects were as follows:

Aspect	Relevant evaluation	Environmental aspect susceptible to impact	Impact	Remarks
Waste				
Concrete	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Potential soil and water contamination from its storage and management	This environmental aspect is significant due to its magnitude, as the total constructed area is 5,000 m ² or more
Plastics	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Land occupation Pollution of soil and water Visual impact	This environmental aspect is significant due to its magnitude, as the total constructed area is 5,000 m ² or more
Metals	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Land occupation Pollution of soil and water Visual impact	This environmental aspect is significant due to its magnitude, as the total constructed area is 5,000 m ² or more
Bricks	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Land occupation Pollution of soil and water Visual impact	This environmental aspect is significant due to its magnitude, as the total constructed area is 5,000 m ² or more
Vegetable waste (biowaste)	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Land occupation Pollution of soil and water Visual impact	This environmental aspect is significant due to its magnitude, as the total constructed area is 5,000 m ² or more
Emissions				
Emission of fumes and combustion gases (NO _x , SO _x , CO, etc.) from mobile machinery, mobile off-grid generator units, etc.	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Potential air contamination	This aspect is significant due to the project's duration exceeding 12 months and its proximity (500-1,000 m) to residential areas, social facilities, or healthcare centres.
Noise emission	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Potential air contamination	This aspect is significant due to the project's duration exceeding 12 months and its proximity (500-1,000 m) to residential areas, social facilities, or healthcare centres.
Dust emission	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Potential air contamination	This aspect is significant due to the project's duration exceeding 12 months and the nature of the soil.
Consumption				
Energy consumption (electricity, fuels, etc.)	Moraleja head office site	Physical	Natural resource depletion	This environmental aspect is significant due to its magnitude, as the total constructed area is 5,000 m ² or more, and the nature of the energy consumed (diesel)

Environmental aspects in maintenance activities

The activities carried out in facilities in service (substations, lines, work centres, and corporate buildings) that can generate an environmental aspect are the following:



The evaluation of aspects is conducted annually. Those aspects shown in the following table were identified as relevant in the 2025 assessment:

Aspect	Relevant evaluation	Environmental aspect susceptible to impact	Impact	Observations ¹²
Biodiversity				
Clearing, pruning, and felling	All Regional Areas	Biological	Potential impact on species	The most restrictive criterion was applied for evaluation due to a lack of detailed information and the fundamental nature of this environmental aspect of facility management.
Removal of bird nests	Balearic Islands and Canary Islands	Biological	Potential impact on species	The assessment of this aspect under the internal regulations only considers cases involving stork nests. If nests of other species are removed, as has occurred in the Balearic and Canary Islands, the aspect becomes significant.
Consumption				
Paper consumption	Northern Regional Office (Zaragoza)	Physical	Reduction of natural resources	This is significant in that consumption increased by 5% or more compared to last year's average value and reduction measures were not implemented or were insufficient. In Zaragoza, consumption increased by more than 50% due to a rise in personnel (2025: 21.1 kg; 2024, 13,61 kg). Although the absolute consumption remains very low, the small baseline means that even a slight increase in paper consumption results in the aspect being classified as significant.
Water consumption	Central and Eastern Demarcations	Physical	Reduction of natural resources	The meter at Villaviciosa also includes consumption from the warehouse and external taps. As a result of the extensive construction activity carried out at this SS during the year, water consumption increased, causing the aspect to be classified as significant. A pipe leak was detected in Eliana

¹² Some aspects appear repeatedly as they are 'key' environmental aspects for the organisation over which the Company exercises significant management and control, such as clearing, felling and pruning works, and the monitoring and prevention of birds colliding with the electricity lines.

For the evaluation of environmental aspects associated with waste, the concept of prevention is applied. The highest value in the prevention evaluation is achieved if at least one instance of waste removal has had elimination as its final destination. This decision is aligned with the zero-waste model (zero waste to landfill) that the Company has adopted in its commitment to the circular economy. This has meant the appearance of a greater number of types of hazardous wastes assessed as significant and allows efforts to be directed in alignment with the Company's policy of zero waste to landfill by 2030.

Both the impact that transmission grid facilities have on birdlife, and the contamination of soil and/or underground water, surface water, or marine water due to leaks or spills of oils, fuels, and hazardous substances, are identified and managed as relevant risks at a corporate level. With regard to clearing, felling, and pruning works (formerly included in the risk 'Potential impact on plant species due to the transmission grid'), these are also identified and integrated in the corporate risk of 'Fires due to lines and in substations.'

				<p>These are significant in that consumption increased by 5% or more compared to last year's average value and reduction measures were not implemented or were insufficient.</p> <p>In the case of Seville, water consumption increased by 29% (2025: 324 m³ and in 2024: 250.7 m³). In 2025, a water leak was identified following a water audit. It has already been repaired. The water audit also highlighted improvement opportunities that could be implemented to reduce water consumption.</p>
Water consumption	<p>Southern Office. Seville Albatros Moraleja Head Office site Northeastern Regional Office (Barcelona).</p>	Physical	Reduction of natural resources	<p>In the case of the Albatros building, water consumption increased by 49% compared to the previous year due to an increase in occupancy, as staff from La Moraleja were temporarily relocated to this building during the construction works (2025: 1488.5 m³, 2024: 994.88 m³).</p> <p>In the case of Barcelona, water consumption increased by 39% (2025: 727 m³, 2024: 504 m³) due to repairs of leaks in the pond and the associated cleaning, filling and emptying activities carried out during verification works. Improvement opportunities have been identified, as highlighted in the water audit.</p>

Hazardous Waste

Soil contaminated with hydrocarbons	Canary Islands and Northwest Demarcation.	Physical	Potential soil and water contamination from its storage and management	due to an issue that has not been able to be valued.
Fluorescent and mercury vapour lamps	Gran Canaria (Vegueta Regional Delegation) Moraleja Head Office site	Physical	Potential soil and water contamination from its storage and management	Generated in 2025, not in the previous year:
Material containing asbestos	North-western Regional Area	Physical	Potential soil and water contamination from its storage and management	due to a very specific issue that has not been able to be valued.
Materials impregnated with hazardous substances (absorbent/filtering materials, rags, clothes)	North and Eastern Demarcation	Physical	Potential soil and water contamination from its storage and management	Waste for elimination

Accidental aspects

Birdlife collisions	Canary Islands, South, Northwest, North, Balearic Islands, East, and Centre Demarcations	Biological	Potential impact on species	Derived from collisions with unmarked electricity lines or with ineffective marking.
Accidental emission	SF ₆ Central Regional Area.	Physical	Potential air contamination	A medium-scale leak occurred in 2025. Therefore, the aspect is considered significant
Fire on a line and SS	North-western Regional Area	Physical/Biological/Socio-economic	Potential degradation	Two fires were recorded: one on the 400 kV Mudarra-Almazán line (a high fire-risk area), caused by a third party; and another on the 220 kV Alcocero de Mola-Villimar line during contractor works. Therefore, the aspect is considered significant. A fire also occurred at the Boimente SS. It is considered significant due to the characteristics of the affected area.
Explosions of transformers and equipment (fire and oil spill).	North-western Regional Area	Physical	Potential contamination of soil and water	The Boimente incident had these characteristics. Therefore, the probability of occurrence is medium, making this a significant aspect.

7 Environmental performance in 2025

The correct operation of the transmission grid facilities requires permanent ongoing maintenance, an appropriate renovation as well as the relevant repairs in the case of failure, and these activities must be compatible with the environment in which the facilities are located. It is therefore necessary to be aware of both the existing natural values as well as those elements of the activity that could impede the Company from being able to act in the most respectful way possible.

Red Eléctrica actively participates in the energy transition towards an emission-free model, committing to the electrification of the economy and the efficient integration of renewable energy, through a robust and better interconnected grid, the development and operation of energy storage systems, and the promotion of new services and innovative activities that facilitate coordination between the various agents.

Additionally, Red Eléctrica has voluntarily undertaken to work on reducing its own emissions of greenhouse gases.

The way in which Red Eléctrica carried out its activities regarding the environment in 2025 is encompassed within the set of strategies that allow the environmental variable to be integrated throughout the entire life cycle of the transmission grid facilities, and therefore of all the works performed by the Company. These strategies also encompass both raising the awareness of stakeholders and encouraging their participation.

Throughout this section, Red Eléctrica's environmental performance and behaviour during 2025 regarding the Company's overall activities is set out as per each of the following environmental aspects:

- Climate change and energy efficiency
- Biodiversity-natural capital
- Savings of resources: water and paper
- Socio-economic environment
- Circular economy and waste management
- Ground/soil
- Stakeholder groups
- Innovation

In the case of electricity and water consumption, in those months of 2025 for which actual data was not available at the closing date of this Statement, the value has been estimated¹³.

¹³ In those cases where there was no value in the first place, the real data for that month of the previous year was used.

7.1 Climate change and energy efficiency

Climate change is a global challenge that is high on the international agenda. In a context of decarbonisation, the role of the electricity sector is fundamental to achieve the transformation of the energy sector.

Red Eléctrica is a **proactive and key player** in the transition towards an emission-free energy model, whose key elements shall be **overall efficiency**, the electrification of the economy, and **the maximum integration of renewables into the energy mix**, all while guaranteeing the security of supply at all times.

Redeia's activities are crucial for meeting Spain and Europe's climate and energy goals, both medium-term (2030) and long-term (2050 climate neutrality). This is reflected in the group's 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, which focuses on achieving the energy transition in Spain and driving green and digital transformation.

The mechanisms that will be decisive in advancing this transition are the development of a robust, smart and increasingly interconnected transmission grid, the establishment of energy storage systems that maximise the integration of renewables and increase the flexibility, efficiency, and security of the system, and the incorporation of tools that enable the operation of a more complex, dynamic, and digital electricity system of the future.

Since 2011, Redeia has maintained a **public and voluntary commitment to combating climate change**, embodied in its **Net Zero Commitment** by 2050, emission reduction targets, and **Climate Change Action Plan**, to align with the global ambition of limiting the **average temperature increase to 1.5°C**. These targets follow the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria.

Redeia's emission reduction targets for 2030, approved by the Science Based Target (SBTi)

Commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 compared to 2019 levels

Objectives for 2030	Objectives for 2050
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2019. • 28% reduction in Scope 3 emissions compared to 2019. • Suppliers representing 2/3 of supply chain emissions must have science-based targets (approved by SBTi) in 2026. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2019. • 90% reduction in Scope 3 emissions compared to 2019.

Note: the targets cover 100% of emissions reported in the GHG inventory with no exclusions. Scope 2 emissions are considered under the market-based approach.

The **Climate Change Action Plan** is based on four main lines and a cross-cutting line of innovation: **contribution to a sustainable energy model; reduction of the carbon footprint; positioning and dissemination; and adaptation to climate change.**

- **Contribution to a sustainable energy model**

Actions related to Red Eléctrica's activity as transmission agent and operator of the Spanish electricity system and which are necessary to achieve the targets of Spain's National Energy and Climate Plan, with (NECP) a 2030 deadline.

- Develop the **infrastructure to facilitate the electrification of the economy**, connect new renewable energy power capacity, reduce technical constraints, and provide the power to feed the railway network. Noteworthy is the development of electricity interconnections, both international and between islands, which guarantee supply when dealing with the variability associated with renewable generation.
- Achieve the **maximum level of integration of renewable energy** into the electricity system through the optimisation of system operation and the operation of the Control Centre of Renewable Energies (CECRE), the improvement of generation forecasting tools, the greater integration of distributed generation, and the development of **energy storage** systems that will enable the integration of renewables, while guaranteeing the security of the system.
- Make progress in the **efficient management of the grid**, promoting technological innovation (smart grids and digitalisation), incorporating new elements and services, and applying new flexibility measures.

Red Eléctrica's activities are 100% aligned with the EU taxonomy, significantly contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.

- **Reduction of the Carbon Footprint**

Redeia has set ambitious reduction targets for 2030, consistent with its long-term goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050. This commitment and the one related to the contribution to a sustainable energy model, have been endorsed by the **Science Based Target initiative (SBTi)**. To drive and monitor progress towards these objectives, short-term goals (2025) are defined in the **Sustainability Plan (2023–2025)**, detailed in this section.

The main areas of action in order to achieve the targets are:

- **Reduction of SF6** emissions through leakage control and reduction, the renewal of switchgear and the establishment of measures to limit the increase of installed gas.
- **Reduction of energy consumption and associated emissions** through increased use of renewable energy and the implementation of energy efficiency measures and a higher level of sustainable mobility.
- **Reduction of emissions associated with the supply chain**, through:
 - Development of collaborative programmes aimed at encouraging suppliers to set reduction targets aligned with the SBTi.
 - Consideration of sustainability criteria in purchasing decisions, prioritisation of the most sustainable supplies, and promotion of changes that result in reduced emissions.

- **Offsetting emissions to move towards the Group's carbon neutrality target**, mainly through the Redeia Forest project. In 2022, Redeia committed to offsetting all Scope 1 emissions that it is unable to reduce from 2023 onwards. This information is detailed in the Reduction of the Carbon Footprint section of this chapter.

- **Positioning and Communication**

Red Eléctrica works to communicate with stakeholders and involve them in its commitment to climate change. The main objective is to **disseminate knowledge and provide complete and transparent** information on the electricity system and its role in the energy transition, as well as to promote different energy efficiency measures.

Redeia participates in multiple initiatives, including the 2021 publication with seven other European companies of an informative document on the role of Transmission System Operators (TSOs) in decarbonising the energy system.

It is worth highlighting initiatives dedicated to education such as Entrededes (an educational project for secondary school students), the interactive and digital exhibition 'Connected to the Future' which since 2022 has been taken to five Spanish cities (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Granada, Valladolid, and Madrid), and Hémera, a school created as a digital training tool within the framework of the Spanish Federation of Popular Universities (FEUP).

Red Eléctrica is also a member of the Spanish Green Growth Group, an association for the promotion of public-private collaboration to jointly advance the decarbonisation of the economy, working on aspects related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change and circular economy.

- **Adaptation to Change**

Red Eléctrica is aware of the need to make progress in adapting to climate change, in order to tackle both the inevitable physical changes in climate parameters and the social, economic and regulatory changes associated with the fight against climate change. The Company periodically identifies and assesses both risks and opportunities derived from climate change and applies various measures defined within the framework of this analysis. It should be noted that Red Eléctrica's activity as a whole is a key element in the adaptation of the energy system to the risks arising from climate change.

Since 2018, Red Eléctrica integrates the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). As established in said recommendations, the financial impacts of relevant risks and opportunities are quantified, incorporating the consideration of different physical and transitional scenarios.

7.1.1 Inventory of CO₂ emissions

Red Eléctrica drafts its emissions inventory based on the GHG Protocol methodology. Since 2013, the inventory has been subject to independent review in accordance with the ISAE 3410 standard.

In addition, the Company has developed methodologies for calculating the carbon footprint associated with the life cycle of the different types of facilities built by Red Eléctrica, the application of which facilitates the identification of improvements and specific reduction measures that can be implemented on a case-by-case basis

The inventory of Red Eléctrica's greenhouse gas emissions in the last three years is shown in the following tables:

Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂eq.)^{14 15}	2023	2024	2025
SF ₆ ¹⁶	26,660	22,787	21,181
Climate control equipment (HVAC systems)	221	586	530
Fleet vehicles	1,674	1,578	1,635
Mobile off-grid generator units	315	330	1,740
Total direct emissions (Scope 1)	28,870	25,281	25,086
Emissions associated with electricity consumption ¹⁷	273	222	92
Emissions derived from losses in transmission ¹⁸	582,426	512,867	566,539
Total indirect emissions (Scope 2)	582,699	513,089	566,631
Total (SCOPE 1+2)	611,569	538,370	591,717

¹⁴The calculation of emissions is performed from an operational control perspective. Information on the scope and methodology of the inventory is available on the corporate website. The inventory has been independently reviewed in accordance with ISAE 3410 standard. Categories 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 are not applicable to Redeia's activities.

¹⁵ Emissions expressed in t CO₂ eq. Relevant emissions of gases other than CO₂ in 2025: SF₆ emissions: 871.66 kg; refrigerant gas emissions (HFCs): 205.54 kg of R-410 A; 30.33 kg of R-407C and 10.82 kg of R-32.

¹⁶ The 100-year GWP from the sixth IPCC:24,300 report is used. The entire historical series has been recalculated considering the new GWP for SF₆.

¹⁷ The emissions are calculated under the 'market based' approach, applying the emission factors associated with the market agents that supply the electricity. Emissions in 2025 calculated under the location-based approach were 514,628 t CO₂ equivalent.

¹⁸ The emissions associated with transmission grid losses, in the same way as for the emissions associated with consumption of electricity, do not occur during the activities of the Company as they take place at the various electricity generation points. The emission factors corresponding to each system (Spanish peninsula, Balearic Islands or Canary Islands) are calculated and taken into account by Red Eléctrica based on the annual balance. The increase in emissions is mainly associated with the rise in the net value of losses in Spain (approximately 3% higher than losses in 2024), which may be linked to, among other factors, the increase in demand (3.6% higher than in 2024). Furthermore, the emission factor in Spain is also slightly higher than in 2024 (national average factor of 1.09 tCO₂eq/MWh in 2025 compared to 1.03 tCO₂eq/MWh in 2024), due to the increased proportion of energy generated by emission-producing sources, primarily combined cycle plants.

Indirect emissions (Scope 3) (tCO2 eq.)	2023	2024	2025
Purchased goods and services ¹⁹	347,910	454,598	333,664
Capital goods ²⁰	114,271	150,909	339,055
Energy generation (not included in Scope 1 and 2)	1,192	526	1,306
Waste	96	9	9
Transmission and distribution ²¹	1,096	1,219	1,272
Business trips ²²	877	1,869	1,842
Employee commuting	2,044	1,730	1,905
Leased assets ²³	1,114	1,215	673
Investments ²⁴	58,566	113,737	252,759
Total emissions Scope 3	527,166	725,812	932,485

7.1.2 Control of SF₆ emissions

The main direct emissions derived from Red Eléctrica’s activities are those arising from the sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) gas present in the equipment installed in the transmission grid it manages.

This gas, despite its high global warming potential, has enormous technical advantages. It is a non-toxic gas that allows the distances between the various elements of the facilities to be much less, which makes it possible for the overall size of the facilities to be reduced and, therefore, enable them to be better integrated into the landscape. The emissions of SF₆ gas are associated to small leaks in the equipment, leakages due to decanting/transferring the gas and those one-off accidents/equipment faults that may occur and which make it complicated to establish reduction measures and targets for this type of emissions.

For Red Eléctrica, this is a priority issue and, therefore, it has various gas reduction initiatives underway and which have been reinforced as part of the Company’s Climate Change Action Plan. The most important courses of action are the following:

¹⁹For the correct interpretation of the data, it is necessary to consider that the emissions associated with the purchase of goods and services and capital goods depend on the characteristics of the specific goods and services/capital goods purchased each year (which entail different carbon emission intensities) and the volume purchased (annual expenditure).

²⁰For the correct interpretation of the data, it is necessary to consider that the emissions associated with the purchase of goods and services and capital goods depend on the characteristics of the specific goods and services/capital goods purchased each year (which entail different carbon emission intensities) and the volume purchased (annual expenditure).

²¹ Corresponds to emissions associated with internal logistics and other emissions regarding transport of materials.

²²Includes trips made by train, plane, own vehicle, rental vehicle, and taxi.

²³All emissions correspond to upstream-leased assets. The increase in emissions from 2023 is primarily linked to a change in methodology, which involves a reclassification of some emissions that were previously included in category 1 in past years. Emissions related to downstream-leased assets are zero for the historical series.

²⁴ Includes emissions associated with the Group’s stake in the companies Argo Energia Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., Compañía Operadora de Infraestructuras Eléctricas S.A., and stakes with significant influence from Elewit. Additionally, emissions from the company INELFE (Spain-France Interconnection) are included. Since 2023, data corresponds to the RE+REC companies.

- **Gas inventory:** Improvement of the procedures for monitoring, and recording leaks.
- **Training:** The company is legally authorised to provide training in gas handling. Since 2013, 564 employees have been trained, of which 444 hold the official certification. Additionally, with the aim of optimising maintenance and leak repair work by reducing waiting times and repair costs, specific technical training sessions in GIS technology are conducted (including gases that could represent potential alternatives to SF₆).
- **Renewal of control gear:** The progressive renewal of old equipment and equipment with very high leakage rates represents a significant control measure in quantitative terms. In 2025, significant progress was made on the renovation of the Litoral 400 kV substation, launched in 2022. This is one of the facilities in which, due to its age and environmental conditions, most gas emissions have occurred in recent years.
- **Prevention, detection, and control of leaks:** Preventive maintenance actions, the efforts made by the company to reduce leak detection and intervention times, as well as in the development of more effective leak repair methodologies, make it possible for SF₆ emissions to be kept at low levels, not exceeding an average emission rate of 0.2%.

It is noteworthy that Red Eléctrica has its **own methodology for the repair of SF₆ leaks** in GIS facilities, which allows for the repair of faults in shielded GIS substations without disassembling the damaged sections, significantly facilitating the work. In 2025, 15 leaks were successfully repaired, mainly associated with corrosion processes or equipment ageing and, to a lesser extent, with issues during the installation of new switchgear.

Regarding **preventive maintenance**, 2025 saw the refurbishment of AIS circuit breakers for a specific model where degradation issues had been identified. These actions prevented future sealing failures that could have led to leaks.

The Climate Change Action Plan envisages enhancing the resources dedicated to these actions and includes additional measures, notably:

- Design of **protective roofing for existing facilities** to prevent degradation of materials due to atmospheric agents and, therefore, reducing leakage. In 2025, progress was made on the construction of the building to house the 400 kV GIS at Pola de Gordón, which is scheduled for completion in 2026. Moreover, documentation was prepared for enclosing the El Palo 400 kV substation.
 - Incorporation of requirements in procurement tenders that help minimise gas losses (rapid intervention in cases of leakage and equipment design criteria, among others).
 - Substitution of SF₆ gas for nitrogen (N₂) in equipment that has been stored as back-up units.
- **Reduction of SF₆ installed and search for alternatives to SF₆ gas:** The Company is committed to promoting **alternatives** to SF₆, which are currently under development. The company is working on relevant pilot projects such as the inclusion of an alternative gas in the 400 kV substation busbars and gas ducts. Additionally, Red Eléctrica has two 66 kV cubicle-type GIS equipped with alternative gases, located in the Canary Islands, one of which will be commissioned at the beginning of 2026.

Since 2023, a total of seven SF₆-free AIS circuit breakers have been installed (six using CO₂ + O₂ technology and one using low oil volume or LOV), and further progress is being made in the technical qualification and approval of new gas-free models.

In addition, Red Eléctrica collaborates in various technology monitoring and knowledge-sharing groups with other stakeholders in the electricity sector, mainly equipment manufacturers and other European TSOs, participating in different projects: Life 220 (220 kV circuit breaker with g3); Life Blue 245 kV (Live Tank) and the Mission project (testing of an SF₆-free 420 kV circuit breaker) for AIS switchgear, as well as Life Blue 420 kV for GIS switchgear.

Nationally, the Company continues to collaborate with the public administration and other entities in the search of solutions aimed at controlling and reducing these emissions within the framework of the voluntary agreement, signed in May 2015, which was renewed until 2030 in 2025. This agreement was reached between the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITERD), the manufacturers and suppliers of electrical equipment that use SF₆, electricity transmission and distribution companies and waste management companies that handle this gas and the equipment that contains it, for a comprehensive management of the use of SF₆ in the electricity industry that is more respectful towards the environment.

Furthermore, the Company participates in various international working groups aiming to exchange best practices for emission reduction and experiences with alternatives to the use of this gas.

REDUCTION TARGETS²⁵: SF₆ Emissions

25% net reduction in SF₆ emissions compared to 2015 by 2030.

Maximum cumulative emissions in the period 2021–2030: 252,000 t CO₂

PROGRESS MADE IN 2025²⁶

37% reduction in SF₆ gas emissions compared to 2015.

²⁵ The targets are set taking the year 2015 as the base year.

²⁶ Actions aimed at reducing SF₆ gas emissions are proving to be very effective. However, it should be considered that the probability of SF₆ leakage is directly related to the amount of gas installed and the age of the equipment. In 2030, a significant increase in installed gas is expected, associated with the development of the transmission grid and an increase in the average age of the installed equipment. In view of these circumstances, an increase in emissions could be expected despite the continued implementation of control measures.

	2023	2024	2025
SF ₆ installed (kg) ²⁷	523,009	541,014	573,067
SF ₆ emissions/SF ₆ installed (%) (including accidents) ²⁸	0.21	0.17	0.15
Total emissions (kg)	1,097	938	872

7.1.3 Energy efficiency

One of the cornerstones of Red Eléctrica’s climate change strategy is the commitment to energy efficiency at all levels. As a key player in the electricity sector, the Company places utmost importance on efforts geared towards efficiency and energy savings due to the enormous benefits they represent in economic, social, and environmental terms. The Company has in place different projects aimed at reducing the consumption of electricity in its different facilities. The increase in efficiency in energy consumption is fundamental when it comes to reducing emissions.

To identify areas with significant energy use and define measures for savings or renewable energy use, Redeia conducts energy audits every four years. The results of these audits are incorporated into the Climate Change Action Plan, which establishes energy efficiency objectives and the measures required to achieve them. The current plan considers a package of measures, with estimated savings exceeding 1,700,000 kWh for the 2021–2030 period. The progress of these measures is reviewed bimonthly by the water and energy working Group, which establishes corrective actions as necessary.

In 2025, the implementation of technically and economically feasible efficiency measures identified in the 2024 audits was completed (excluding self-consumption installations).

7.1.3.1 Electricity consumption – Reduction of electricity consumption

Taking into account all²⁹ Red Eléctrica work centres, electricity consumption in the last three years has been as follows:

²⁷ The increase in installed gas is mainly due to the commissioning of new facilities and the replacement of old equipment with SF₆ insulated equipment. The commissioning of these facilities is essential for the development of the transmission grid necessary in order to undertake the energy transition.

²⁸ The rates reflected are calculated using actual data collected in the field and include, in addition to leaks as a result of maintenance work, the estimated emissions corresponding to the end of the life cycle of the equipment. The maximum leakage rates for equipment in service, as estimated by manufacturers and included in the voluntary agreement for SF₆ management signed in 2015, depend on their age. For equipment commissioned from 2008 onwards, a leakage rate of 0.5% per year is assigned (higher rates apply to older equipment). The low emission rates reflect the enormous effort of the Company to improve the management and control of SF₆ emissions, especially since 2015. The peaks in 2023 are associated with accidents occurring in GIS substations (one each year) that led to an increase in emissions.

²⁹ Includes the consumption of the head office, the electricity control centres (centres that operate 24/7, 365 days a year and have a high energy consumption), and the work centres (regional offices and maintenance centres). Consumption of electric vehicles is included as of 2016. In 2025, 98.15% of contracted energy was from renewable sources.

	2023	2024	2025
Total (kWh)	14,179,164	14,034,411	14,303,610 ³⁰
Total (Joules)	5.10*10 ¹³	5.05*10 ¹³	5.15*10 ¹³

Electricity consumption reduction targets compared to 2015

Reduction of emissions associated with electricity consumption: 90% by 2030.

Reduction of electricity consumption in work centres: 30% by 2030.

PROGRESS MADE IN 2025

Reduction of emissions associated with electricity consumption in work centres: 98.3%.

11.5% reduction in electricity consumption³¹ in Red Eléctrica work centres compared to 2015.

7.1.3.1.1 Energy efficiency measures implemented in 2025

Key efficiency measures in 2025

- Progress on consumption-reduction measures in lighting and HVAC includes: replacement of luminaires with LED technology, implementation of smart lighting systems (including motion detectors, light sensors, etc.), heating timers, and installation of protective elements on windows.
- The management measures established in 2023 are maintained: adjustments to the set temperature of buildings, switching off illuminated signs at night, activating automatic door closures at street entrances, adjusting HVAC schedules to align with workspace usage, adjusting lighting in common areas and car parks.
- **Energy management system** certified under ISO 50001 2018 standard for buildings at the head offices and Redeia campus.
- Buildings with reduced energy consumption. The buildings in which the control centre and the technology company of the group, Elewit, are located, include a system that helps maximise the available geothermal energy and have construction measures that significantly reduce their electricity consumption, in accordance with NZEB (Nearly Zero Energy Buildings) criteria. The training campus also has a solar photovoltaic installation for self-consumption. Moreover, the

Buildings

³⁰ For the months in 2025 without actual energy consumption data as of 31 December 2025, values were estimated. using the previous year's actual month data, invoices from that month, or the monthly average of available actual values if the former were unavailable.

³¹ Throughout 2025, Redeia has continued to reduce its electricity consumption by implementing energy-saving and efficiency management measures in its buildings. This has resulted in an 11.5% reduction in net electricity consumption at the company's work centres compared to 2015. However, the reduction targets set for 2030 have not yet been met.

main control building of the Salto de Chira pumped-storage hydroelectric power station is designed in accordance with the criteria of LEED Platinum certification (US Building Council).

- Awareness campaigns include specific presentations and monographs on energy consumption for responsible units, emphasising the importance of optimising and reducing energy use for employees. These trainings may result in new proposals for savings measures, which will be included in subsequent plans.

IT Systems

- Renewal of IT equipment and systems in accordance with maximum efficiency criteria.
- Application of efficient use policies in all end-user IT systems.
- Use of collaborative communication platforms that reduce the need for travel.
- Migration to and intensive use of virtual servers, resulting in improved energy efficiency compared to physical servers. In 2025, nine servers were decommissioned and three legacy email servers were replaced.
- Priority is given to hiring suppliers and manufacturers aligned with the energy efficiency and sustainability policies established by the company.

Substations

- Rationalisation in the use of lighting. Thanks to the improvement in remote control systems for outdoor lighting currently there are 457 substations whose night-time exterior lighting does not switch on unless it is necessary.
-

7.1.3.1.2 Use of renewable energy

Red Eléctrica, in addition to having an essential role in the integration of renewables, is committed to the use of renewable energy to cover the energy consumption of its facilities. Most of the electricity supply contracts managed by the Company include **guarantees of renewable origin** (GO) or **international green energy certificates** (IRECs), with only rented work centre supplies currently lacking these certificates.

Regarding the use of renewable energy for self-consumption in work centres, Redeia is making headway in the progressive incorporation of **solar thermal energy installations for domestic hot water** (DHW), and three buildings have **HVAC installations based on geothermal energy**. In addition, **photovoltaic energy** installations are available at 17 work centres, with plans to increase this number. The implementation of these facilities will be included in the updated version of the Climate Change Action Plan, whose approval is scheduled for 2026.

Additionally, the company is working to advance the use of renewable energies in the backup generators of the facilities. Two **R&D&I pilot projects** launched in 2023 remain active at the Platea and Aguayo substations. These initiatives utilise portable hybrid panels to provide power when a connection to the distribution grid is unavailable. In addition, progress continues on the project to replace diesel with 100% vegetable fuel, which began in 2024.

Renewable energy use targets³²

Purchased electricity: 100% renewable in 2025

Implementation of self-consumption installations in workplaces: 25 centres in 2029

30% of renewable fuel over total fuel by 2029.

PROGRESS MADE IN 2025

98.15% of purchased electricity from renewable sources.

Self-consumption installations in 17 workplaces.

Reductions in energy consumption

Estimated annual savings	kWh/year	Joules/year
Efficiency measures in Company buildings: HVAC and lighting (lighting fixtures, timers, etc.).	51,811	$1.9 \cdot 10^{11}$
Efficiency measures in IT equipment: renewal and storage systems	264	$9.5 \cdot 10^8$
Efficiency measures in substations: switching off of night-time lighting.	10,782,041	$3.9 \cdot 10^{13}$

³²Targets updated in 2025.

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	
Net savings in 2025	tCO ₂ eq.
Contracting an electricity supply with a Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificate ³³	13,612
Implementation of energy self-consumption facilities	121.1
Reduction of SF ₆ emissions (repairing SF ₆ leaks, preventive maintenance, good practices, and other actions)	2,479
Reduction of commuting emissions related to best practices in travel and the implementation of remote work.	1,476
Estimated annual savings ³⁴	t CO ₂ eq/year
Reduction of SF ₆ emissions by replacing old equipment with equipment with lower leakage rates.	36.6
Switching off of night-time lighting in substations.	1,164.5

7.1.3.1.3 Sustainable mobility

Red Eléctrica is working on the optimisation of work-related travel and in the reduction of the emissions associated with them. The Company has a **Sustainable Mobility Plan** in place in order to incorporate a new culture of mobility within it. Among the most important measures carried out in recent years, noteworthy are the following:

Among the most important measures carried out in recent years, noteworthy are the following:

- **Prioritisation of the best existing technologies** for fleet vehicles is carried out, taking into account the specific needs of each service. Thus, the renewal strategy updated in 2025 establishes the use of electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles for the management team and the inclusion of plug-in hybrid vans (recently available on the market). Starting in 2026, off-road vehicles of the operational fleet will use renewable diesel to refuel.
- **A pool of 100% electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles is also made available** to cover corporate needs
- **Optimisation of fleet use** through the CARS application (Agile, Responsible and Safe Driving System), which facilitates the use of efficient routes and responsible driving.
- Since 2015, the company has received the **eco-fleet accreditation** from the Fleet Managers Association (AEGFA) and the Institute for Diversification and Energy Saving (IDAE).
- **Optimising business travel** by promoting and improving online/virtual communication tools to reduce travel (video conferences and remote accessibility platforms) and the consideration of sustainability criteria in the Company's travel policy.

³³ Electricity supply with a Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO) certificate or International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs): 0 tCO₂/kWh.

³⁴ The energy efficiency measures that have been implemented in the work centres in 2025 do not result in emission savings since they have been applied in centres where the energy consumed is from renewable sources. Emission savings are calculated considering the market-based criterion. Most of the energy consumed (saved) is from renewable sources.

- Information is provided to users regarding the CO₂ impact of their travel is provided to encourage responsible choices.
- Rationalisation of the use of private vehicles in the daily commute to work centres. The Company has a corporate bus service and shuttle services connecting the office with various locations and has installed various electric vehicle charging points on their premises. Additionally, the transport pass is included among the options of the benefit in kind for employees and the use of car-sharing is promoted.

The fuel consumption (litres) over the past 3 years associated with company vehicles is as follows:

	2023	2024	2025
Diesel (l)	287,446	279,098	264,806
Gasoline (l)	445,419	410,986	454,557
Biodiesel	0	0	0
LPG Autogas	0	0	0
Total vehicle fuel³⁵ (l)	732,865	690,084	719,363
Off-grid diesel generators³⁶			
Consumption not associated with vehicles (l)	146,673	166,423	603,616

7.1.4 Carbon footprint in the supply chain

The emissions associated with the supply chain are those that have the greatest impact on the indirect emissions of the company (scope 3). Therefore, the company has initiated various actions to reduce these emissions, collaborating with key suppliers under two approaches:

- A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology has been developed and implemented to **calculate emissions for key supplies**. This approach integrates circularity and climate change criteria into our supply selection process. The eleven supplies considered most relevant in terms of emissions have been analysed, including transmission towers, conductors, power machinery, metal-clad cells, substation structures, underground cables, glass and composite insulators, disconnectors and measuring and installation transformers for substations.
- **Specific collaboration programme**, which is in progress since 2019 and currently involves 26 suppliers. Its goal, in addition to improving the information regarding its emissions, is to extend Redeia's commitment to emission reduction to its supply chain, encouraging suppliers to set science-based targets (SBTi) and sharing best practices in emission calculation and reduction.

³⁵ Fuel consumed by Red Eléctrica vehicles (fleet vehicles, shared leasing, and management vehicles).

³⁶ Until 2019, the data corresponds to the diesel refilled in the fuel tanks in the year indicated. Since 2020, there has been a methodology change: the data reflects the total fuel consumed in the year.

Targets for reducing the carbon footprint in the supply chain

Suppliers representing 2/3 of supply chain emissions must have science-based targets (approved by SBTi) in 2026.

PROGRESS MADE IN 2025

66.3% of emissions covered with SBTi³⁷

Supplier collaboration programme on climate change

Programme scope

	2023	2024	2025
% of supplier emissions covered by the collaboration programme. ³⁸	43	34	44
% of certified amount covered by the programme ³⁹ .	45.8	43.4	40.8

³⁷ As expected, no emission reductions have materialised since the base year 2019. It is important to highlight that the initial actions in this area are primarily aimed at improving the knowledge and calculation of emissions to increase the percentage of actual data and the quality of information. These are essential issues for identifying and analysing the effectiveness of appropriate reduction measures. The training and awareness-raising work for suppliers carried out within the framework of the collaboration programme, despite having led to an improvement in the maturity of the participants, does not translate into a direct reduction in emissions in the short term. Furthermore, the increase in the company's activity (investment) also entails an increase in emissions associated with the supply chain. However, thanks to ongoing work, this is not a proportional increase: emissions associated with the supply chain have increased by 29% compared to 2024, while the certified amount increased by 59%, resulting in a reduction of the ratio of emissions per certified amount compared to 2024, from 0.6 tCO₂eq/K€ to 0.49 tCO₂eq/K€.

³⁸ The 2024 and 2025 ratios refer to the entire group (excluding Hispasat), although the supplier programme only applies to the activities of the electricity business and corporate operations in Spain, as well as Reintel (the 2023 value only includes Red Eléctrica and Reintel; Redinter is not included)

³⁹ The ratio refers to the entire group (excluding Hispasat in 2024 and 2025). Despite working with the same number of suppliers, their impact in terms of emissions and certified amount varies depending on many factors: total emissions, type and volume of goods purchased, or services contracted.

Evolution of suppliers participating in the programme

	2023	2024	2025
Suppliers who have completed the questionnaire	25	25	26
Suppliers with a verified carbon footprint	15	18	18
Suppliers that have the scope 3 carbon footprint calculated	13	21	20
Suppliers with short-term SBT targets validated	10	15	15
Suppliers with long-term SBT targets validated	7	10	12
New suppliers that have SBT targets committed	5	2	3
Have provided direct information that has been considered valid for the calculation of scope 3	17	22	22

Main indicators for supply chain emissions

	2023	2024	2025
Supply chain emissions (tCO ₂ eq.) ⁴⁰	698,953	741,148	941,270
% of total supply chain emissions calculated from direct data. ⁴¹	22.1	43.2	52.5
% supply chain emissions covered with SBTi ⁴²	30.8	35.3	66.3

⁴⁰ This value does not exactly match the scope 3 categories indicated in the emissions inventory. The value refers to the emissions associated with supplier activities that are reflected in various categories (1, 2, 4, and 15).

⁴¹ Direct information is considered to be that obtained from the Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) of supplies, from the specific calculation of the carbon footprint in certain relevant projects and from data provided by suppliers and collected through the collaboration programme.

⁴² Scope: Redeia. The data include emissions from all SBTi-certified suppliers, regardless of whether they are part of the programme

7.1.5 Offsetting of emissions

In addition to the measures aimed at reducing emissions and to minimise the carbon footprint of the group as much as possible, specific actions have been implemented to offset emissions. In this regard, and as part of its strategy to move towards climate neutrality, Red Eléctrica is committed to offsetting all direct emissions that it cannot reduce as of 2023.

One of the main offsetting projects is the '**Redeia Forest**', which is described in the Conservation of Natural Capital section of this report.

In 2025, a new forest was registered with the Spanish Office for Climate Change (MITERD): Monte Naranco (Oviedo, Asturias), with an initial 1,613 tCO₂ registered (1,466 available and 147 allocated to the guarantee fund) and a forecast of 8,063 tCO₂ in total absorptions over 50 years.

Additionally, the Company has procured **25,000 VCUs** (Verified Carbon Units) from three initiatives: landfill gas (LFG) capture for electricity generation at Santa Marta in Chile (Gold Standard verification); Reforestation in Vichada, Colombia (Gold Standard verification); and Envira Amazonia in Brazil, focusing on avoided deforestation (VCS verification).

Together, these actions allow for compensation of 100% of Scope 1 emissions and emissions associated with corporate events (General Shareholders' Meeting and Sustainability Days). Furthermore, in addition to the company's established commitment, emissions resulting from electricity consumption in 2025 have also been offset.

It is worth highlighting that the economic cost of these offsetting projects serves as a reference for setting the carbon price for use as an internal rate, which in 2025 was 16.53 euros per tonne of CO₂.

Emission offsetting targets

Offset 100% of Scope 1 emissions as of 2023

PROGRESS MADE IN 2025

100% of Scope 1 emissions + emissions from corporate events were offset in 2022, 2023, and 2024. Emissions derived from electricity consumption were also offset in 2025.

7.1.6 Transmission Grid Losses

The emissions associated with energy losses in the transmission grid are accounted for within the emissions of Scope 2, as indicated by the GHG Protocol. These emissions are calculated taking into account the energy dissipated in the grid (transmission grid losses) and the emission factor of the energy mix (calculated by Red Eléctrica according to the amount of energy generated by the different technologies). None of these variables are directly controllable by Red Eléctrica, although it is worth noting that increased efforts to integrate more renewable energy into the energy mix results in a progressively lower emission factor and, consequently, reduction in emissions associated with losses.

The transmission of electricity inevitably leads to energy losses in the grid. This means that, to satisfy a given final consumption, a slightly higher level of generation is required.

Several factors generate losses: the Joule effect, the corona effect, and the own consumption of the electricity substations necessary for their correct operation. Of these, the most relevant, without a doubt, is the **Joule effect**⁴³, associated with the flow of current through the conductors.

Red Eléctrica works to improve the aspects that depend on its management and that can influence the reduction of these losses. Among them, the following actions are noteworthy:

- Development and meshing of the transmission grid.
- Increase in the number of conductors per circuit.
- Use of technologies and systems with the best performance.
- Maintenance of the facilities in the best conditions to ensure their proper functioning.

The first two measures seek to create parallel routes in order to allow a given intensity to flow, which in turn results in lower resistance and, therefore, reduced losses.

Regarding the use of the best technologies, the '**Dynamic Line Rating (DLR) of Red Eléctrica**' innovation project stands out, which allows calculating the transmission capacity in real time based on the prevailing weather conditions. This enables operating the electrical circuits based on specific conditions in each case, replacing more conservative average calculation hypotheses and generating significant energy savings for the electrical system. It is estimated that DLR values could exceed seasonal transmission capacities normally operated by up to 80% of the time. This project was awarded as the **best energy efficiency initiative in 2023** by the *Periódico de la Energía*.

However, all these improvements have a minor impact on the evolution of energy losses, with those other aspects, not controlled by Red Eléctrica, having the greatest influence.

Increased losses are mainly due to the following: distances between generation and consumption points (losses increase notably when there are significant distances), the amount of energy

⁴³ Joule effect. the effect whereby, when an electrical current flows through a conductor, part of the kinetic energy of electrons is transformed into heat which thereby raises the temperature of the conductor. Joule effect losses are proportional to the intensity flowing through the conductor and its resistance, the greater the length of the line the greater this resistance is. In view of this, it can be understood that the losses are mainly related to the distance between points of generation and consumption, which is determined by the result of the wholesale electricity market.

demanded in the year, the electricity generation mix, international electricity exchanges, the shape of the demand curve and weather conditions.

It is important to highlight that the evolution of the **electricity system towards a more decarbonised and flexible one** in which the participation of renewables (generation generally far from consumption points), the demand (greater electrification), and international energy flows will **entail a higher level of losses**.

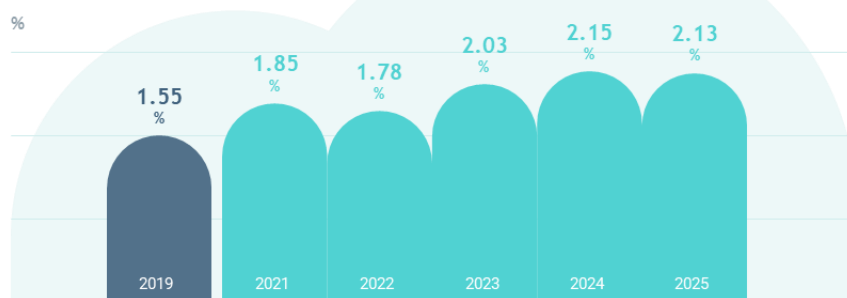
The electricity generation mix and the flows in the transmission grid depend on the rules of the electricity market, regulated by an independent body.

The function of Red Eléctrica, as operator of the electrical system, is carried out in accordance with specific and statutory operating procedures. In accordance with these procedures, it is not possible to operate the electricity system based on loss reduction criteria, so the Company has little capacity to act in relation to said reduction.

Factors affecting transmission grid losses

Distance between generation and consumption points
Generation mix
Size of the transmission grid
Tension levels
International exchanges
Demand-side behaviour

Losses in the transmission grid compared to demand in Spain



7.2 Biodiversity-Natural Capital

Biodiversity is an essential part of the services and goods that ecosystems provide, which are necessary for life on the planet and, therefore, also fundamental for generating value for society and the economy. However, it is under increasing pressure: wildlife is disappearing, ecosystems are degrading, and finite resources are depleting at an unprecedented rate.

This concerning situation is intricately tied to socio-economic activities, the expanding global population, and the escalating demand for resources. As a result, approximately two-thirds of the Earth's marine area and 75% of its land area have been significantly impacted or altered by human activities⁴⁴.

The current state of biodiversity loss has reached such alarming levels that the point of no return or system collapse is rapidly approaching. Such is the interdependence between human beings and the natural environment that a collapse in the species we depend upon or the environment we inhabit could have more devastating consequences than economic or health crises, or the impacts of climate change.

The primary factors fuelling the decline and depletion of global biodiversity are the widespread alterations in land and ocean use, which encompass habitat loss and degradation; overexploitation; climate change; pollution; and the introduction of invasive species⁴⁵ also significantly contribute to this alarming trend. It is important to recognise that these threats predominantly arise from various socio-economic activities.

In light of the pressing issue of biodiversity loss, it is imperative for all businesses to embrace a commitment to foster an economic system that decouples economic growth from the degradation of natural resources. This entails recognising the need to operate within planetary boundaries while simultaneously ensuring social development.

Redeia is working on establishing a sustainable business model where biodiversity, natural capital, and the ecosystem services it provides to society is one of the pillars of its business strategy. The company is aware of the risks associated with biodiversity loss and directs its activities towards generating a positive biodiversity impact by adhering to the mitigation hierarchy.

In order to achieve its objectives, Redeia continually strengthens and optimises its efforts and resources in the realm of biodiversity and sustainability. The Company is committed to maximising efficiency in its pursuit of the proposed goals, by leveraging its environmental policy and through its unwavering commitment to biodiversity conservation.

⁴⁴Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019).

⁴⁵Living planet report 2020 (WWF, 2020).

7.2.1 Commitment to biodiversity

The protection and conservation of biodiversity have always been a priority in the Company's environmental management and a key factor in the group's strategy, as manifested in a **specific Biodiversity Commitment**.

This commitment includes the goal of generating a positive impact on biodiversity in the areas where we operate by 2030, a challenge under the sustainability objective of achieving a net positive impact on natural capital surrounding new installations by 2030.

Biodiversity is one of the strategic pillars of Redeia's business model. The Company is aware of the risks associated with biodiversity loss and directs its activities towards generating a positive impact by adhering to the mitigation hierarchy.

In order to achieve its objectives, Redeia continually strengthens and optimises its efforts and resources in the realm of biodiversity. The Company is committed to maximising efficiency in its pursuit of the proposed goals, both in terms of its own operations and those of its suppliers and partners, by leveraging its environmental policy and through its commitment to biodiversity.

Explicitly, and as part of both its Biodiversity Commitment its Commitment to Combat Climate Change, Redeia also has a specific **Commitment to protect vegetation and fight against deforestation** in the execution of its activities and those of its supply chain.

Through its commitment to biodiversity, Redeia aims to achieve a positive impact on biodiversity and 'live in harmony with nature', in line with the 2050 vision of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

Commitment to biodiversity: priority action lines



Positive leadership in biodiversity.



Management of risks and opportunities related to natural capital and biodiversity.



Positive impact on habitats and species.



Increasing biodiversity knowledge and promoting biodiversity actions.



Promoting the reduction of the biodiversity impact within the supply chain.

7.2.2 Partnerships

The Company maintains alliances in the field of biodiversity conservation with the competent areas of the public administration and other organisations in the various autonomous communities. Furthermore, the company has established other partnerships with leading national and international organisations in the field of nature conservation and participates in various working groups.

As a notable event, Redeia and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have signed a new agreement to enhance knowledge about the state of biodiversity and conservation actions, focusing on promoting a positive impact on biodiversity in the natural environment of Redeia's facilities in Spain.

Commitments and Memberships

- Biodiversity and natural capital Pact. Red Eléctrica is part of the Spanish Initiative for Business and Biodiversity (IEEB) promoted by MITERD.
- European Grid Declaration on Grid Development and Nature Conservation.
- European Marine Grid Declaration.
- Forest fire prevention agreements with 8 regions (autonomous communities)

Working Groups

- Biodiversity working group with MITERD's Sub-directorate General for Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity.
- Natural Capital in the Spanish energy sector, Natural Capital Coalition.
- Natural Capital of the Spanish Green Growth Group.
- ISO Committee CTN 328 Biodiversity.
- Nature Business Ambition (Forética).
- Integration of nature-related data into the Integrated Biodiversity Information System (MITERD).

Collaboration Framework

- IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources).
- SEO BirdLife (Spanish Ornithological Society).
- Global Nature Foundation.

7.2.3 Objectives related to biodiversity conservation

A series of objectives related to biodiversity have been defined with a scope extending to 2025, aiming to work towards the goal of achieving a positive impact **on biodiversity** by 2030.

Scope of action	Targets	Degree of achievement	Key milestones
Biodiversity impact measurement and assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a system for accounting and valuation of natural capital in biodiversity in Red Eléctrica. 100% of the Group's companies in the electricity business with a baseline regarding the potential impact on biodiversity. 	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a biodiversity accounting system for biotic resources of natural capital (habitats and species), applicable to all 2021–2026 Electricity Transmission Grid Plan projects (Annex I subject to environmental processing). Determination of compensatory measures for pre-June 2023 projects subject to environmental processing and belonging to the 2021–2026 Electricity Transmission Grid Plan. Preparation of the residual impact document on habitats and species for these files, including proposed compensatory measures.
Biodiversity-related risks and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of risks and opportunities regarding natural capital and biodiversity in Red Eléctrica. 100% of critical spans marked with bird-saving devices (Red Eléctrica). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 	<p><u>Risks and Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of ecosystem services. Materiality analysis on nature for the different businesses. Identification, assessment and prioritisation of (positive and negative) impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities (LEAP) Nature scenario analysis. Publication in accordance with the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) framework, ensuring the adoption of its recommendations for nature-related financial disclosure. <p><u>Signage:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 977 km of lines in critical areas marked against the 972.5 km target (base year 2022)

Scope of action	Targets	Degree of achievement	Key milestones
Habitat protection and restoration: protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of offsetting projects associated with the Commitment to Vegetation Protection and Combating Deforestation for 100% of investment projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculation and proposal of compensatory measures for the residual impact on the habitat natural asset, which includes natural forest habitats, for all 2021–2026 Electricity Transmission Grid Plan projects subject to environmental processing under Annex I of the Environmental Assessment Act
Recovery and conservation of endangered and vulnerable species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery projects for 10% of the fauna Groups with target marine and terrestrial species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of projects concerning at least seven key bird species and their habitats, primarily within the steppe, scavenging, raptor, wading, and aquatic fauna groups. Execution of active and passive restoration projects for gorgonians and posidonia oceanica, respectively, in the marine environment.
Eradication of invasive species associated with electricity transmission infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of prevention and control plans for invasive species for at least 30% of the identified (100 ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a specific workstream regarding invasive alien species within vegetation management criteria in power line security corridors. Identification of target species and spans by priority of action and species, and establishment of criteria for early detection, mapping, and management of invasive species in power line security corridors. Elimination of 26 ha of invasive species (reeds, acacias, fountain grass, etc.) in the Canary Islands, associated with the development of the Salto de Chira pumped-storage hydroelectric plant Under LIFE Cortaderia, identification of electricity transmission infrastructure easement sections with potential presence of Cortaderia Selloana, and elimination of 2.26 ha in high environmental value areas and 10.88 ha in other easement areas (13.14 ha in total).

Scope of action	Targets	Degree of achievement	Key milestones
<p>Electricity infrastructure as a biodiversity reservoir</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of measures and criteria for sustainable management to promote biodiversity under the power lines identified through the IDBI indicator between 7 and 10 (potentially suitable) and design of a pilot project (in a previously selected area). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Biodiversity Islands Index (IDBI) to assess spaces under lines as biodiversity reservoirs, and creation of the IDBI Map covering the entire transmission grid. Preparation of a manual on forest management measures and criteria in security corridors to promote biodiversity. Design of the pilot project 'Nature in the Grid – Biodiversity Islands'

7.2.4 Impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities in biodiversity

Redeia works on an approach aligned with the guidelines established by the TNFD (**Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures**) for identifying and assessing the impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to nature arising from its activities.

Nature Governance

The organisation's nature-related governance, including dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, is structured in an integrated manner across Redeia's various levels of responsibility.

Nature Governance at Redeia: functions and responsibilities

Nature governance at Redeia: functions and responsibilities	
Board of Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve the Biodiversity Commitment and biodiversity-related objectives included in the Sustainability Plan.
Sustainability Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodically supervise the Biodiversity Commitment. Periodically supervise nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
Audit Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise biodiversity-related risks, as they are incorporated into the Comprehensive Risk Management
Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive the execution of objectives and supervise their compliance. Approve additional biodiversity objectives beyond those included in the Sustainability Plan to manage impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities
Corporate Director of Sustainability and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead the drafting and review of the commitment, as well as the definition and monitoring of biodiversity objectives, reporting periodically to the Sustainability Committee and the Executive Committee, in coordination with involved areas and considering the Sustainability Steering Committee's recommendations. Periodically analyse nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, ensuring results are integrated into Redeia's strategic decision-making.
Organisational units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the principles of the Biodiversity Commitment. Propose measures aligned with objectives, execute necessary actions, and report progress on impacts, risks, dependencies, and opportunities, adopting the Biodiversity Commitment and actively contributing to its development and consolidation, within the scope of their functions and considering effects derived from their activity

Materiality of the activity

As a first step, Redeia has conducted a high-level analysis of its business model to identify activities that have a significant relationship with nature, in order to determine the scope of the evaluation to be carried out.

The analysis has been conducted by identifying the sectors to which Redeia's activities belong using the ISIC reference⁴⁶ classification and cross-referencing it with the impacts and dependencies on nature by sector as indicated by the ENCORE tools⁴⁷ and SBTN materiality tool⁴⁸. These tools consider the potential impacts of the company's own operations and those related to the upstream value chain.

This analysis shows that, in the case of **direct operations**, the electricity transmission business is the one with the greatest potential significant impacts on nature. Similarly, this business is the one that has potential material dependencies on the goods and services provided by nature. The subsequent evaluation has focused on this group activity.

For **upstream value chain activities**, although an initial relevance analysis has been carried out, there is no specific and reliable information on the impacts and dependencies in the supply chain. It is expected that there may be impacts and dependencies arising from the need to supply raw materials, materials, and equipment through the supply chain, which can create risks and opportunities. Redeia will address in the future to what extent these impacts and dependencies in the value chain are significant and whether they entail relevant risks or opportunities.

On the other hand, considering that the company's main activity is electricity transmission from generation points to distribution points for subsequent consumption, **downstream value chain activities** consist of electricity use by both distributors and end consumers in their respective activities. It is such a broad and vast area that it is currently impossible to identify the potential impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities of this segment of the value chain.

LEAP-TNFD Methodology

Redeia updates the identification of impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities following the **LEAP methodology** (acronym for Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) proposed by the TNFD.

The LEAP process is carried out for the energy transmission business, specifically its own operations, given its demonstrated materiality regarding interaction with nature.

⁴⁶ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC). United Nations

⁴⁷ Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure

⁴⁸ Science Based Targets Network



Identifying nature’s impacts and dependencies

LOCATE: Location of priority sites

In a first phase of the #IDRO (Impacts, Dependencies, Risks, and Opportunities) project, all facilities subject to analysis were identified and mapped. For each technology, the company specifically defined the area of occupation⁴⁹ and area of influence of each facility, which were then subject to geospatial analysis.

The location information obtained was first combined with the European Space Agency's (ESA) WorldCover data source, which provides global land cover mapping on land occupation at a 10 m resolution, identifying the land use categories over which Redeia carries out electricity transmission activity.

Subsequently, the company located facilities situated in sensitive areas, using geographic information based on environmental vectors proposed by TNFD, such as ecosystem integrity, importance for biodiversity, water stress, and provision of ecosystem services, alongside information from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species to identify the presence of endangered species. This information was cross-referenced with facility locations (overhead spans, kilometres of underground or submarine line, and/or substations), classifying areas or sites into four sensitivity levels.

The second phase of the project focused on identifying and prioritising facilities located in areas classified as highly sensitive (corresponding to the highest sensitivity level areas) and where both their area of occupation⁵⁰ and area of influence⁵¹ are situated in the most ecologically relevant locations. These priority sites are defined as key conservation areas, identified by their relationship with potential activity impacts, ecological dependencies, associated risks due to lack of conservation measures, or environmental improvement opportunities their management would offer.

Following the TNFD LEAP approach, priority site identification was tackled through a comprehensive analysis combining key information and indicators sourced both internally and externally to Redeia.

This analysis cross-references facility locations with:

⁴⁹ These values have been agreed upon and cross-verified with the results of the evaluation conducted by the Natural Capital Working Group of the Spanish Energy Sector.

⁵⁰ The area of occupation refers to the area where the organisation's activities occur, including those where any type of management is carried out

⁵¹ An area of influence refers to a zone outside the areas of occupation where the natural environment may experience impacts due to the activities of the organisation

- Key information on protected areas⁵²,
- Key Biodiversity Areas⁵³,
- Biodiversity Intactness Index⁵⁴,
- Habitats of interest under transmission lines (Habitat Project),
- Focal species and their IUCN category,
- Birdlife collision risk maps (Flight Corridors Project), fire susceptibility and density (country-level mapping on frequency/density in Spain)
- Mapping of marine communities, and
- The Integrated Biological Diversity Index (*Nature in the Grid* Project), which evaluates the ecological status of security corridors under lines compared to their surroundings in forest areas.

Based on these criteria, three complementary indices were constructed:

- **Potential Impacts Priority Index:** guides and prioritises habitat and ecosystem conservation actions.
- **Improvement Options Priority Index:** identifies areas with the greatest potential for positive interventions.
- **Joint Priority Index:** integrates both indices to establish a single priority order, highlighting particularly relevant facilities for conservation and environmental improvement.

These indices enable adaptive and strategic management, aligned with TNFD pillars, aimed at reducing risks and maximising environmental benefits in priority sites. Furthermore, they guarantee transparent, science-based prioritisation that supports strategic decisions aimed at minimising potential adverse impacts and fostering a net positive impact.

	Overhead lines (no. of spans)	Lines Submarine (lines)	Submarine lines (km)	Substations (no. of units)
Total RE facilities ⁵⁵	82,452	2,633	1,579	711
Facilities in sensitive areas as a percentage of total RE facilities (%)	18%	4%	52%	6%
Facilities in priority sites as a percentage of total RE facilities (%)	0.3%	0.2%	1.6%	2.1%

Redeia will undertake field verification of the results obtained from this geospatial analysis to assess the suitability and reliability of the information used. At a later stage, this validation will enable the definition and prioritisation of specific action plans for the identified sites. These will be aimed at the active management of nature. The ultimate goal is to make an effective contribution to improving the conservation status of ecosystems, as well as to reducing and, where possible, eliminating the environmental impacts associated with the company's activities.

⁵² According to national, European, and international regulations, aligned with the WDPA

⁵³ Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)

⁵⁴ Biodiversity Intactness Index from the Natural History Museum in London

⁵⁵ 2024 database

EVALUATE: identification, assessment and prioritisation of impacts and dependencies

The actual impacts and/or dependencies related to technologies in the electric transmission business have been identified. The impacts have been analysed in relation to the five impact drivers and the dependencies on the twenty-five ecosystem services proposed by the TNFD at different stages of the life cycle of the facilities.

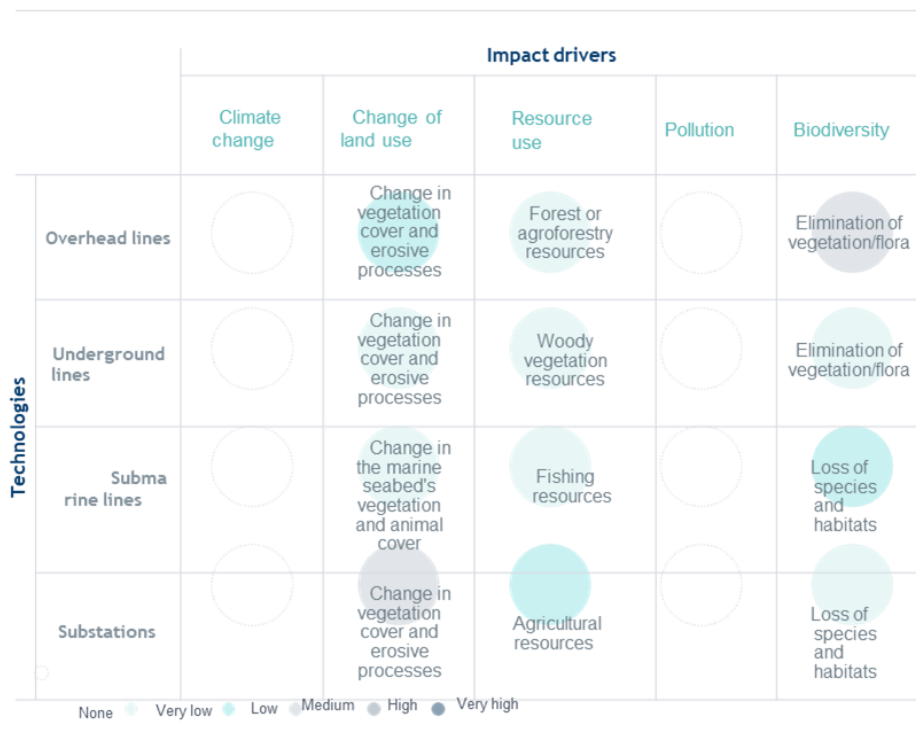
Impacts by impact driver, technology, and ecosystem services



The identified impacts have been prioritised according to their significance, which has been obtained by qualitatively assessing the magnitude, scope, and irremediable nature with expert criteria.

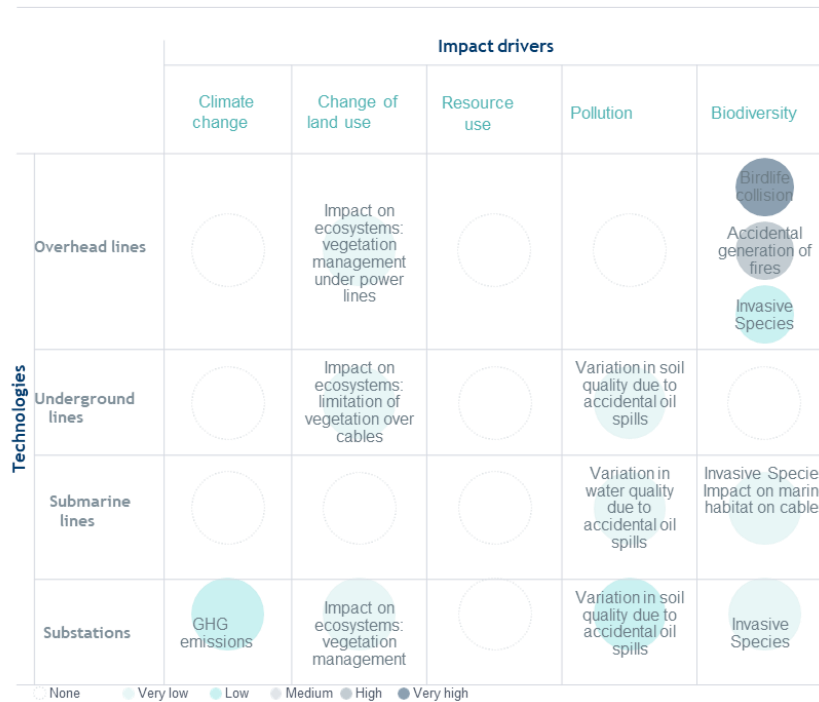
- During the **construction phase**, the most significant impacts, although of medium materiality, are related to the land-use change impact driver caused by substations due to surface sealing and changes in vegetation cover. Additionally, they are linked to the biodiversity impact driver, as vegetation removal leads to habitat loss in overhead lines.

Prioritisation of negative impacts in construction



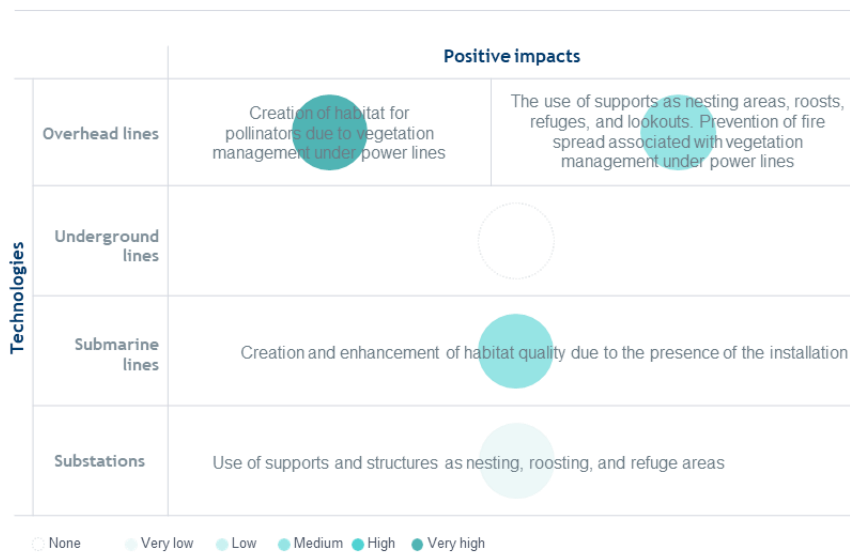
- **In the maintenance phase**, the most significant impact, with high materiality, is generated on the biodiversity engine in airlines, mainly due to the possible collision of birds with the grounding cables. Furthermore, other highly significant impacts associated with this driver include the potential accidental generation of fires on overhead lines.

Prioritisation of negative impacts in maintenance



The activity also has **positive impacts** on nature, such as creating habitats for pollinators by opening security corridors under overhead lines or using the supports of overhead lines and substations as roosts, nesting areas, and shelters for some species. Additionally, managing vegetation beneath power lines creates a very beneficial firebreak effect to prevent the spread of fires.

Prioritisation of positive impacts

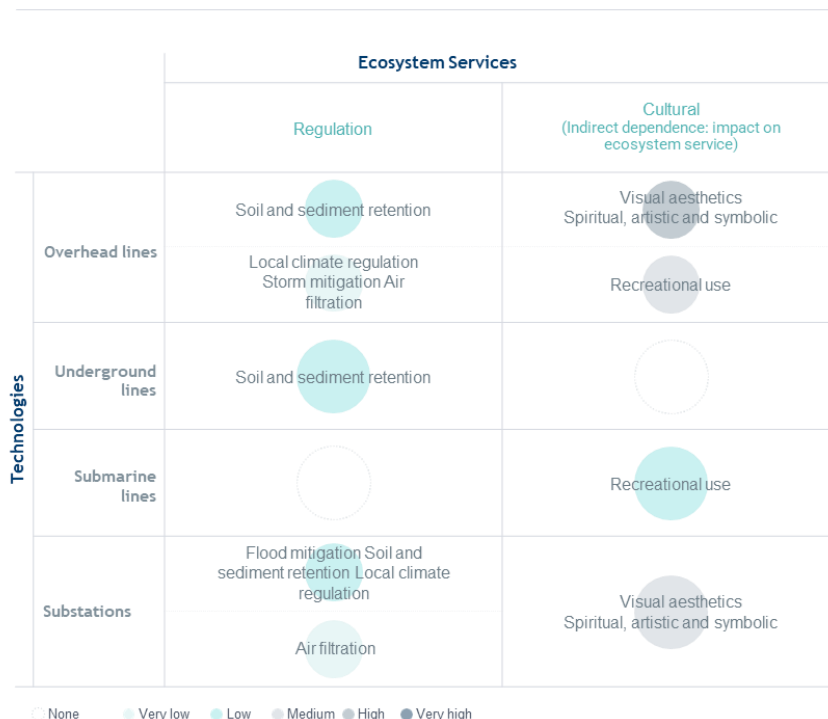


Biodiversity dependencies

The identified dependencies have been prioritised according to their significance, which has been obtained by qualitatively assessing the severity:

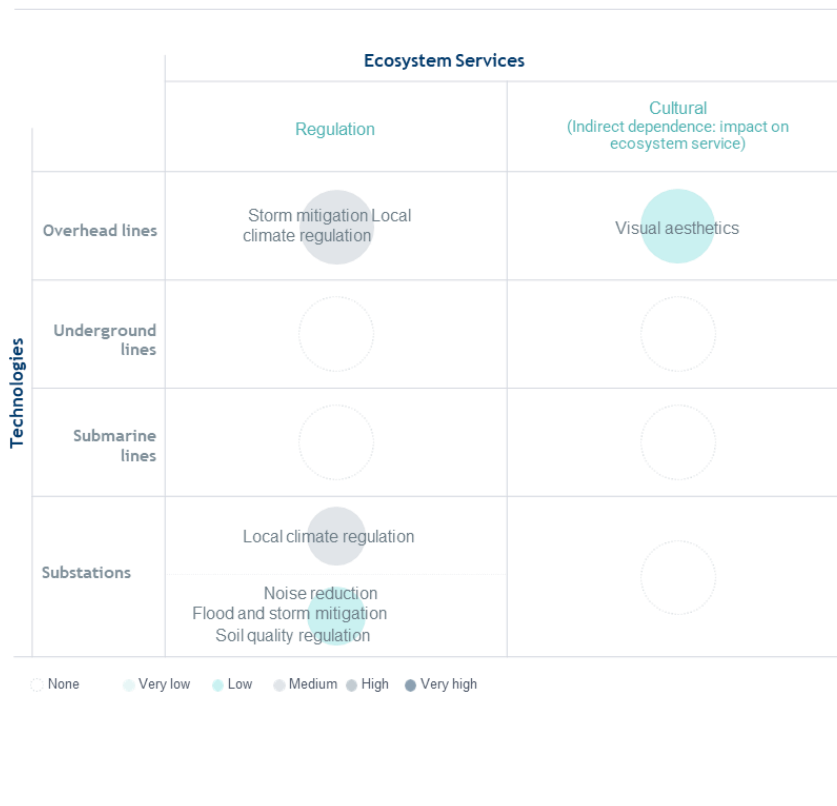
- **In the construction phase**, it has been identified that regarding the cultural services provided by the natural asset of the landscape (visual, recreational, spiritual, artistic, symbolic, etc.), there is no direct dependence but rather a conditioning (or indirect dependence) on them caused by the impact of the installations on the asset. The same situation applies to the cultural service of visual aesthetics in maintenance.

Prioritisation of dependencies in construction



- **During the maintenance phase**, the most significant dependencies are related to local climate regulation services, as the energy supply in overhead lines can be affected by low temperatures and extreme winds, and in the case of substations, by sustained high temperatures over the equipment.

Prioritisation of dependencies in maintenance



Risks and opportunities

ASSESS: identification, assessment, and prioritisation of risks and opportunities

Redeia has a **Comprehensive Risk Management System** in place in order to facilitate compliance with the Group's strategies and objectives, ensuring that the risks that could affect them are identified, analysed, assessed, managed and controlled systematically, with uniform criteria and within the level of acceptable risk approved by the Board of Directors. In this system and in the corporate risk map, environmental risks for the Company are currently identified, some of which are directly related to the field of biodiversity.

Building on both this existing comprehensive risk management system and the methodology used for the identification, prioritisation, and economic quantification of risks arising from climate change (TCFD), the Company follows the recommendations of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) with a view to identifying and assessing nature-related risks and opportunities.

A total of 20 potential risks have been identified, of which 5 are physical risks and 15 are transitional. No **systemic risks** have been detected stemming from direct operations as the material impacts and dependencies do not pose a threat of ecosystem collapse, species extinction, or depletion of natural resources in the short or medium term.

As a result of the assessment, risks are classified into **four categories** (low, medium-low, medium-high, and high), with high and medium-high risks being considered significant for the business.

The risks **with the highest level of significance have a physical nature** and primarily affect the airlines. The most significant risk relates to damage to overhead power lines caused by extreme winds. Additionally, the physical risks of damage to overhead lines and substations caused by potential fires as a result of extreme events are significant.

In the same way, it has been concluded that there are **transition risks** related to reputation and the legal aspect that are also significant for the company, such as the tightening of birdlife protection policies at both national and international levels with increased sanctions and litigation, or reputational loss for failing to meet society’s expectations in relation to the care of biodiversity due to fires.

Priority risks identified related to nature

Risk description	Type	Origin	Infrastructure	Significance	Main mitigation actions
Damage to overhead power lines due to extreme winds	Physical	Dependency	Power line	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projects for the improvement and strengthening of the transmission grid •MANINT project, to optimise the management of transmission grid assets •Tree-felling and pruning back plans VEGETA Project • Innovation. PRODINT Project and Bseed WATCH projects •Contingency plans •Insurance policies
The hardening of birdlife protection policies at the national and international level, which results in an increase in sanctions and litigation	Legal transition	Impact	Power line	Medium-high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prior surveys to identify the presence of protected fauna and flora. •Sensitivity and risk maps that identify both sensitive species and habitats (flight paths). •Multi-year line marking plan

Risk description	Type	Origin	Infrastructure	Significance	Main mitigation actions
Damage to lines and substations due to fire (external events).	Physical	Dependency	Power line Substation	Medium-high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tree-felling and pruning back plans VEGETA Project •PRODINT Project and Bseed WATCH projects •Contingency plans •Insurance policies •Fire prevention agreements with national bodies, autonomous communities, and stakeholders
Reputational loss due to societal expectations regarding biodiversity conservation and sensitivity to fires.	Reputational transition	Impact	Power line	Medium-high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compliance with the biodiversity commitment. •Stakeholder management model. •Application of strict environmental criteria in all phases of planning, development and maintenance of facilities. •Development of research projects and fire prevention plans. •Establishment of collaboration agreements on biodiversity conservation with different stakeholders.

The **opportunities** related to nature have low significance for Redeia. Some of those that have been identified are market-related, such as technological improvements designed by Redeia for managing birdlife collisions or fires, or reputational, such as vegetation maintenance actions carried out appropriately and in line with legal requirements.

Scenario analysis

The scenario analysis⁵⁶ was conducted considering two timeframes aligned with Redeia's strategic plan and with the management horizons of climate risks:

- Short term (2024–2025)
- Medium term (2026–2030).

⁵⁶ Analysis based on the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, the Kunming-Montreal Agreement. European Nature Restoration Law and the Paris Agreement.

The most plausible scenarios identified are those where, despite the potential for varying states of environmental degradation, there is a tendency for market and non-market forces to align.

The results of the scenario analysis conducted show that the company's exposure to **physical risks** related to extreme events will persist over time. Redeia already applies various risk management measures, ensuring a highly resilient short-term business strategy.

Among the **most significant transition risks**, the legal risks to which the company is exposed tend to increase over time in the most plausible future, while they decrease in the less likely scenarios. This increase in exposure is due to the expected inclusion of biodiversity in sectoral policies.

Regarding **reputational risks**, the situation is similar to that of legal risks where, in the plausible future, compliance with international frameworks involves a greater social awareness of the importance of nature, as well as the designation of more protected sites and enhanced species protection. Therefore, it is expected that exposure to these risks may increase over time in this scenario.



7.2.5 Biodiversity management: Mitigation hierarchy

The potential effects on biodiversity from direct operations are associated with the presence of the facilities in the territory and with their construction and maintenance. Biodiversity management is carried out using the hierarchy of impact mitigation approach to achieve a net positive impact.

Avoiding areas rich in biodiversity is one of the priority criteria taken into account and is the first considered in the location of the facilities both in the grid planning phase as well as the definition of each project. However, bearing in mind that 27% of the surface area of Spain⁵⁷ has some form of environmental protection, it is inevitable that in some cases infrastructure will cross or be located in protected areas or areas with species of interest.

On these occasions, Red Eléctrica implements all the preventive and corrective measures required to reduce the possible impacts on habitats and species, including restoration measures of affected habitats, where possible, or regeneration measures that improve the biophysical function of existing processes and the productivity of the ecosystem.

Finally, the residual impacts that may persist after the implementation of the measures are compensated through various environmental improvement actions and projects aimed at enhancing biodiversity around the facilities. This involves promoting the development of measures and projects and collaborating with public administration, non-governmental organisations, research bodies, and other stakeholders. These measures and projects aim to offset impacts and generate positive biodiversity outcomes (contribution).

Impact mitigation hierarchy in biodiversity



The main effects on biodiversity resulting from activities may occur on **habitats and species**. The former would be associated primarily with the impact on vegetation of felling and clearing to open up safety corridors for lines necessary to prevent fires and the latter with the risk of birdlife colliding with the grounding cables.

⁵⁷ The protected land area in Spain rises to 36.7% and 12.3% of the marine area, which will reach 21% once the latest proposal for Natura 2000 sites submitted to the European Commission is formally included. It is the European country that contributes the most to the Natura Network (27.4% of the country) and the one with the most biosphere reserves in the world (53). Source: Competent administrations and MITECO 2022.

Red Eléctrica uses a **methodology for quantitative valuation of impacts (negative and positive) on biodiversity**. This methodology is applied in the environmental impact studies of the **new projects for lines and substations** defining the impact baseline and making it possible to establish different measures in the design phase to generate a positive impact in terms of biodiversity throughout the life cycle.

The methodology has been implemented in any new project within the transmission grid that is submitted for processing to obtain the environmental impact statement. Prior to implementing this methodology, work was undertaken to secure the necessary offsetting for natural assets, habitats, and species in projects included in the 2021–2026 Electricity Planning that had already undergone environmental processing. During 2025, the implementation of the methodology was consolidated, resulting in an agreement and consensus with environmental authorities on a broader catalogue of offsetting measures.

The methodology enables measurement of progress using a bottom-up approach and ensures compliance with the objective of positive impact on biodiversity for 2030 established in Redeia's commitment to biodiversity.

The design of the process is based on a vision of natural capital with which it is intended to offset the **residual impact** of the product on different **natural assets** permitting the projects to be designed applying criteria of positive gain in biodiversity.

This way of working on new energy transmission grid projects in Spain allows nature and biodiversity to be incorporated into the Company's decision-making processes in line with stakeholder demands, recommendations and guidelines (regulatory, financial and voluntary) at the European and international level.

To design, manage and monitor the implementation of biodiversity offset measures in the project pipeline, a Compensatory Measures Management Office (CMO) has been established. This office implements all such measures with a view to generating a net positive impact on biodiversity in new projects.

Quantitative assessment methodology for biodiversity impacts

The valuation methodology enables the quantitative assessment of the residual impact of a project on natural assets with the aim of designing and implementing compensation measures that **achieve a net gain in biodiversity**.

The natural biodiversity assets on which Red Eléctrica has designed its impact assessment methodology and application of the mitigation hierarchy are those which may potentially have significant residual impacts throughout the life cycle of the project and contribute to the causes of biodiversity loss:

- Natural asset **Habitat** (Natural forest habitats, non-forest and agricultural habitats [vegetation] and land use).
- Natural asset **Species** (specifically birdlife).
- Natural asset **Atmosphere**.

Mitigation measures

Throughout the life cycle of both its activities and the different development phases of its facilities, Red Eléctrica establishes a series of mitigation measures aimed at reducing the dependencies and impacts on biodiversity. The following are examples of the most important mitigation measures it carries out:

Main mitigation measures

Avoid	<i>Main Avoidance Measures</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of modifications in the design and layout of the facilities. • Preliminary surveys to identify the presence of protected flora and fauna. • Prior environmental approval is required before the start of construction works. • Detailed field studies on specific issues related to biodiversity. • Construction of decanting pools and filters to prevent contamination of waterways. • Use of sensitivity and risk maps that identify both sensitive species and habitats (flight paths). • Signalisation and protection of habitats and specimens of ecological value. • Use of construction techniques that minimise earthworks and land occupation: hoisting with a boom crane, hanging of cables by hand or work with helicopters or drones. • Raising transmission towers without the need for cranes and reopening of access routes using hydraulic jacks (AMPJACK®). • Recovery and setting aside of topsoil for use in final landscaping works. • Transplanting of flora species that may be affected by the work to other areas to be replanted. • Biological surveys in 100% of the works during breeding or nesting periods. • Biological stoppages during project execution • Stoppage of work in periods or situations of high fire risk. • Provision of resources and specific training for the prevention of forest fires.
Reduce	<i>Main Reduction Measures</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery of affected areas by restoring slopes, sowing, and planting. • Carrying out selective pruning, avoiding felling of wooded and leafy areas and plant formations of interest. • Preventive clearing in forested areas that represent a fire risk: elimination of scrub associated with pastures that have high density and height. • HABITAT Project. • Implementation of a multi-year (2016–2025) line marking plan for overhead transmission lines that involves the installation of bird flight diverters. • Early detection system for the collisions of birds with high-voltage power lines (ALERION project). • System for the early detection of forest fires by means of sensors based on the Internet of Things (PRODINT). • Integrated management of each type of habitat identified to ensure proper monitoring and preservation during maintenance activities of our facilities. • Optimisation of tasks for vegetation management (VEGETA project).
Restore	<i>Main Restoration Measures</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects for the conservation of focal birdlife species. • Redeia's Forest Project. • Redeia's Marine Forest: Restoration of Posidonia oceanica in Pollensa Bay. • Restoration of agro-steppe habitats ('El Planerón'). • Restoration of the Lagunas Arcas. (LIFE Ballesteros). • Restoration of the Odiel Marshes Reserve.

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- Restoration of habitats associated with steppe birds (LIFE Eurobustard).
 - Eradication of invasive species *Cortaderia seollana* (LIFE COOP Cortaderia).
 - Research on invasive species – microalgae (*Rugulopteryx okamurae*) – in collaboration with the University of Seville.
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Regenerate

Main Regeneration Measures

- BIORED-Green Infrastructure Project.
 - Biotransport Project.
 - Naturaleza en Red Project.
 - Pastoreo en RED Project.
 - Marine Forest Platform (strategic alliance for the conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems).
 - IUCN Project on biological corridors and ecological connectivity
-

Main regeneration measures

Maintenance of vegetation beneath electricity lines encourages an increase in pollinators and butterflies that improve yields of crops dependent on pollinators, creating spaces for livestock grazing.

A highlighted regeneration measure is the Pastoreo en Red⁵⁸ project, which the company is implementing to enhance the biophysical function of existing processes and ecosystem productivity. The project promotes ecosystem services by improving natural resources and human well-being around transport facilities, focusing on **Nature-based Solutions (NbS)**. **The Pastoreo en Red Project has been qualified as a nature-based solution according to the IUCN standard.**

The development of controlled vegetation management with extensive local livestock grazing in a way that is adjusted to the ecosystem's possibilities, provides an improvement in herbaceous composition and grassland cover by increasing the presence of pollinators. It also encourages water infiltration and erosion mitigation, which, stimulated by the relief and the nature of the materials, can be a determining factor in the landscape.

The pastures sequester carbon from the atmosphere due to the large quantity of organic matter that builds up among the roots, and thanks to the grazing cattle and the organic matter, this has a positive impact on maintaining soil facility. All these control services are increased. The project makes it possible to evaluate pasture, bushes and herbaceous species. This evaluation can also be carried out at the landscape scale, considering the possible implications of the project on a broader scale, and therefore including nearby municipalities and the natural processes with which they connect the area exposed to grazing.

A more elevated approach may include cultural aspects or services, such as the dissemination of the experience for training and educational purposes, its effects on the maintenance of recreational and leisure areas including the effects on the health of natural spaces. Equally noteworthy is the opportunity provided by the project to acquire better knowledge about managing vegetation cover, its enrichment in species, and possible reforestation activities with native species, which is relevant

⁵⁸ This project has been qualified as a nature-based solution according to the IUCN standard.

in the context of climate change, depopulation, and the risk of significant forest fires in mountain and difficult relief areas.

The same applies to ecosystem service suppliers which could, for example, include gathering produce from the mountain (mushrooms, asparagus, etc.), going beyond the possible sale of grazing animals. In 2025, actions from the Pastoreo en Red project were developed in Leon and Asturias (Spain) covering a total of 132.5 hectares, involving over 3,455 livestock heads.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature has included the Pastoreo en Red initiative in its publication 'Applying the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-Based Solutions', presented at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Abu Dhabi.

Restoration Measures

The restoration measures aim to return an area to the original ecosystem that existed before the impacts. Redeia participates in projects where measures are established to accelerate the recovery of ecosystems concerning their health, integrity, and sustainability, achieving a permanent change in their state.

In 2025, noteworthy is Redeia's participation in the following restoration projects:

- **Restoration of agro-steppe habitats (ornithological reserve 'El Planerón')**: in collaboration with SEO/BirdLife, restoration and conservation actions are carried out in the agro-steppe habitats of the El Planerón Ornithological Reserve (Zaragoza) and adjacent areas to enhance and expand the habitat for bird species linked to these steppe environments. Environmentally degraded habitats are restored through the recovery of natural steppe vegetation, addressing issues such as surface loss and the destruction of embankments. The reserve is included in the Natura 2000 Network, declared as a Site of Community Importance (SCI) 'El Planerón' (ES2430032) and a Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) 'Estepas de Belchite, El Planerón y La Lomaza' (ES0000136). This area is notable for the presence of two priority habitat types of community interest: 1510* (Mediterranean salt steppes 182) and 1520* (Mediterranean gypsophilous vegetation), which serve as habitats for various steppe birds, including, among others, the Dupont's lark (*Chersophilus duponti*), little bustard (*Tetrax tetrax*), black-bellied sandgrouse (*Pterocles alchata*), pin-tailed sandgrouse (*Pterocles orientalis*), as well as the great bustard (*Otis tarda*). All of these species are listed as threatened according to the IUCN Red List and/or the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species. The tool used for management is land stewardship. The area covered by effective conservation actions within Red Natura 2000 amounts to 16.3 hectares.
- **Agro-environmental conservation and restoration of habitats and steppe birds (LIFE Eurobustard)**: In order to halt the decline of steppe birds, particularly the great bustard and little bustard in Europe, actions are carried out to mitigate the various threats to these species, specifically habitat loss. Redeia collaborates on the project with Global Nature, particularly with a focus on developing steppe habitat conservation and restoration models based on fallows with vegetative cover and legume crop rotations, contributing to the conservation of threatened steppe species. Agro-environmental practices are promoted with the participation of the Land Stewardship Networks Forum and the IUCN.

- **Conservation and restoration of the Marismas del Odiel Biosphere Reserve:** The Marismas del Odiel Biosphere Reserve (ES0000025) in Huelva contains some of the most important tidal marshes on the Iberian Peninsula. It is threatened by human activities and climate change, with a documented loss of biodiversity. The project implements direct conservation and restoration actions, such as the removal of invasive exotic dune vegetation and sand spits, revegetation with native plant species, protection of bird colonies (Kentish plover, little tern, common tern), bird ringing of key species, litter removal, etc. The project targets the drivers of biodiversity loss to first halt the decline and subsequently promote recovery.
- **Restoration of the Arcas-Ballesteros Lagoon Complex:** In collaboration with the Global Nature Foundation, this project will restore the Arcas Lagoon Complex (Cuenca). Over the coming years, this will involve the restoration of 95% of its surface area, focusing on priority habitats (1520* Mediterranean gypsum vegetation, 3170* Mediterranean temporary ponds, and 7210* Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus*). The lagoon complex is part of the Natura 2000 Network (ES4230008) and consists of over thirty lagoons, some permanent and others seasonal. The project will enable the restoration and stewardship of 274 ha, expanding the area currently defined as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Objectives include revegetation with over 250,000 native plants, removal of 3,500 metres of drainage infrastructure, more than 3,900 metres of paths, etc. Additionally, an agro-environmental programme will be developed to improve the ecological and economic sustainability of surrounding crops.

Transformation measures

As part of its commitment to biodiversity, Redeia undertakes actions aimed at driving cultural transformation and focused on contributing to change in the system and tackling the fundamental causes or factors that drive the loss of nature.

That's why the company has become involved in the **'ZERO Fires' initiative**. This is a climate change adaptation solution, developed within the framework and as a result of the LIFE SORIA ADAPT project carried out by the Fundación Global Nature. It facilitates the fight against biodiversity loss and revitalises rural areas by addressing the threat of wildfires.

The forest management preventive measures ("fire belts") are developed over the Red Natura 2000, specifically in the ZEC ES4170029 Sabinas Sierra de Cabrejas, which is the largest and best-preserved representation of Spanish juniper (*Juniperus thurifera*) in the entire Iberian Peninsula.

The preventive measures are:

- Clearing invasive scrubland.
- Controlling tree density.
- Pruning of lower branches to create vertical discontinuity.
- Removal and shredding of debris.
- Introducing extensive livestock farming for maintenance: as an ally and solution to create jobs and a rural lifestyle.

As a result of these measures, a wildfire defence line was created. It breaks the continuity of combustible material. This defence line will be maintained over the years through managed grazing.

These measures create a transformative solution in the region aimed at tackling the root causes of fires that result in biodiversity loss, protecting nature while facilitating sustainable forest use, preserving the rural economy by involving the local population, and promoting the adaptation of forests to the impacts of climate change.

Additionally, it is part of the **Transnational Strategy to combat *Cortaderia selloana* in the Atlantic Arc**. In 2025, a collaboration agreement was signed within the framework of the LIFE COOP Cortaderia project (LIFE22 NAT/ES/101113757) with the objective of controlling and eliminating this species in anthropogenic corridors such as those generated by electrical infrastructure. Invasive exotic species are one of the recognised drivers of biodiversity loss. Specifically, the exotic invasive species *Cortaderia selloana* (pampas grass, etc.) reduces the quality of the landscape and biodiversity, displaces local vegetation, causes a lack of Connectivity for fauna, reduces the yield of pastures and forests, causes allergic reactions and has a detrimental impact on tourism due to the deterioration of natural landscapes, whose management is extremely costly. The specific measures implemented regarding invasive species are detailed in the section on Invasive Species of this chapter.

Redeia collaborates with institutions such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), generating knowledge among its stakeholders as a lever for the transformation that society needs to align with the recovery of nature. As a result of this collaboration, during 2025 work continued on the translation into Spanish and adaptation to the Latin American context of the guide ‘Wildlife and power lines: guidelines for preventing and mitigating wildlife mortality associated with electricity distribution networks.’ The guide will be fully completed and published during the first quarter of 2026.

In addition, together with the Club of Excellence in Sustainability (CES), the ‘Guide to Integrating Biodiversity into Businesses’⁵⁹ has been developed and published, with the aim of generating social change by helping companies integrate nature into both their business strategies and decision-making processes.

Finally, within the framework of Redeia’s Comprehensive Impact Strategy, the publication of the ‘**White Paper on Forests: Reflections to Reconnect with Forest Landscapes**’ was a standout achievement. This document defines a new approach with a transformative vision that integrates restoration and sustainable forest management. This approach is based on the valorisation of ecosystem services, innovation, entrepreneurship, and cooperation among different stakeholders in relation to the lifecycle of electrical infrastructure in the territory, as well as the Bosque Marino platform, which promotes strategic partnerships for the restoration and conservation of marine ecosystems.

⁵⁹ https://www.redeia.com/sites/default/files/04_SOSTENIBILIDAD/Documentos/Guia_biodiversidad.pdf

7.2.5.1 Protection of birdlife

The main impact of Red Eléctrica's facilities on the fauna is the risk of birdlife colliding with the grounding cables that protect the lines from electrical discharges during storms. The main measure to reduce that risk is **marking the grounding cables** with bird-saving devices that increase their visibility.

Thanks to the 'Birds and Power Lines: Mapping of Flight Corridors' project, the company has identified a set of focal species that are prone to collision, selected based on various criteria (52 taxa and 60 species). They have developed sensitivity maps (areas where these species may be found and must be considered for the planning of new power line routes) and risk maps (sensitive areas where there are additional factors influencing the likelihood of accidents).

Based on this information, the 2016–2025 multi-year line marking plan was defined, which prioritises actions on the sections of line with the greatest potential impact on birdlife. It is expected that the progressive marking of the lines will reduce the potential risk of collision with the electricity transmission grid to 39.7%.

Collaboration with regional administrations and different non-governmental organisations in the development of specific conservation projects makes it possible to update this line marking plan and incorporate risk areas or line sections to be marked when deemed necessary.

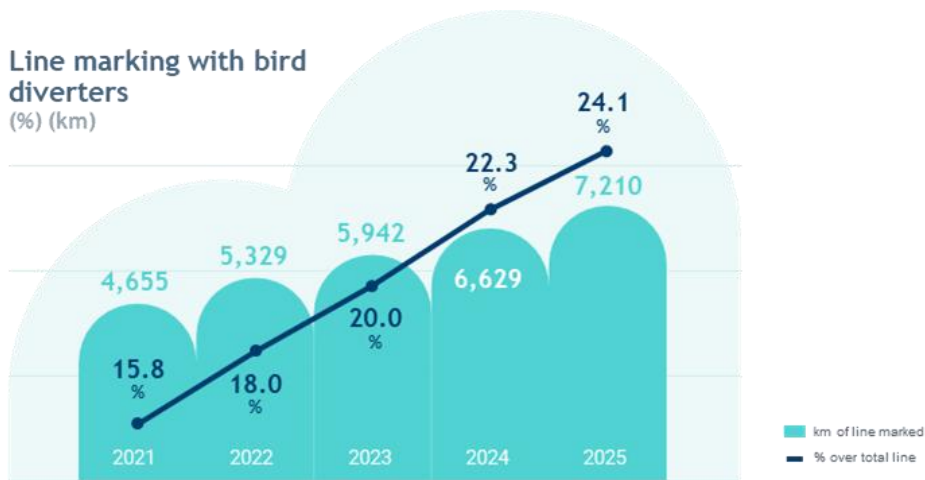
Redeia works continuously to improve the installation techniques for bird-saving devices: For the first time, reflective rotating blade devices have been successfully installed on live power lines using drones.

Equally noteworthy is **the analysis of the flight paths and transit areas of the bearded vulture**, which was developed in collaboration with the Fundación Quebrantahuesos (Bearded vulture Foundation) and has resulted in the marking of over 360 km of line in the Picos de Europa area, the Pyrenees, El Maestrazgo and Sierra de Cazorla for the specific protection of this species since 2023. In 2025, a collaboration agreement was reached between Red Eléctrica and the Bearded Vulture Conservation Foundation (Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos, FCQ), under which Red Eléctrica commits to continuing the marking of sensitive spans for populations of tagged individuals in Picos de Europa, the Pyrenees, Gredos, and Maestrazgo in Spain. In addition, the project 'Buscando cielos seguros para el quebrantahuesos' ('In search of safe skies for the bearded vulture') was selected as best practice of the year in the 'Environmental Protection' category at the 'Good Practice of the Year Awards 2025', granted by the Renewable Grids Initiative (RGI) with the support of the European Commission.

Furthermore, Redeia has been invited to participate in conferences and events organised by NGOs to present its contribution to reducing bird collisions. As a result, other organisations have wanted to follow suit and offer their data for analysis and to define a specific action plan. Additionally, the Company organises training and outreach days with various audiences to inform them about birdlife protection measures, how they are applied, and the results obtained.

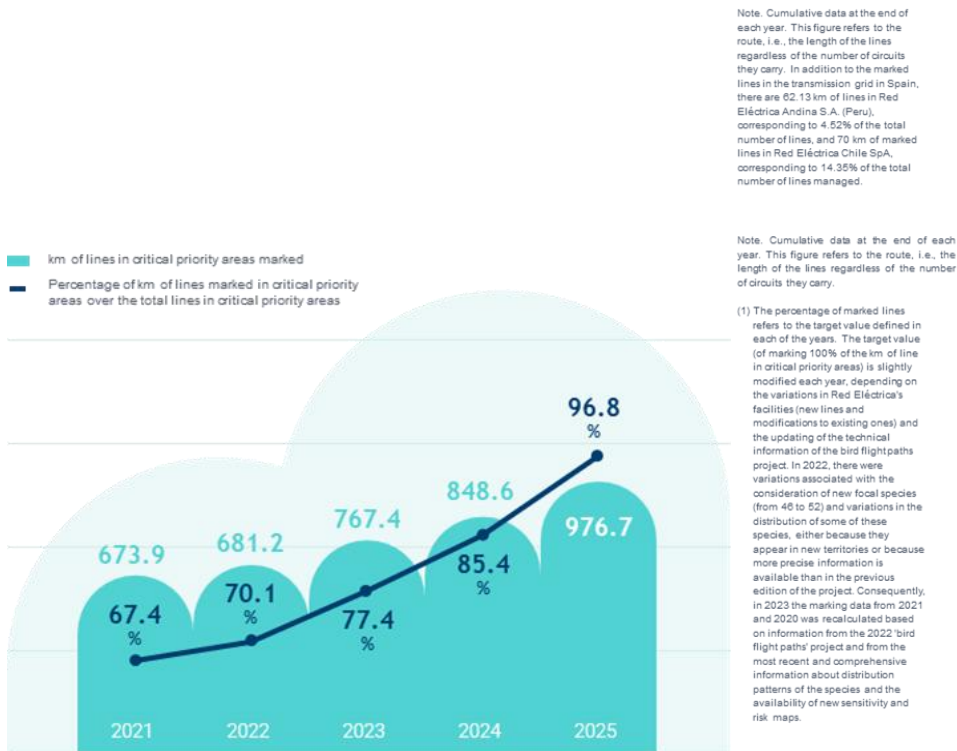
In 2025, 919.3 km of line were marked with bird-saving devices. The percentage of kilometres marked with respect to the total kilometres of overhead lines stood at **24.1%** (7,210 km of line marked).

Line marking with bird diverters (%km)



Note. Cumulative data at the end of each year. This figure refers to the route, i.e., the length of the lines regardless of the number of circuits they carry.

Marking lines with bird-saving devices in critical priority areas



7.2.5.2 Protection of habitats and species

Regarding works associated with the construction of lines or the modification of facilities, the main impacts to be avoided are the alteration of the habitat of certain species of fauna and flora, and also the impact on vegetation due to the opening up of safety corridors, necessary to minimise the risk of fires that may occur during the operation of the electricity line.

To guarantee the correct management and conservation of habitats of priority community interest (HCIs) and other plant formations of interest during maintenance work on the facilities, the **Habitat Project** (2015–2021) was carried out.

In collaboration with the autonomous communities and experts in the field, all the habitats in the vicinity of 100% of the electricity lines of the transmission grid in Spain have been mapped, characterised and consolidated in a data layer compatible with the corporate geographic information system. Additionally, an integrated management scheme is available for each type of habitat, which facilitates decision-making when carrying out the work.

Highlighted actions for the protection of habitats and species 2025

- Comprehensive surveys conducted before commencing the works to locate flora and protected species, as well as habitats of community interest, in search of potential nesting sites for birdlife of interest.
- Biological stoppages were implemented in around twenty ongoing initiatives, aligned with the phenological periods of each species of interest to avoid disturbances. Notable actions include those carried out near transmission towers located in critical areas and former lekking sites of the Cantabrian capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus cantabricus*), avoiding critical periods for this species, such as mating, breeding, or wintering seasons.

- Concreting, hoisting, and stringing of various transmission towers via helicopter in the Iberian Peninsula and the Canary Islands
- Transplantation of species listed in Annex II of the Order of 20 February 1991 in the Canary Islands. Collection of seeds from species more sensitive to transplantation.
- Project layout adjustments to minimise impact on HCI 92D0 (Tamarisk thickets) and *Salix Canariensis* in Salto de Chira.
- Marking and protection of specimens of cardón, tabaiba dulce, cardoncillo, dama de Tenerife and sea rosemary for the protection of habitats of community interest (HCI) 5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub.
- Installation of nesting boxes.
- Capture of individuals and creation of a pilot breeding refuge for the Ibiza wall lizard (*Podarcis pityusensis*) in the construction areas of facilities.
- Installation of bentonite containment barriers during maritime operations associated with horizontal directional drilling (HDD), along with the implementation of a protocol to minimise bentonite discharges on the seaward side during operations.
- Cartographic identification of all marine habitats of community interest in interconnection projects. Their locations have been shared with the companies responsible for the works in order to avoid impacts during anchoring operations.
- Establishment of underwater noise mitigation protocols to prevent impacts on cetaceans.
- Marking of ponds and installation of anti-fall mesh in trenches or jointing chambers for the protection of amphibians and reptiles.
- Replacement of failed plants in restoration actions involving *Posidonia oceanica*. • Stringing of pilot rope using drones and manual methods to minimise impacts on vegetation.
- Use of the AMPJACK® system for transmission tower raising at the edge of the Aiako Harria Natural Park (Peñas de Aia), a Natura 2000 site, to minimise impacts on vegetation.
- Eradication of invasive exotic plant species in the Arguineguín ravine, including reeds, acacias, cat's tail, maireana, etc. Establishment of a nursery for native species to be used in the restoration project of the ravine and the 220 kV line associated with the project.

7.2.5.3 Biodiversity and natural capital conservation

Red Eléctrica actively contributes to the **conservation of biodiversity**, implementing various environmental improvement measures and promoting different projects for this purpose.

To this end, the Group participates and collaborates with the public administration, NGOs, and other stakeholders in different projects that promote the development of the environmental and social environment. They are mainly focused on the issues most closely related to the impacts of the Company's activities: the conservation of birdlife, specifically the focal species (those most prone to colliding with the lines) and the habitats protection and restoration.

Redeia has launched several projects aimed at determining and enhancing the capacity of its infrastructures to act as biodiversity reservoirs and generators of natural capital, as well as actions focused on the restoration and conservation of degraded habitats, including the Redeia Forest initiative and the restoration of 2 hectares of seagrass meadows (*Posidonia oceanica*) in the Balearic Islands.

In addition, the Company maintains alliances in the field of biodiversity conservation with competent areas of the public administration and other organisations in the various autonomous communities, as well as with leading national and international organisations in the field of nature conservation, and has participation in different working groups.

As a notable event, Redeia and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have signed a new framework agreement to enhance knowledge about the state of biodiversity and conservation actions, focusing on promoting a positive impact on biodiversity in the natural environment of Redeia's facilities in Spain and Latin America.

7.2.5.3.1 Conservation of birdlife

The main objective of birdlife conservation projects is to collaborate in the conservation or reintroduction of endangered species. It should be noted that the electricity transmission grid infrastructure plays an important role as dominant surveillance points, lookout points, refuge, resting and roosting areas and even as nesting sites for some species.

Below is a brief summary of the **noteworthy conservation projects for focal and endangered species carried out in 2025:**

- **Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)⁶⁰ nesting platforms in Andalusia (Cádiz).** Since 2010, five nesting platforms have been installed on Red Eléctrica towers in the Barbate reservoir area (Cádiz) and chicks have been ringed, in collaboration with the Migres Foundation and the Andalusian Regional Government. In these areas, three breeding pairs have been established, which have successfully reproduced. The osprey, which has not reproduced in Andalusia since the 1980s, is again nesting in the region. Since the installation of the nesting platforms in 2010, the hatching of 61 chicks has been recorded on Red Eléctrica towers. 10% of the breeding pairs and 8% of the chicks released in all of Andalusia in 2025 have flown from 5 of Red Eléctrica's transmission grid towers.
- **Use of substations as roosts during the summer migration of the lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*)⁶¹ in Aragón and Navarre:** The project, carried out together with GREFA (Grupo de Rehabilitación de la Fauna Autóctona y su Hábitat), has the main objective of estimating the size of lesser kestrel roosts in electrical substations and determining if there is a differential use of the different elements of the facilities. In addition, the use of the habitat in the surroundings of the sub-stations has been defined, and the possible benefits that the facilities can provide to the species regarding ecosystem services have been identified. Approximately 600 kestrels have been recorded in the studied substations, which they use as roosting sites. It has also been identified that the behaviour of kestrels at dusk is characterised by the flocks first arriving at the electricity towers and cables, using them as perches, before later going to sleep inside the porches of the substations. The most common type of crop around the substations is cereal, in the form of stubble and fallow land. These are also the areas where the highest number of observations of hunting kestrels has been recorded, with more than 50 individuals detected in some locations.

⁶⁰ Vulnerable species according to the national catalogue of endangered species.

⁶¹ Vulnerable species according to the national catalogue of endangered species.

- **Adaptation of a comprehensive conservation area for the Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*)⁶²** in the Sierra del Cuera. The project aims to understand the impact of climate change on biodiversity, specifically focusing on the bearded vulture as the main species in the mountain habitat of the Cantabrian Range. In particular, the exposure to new infectious diseases that may come from exotic vectors, such as insects arriving at the latitudes of the Cantabrian mountain range due to rising temperatures, is analysed. This is not limited solely to birdlife but also affects other bird species, the local livestock, and ultimately the entire mountain habitat.
- **Project for the reintroduction and reinforcement of the Bonelli's eagle population in the central Iberian Peninsula.** The Bonelli's eagle is a bird of prey included among Redeia's focal species, as interaction with power lines is one of its primary causes of mortality. Redeia and GREFA aim to continue promoting the reintroduction/reinforcement project for Bonelli's eagle (*Aquila fasciata*) in areas of Spain where the species faces conservation challenges or has become extinct. This is specifically the case in the Community of Madrid, where the species is classified as 'endangered' in the Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species and the Red Book of Birds of Spain. The number of breeding pairs is low, which makes it necessary to strengthen conservation efforts through reinforcement/reintroduction programmes. A total of 7 Bonelli's eagles have been released in the Community of Madrid from an acclimatisation cage located in Colmenar Viejo, within the Upper Manzanares Basin Regional Park. This site is part of the Natura 2000 Network, specifically the 'Cuenca del Río Manzanares' Site of Community Importance (SCI: ES3110004). These positive release figures are complemented by those of births in wild nests: In 2025, 9 chicks were born in the Community of Madrid, of which 7 successfully fledged.
- **Living Nature Educational Project – steppe birds installations:** Improvement and continuation of the educational project associated with the steppe birds installation at the 'Living Nature' Centre, managed by the Group for the Rehabilitation of Native Wildlife and its Habitat (GREFA), which is linked to the wildlife hospital and recovery centre. The installation will enable the stimulation of public awareness and involvement in biodiversity conservation, especially concerning native steppe birds that are in decline. It will also enable training for visitors to appreciate the economic, social, and environmental consequences of human intervention on the natural environment. In 2025, construction works were completed to improve accessibility to the facility and adapt installations to simulate steppe landscapes where different species reside (great bustard, short-eared owl, Montagu's harrier, etc.). The aim is to faithfully represent the environmental and ecological reality of their habitats and improve educational resources (signage, projection screens, sound systems, etc.)

7.2.5.3.2 Habitat conservation

- **The Redeia Forest**

The Redeia Forest is an ongoing project, initiated in 2009, which aims to offset part of the Company's emissions through the planting of trees and the recovery of degraded natural areas on publicly

⁶² Species in danger of extinction according to the National Catalogue of threatened species.

owned land, thus contributing to the conservation of biodiversity. In addition, this initiative aims to support the development of local economies by contracting the work to companies or associations in the area, as well as to raise awareness of the importance of forests by involving the local population, mainly students, and company employees.

Since the inception of this project, the Company has contributed to the recovery of 26 forests in Spain. In 2025, two new forests were added in Ampudia (Palencia) and Vilacoba (Lousame, A Coruña), with a total of 34,077 new trees (pines, chestnuts, oaks, holm oaks, hawthorns, blackthorns, birches and willows) across 36.26 hectares.

The 'Redeia Forest' in figures (2009–2025)	
Trees and shrubs planted	901,336 units
Surface area recovered/restored	1,092.5 ha
Emissions offset	281,509 t of CO ₂ eq
Investment:	3,613,167 euros

Note: The wildfires that occurred in Spain, specifically in the province of Ávila, during the summer of 2025, completely affected 30.22 hectares of the Mombeltrán and Cuevas del Valle forests, which belong to the Redeia Forest. A total of 27,399 trees and shrubs were lost, resulting in the loss of 11,724 t of CO₂ offsetting capacity. These figures have been adjusted in the totals presented above.

- **Restoration of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows**

The recovery of *Posidonia* meadows in the Bay of Pollensa (Balearic Islands) is a pioneering innovation project on a global scale.

the company developed an R&D+i project in collaboration with the Mediterranean Institute of Advanced Studies (IMEDEA- CSIC-UIB) on the use of seeds or fragments of *Posidonia oceanica* in the restoration of degraded areas of its natural habitat. Subsequently, an agreement was signed (CSIC-IMEDEA-UIB, the Balearic Islands Government and the Pollensa military air base) for the restoration of 2 ha of *Posidonia* in the Bay of Pollensa. The work was completed in 2020 using an innovative technique that involved utilising sections from natural fragmentation for their subsequent reimplantation in the selected area.

Currently, IMEDEA (CSIC-UIB) is monitoring the plantation to determine the survival rate, the growth rate of each plant, the uptake of CO₂, as well as the associated epifauna. The survival rates of rhizome fragments continue to be at the upper end of those achieved in previous planting projects, with values ranging between 93% and 78%.

To further raise awareness of the conservation of marine environments, Redeia participates in the promotion of various educational programmes:

- Bringing *Posidonia* into the classroom' in collaboration with the teaching community of the Balearic Islands and IMEDEA (Mediterranean Institute for Advanced Studies) to carry out informative sessions and field visits for students in the region. More than 1,000 pupils have participated.

- Collaboration with the marine interpretation centre ‘Aula de la Mar’ of Mallorca, developing a programme that makes available to schools and the public elements and contact activities with the coast and the marine environment.
- Virtual exhibition on Posidonia oceanica and the Red Eléctrica Marine Forest, available on the Company's own website.

- **Marine Forest platform**

In 2025, Redeia launched the **Marine Forest platform** as part of its Comprehensive Impact Strategy.

The platform is a strategic initiative by Redeia, designed to promote the conservation of high ecological value marine ecosystems through scientifically validated restoration initiatives and environmental awareness and education activities. all aligned with the EU Nature Restoration Regulation.

Purpose and lines of action of the Marine Forest platform

Its **purpose** is to:

- Promote marine habitat conservation and restoration projects.
- Generate a collaborative environment that serves as a meeting point between society, administrations, scientific knowledge, the private sector, and the third sector.
- Unite efforts to maximise impact.
- Develop and share scientific knowledge and know-how.
- Bring the value of marine ecosystems closer to society.

Our main **lines of action** are:

- Conservation and restoration of marine habitats, with a focus on:
- Active restoration: restoration of the maximum number of marine habitat hectares possible by 2030. Specifically, restoration of the following habitats: Posidonia oceanica and gorgonians.
- Passive restoration: removal of barriers or stressors in marine habitats that hinder their regeneration with the support of allies, partners, and collaborators who contribute to the platform's objectives. Through public and private collaboration in ocean restoration, we seek to expand the potential reach of both species and marine sites to be protected.
- Research and Innovation: support for new research and innovation projects from scientific and academic institutions, developing new techniques for the conservation and restoration of marine habitats.
- Dissemination: to promote the spread of acquired technical and scientific knowledge to amplify its impact and create scientific meeting spaces both through the web environment and via scientific seminars that share techniques and studies.
- Education and awareness: development of actions and ID schedule of education and environmental awareness concerning the global importance of a healthy ocean.

The alliance includes the Ecomar Foundation, which has 25 years of experience in educational activities aimed at spreading knowledge, awareness, and respect for the marine environment.

The platform is supported by IMEDEA-CSIC as the reference scientific institution for its activities related to *Posidonia oceanica*.

In 2025, the platform collaborated with the Amicos Association on a project for the active restoration of gorgonians in the protected waters of the Atlantic Islands National Park. Amicos is an organisation that works to support people with intellectual disabilities.

7.2.5.3.3 Invasive alien species

One of the main problems affecting the most vulnerable habitats and ecosystems is the presence of invasive species. In addition to the loss of biodiversity, these species can generate other types of impact on agricultural and livestock activity and even on public health.

Redeia works to include criteria associated with the prevention and control of invasive species to ensure their proper management during forestry treatments around its infrastructures. This is done to prevent their spread and to avoid breaches of safety distances and/or biomass accumulation.

During 2025, work was carried out to collect and process the best possible geographic information on invasive species in Spain. Taking into account a wide variety of factors, including the dispersion potential of each species along safety corridors, the spans with a potential presence of invasive species were ranked from highest to lowest priority to optimise management of these species.

The most notable actions in this regard in 2025 include:

- **Pampas grass (*Cortaderia seollana*).** Red Eléctrica is a signatory to the Transnational Strategy to fight against *Cortaderia seollana* in the Atlantic Arc, committing itself to work in the areas within its reach to control and eradicate this species to prevent it from spreading to areas of high environmental value. In 2025, a collaboration agreement was signed with SEOBirdlife within the framework of the LIFE COOP *Cortaderia* project, with the aim of controlling and eliminating *Cortaderia* in anthropogenic corridors such as those created by electrical infrastructure. This action will allow the elimination of an area of about 100 ha of feather dusters that are in areas where our infrastructures are located, thus controlling their dispersion and improving the environmental status of the land occupied by them.

First, a potential mapping of *Cortaderia* presence under power lines was produced, which will be verified through fieldwork before the full scope of work begins. Subsequently, the most appropriate removal method for each location will be selected, and the necessary permits and procedures will be managed with landowners and the administration.

Work has begun on the eradication of this invasive species around the Penagos substation (Cantabria). There are areas with continuous stands, specifically 1.36 hectares completely covered by this exotic invasive species, where the high density prevents the proper growth of other plant species, and areas with dispersed pampas grass covering 3.65 hectares.

Prior to this, innovative methodologies and materials for the eradication and control of feather duster were tested through a pilot project, and 3 ha under the overhead lines were removed. Combined methods of clearing, chemical treatment and planting of native vegetation have been employed, along with control treatments for two years.

- **Reeds (*Arundo Donax*).** Cleaning and Environmental Restoration of the Arguineguín Ravine. Currently, an eradication of invasive exotic plant species is being carried out in the Arguineguín ravine, contributing to the restoration of potential riparian communities: the tamarisk in its lower and middle-lower sections, and the willow grove in the middle-upper section. In addition to reeds, other currently abundant exotic species such as acacias, cat's tail, maireana, etc., are being eradicated. A total of 255,576.19 m² have been eradicated out of the planned 268,065 m². This represents an 92.3% eradication of invasive species in the public hydraulic domain of the Arguineguín Ravine.
- **Invasive algae/seaweed (*Rugulopteryx okamurae*).** An ecological study on this species on the coast of Tarifa is underway, in collaboration with the Marine Biology laboratory of the University of Seville via the Research Foundation (FIUS).

In addition, the following species considered invasive have been managed in the Canary Islands, in construction and maintenance work, under the established protocols: *Ageratina adenophora* (crofton weed), *Ulex europaeus* (common gorse), *Pelargonium spp.* (geranium), *Nicotiana glauca* (tree tobacco), *Opuntia sp* (prickly pear), *Acacia sp.*, *Ricinus communis* (castor-oil plant), and *Cenchrus setaceus* (crimson fountain grass).

7.2.5.3.4 Innovation projects for the management, protection and conservation of biodiversity

The **BIORED** framework considers the electricity transmission grid as a reservoir of biodiversity and a generator of natural capital.

The aim of this initiative is to identify, diagnose and assess the effectiveness of electricity lines (tower bases and safety corridors) and substations as biodiversity reservoirs that facilitate the connectivity of fauna between the different protected natural areas.

The management of the areas below the electricity lines and in the vicinity of substations as 'biodiversity islands', and the use of electricity line corridors as a connecting element between biodiversity spaces, could be an optimal solution to facilitate the mobility of the various species currently under pressure due to the fractioning and reduction of their natural habitats. Additionally, other more general species (not affected by territorial dispersal movements) would benefit from the presence of a varied ecosystem, increasing the biodiversity in the area. Thus, what we know today as 'grey infrastructure' used essentially to supply power to the industry in general, could be perceived as 'green'.

Innovation projects on the management, protection and conservation of biodiversity 2025

Biotransport

Analysis of how to maximise the use of a given number of electricity transmission towers as biodiversity islands (stepping-stones) yielded very satisfactory results: an increase in the biodiversity of birdlife as well as in the number of micro mammals and invertebrates (mainly pollinators). This type of action has been considered as an initiative that favours the connection of around 60% of the spaces of the 2020 Natura Network, thus benefiting a multitude of species, both directly and indirectly.

Naturaleza en RED

The aim of the Naturaleza en Red project, in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Barcelona, is to assess the potential of the transmission grid as a corridor and reservoir of biodiversity associated with the safety corridors and the base of the electricity line towers. The research data to date show that forested areas under electricity lines act as islands of biodiversity, functioning as reservoirs of biodiversity of open space species, which are very important in the global ecosystem and play a vital role in maintaining highly threatened populations.

The main results of the project include: between 200% and 2,000% more butterflies; 500%-700% greater abundance of pollinators; between 120% and 2,000% more diversity of butterflies and between 2,000%-4,000% more abundance of flowers under the electricity line with respect to the nearby forest area.

During the samplings, a point of high interest has been detected under the line for biodiversity conservation, revealing a previously unknown population of the 'Gentian Ant or Small Ant' (*Phenagris alcon*), a highly threatened species.

A Manual of forestry management measures and criteria for power line safety corridors has been developed to promote biodiversity in open spaces. The goal is to maintain the safety corridor in a permanent state of early ecological succession (open canopy habitat), in a way that is compatible with electrical safety and without compromising soil integrity.

Additionally, a cartographic model has been developed to evaluate the Integrated Biodiversity Index (IDBI), which allows for determining the importance of biodiversity in relation to open-space species in areas under power transmission lines compared to adjacent habitats. The scope of the model covers the entirety of the energy transmission grid in Spain. This model allows for the identification of areas with the highest biodiversity potential under the electricity transmission line, assisting in prioritising management and planning actions while establishing suitable quality environments for both pollinators and other species of fauna and flora.

Based on the Manual and the IDBI, a pilot test has been designed to be carried out in the coming years. The goal is to apply and validate the obtained measures and criteria at sites of high interest due to IDBI value or the presence of priority species/habitats.

Finally, the Naturaleza en Red project has actively collaborated with the National Strategy for the Conservation of Pollinators of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITERD), which currently uses the Spring/EU-POMS

Pastoreo en RED	Maintenance of vegetation beneath high-voltage electricity lines with extensive livestock farming. This project has been qualified as a nature-based solution according to the IUCN standard.
ELASMOCEM	<p>The ELASMOCEM project focuses on investigating the impact that electromagnetic fields (EMF) generated by high-voltage submarine cables may have on elasmobranch species, i.e., sharks and rays. ELASMOCEM focuses on animal behaviour, conducting multi-species analyses that leverage the high sensitivity of elasmobranchs to electromagnetic fields, thanks to the organs known as Ampullae of Lorenzini.</p> <p>The project collaborates with key organisations such as the Fundació Oceanogràfic, which provides the necessary infrastructure for the studies, SAES, the exclusive supplier of underwater EMF measurement equipment, the Institute of Applied Electromagnetism, a reference centre for EMF exposure studies, and the Marine Research Centre AZTI.</p>
ALERION	The ALERION project addresses a key challenge in the sustainability and safe operation of the electrical grid. Framed within biodiversity protection and sustainable environmental management, it aims to contribute to bird conservation and reduce environmental impacts from electric transmission lines. Through devices installed on the fibre optic cable of the lines will provide early information that could aid the recovery of individuals that have collided and are still alive.
OCEAN ECOSTRUCTURE	The OCEAN ECOSTRUCTURE project focuses on the regeneration of marine biodiversity around infrastructure such as submarine cables, ports and offshore wind farms. This initiative will evaluate innovative biomimetic infrastructure technology as a sustainable solution for the maritime environment.

7.2.5.3.5 Innovation projects for the management, protection and conservation of biodiversity

With regard to accidents related to birdlife in 2025, 38 deaths of bird species catalogued as vulnerable and/or in danger of extinction according to the regional catalogue, national catalogue and/or IUCN Red List were detected.

Threatened species affected	No. of birds affected
Cory's shearwater (<i>Calonectris borealis</i>) ⁶³	27
Scopoli's shearwater (<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>) ⁶⁴	1
Black-bellied sandgrouse (<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>) ⁶⁵	2
Houbara bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>) ⁶⁶	3
Black vulture (<i>Aegypius monachus</i>) ⁶⁷	2
Great bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) ⁶⁸	1
Canarian Egyptian Vulture (Guirre) (<i>Neophron percnopterus majorensis</i>) ⁶⁹	2
Total	38

7.2.5.3.6 Most relevant impacts on vegetation

During the construction of lines, modification of facilities or their operation, the main impacts to be avoided are the alteration of the habitat of certain species of fauna and flora and the impact on vegetation resulting from the opening of safety corridors. Although avoiding areas rich in biodiversity is a priority criterion and all the necessary preventive and corrective measures are implemented to minimise the possible effects on habitats, it is sometimes impossible to avoid the impact.

Most significant impacts on terrestrial vegetation

⁶³ Vulnerable species according to the IUCN Red List.

⁶⁴ Vulnerable species according to the national catalogue of endangered species.

⁶⁵ Vulnerable species according to the national catalogue of endangered species.

⁶⁶ Vulnerable species according to the IUCN Red List. Species in danger of extinction according to the national catalogue of endangered species.

⁶⁷ Vulnerable species according to the national catalogue of endangered species.

⁶⁸ Vulnerable species according to the IUCN Red List.

⁶⁹ Species in danger of extinction according to the National Catalogue of threatened species. Endangered species according to the IUCN Red List.

- **C/66 kV Chío-Los Olivos.** Marking and transplantation of species that appear in Annex II of the Order of 20 February 1991 on the protection of wild vascular plant species in the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands.
- **Salto Chira Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Power Plant.** Eradication of invasive exotic plant species in the Arguineguín ravine (ZEC ES000013 Macizo de Tauro and ZEC ES7011004 Macizo de Tauro II), contributing to the restoration of potential riparian communities: the tamarisk in its lower and mid-lower reaches, and the willow grove in the mid-upper reach. Besides reeds (*Arundo donax*), other exotic-invasive species that are very abundant in the area have been removed, such as acacias (*Acacia cyclops*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), bluebush (*Maireana brevifolia*), among others. A total of 26 ha have been eradicated, achieving 95% of the target area. Planting work continues on more than 16,000 specimens of some twenty native species to restore the areas affected by these species, along 17 km of the ravine's public hydraulic domain, stemming from the creation of a native species nursery that includes: Canary willow (*Salix canariensis*), canary tamarisk (*Tamarix canariensis*), white tajinaste (*Echium decaisnei*), pink aeonium (*Aeonium percarneum*), canary palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), and sweet tabaiba (*Euphorbia balsamifera*).
- **La Serena 400 kV substation.** Establishment of connectivity measures acting on 19 ha by planting native riparian vegetation (such as willows, ashes, alders, rosehips, and tamarisks) on the banks of the Ortiga River, with the aim of recovering the structure of the riparian forest, and the creation of refuge and connectivity areas for fauna (mainly the Iberian lynx, as it is an important and favourable area for the species) and the improvement of natural crossings.
- **Jose María Oriol substation.** Fire in the vicinity of the facility during step and touch voltage testing. The affected area of herbaceous vegetation (pastures) is 0.23 ha, without affecting any trees. The substation is located in the Tajo Internacional Biosphere Reserve.
- **C132 kV Algeciras–Virgen de África line:** Cleaning measures are being carried out for the bentonite⁷⁰ leaked during horizontal directional drilling. Bentonite containment barriers are installed during manoeuvres associated with land-sea horizontal directional drilling due to a fissure in the ground. The total affected area is around 620 m², impacting 120 m² of herbaceous vegetation. It is located in a transition zone between the beach and the dune, outside any protected area and catalogued as a non-priority habitat. It has not affected any protected species.

Most significant impacts on marine vegetation

- **C/132 kV Cala Mesquida-Ciudadella:** Restocking of failed plants in restoration actions involving *Posidonia oceanica*.

⁷⁰ Bentonite is a very fine-grained clay used in drilling to promote oiling of the drilling elements and provide stabilisation of the borehole walls. It is included in the list of substances approved for use at sea by the OSPAR Commission (Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic) because of its low or no risk to the environment. Moreover, it is classified as non-hazardous waste according to the LER codification (European Waste List). When in contact with seawater, bentonite generates a mass that covers the seabed permanently and impedes the breathing of marine organisms, thus collapsing the different biological communities that have been buried.

Most significant impacts on marine vegetation

- Salto Chira Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Power Plant:** Following the displacement of oil drums caused by flooding in the construction area during an extraordinary episode of intense rainfall (Storm Emilia), an oil spill occurred, affecting the water in the Chira reservoir and resulting in the appearance of an iridescent surface film on the water surface. The spill affected approximately 1,200 m² of the water surface. Cleaning and sanitation tasks have been carried out in the affected area. The Chira reservoir is located within a Protected Natural Area (ES7010039 El Nublo II).

7.2.6 Protection of vegetation and combating deforestation

The correct selection of the location for the siting of infrastructure, the design of facilities and the application of the aforementioned preventive and corrective measures make it possible to avoid and reduce the impact on vegetation as much as possible, without causing a significant loss of forested areas and ensuring that the group's activities do not have a deforestation impact, and therefore, prevent an impact on biodiversity. This makes it possible for the company to maintain a **no gross deforestation commitment**, which applies to both its own activities and those of the supply chain.

Given that forest fires are one of the greatest threats to the preservation of forests, it is worth noting the Company's intensive work on forest fire prevention. In order to minimise the risk of fire associated with the presence of transmission grid facilities, strict compliance with rules regarding safety distances between flora and infrastructure is critical. Red Eléctrica ensures this compliance through the proper design and maintenance of the safety corridors of overhead lines and of the perimeter areas around electricity substations located in forested areas.

Despite the application of best practices of avoidance and prevention, respecting small, slow-growing tree species, the removal of species that are not compatible with safety, as well as highly flammable species or those contributing to a high rate of biomass, is sometimes unavoidable. Directly related to this topic, internal regulations have included criteria for managing shrub groupings based on not exceeding certain biomass levels under the security corridor, with the aim of further reducing any risk of fire spread.

The goal of forestry management is to reduce the risk of fire while considering sustainability and the protection of biodiversity.

Given these circumstances, the Company offsets all the trees removed through specific actions aimed at preserving native forests, in addition to those carried out within the framework of the Redeia Forest project, which has been implemented since 2009.

It is noteworthy that, in facilities commissioned by Red Eléctrica in 2025, **no impact on tree cover**

has occurred.

In 2025, 36.26 hectares were restored, with the planting of 34,077 trees of different species (pines, holm oaks, oaks, chestnuts, blackthorns, hawthorns, birches and willows).

In addition, the Company actively and continuously collaborates with the public administrations engaged in forest management via **collaboration agreements**, with eight currently in force. These agreements involve different collaborative actions with each administration focused on the prevention and fight against forest fires.

In connection with the Chira-Soria project, restoration of the Arguineguín ravine riverbed is underway through the planting of native Canary Islands flora, with a total of 4,600 specimens already planted. In addition, the areas where the boreholes are located have been revegetated with an additional 258 native plants. A nursery has been established where more than 16,000 native plants have been grown, including the following species: (salix canariensis, tamarix tanariensis, echium decaisnei, aeonium percarneum, phoenix canariensis, euphorbia balsamifera, etc.)

Key actions for vegetation protection and firefighting in 2025

Forest fire prevention measures

- Development and management of a Forest Fire Prevention website in Extremadura.
- Vegetation clearing in forest fire risk areas using specific machinery (spider excavators) for the Provincial Council of Bizkaia.

Training and awareness

- Creation of an educational guide for forest education and outreach videos in Castile and Leon.
- Training and certification course in Air Operations Manager skills in the Castile and Leon autonomous Community.

7.3 Socio-economic scope

7.3.1 Landscape integration

The integration of electricity transmission infrastructures into the environment is one of the main challenges for Red Eléctrica. The use and continuous development of **visual impact assessment tools** allows comparisons to be made between different project alternatives, which facilitates the selection of the best design of the facilities and communication with stakeholders.

Financing	
Visibility analysis of power lines and substations	This analysis takes into account the height of the supports and other elements, incorporating the heights of the existing vegetation and buildings, extracted from LIDAR data and cadastral data. In this way, the surfaces from which the different alternatives will be visible are obtained, facilitating the decision-making process and allowing their optimal integration into the environment. INGEOIN is a module for the development of projects from the Red Eléctrica bespoke Geographic Information System.
Visibility analysis of power lines in a 3D environment	In Areas with a Particular Landscape Impact, the weighted visibility maps are completed with 3D simulations that are progressively improved to increase their realism and, therefore, their potential for being used in communication actions with stakeholders.
Design of the methodology for stakeholder management	Develop a methodology that involves stakeholder groups in the development of future projects for facilities in the transmission grid.
Virtual hyper-realistic photo montages: evolution to 'Horizon 360'	Visual simulations are advancing towards a new scope, with the aim of improving understanding of the impact of the works and to improve decision-making in different forums (local councils, autonomous governments, etc.).
Integration measures	
Restoration of affected areas	Following the finalisation of the works, topsoil was provided, slopes were prepared, and sowing and planting works were conducted.
Landscape integration of substations and power converter stations	Development and designs adapted to the environment, applying measures that allow them to blend in: selection of colours and textures in accordance with each area (buildings and enclosures), creation of gardened areas with vegetation screening, etc.
Standardisation and design of transmission towers that integrate better into the landscape	In frequently visited environments of outstanding natural beauty, the use of certain types of towers makes it possible to better integrate the facilities into the landscape and therefore favour their viability.

7.3.2 Protection of archaeological heritage

It is essential to manage cultural heritage during the design, construction, and maintenance of transmission facilities. The focus is on the **identification, protection, and conservation of cultural heritage** that may be affected by these activities. To achieve this, they conduct detailed studies and work closely with the competent authorities and experts in cultural heritage.

During the design phase, the Environmental Department conducts cultural impact assessments to identify potential risks and plan mitigation measures. This includes conducting archaeological surveys and consulting cultural heritage databases to ensure that new infrastructure does not damage historical or archaeological sites. Additionally, technical solutions are implemented to integrate the facilities into the cultural environment without causing significant alterations.

During the construction phase, strict protocols are applied to protect the identified cultural heritage. This may include archaeological monitoring during excavations and the implementation of physical protection measures to prevent damage to sensitive sites. It also ensures that all involved workers are informed and trained on the importance of cultural heritage and the necessary protection measures.

Finally, during the maintenance of the facilities, the monitoring and protection of cultural heritage continues. This involves the periodic review of infrastructure and its surroundings to detect any potential negative impact and take the necessary corrective measures. Additionally, awareness and education about the importance of cultural heritage are promoted among employees and local communities, thus fostering a culture of respect and preservation of heritage.

Various archaeological interventions were carried out during 2025, including the signage and enhancement project for the Torre de Mourelle archaeological complex, Avi3n (Ourense), as part of the Beariz–Fontefr3a line project. In the islands, progress was made in the archaeological survey of the Mallorca–Menorca project, recording the discovery of a Phoenician anchor on the Menorcan side, reinforcing the historical importance of the marine environment.

Furthermore, it is worth highlighting the **Cultural Heritage and Energy Transition Conferences**, held in collaboration with the National Archaeological Museum. These featured over 25 speakers and 200 participants from government, business, academic institutions, archaeologists, and cultural asset management experts, gathered to analyse Red El3ctrica’s role in conservation while driving and streamlining the country’s ecological transition.

In 2025, **archaeological supervision was carried out in the construction of 28 new lines or for the adaptation of existing lines** (78% of the adaptations were carried out with the continuous presence of an archaeologist during the earthworks phase, in the entirety of or in part of the route) and in **12 substations or for enlargement works of existing substations** (100% were carried out with the continuous presence of an archaeologist during the earthworks).

To date, over **1,200 archaeological surveys** and 300 cultural impact studies have been conducted, among which the following stand out:

- At the Can Malat site in Ibiza, archaeological excavations have been carried out, allowing for the discovery and preservation of significant historical remains.

- In Fuerteventura, Redeia has worked on the restoration of casemates, defensive structures of great historical value, ensuring their conservation and enhancement for future generations.
- In Castro Valente (A Coruña), excavations have revealed significant archaeological findings that contribute to the understanding of local history.
- At the Villares de Andújar site (Jaén), interventions have been carried out to protect and study the discovered archaeological remains, ensuring their preservation.
- The discovery of a dinosaur footprint in Valtajeros (Soria) has been a remarkable find, and Red Eléctrica has worked to ensure its protection and study.

These projects demonstrate Redeia's commitment to the conservation of cultural heritage by integrating its energy infrastructure activities with the protection and enhancement of cultural assets.

7.3.3 Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs)

Thanks to the criteria applied by Red Eléctrica in the design of its facilities, the levels of electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) stay below those recommended by the Council of the European Union (The Official Journal of the European Communities 1999/519/EC: establishes exposure limit values for the general public in sites where they may remain for a period of time at 5 kV/m for electric fields and 100 μ T for magnetic fields). The main criteria applied are the following:

- Construction of double circuits and transposition of phases in lines.
- Increasing the height of towers, thus increasing the safety distances.
- Minimum distance of electricity lines from population nuclei and isolated houses.

In order to verify compliance with the recommendation, Red Eléctrica has a tool that uses specific line parameters to precisely calculate the maximum EMF levels that said facilities could generate, meaning that it is not necessary to carry out on-site measurements except when the values of the parameters necessary for the calculation are not available (as is the case of very old facilities for which a specific EMF measurement plan has already been carried out).

Additionally, the company recognises that electromagnetic fields are a topic of significant interest in areas with electrical installations. Therefore, it addresses this issue with particular relevance, focusing on the following main lines of action:

- **Participation in national and international forums and working groups** (ENTSO-e, CIGRE and EPRI) and collaboration with the public administration (MITERD) and prestigious entities such as the Salvador Velayos Institute of Applied Magnetism. In this regard, it is worth highlighting the project launched in 2022, financed by Red Eléctrica and led by the Ministry of Health in which various scientific groups and Universities are participating to determine the distribution and intensity of extremely low frequency (ELF) magnetic fields in various geographical locations.

Knowing the values to which the population in Spain is exposed in different environments (urban, residential and rural) allows the degree of compliance with Recommendation 1999/519/EC to be verified and to have rigorous and recent data available to assess a possible legislative

proposal to reduce the social controversy regarding electromagnetic fields. The study data were published in 2024. Among its conclusions, it stands out that the typical values to which the population is exposed in an urban environment are similar to those in the vicinity of electricity transmission facilities. This study has been complemented by another based on the measurement, over 24 hours, of the industrial frequency electric and magnetic field values, using dosimeters to which a population of at least 100 volunteers is subjected. Its results were published in November 2025, highlighting among other conclusions that 21.51% of measurements taken in homes, transport, and workplaces exceed 0.4 μT .

- **Information is conveyed to stakeholders** by means of the corporate website for the publication of new developments in scientific research in this regard, and the publication of the effects of electromagnetic fields on human health, as well as responses to enquiries received through the corporate DÍGAME Service.

In this regard, in 2025, a study of industrial frequency (50 Hz) electric and magnetic field values was conducted around two Transmission Grid facilities, following requests from individuals living nearby. These facilities are:

- The 400 kV Hernani–Argia line, at span 10–11
- The 132 kV underground Tias–Playa Blanca line, on the Calle Del Cercado section (Playa Blanca)

In all cases, the measured values were well below the reference levels.

7.3.4 Noise and light pollution

Sometimes, electricity substations can be a nuisance to residents due to the noise generated by some of their elements. The company is working on implementing the most effective measures to mitigate it, although it complies with noise regulations.

Following the analysis of the noise produced by the 134 substations with power machinery, a programme of direct measurements was established in the 55 facilities with population in their vicinity, which was completed in 2022 with the measurement of nine substations. Despite adjustments made to some power machinery to reduce their noise emission levels, there are still four substations that exceed the desired limits for land designated for residential use. In 2022, acoustic imaging cameras were used to identify the specific sources of noise in each case in order to establish the corresponding action plan in 2023.

In 2024, work began on installing two noise barriers and a silencer on the two main noise-emitting machines at the La Eliana substation (Valencia), replacing the fans with more efficient ones at the San Jorge transformer (Balearic Islands), and analysing the different options to be implemented at the other two substations: Can Barba (Catalonia) and Grijota (Castile and Leon), where it was proposed to replace the noisiest machines in the new planning exercise 2025–2030. In the case of Grijota, Administrative Construction Authorisation for the renewal of this reactor was requested in 2025.

In 2025, two noise measurements were carried out in Mallorca at the request of individuals living in the vicinity of electricity transmission lines, to analyse the noise they generated at those individuals' homes, specifically at:

- The 220 kV Bessons–Llubí high-voltage line, around tower 14, due to the presence of a home.
- The 220 kV Llubí–Son Orlandis high-voltage line, around tower 42, due to the presence of a home.

In both cases, the values obtained are within established legal limits.

Light pollution

In certain locations, the night-time lighting of substations can become a source of light pollution. Red Eléctrica has minimised potential pollution to the greatest extent possible, thanks to the implementation of various measures that have enabled the complete shutdown of all substations at night.

7.4 Circular economy

As part of the path towards a sustainable energy model, the Company is committed to the integration of the circular economy in the development of its activities. In this regard, since 2018, the group has been a member of the **Pact for a Circular Economy**.

In order to become a leading company in circular economy by 2030, Red Eléctrica has a **Circular Economy Roadmap**, which establishes the objectives to be achieved and the actions to be carried out in order to progress towards their fulfilment.

This involves striving to achieve 100% circular supplies, meaning that equipment and materials used meet circular economy and eco-design criteria, which will be required from the supply chain, thereby acquiring more sustainable equipment and materials and achieving 100% resource optimisation. This implies reducing, reusing, recycling, or energy-recovering all generated waste; sending zero waste to landfills by 2030; extending the lifespan of materials and equipment; and minimising water and energy consumption. Furthermore, reducing the risk of soil or groundwater contamination from hydrocarbon leaks or spills and remediating affected soils using sustainable techniques are also included among these actions. The objective is to have zero serious accidents in facilities and zero contaminated sites.

It should be noted that all the objectives set in terms of circular economy are voluntary and more ambitious than the legal requirements.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY ROADMAP

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS

Objective 2025	Objective 2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten supplies with the greatest impact on the transmission grid with circular criteria of climate change, security, diversity, and biodiversity. 0% single-use plastics. 100% eco-friendly packaging, recycled, recyclable or reusable packaging in the supply of equipment and materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a circular supply network (25 supplies with the greatest impact on the transmission grid with criteria of circularity, climate change, security, diversity and biodiversity). Identification of the environmental impacts of equipment and materials from their origin (LCA of supplies). Sustainable transformers (use of vegetable esters instead of mineral oils).

ZERO WASTE

Objective 2025	Objective 2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% of Red Eléctrica's waste to landfill. Implementation of the SF₆ reuse procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% waste to landfill. 100% SF₆ waste reduction. 100% reduction of soil waste.

- Reduction of hazardous land waste with the strategy of zero accidents and zero contaminated sites.

SOIL

Objective 2025

Objective 2030

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero serious environmental accidents at the facilities. • Zero contaminated sites. • Identification of alternatives to plant protection products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plan for the prevention of hydrocarbon leaks and mitigation of their impacts. • Decontamination of 100% of soils affected by accidental hydrocarbon spills. • 100% reduction in the use of phytosanitary products in substations. |
|---|--|

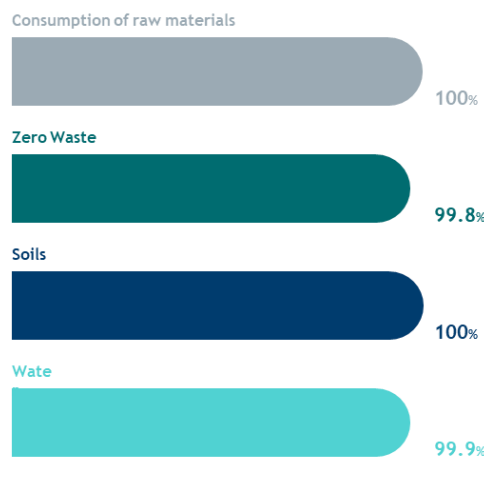
WATER

Objective 2025

Objective 2030

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of water consumption in all work centres of Red Eléctrica to 6.5 m³/employee/year. • 100% of the water from the Salto de Chira construction process to be reused | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of water consumption in all workplaces to 6.5 m³/employee/year. |
|--|--|

Roadmap for the Circular Economy: Progress made in 2025



7.4.1 Zero Waste to Landfill Sites

The approach to waste focuses on proper waste management and eliminating and/or reducing its production whenever possible.

The generation of waste in the Company is related to the number of construction and maintenance activities carried out each year, so it is difficult to predict the evolution of the quantities produced. Furthermore, the development of these activities is essential for the security of the electricity system or facilities and, in many cases, is also linked to the reduction of environmental risks, which is why they cannot be limited. Generally speaking, Redeia always analyses and tries to restructure or redesign all its processes in order to eliminate and/or reduce waste from the outset. However, in many cases, it is not possible to reduce the annual net generation, especially if the volume of maintenance operations and facility renewal and improvement during the year increases. Residual waste is also generated in the buildings where companies operate.

The Group's targets, included in the **Zero Waste Programme**, are focused on managing all waste that ends up in landfills increasing recycling programs, among others, and on reducing certain types of waste, such as SF₆ waste and waste derived from contaminated soils, by promoting alternative and innovative treatments. To find economically and environmentally feasible technological solutions, it is necessary to have a high level of expertise in the nature and generation flows of waste, aspects on which the company has been working since 2018 through this waste management programme.

Since 2021, Redeia has implemented an **action plan to reduce and recover 100% of waste** from all the group's companies by 2030. Its implementation during 2025 resulted in 97.13%⁷¹ of hazardous and non-hazardous waste being sent for recycling (this generic category includes reuse, recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion and regeneration treatments).

The recycling rate of waste is increasing thanks to the implementation of some measures from the **Zero waste to landfill by 2030** project. These measures include the inclusion of recycling/recovery requirements in waste management and service procurement tenders, the installation and commissioning of composters for organic waste at workplaces, and the analysis of waste generation flows across all the organisation's companies. This has enabled Redeia to significantly reduce rates and not only meet the expected annual reduction but practically achieve its 2030 target.

Additionally, the company dedicates economic resources to minimising waste through R+D+i projects. An example of this is the sustainable treatment methods used for soil and groundwater contaminated by dielectric oils or hydrocarbons, which avoid sending contaminated soil to landfill.

In 2025, awareness-raising efforts continued to inform employees about waste management, with a focus on reduction at the source and on proper handling and final disposal. Redeia is also targeting its supply chain, requesting in its tenders that the equipment and materials it purchases be recycled, reused or recovered at the end of their useful life.

⁷¹ Waste disposed of by a method other than landfill, as well as landfill waste, is certified by an independent third party through ISO 14001. In the case of Spain, only waste with a legal requirement for such disposal is sent to landfill. Under this consideration, 99% of Red Eléctrica's waste has been recycled, regenerated, or recovered.

Waste generated by Red Eléctrica

Preventive or corrective maintenance tasks.	Improvement of facilities.	Actions against accidents.
Servicing/inspections, parts replacement, oil renewal, etc.	Renewal of obsolete control gear, adaptation of accident prevention systems, etc.	The containment measures used in the case of leaks or spills and the associated cleaning work may lead to a large amount of waste.

7.4.2 Waste management in 2025

Regarding the generation of waste, most of these do not follow a fixed pattern of behaviour, which is largely dependent on the number of construction and maintenance activities carried out throughout the year. Therefore, the interpretation of the data obtained and the comparison with previous years presents difficulties.

Waste generated by Red Eléctrica represents 90.15% of the total waste generated in the Group.

The total amount of hazardous waste generated by Red Eléctrica in 2025 has increased significantly by 291 tonnes compared to 2024 (an 51% increase compared to 2024). Red Eléctrica's waste generation is associated with facility maintenance and construction tasks, work necessary to keep the assets in the best possible condition. These activities make it very difficult to predict the evolution of the quantities of waste produced, as they are linked to the number and type of actions carried out each year. This means that it is not possible to reduce waste without cutting down on the maintenance work required and the adaptation of the facilities.

With regard to the final destinations of waste, the percentage of waste sent for disposal has decreased compared to 2024 (1.01% in 2025 compared to 4.89% in 2024). It should be noted that, in the case of hazardous waste, the **Zero waste to landfill programme** excludes those wastes that, under current legislation, are required to be sent to landfill (PCB waste). Also excluded from the target are asbestos waste, soil contaminated with hazardous substances and hazardous absorbent materials in those locations where there is no optimal waste management. These types of hazardous waste were designated for disposal in 2025.

The total amount no of hazardous waste generated by Red Eléctrica in 2025 has increased significantly by 293 tonnes, a 63.86% rise compared to 2024.

Regarding the final destination of non-hazardous waste in 2025, there was an increase in waste sent for disposal compared to 2024 results (0.57% of waste sent for disposal in 2025 compared to 0.0% in 2024).

The increase in the ratio of hazardous and non-hazardous waste compared to 2024 (56.97%) is directly related to the number of construction and maintenance activities carried out by Red Eléctrica each year, which vary greatly from one year to another. Therefore, this makes it very difficult to predict the evolution of the quantities produced. Furthermore, the development of these activities is essential for the security of the electricity system or facilities and, in many cases, is also linked to the reduction of environmental risks. Generally speaking, Redeia always analyses and tries to

restructure or redesign all its processes in order to eliminate and/or reduce waste from the outset. However, in many cases, it is not possible to reduce the annual net generation, especially if the volume of maintenance and renewal operations increases. Residual waste is also generated in the buildings where Redeia companies operate.

However, progress is being made as, compared to previous years, the recycling rate of waste, particularly hazardous waste, is increasing thanks to the implementation of some measures from the 'Zero waste to landfill by 2030' project. These measures include the inclusion of recycling/recovery requirements in waste management and service procurement tenders, the installation and commissioning of composters for organic waste at workplaces, and the analysis of waste generation flows across all the organisation's companies. This has enabled Redeia to significantly reduce rates and not only meet the expected annual reduction⁷² but practically achieve its 2030 target.

Additionally, the company dedicates economic resources to minimising waste through R+D+i projects. An example of this is the sustainable treatment methods used for soil and groundwater contaminated by dielectric oils or hydrocarbons, which avoid sending contaminated soil to landfill.

Detailed below is the data regarding waste management and its evolution over the last three years:

Non-hazardous waste⁷³	2023	2024	2025
Total (t)	525.9	459.4	752.9

Hazardous waste	2023	2024	2025
Total (t)	3,857.7	566.1	856.9

Total waste Non-hazardous + hazardous	2023	2024	2025
Total (t)	4,383.6	1,025.5	1,609.8

- Total amounts (tonnes) managed in 2025 by management type

⁷² Intermediate target set considering an annual linear reduction of 10% compared to 2019. Consequently, the expected target in 2025 would correspond to 60% less waste being sent to landfill compared to 2019.

⁷³ Vegetable waste is not included as it cannot be quantified: most of it is incorporated into the land, or delivered back to the landowners, as this is the most appropriate form of management.

Waste management method (%) ⁷⁴	Non-hazardous (%)	Hazardous (%)
Reuse	0.00	0.00
Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion	99.38	91.40
Regeneration	0.05	7.60
Recovery	0.00	0.00
Elimination (any method)	0.57	1.01

The Annex of this report provides more specific data on waste management and its final destination over the last three years.

⁷⁴ The management of the waste is carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the relevant legal waste management documentation.

7.4.3 Reduction in the Consumption of Raw Materials

In order to reduce the consumption of raw materials and prioritise the use of recycled, recyclable or reusable products, it is necessary to make progress on issues related to establishing **eco-friendly designs** and the consideration of environmental impacts **throughout the life cycle** of equipment and materials. This progress will only be possible through advances in the relations with suppliers and through collaborations with other key actors while promoting innovation and technological development.

In this context, it is important to highlight the effort made by the company, together with its supply network, in identifying the impacts of equipment and materials from their manufacturing process through a **life cycle analysis (LCA) methodology** developed in 2022, with the aim of promoting eco-design and innovation in its equipment.

This methodology, developed with leading suppliers, evaluates factors such as the use of recycled and recyclable materials, their origin, durability, and reparability, as well as carbon and water footprints. This enables the quantification of key environmental impacts and aids in decision-making geared towards acquiring more efficient and sustainable supplies.

As of the end of 2025, eleven of the highest-impact supplies for the transmission grid have been incorporated into the Sustainable Procurement Model after conducting a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) on a total of 57 suppliers and including sustainability criteria. Specific requirements have been incorporated into two supplies:

- Transmission towers: $\geq 75\%$ recycled steel
- GIS Cells: Transportation, monitoring and alerting of SF₆ gases

Additionally, in 2025, 100% of packaging consists of eco-packaging, recycled, recyclable, or reusable materials, and single-use plastic consumption is 0%, with the aim to increase circular use in the supply of equipment and materials.

7.4.4 Sustainable Management of Soil/Earth affected by Oil and Fuel Spills

Red Eléctrica’s sustainable treatment methods for soils and groundwater contaminated by dielectric oils or hydrocarbons.

The aim is to find innovative and sustainable solutions for treating these pollutants in the field, enabling a complete clean-up on-site (excavated and treated on-site). Alternative procedures to excavation and depositing in landfill sites allow the volume of waste generated to be reduced, as they avoid sending contaminated soil to landfills. Laboratory work has been carried out and the applicability of the techniques tested has been confirmed, both in terms of bioremediation (technology that, in addition to detoxifying the soil, restores its ecological functions), identifying bacterial cultures with degrading capacity for the substances used by Red Eléctrica, as well as those based on the application of surfactants and chemical oxidation, thus avoiding sending it as waste to landfill.

In 2025, a pilot trial for sustainable soil recovery and treatment *in situ* was carried out in at a facility affected by an accidental leak. The results obtained allow us to affirm the applicability of *in situ* techniques in electrical substations with soils affected by oils from power machinery. It has been verified that both the product extraction technique using surfactant injection and the biological treatment technique through biostimulation and bioaugmentation are viable, demonstrating adequate performance levels in terms of their ability to degrade the oil spilled in the soil.

7.4.5 Saving of resources: water and paper

Water consumption⁷⁵

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Head Office (m ³)	8,237	8,662	8,587	8,902
Head Office (m ³ /employee) ⁷⁶	7.41	7.50	7.15	7.21
Total work centres (m ³) ⁷⁷	21,153	21,917	18,640	19,407

⁷⁵ In the case of water consumption in those months of 2025 for which actual data was unavailable at the time of this report’s closing, estimates were made based on the average of previous months or using the corresponding month’s value from the prior year.

⁷⁶ As of 2021, the calculation takes into account all personnel (employees, interns, and collaborators—totalling 1,155 in 2023, 1,201 in 2024, and 1,235 in 2025) working in the La Moraleja and Albatros buildings. In previous years, only the Head Office Building in the Moraleja was included.

⁷⁷ The data provided has a coverage of 100%, in terms of personnel (taking into account all personnel that work in the different work centres in Spain: group employees, interns and collaborators, as well as personnel contracted from temporary employment agencies). The figure is not available for some centres, mainly those not owned by the Company (rented/leased buildings).

Withdrawal by source (%)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rainwater collection tanks ⁷⁸	0	0	0	0
Cisterns	2.47	2.06	1.94	0.04
Wells	14.34	11.34	12.56	7.65
Municipal water mains	83.19	86.58	85.5	92.30

Water is not considered a material aspect for Redeia. The Company has no production plants and does not use water in its operating processes. Therefore, the consumption of this resource, which comes from the network (92.30%), cisterns (0.04%) or wells (7.65%), is very low, and is limited to domestic activities such as toilets or cleaning, human consumption, and garden irrigation.

Consequently, all the water consumed becomes effluent, does not result in wastewater, and is discharged through the municipal sewer system. In no case does the company discharge water into natural watercourses, so it is not necessary to undertake actions to improve the quality of wastewater. However, aware of the growing water scarcity and the risk it poses to society, in 2023 the company established the 'Redeia Water and Energy Working Group,' responsible for overseeing the Responsible Water Management Programme, which has been reviewed by the company's main governing bodies.

The company, within the ID schedule, examines the trends of its indicators and conducts annual audits of the monthly water consumption per facility to identify its source, main uses, and possible leaks or human errors. This information is used to establish responsible consumption measures within the **Water Management Plan**, which are implemented according to the defined timeline and priority, with regular monitoring to achieve the target of 6.5 m³/employee/year by 2030.

The ratio per employee has maintained a notable downward trend over the last few years. Currently, the Action Plan includes savings measures across the group's various facilities, including automatic leak alerts, installation of dual-flush toilets, taps with timers, flow meters, automated drip irrigation with water sensors, and the replacement of species with native ones. In 2025, water consumption at workplaces and substations increased slightly by 766.5 m³ compared to 2024. At the same time, the consumption ratio indicator per employee decreased by 0.97 points compared to 2024, reaching 8.00 m³/employee in 2025 (including work centres and substations), compared to 8.97 m³/employee in 2024.

Regarding water **reuse and recycling measures**, specifically those aimed at reusing produced wastewater, a pilot project has been launched to supply recycled water, both in quality and quantity, to the substations. In this regard, Redeia has patented a prototype unit for the capture and utilisation of atmospheric water, based on its own technology, which is currently in the development stage. Moreover, a set of equipment has been designed and assembled to quantify and reuse the condensate wastewater from air conditioning units. After applying treatment and purification

⁷⁸ In some centres there are rainwater collection tanks for sanitary use, fire prevention and irrigation. Collection tanks do not have mechanisms to account for stored water, so the percentage of rainwater use cannot be calculated.

measures to improve the quality of the waste water from these units, it is possible to use it in toilet cisterns and for irrigation purposes. This system has already been installed in the Almodóvar del Río, Santa Elvira, Puerto de Santa María, and Tabernas substations, achieving estimated savings of at least 1,000 m³/year.

Furthermore, in 2025, the awareness campaign regarding water consumption has continued through the presentation of monographs to the responsible units, where employees have been informed about the importance of reducing the use of this resource within the organisation. These training sessions have led to new proposals for savings measures and innovative ideas related to water recycling.

Paper consumption (publications)

	2023	2024	2025
kg	5,719	5,327	5,285
kg/employee⁷⁹	2.80	2.56	2.18

Office and per capita paper consumption continued its sustained decline over the past five years, driven mainly by digitalisation initiatives (digital office).

In 2025, there was a one-off increase in the number of publications compared to the previous year.

	2023	2024	2025
kg ⁸⁰	891	1,065	4,704
% FSC ⁸¹	0.00	0.00	0.00
% FSC 100% Recycled	100.00	100.00	0.00
% FSC 60% Recycled	0.00	0.00	0.00
% FSC Mixed	0.00	0.00	100 ⁸²
% Eco-friendly paper used for publications	0	0	0

⁷⁹ Includes RE and Redeia employees, interns and collaborators, as well as personnel contracted from temporary employment agencies: 2,427 people (2,077 in 2024)

⁸⁰ Evolution of paper consumption in publications for the period 2023–2025.

⁸¹ Ecological paper certified to Forest Stewardship Council standards.

⁸² All publications have used exclusively FSC Mixed paper

7.5 Prevention of Contamination of Soil and/or Groundwater

Red Eléctrica includes among its environmental risks the risk of contamination of soil or groundwater from leaks or spills of oils, fuels and hazardous substances.

The activity of Red Eléctrica within the context of Royal Decree 9/2005 and through Order PRA/1080/2017, of 14 January, is set out in Annex I as 'Potentially soil contaminating activity', encompassed within the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE–2009: 35.12 and 35.13) with the following scope of activity: 'Electricity substations and power transformers or reactors'.

Red Eléctrica has put in place numerous preventive and corrective measures to prevent contamination of soil or groundwater by leaks or spills of oils, fuels and substances.

Red Eléctrica continues to work on the soil concept at various levels:

- Purchase of new land or the execution of works to be carried out on existing facilities (substations) or adjacent areas.

Prior to the formalisation of the purchase of new land for the construction of a new substation, and in conjunction with the geotechnical studies, a soil and groundwater characterisation study is carried out in order to ascertain the state of the soil and groundwater and to be able to detect any possible impacts beforehand. It has also been established that whenever a geotechnical study is carried out on an existing facility, it should be accompanied by soil and/or water sampling in order to find out, easily and at a relatively low cost, the possible state of the land on which the substation or possible extension areas are located, in order to confirm or rule out the presence of contaminants in the subsoil, identify possible sources of contamination, and assess the possibility of anthropogenic effects resulting from activities that may have been carried out on the site previously.

9 characterisation reports were drawn up in 2025. None of said reports recorded any pollutant values that pose an unacceptable risk to health.

- Submission of preliminary soil reports (PSR/SR) and request for information/actions based on said reports

Since 2005, in accordance with the provisions set out in the legislation, preliminary soil reports (PSRs) in the case of new substations and mandatory periodic updates (situation reports or SRs) have been presented with the frequency established by the various autonomous communities that cover different cases for which they are necessary.

12 preliminary soil reports (PSR/SR) were submitted during 2025 (Ascó, Viladecans, Bescano, La Espluga, Brazatortas, Manzanares, Cala, Mesquida|Ciudadela Cas, Tresorer, Es Bessons, Formentera, Ibiza El Rosario).

- Preventive and mitigating measures in the event of leaks or spills

Furthermore, adequate equipment maintenance is carried out, and strict procedures are established to reduce the number of incidents, containment systems (especially in power machinery with large amounts of oil) are used, and response protocols are in place for possible mishaps, which will reduce the consequences of accidents, should they occur.

Regarding these protocols, Red Eléctrica has implemented an **Emergency Intervention Service (SIU)** for land environments, enabling a prompt and effective response to accidental spills and urgent recovery of potential environmental damage at the incident site, thereby minimising possible risks and damage to the environment. Furthermore, simulations of oil spills were carried out and related training sessions on this topic were held.

In addition, the organisation has assessed the level of environmental risk regarding the impact on the soil of its facilities (substations and Oil Filled cables), identified environmental liabilities in all electricity substations and has implemented various measures to reduce, control or completely eliminate the potential risks identified. These include the following:

- Characterisation of soil and groundwater in existing substations and new substations to identify incidents that occurred prior to Red Eléctrica's activity). The following table lists the specific soil characterisations carried out in 2025:
 - » Fire and failure of the ATP2 transformer at the Boimente SS: a splash occurred outside the containment bund, affecting the gravel around the equipment, and intervention by the Emergency Intervention Unit (SIU) was required to remediate the affected area. A subsequent characterisation of the remaining soil was carried out to ensure that the remediation works had been completed successfully.
- In 2025, transformer oil spill drills at substations continued to be carried out. Specifically, an unannounced power transformer spill drill was conducted at the Galapagar Substation, together with the delivery of training sessions on spill response procedures across all operational areas.
- Intensification of inspections at high-risk facilities.
- Blue Filtering Project: installation of hydrocarbon separator filters at the outlet of oil collection tanks. This additional containment measure guarantees the quality of the discharge and it is applied in both new substations and existing substations.
- Execution of tests using different methodologies for the extraction of insulating fluid in OF (Oil Filled) cables with the aim of completely reducing the environmental risk of this type of cable once they are out of service. Over the last few years, efforts were made to compare different methods to identify the most suitable one from a cost-effectiveness perspective, while always aiming to eliminate the environmental risk of oil spillage to the exterior. The most effective technique will be the one to be used in the cable oil (OF cable) inertisation projects planned for the coming years (including the Aena-Hortaleza and Badalona-Guixeres projects).

- **Actions related to soil/groundwater as a result of accidents occurred in previous years**

- **Environmental recovery after the Cala'n Bosch environmental accident**

In January 2016, an incident in the Menorca-Majorca connection on the stretch of land in Menorca produced a leak through a pore in the lead shield of the cable sheath. RE followed the procedure for the voluntary environmental recovery of soil and groundwater. The extent of the impact (according to the latest estimated official data) is between 1,200-1,600 m² of soil, while the area of groundwater affected is estimated at about 2,200–2,600 m². The fault is located in an urban area near the sea where residential and tourist activities usually take place. Since it began operation in 2016, the remedial system put in place (treatment plant and the use of skimmers) has extracted a total of 37,201 litres of free phase oil.

The pumping of groundwater and free phase oil, in addition to the extraction process for the separation and storage of free phase oil, entails the treatment of the water for its subsequent discharge (ensuring a discharge with no more than 600 µg/l [0.6 ppm]). A total of 20,301 m³ of groundwater has been treated. On the site there is still free phase oil of a few millimetres thick in the site's piezometers (residual phase) and there is also oil in a water-soluble state.

The General Directorate for Environmental Education, Environmental Quality and Waste approved the Cala'n Bosch Recovery Plan in 2022.

In 2023, a recovery system was installed, while Phase 1—surfactant injection and product recovery—was carried out with satisfactory results, achieving the defined objectives.

In 2024, part of Phase 2 was implemented, involving a biological treatment for the biodegradation of dissolved-phase hydrocarbons using biostimulation with oxygen and nutrients. Work was conducted in two stages. The first stage concluded in July 2024, while the second began in areas where extracted water was oxygenated and continuously recirculated for at least three weeks, enhancing conditions for aerobic hydrocarbon biodegradation started in 2024. Phase 2 of the Recovery Plan has been completed in 2025. The monitoring and control phase will be conducted in 2026.

- **Environmental recovery at the Puentes Grijota Substation**

At the Puentes Grijota Substation, groundwater monitoring detected a few millimetres of free phase in two piezometers at the facility in 2024. Since then, a voluntary free-phase recovery project has been underway. This recovery operation only affects a very specific area of the facility and there has been no impact outside the site. The partial results of this recovery project indicate that the remediation objectives have already been achieved, although the project will continue for a few more months.

7.6 Stakeholders

Redeia’s **Stakeholder Management Model**, implemented across the group’s various subsidiaries, aims to foster a relationship based on trust and a focus on creating shared value.

The design of this model takes into account the requirements and reference standards for stakeholder management, such as AA1000, ISO 26000, IQNet SR10 and the *Global Reporting Initiative* (GRI), in order to ensure that the company analyses the main impacts on its stakeholders arising from its activities, as well as the influence that these stakeholders have, or could come to have, on the company.

In this way, Redeia focuses its relationship on the creation of shared value, strengthening the positive impacts and quickly identifying the negative impacts that could affect the relationship, in order to minimise them.

The Sustainability Policy, approved by the Board of Directors in 2022, establishes the principles of sustainability, directing all activities towards a responsible business management model, focused on excellence, and creating value for stakeholders while honouring the commitments undertaken with them.

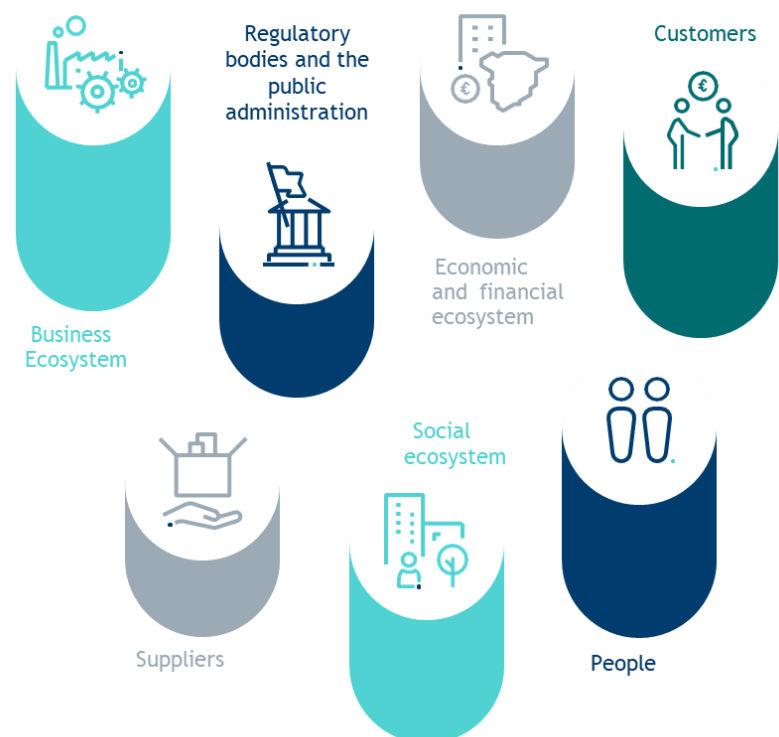
Phases of the Stakeholder Management Model



The stakeholder⁸³ inventory has been updated, which is now composed of the following categories: regulatory bodies and the public administration, the financial and economic ecosystem, the business ecosystem, suppliers, clients, employees and the social ecosystem.

⁸³ Inventory corresponding to the update carried out in Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. and Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U.

Stakeholders



- **Nature-related stakeholders**

In 2025, the Environmental Department identified nature-related stakeholders and designed a relational Action Plan. This involved defining strategic areas of action and tasks designed to foster closer relationships with the identified key stakeholders.

Our areas of action include:

- Environmental Studies: Investment projects
- Marine environment
- Birdlife
- Fire prevention Electromagnetic fields
- Archaeology
- Institutional

Primary actions include:

- Facility visits
 - » CECOEL/CECRE
 - » Hispasat
 - » Campus
 - » Premises
 - » Training sessions
- Institutional gatherings

- » Meetings
- » Business lunches and breakfasts
- » On-site visits
- » Events and activities
- Collaborations and projects
 - » Compensatory measures
 - » Environmental projects
 - » Technical presentations
 - » Interventions and attendance at conferences
 - » Agreements

In 2025, 47 actions were executed.

7.6.1 Management of enquiries and claims

The Dígame service has guaranteed, since 2008, the professional management of enquiries related to Red Eléctrica's services regarding the operation of the national electricity system and the management of the transmission grid submitted by external stakeholders through the group's various communication channels available (phone, e-mail, online web form and post or registered fax). This service is staffed by personnel from the Juan XXIII Roncalli Foundation, a non-profit organisation that facilitates the professional integration of people with some type of disability.

We monitor and attend to all enquiries and claims of an environmental nature which are sent to us by interested parties. Enquiries submitted are classified either by their nature (includes complaints, queries, suggestions, requests for information and recognition) or as claims.

In 2025, Red Eléctrica managed 39 environmental enquiries (31 in 2024) through the DIGAME service, all of which arose from works, facilities or management activities carried out by Red Eléctrica de España. These are the enquiries considered in the remaining calculations. Of the total number of enquiries, 4 were complaints, which were handled directly by the company's various departments (2 in 2024).

Stakeholder inquiries to Red Eléctrica in the last three years have centred on these areas:

	Evolution of enquiries ⁸⁴			Evolution of applicable claims ⁸⁵		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Birdlife	3	6	3	0	0	0
Electromagnetic fields	4	3	5	0	0	0
Consumption/Energy efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emissions/Climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact on the landscape	2	2	1	0	0	0
Premises	2	0	1	0	0	0
General environmental information	0	2	0	0	0	0
Waste	0	1	0	0	0	0
Noise	13	5	17	3	1	1
Environmental management system	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation	6	12	12	2	1	3
Total	30	31	39	5	2	4

⁸⁴ The data shown includes all requests received (enquiries + claims). All enquiries that are not classified as a claim are classified in the same group called Enquiry. The different types of enquiries are: complaint, query, suggestion, request for information and recognition.

⁸⁵ The cases that may involve sanctions are detailed in another section of this Environmental Statement. Includes only claims classified as applicable according to procedure IQ002.

The requests received by the different organisational units as a result of impacts on vegetation, electromagnetic fields, and birdlife are particularly noteworthy.

The complaint received in 2025 (DIRE2576742) was closed on 6 May 2026. The compensation requested by the owner was paid in relation to damage caused by conductors falling onto trees and the felling of trees required to repair the line.

7.6.2 Supply chain

Red Eléctrica considers its suppliers as an essential link in the execution of their activities and, therefore, its commitment to the environment extends to each and every one of them.

The **Sustainable Supply Chain Policy** establishes the principles governing the supply chain to guarantee that Redeia's needs for goods and services are met with efficiency and quality and that they are focused on the commitment to contribute to a sustainable economic and social environmental development.

Focusing on and complying with the principles contained within this policy contribute to achieving the purpose of the organisation, as well as to help achieve its strategic objectives, in coherence with the values, principles, and guidelines for conduct established in Redeia's Code of Conduct and Ethics.

The latest version of the policy was approved by the Board of Directors in November 2025.

Supplier qualification

The purpose of Redeia at this stage is to address qualification requests from all companies, operating under the premise that no supply or service contracts may be awarded to a provider that has not been previously qualified.

The requirements expected of suppliers vary depending on the supply. The company mandates a **documented or third-party certified environmental management system from all suppliers** providing services or products that could affect the environment.

Currently, **28,2%** (i.e., 759) of the suppliers in the combined PRORED and REPRO databases hold ISO 14001 or EMAS certifications.⁸⁶

Non-compliance in the area of sustainability, of a technical or business nature which gives rise to incidents, may result in a change of qualification status for the supplier and may entail its disqualification.

Sustainability criteria for procurement

Redeia prioritises sustainability within the supply chain and considers it a key element in its relationship with suppliers. This approach is applied from the initial qualification phase and

⁸⁶ Until 2023, the REPRO supplier database was used. PRORED was used in 2024, including 2,619 registered suppliers compared to 658 suppliers in REPRO. In 2025, PRORED included 2,690 suppliers, increasing the visibility of the supplier portfolio.

throughout all the stages of the relationship (procurement process, service delivery, manufacturing, and delivery of materials/equipment), as well as during the eventual termination of the relationship.

The company not only requires its suppliers to accept the Supplier Code of Conduct, but also to comply with certain minimum qualification requirements, including certifications and minimum experience, among others. In addition, certain **sustainability criteria** are applied prior to contract award in specific tenders, such as the requirement to obtain a monitored ESG score above 50 points (out of a maximum of 100). Furthermore, a stronger ESG standing among suppliers is used as a tie-breaker and award criterion in service tenders where price-based scoring applies. In 2025, this occurred in three procurement processes.

One of Redeia's priorities is to continue the progressive integration of sustainability criteria into procurement decisions and supply chain processes through the **Sustainable Procurement Model**. In this regard, Redeia has begun by analysing supplies with the highest planned expenditure and the greatest impact on emissions. To date, these criteria have been included in eleven supply categories and one service category, with the aim of gathering sufficient data from the supplier base to integrate these sustainability criteria. Accordingly, requirements related to recyclability and the management of polluting gases have been incorporated into the relevant technical specifications, and the level of sustainability maturity of the supplier base has been assessed.

The company continues to work on all initiatives included in its **Roadmap for the Circular Economy 2030**.

Redeia aims to integrate sustainability criteria into at least 10 supply contracts by 2025 and 25 by 2030.

In order to reduce the consumption of raw materials and prioritise the use of recycled, recyclable or reusable products, it is necessary to make progress on issues related to establishing eco-friendly designs and the consideration of environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of equipment and materials. This progress will only be possible through advances in the relations with suppliers and through collaborations with other key actors while promoting innovation and technological development.

In this context, it is important to highlight the effort made by the company, together with its supply network, in identifying the impacts of equipment and materials from their manufacturing process through a **life cycle analysis (LCA) methodology** developed in 2022, with the aim of promoting eco-design and innovation in its equipment. This methodology, developed with leading suppliers, evaluates factors such as the use of recycled and recyclable materials, their origin, durability, and reparability, as well as carbon and water footprints. This enables the quantification of key environmental impacts and aids in decision-making geared towards acquiring more efficient and sustainable supplies.

As of the end of 2025, eleven of the highest-impact supplies for the transmission grid have been incorporated into the Sustainable Procurement Model after conducting a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) on a total of 57 suppliers and including sustainability criteria. Specific requirements have been incorporated into two supplies:

- Transmission towers: ≥ 75% recycled steel

- GIS Cells: Transportation, monitoring and alerting of SF₆ gases

Additionally, in 2025, 100% of packaging consists of eco-packaging, recycled, recyclable, or reusable materials, and single-use plastic consumption is 0%, with the aim to increase circular use in the supply of equipment and materials.

Additionally, equipment and materials that reach the end of their useful life in the Company are dealt with treated as a priority with a focus on sustainable recovery, with the aim of them being reused. This type of initiative, as opposed to waste management scenarios, is a substantial improvement.

In the **fight against climate change**, in 2025, Red Eléctrica continued to carry out its **collaboration programme** with its suppliers. The actions included in the programme are aimed at making progress in meeting the targets that Redeia has set itself regarding Scope 3 emissions:

The **dedicated collaboration Programme**, which has been in development since 2019, currently involves 26 suppliers. These suppliers account for over 30% of the group's supply chain emissions covered by SBTi. Besides improving the information regarding its emissions, the goal is to extend Redeia's commitment to emission reduction to its supply chain, encouraging suppliers to set science-based targets (SBTi) and sharing best practices in emission calculation and reduction.

Comprehensive Supplier Risk Management Model

The 2025 fiscal year saw the approval of the **Comprehensive Supplier Risk Management Model**. This model is designed to establish a structured framework to identify, assess, monitor, and control risks related to the management of Redeia's suppliers, including those associated with sustainability.

The Comprehensive Supplier Risk Management Model is complemented by the implementation of a platform, currently under development. This platform serves as an information repository and provides an integrated and agile view for decision-making throughout the procurement process.

The final implementation of this model is scheduled to take place throughout 2026.

Redeia analyses supplier risks across five main areas: business, financial, sustainability, operational, and country/location.

In the area of sustainability, one of the aspects assessed is the so-called **ESG Scoring**, which determines the **supplier's level of maturity** in terms of governance, social and **environmental** aspects, assigning a score based on their performance. Additionally, it allows for comparison with the average of suppliers in the community, broken down by sector. Suppliers of recurring supplies are continuously monitored through the risk management platform used by Redeia. Currently, this tracking covers 1,051 suppliers (compared to 1,077 in 2024), of which 78% are at maturity levels considered excellent (A++) or medium-high (B). With the implementation of the integrated supplier risk management platform, coverage will rise to 100% of the supplier portfolio.

The main **risks** are **dealt with through the management systems** in place and via **regular audits** and after which recommendations and improvement areas are identified, analysed, and implemented with a view to continually improving processes. In the case of identification of a high impact, the

Company can establish an action plan with the supplier, closely monitoring its implementation and reserving the right to take action if necessary.

The identification and prioritisation of risks and impacts of the supply chain have allowed the Company to establish adequate controls to minimise them. In this regard, for each of the risks identified, the Company works on the qualification, monitoring, training and development of suppliers.

The Company has identified the impacts and effects on sustainability (ethics, occupational health & safety and the environment) associated with each of the incidents managed in order to have more information and the ability to gauge this type of incident.

Noteworthy is that, for the contracting of some services, the requirements, in terms of environmental training and specifications linked to the execution of the works, are part of the contractual documentation. In relation to activities with the greatest potential impact, such as construction, enlargement and refurbishment of facilities and some maintenance activities, part of the payment of the contracted work is conditional on the result of the relevant environmental certification process, which implies thorough monitoring of the established environmental requirements.

7.6.3 Training and awareness

Red Eléctrica considers environmental training as a strategic line to form a team which is increasingly more aware of environmental protection. The training given is beyond merely a professional level; its aim is also to contribute to improving environmental habits in both the daily work and family life of each employee.

The percentage of staff of Red Eléctrica who received specialised environmental training during 2025 was 5.34% (compared to 3.25% in 2024), corresponding to 111 people and a total of 1,022 hours of training (compared to 62 people and 485 hours in 2024).

1.19% of the total training provided in 2025 was dedicated to environmental topics.

7.6.4 Stakeholder relations

Nature-related stakeholders

Working Groups	Organiser
WG C3.22: vegetation management in substations	
WG C3.23 Eco-design methods for TSOs/DSOs under environmental transition	
JWG B1-C3.85: environmental impact of decommissioning underground and submarine cables	
JWG A2-C3.79 Power Transformers and Reactors Sound Levels On Site	
CIGRE: Technical Council (Chairpersonship SC3 - Chair of the Environmental Study Committee)	
Strategic Advisory Group (SAG-C3)	
National CIGRE committee (Environment committee member)	
Environment Community. Participation in WGs	AEC (Spanish Association for Quality)
WG Assets Implementation and Management (AIM), RDIC WG-1 (various SF6 topics)	ENTSO-E
Working group: SF6: Common position, emissions and alternatives gases in HV equipment	ESAM
Whitepaper on reduction of GHG emissions	CEOS Group
Biodiversity Management Observatory Consultation Committee	CES (Excellence in Sustainability Club)
Spanish Green Growth Group. Various working groups: Natural Capital WG, Climate Policies WG	Spanish Green Growth Group
Climate Change Cluster and Circular Economy Action Working Group and Nature Business Ambition	Forética
Natural Capital and Energy Working Group of the Spanish Energy Sector	Natural Capital Factory
Workshop for the analysis and renewal of the corporate commitment for a new IEEB	Biodiversity Foundation

7.6.5 Communication and dissemination of environmental information

The main channels of communication Red Eléctrica has for stakeholders regarding information pertinent to the environmental performance of the organisation are the following:

- Corporate reports. Red Eléctrica makes a significant effort to publish and disseminate publications as a key tool for communication with its various stakeholders. Among these reports, the **Sustainability Balance Report** stands out as the main channel to transmit to the stakeholders the Company's commitments to sustainability and the activities carried out in this area. The Sustainability Balance Report is verified externally in relation to the ISAE3000 standard in order to ensure the reliability of the information, as well as its adaptation to international reporting standards.
- The **EMAS Environmental Statement** through which information is provided regarding the environmental impact and behaviour of the organisation in addition to data regarding the continuous improvement in the field of environmental performance within the organisation and this is verified externally in relation to the European EMAS Regulation.

External communication

The corporate website is a communication tool that is developed under criteria of transparency and continuous improvement. The following sections in the Environmental area of Red Eléctrica's website are particularly noteworthy (<https://www.ree.es/es>):

- The section on habitat restoration and compensation, which includes, among others, the projects: Marine Forest Platform and Flight Paths Recovery: <https://www.ree.es/es/sostenibilidad/medio-ambiente/restauracion-compensacion-habitats>
- The section on Carbon Footprint: <https://www.ree.es/es/sostenibilidad/medio-ambiente/huella-carbono>
- The section dedicated to electromagnetic fields: <https://www.ree.es/es/sostenibilidad/integracion-territorio/campos-electromagneticos>

In 2025, the total number of users who visited the environment section of the corporate website was 44,833 (a 3% reduction compared to 2024, with 46,156). Total page views reached 706,423 compared to 73,808 the previous year (an 857% increase) (www.ree.es). The 'Our approach' subsection was particularly noteworthy, with a total of 14,911 views.

Additionally, a total of 21 press releases with environmental content and 91 environmental news related to the Company were written and published on the corporate website, and 21 articles through the 'red 2030' blog.

Internal communication

The Company has a corporate intranet 'NuestraRed', for which data is available regarding the impact on internal environmental communication:

- News of an environmental nature (includes environmental management, biodiversity, climate change, energy efficiency, sustainable mobility) published in NuestraRED:
- 25 news items published in the 'Carousel' (compared to 36 published in 2024).

7.7 Innovation

With the collaboration of all the areas involved, the following innovation projects stand out from a sustainability and environmental point of view (some have already been mentioned in other sections of this report):

Projects of an environmental nature

BIORED

This initiative considers Redeia's electricity transmission grid as a reservoir of biodiversity and a generator of natural capital. The aim of this initiative is to identify, diagnose and assess the effectiveness of electricity lines (tower bases and safety corridors) and substations as biodiversity reservoirs that facilitate the connectivity of fauna between the different protected natural areas.

The management of the areas below the electricity lines and in the vicinity of substations as 'biodiversity islands', and the use of electricity line corridors as a connecting element between biodiversity spaces, could be an optimal solution to facilitate the mobility of the various species currently under pressure due to the fractioning and reduction of their natural habitats. Additionally, other more general species (not affected by territorial dispersal movements) would benefit from the presence of a varied ecosystem, increasing the biodiversity in the area. Thus, what we know today as 'grey infrastructure' used essentially to supply power to the industry in general, could be perceived as 'green'.

BIOTRANSPORT

Analysis of how to maximise the use of a given number of electricity transmission towers as biodiversity islands (stepping-stones) yielded very satisfactory results: an increase in the biodiversity of birdlife as well as in the number of micro mammals and invertebrates (mainly pollinators). This type of action has been considered as an initiative that favours the connection of around 60% of the spaces of the 2020 Natura Network, thus benefiting a multitude of species, both directly and

NATURALEZA EN RED

The aim of the Naturaleza en Red project, in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Barcelona, is to assess the potential of the transmission grid as a corridor and reservoir of biodiversity associated with the safety corridors and the base of the electricity line towers. The research data to date show that forested areas under electricity lines act as islands of biodiversity, functioning as reservoirs of biodiversity of open space species, which are very important in the global ecosystem and play a vital role in maintaining highly threatened populations.

The main results of the project include: between 200% and 2,000% more butterflies; 500%-700% greater abundance of pollinators; between 120% and 2,000% more diversity of butterflies and between 2,000%-4,000% more abundance of flowers under the electricity line with respect to the nearby forest area.

During the samplings, a point of high interest has been detected under the line for biodiversity conservation, revealing a previously unknown population of the 'Gentian Ant or Small Ant' (*Phenagrion alcon*), a highly threatened species.

A Manual of forestry management measures and criteria for power line safety corridors has been developed to promote biodiversity in open spaces. The goal is to maintain the safety corridor in a permanent state of early ecological succession (open canopy habitat), in a way that is compatible with electrical safety and without compromising soil integrity.

Additionally, a cartographic model has been developed to evaluate the Integrated Biodiversity Index (IDBI), which allows for determining the importance of biodiversity in relation to open-space species in areas under power transmission lines compared to adjacent habitats. The scope of the model covers the entirety of the energy transmission grid in Spain. This model allows for the identification of areas with the highest biodiversity potential under the electricity transmission line, assisting in prioritising management and planning actions while establishing suitable quality environments for both pollinators and other species of fauna and flora.

Based on the Manual and the IDBI, a pilot test has been designed to be carried out in the coming years. The goal is to apply and validate the obtained measures and criteria at sites of high interest due to IDBI value or the presence of priority species/habitats.

Finally, the Naturaleza en Red project has actively collaborated with the National Strategy for the Conservation of Pollinators of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITERD), which currently uses the Spring/EU-POMS

<p>PASTOREO EN RED</p>	<p>Maintenance of vegetation beneath high-voltage electricity lines with extensive livestock farming. This project has been qualified as a nature-based solution according to the IUCN standard.</p>
<p>ELASMOCEM</p>	<p>The ELASMOCEM project focuses on investigating the impact that electromagnetic fields (EMF) generated by high-voltage submarine cables may have on elasmobranch species, i.e., sharks and rays. ELASMOCEM focuses on animal behaviour, conducting multi-species analyses that leverage the high sensitivity of elasmobranchs to electromagnetic fields, thanks to the organs known as Ampullae of Lorenzini.</p> <p>The project collaborates with key organisations such as the Fundación Oceanogràfic, which provides the necessary infrastructure for the studies, SAES, the exclusive supplier of underwater EMF measurement equipment, the Institute of Applied Electromagnetism, a reference centre for EMF exposure studies, and the Marine Research Centre AZTI.</p>
<p>ALERION</p>	<p>The ALERION project addresses a key challenge in the sustainability and safe operation of the electrical grid. Framed within biodiversity protection and sustainable environmental management, it aims to contribute to bird conservation and reduce environmental impacts from electric transmission lines. Through devices installed on the fibre optic cable of the lines will provide early information that could aid the recovery of individuals that have collided and are still alive</p>
<p>OCEAN ECOSTRUCTURE</p>	<p>The OCEAN ECOSTRUCTURE project focuses on the regeneration of marine biodiversity around infrastructure such as submarine cables, ports and offshore wind farms. This initiative will evaluate innovative biomimetic infrastructure technology as a sustainable solution for the maritime</p>

MISSION

Mission is a European R+D project funded by the European Commission aimed at researching and developing more environmentally sustainable triggers. Specifically, the efforts focus on researching and testing alternative technologies to SF₆. The project will investigate new alternative gases with zero or very low emissions and develop and test innovative high-voltage switchgear technologies in the field. The project consortium includes power trigger manufacturers, technological centres, and TSOs. The project started in 2024. During 2025, Red Eléctrica contributed, alongside the consortium, primarily to the following tasks: a) identification of scenarios to assess the impact of SF₆ alternatives at European level (scenarios for 2030 and 2050) b) finalisation of the technical requirements for the new circuit breakers (based on SF₆ alternatives) to be developed by the manufacturer participating in the project (Siemens Energy).

8 Environmental risks

Red Eléctrica has a comprehensive risk management system in place in order to facilitate compliance with the group's strategies and objectives, ensuring that the risks that could affect them are identified, analysed, assessed, managed and controlled systematically, with uniform criteria and within the level of acceptable risk approved by the Board of Directors.

The Management System conforms to the ISO 31000 standard on the principles and guidelines for risk management. Besides, it is ongoing and comprehensive in nature.

Additionally, the Company has a Comprehensive Risk Management Policy (revised and updated in 2021) and a general Procedure for comprehensive risk management, whose latest version was approved in 2024. These are both built upon the Comprehensive Risk Management Framework COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission) ERM-Enterprise Risk Management-Integrated Framework.

This general procedure establishes the responsibility of the Department of Internal Audit and Risk Control to report on the status and development of relevant risks to the bodies responsible for their supervision and control (Executive Committee, Audit Committee, and Board of Directors) at least every six months and when required or when, because of the relevance of the matter, it is deemed appropriate.

The Company has a taxonomy or classification of risks in order to facilitate a more complete identification and to allow a more detailed analysis of these risks. This structure allows the risks identified to be classified into four levels of aggregation: strategic, financial, operational, and compliance. Within the operational risks, environmental risks associated with in-service assets are included. These risks are mainly related to the environment in which activities are carried out.

Based on the probability of occurrence and level of impact of each risk, the risk is located in the matrix automatically determined the level of risk, so all the risks identified are classified individually into three categories: high, medium and low level risks.

The level of risk that Redeia is willing to accept is established in Redeia's Comprehensive Risk Management Policy approved by the Board of Directors. This level is defined individually for each risk and overall for each of the impact axes included in the Comprehensive Risk Management System: economic loss, strategic plan, reputation and electricity supply (or the equivalent axis based on the activity of each Redeia company). Redeia's acceptable risk level is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

The risk identification, analysis, assessment, management, and control process at Redeia is a process done systematically, starting at the department level and extending supervision of the department to the different hierarchical levels of the organisation, before finally being referred to the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors.

In the process of identifying, analysing, assessing and controlling risks, the necessary actions are established to reduce the risk and bring it into line with the acceptable risk level.

For the monitoring of risks, the Risk Management System currently includes the monitoring of action plans aimed at reducing the risk levels, along with indicators established to control their evolution.

In 2025, a **digital scorecard** has been implemented, making it possible to integrate and make more accessible the information generated in the integrated risk management system in support of the activities of control and monitoring of the risks carried out by the Risk Control department of Redeia.

Redeia has implemented an Internal Control System for sustainability information (SCIIS). In addition, the company has an external verifier that issues verification reports on all sustainability information.

In 2025, the assessment of risks related to the environment and climate change was updated in collaboration with the Risk Control, Compliance and Quality Department.

The main **environmental impact risks** identified for the Company are those shown in the tables below; there are no relevant changes in their evaluation and classification with respect to the previous year. The risks associated with climate change are treated separately from the rest of the risks associated with the environment.

The tables shown on the following page outline the main risks and actions identified from an environmental point of view:

Risks	Description	Potential impact	Main actions applied in the management of risks
Environmental impact risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of impact on vegetation species. • Impact on birdlife. • Pollution of soil and water. • Impact on archaeological heritage. • Risk of fire 	<p>Damage to the environment with relevant consequences that could involve sanctions, in addition to the costs associated with repairing the impacts caused by the event.</p> <p>Redeia's reputational loss</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental policy. • Application of strict environmental criteria in all phases of planning, development and maintenance of facilities. • Environmental supervision of construction works. • Inspection in facilities (lines and substations). • Biodiversity strategy and actions. • Development of research projects and fire prevention plans. • Projects for birdlife conservation. • Environmental training courses for field staff. • Environmental awareness of suppliers. • Implementation of the Environmental Work Certification. • Establishment of collaboration agreements on environmental protection with the various autonomous communities. • Plan of measures for the prevention of forest fires (2023–2025). • Fire protection plans. • Contingency plans. • Environmental Management System certified in accordance with ISO 14001. • Emergency Intervention System (SIU) for oil spills due to breakdowns. • Planning of preventive maintenance activities aimed at managing the risk of the asset (SAGA). • VEGETA project to optimise annual vegetation treatment cycles. • DALIA Project, which facilitates inspection work through image processing by means of artificial intelligence. • Contracting insurance policies to cover possible damages that can be derived from an incident.

Redeia's relevant risks are classified in three taxonomy levels, ensuring that are themes are analysed and assessed. The Risk Map includes a specific section to analyse and assess climate change risks.

Risks associated with climate change

In the case of climate risks, the Company follows the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in their management and has established a methodology for their identification, prioritisation and financial quantification. This methodology was first applied to the electricity business in 2019, extended to its activities in Latin America and the telecommunications business in 2021, and updated in 2025.

Redeia's risk analysis is done using three time horizons and considering different scenarios (physical and transition). Horizons have been defined bearing in mind the useful life of facilities (in the case of electricity infrastructure, it is 40 years) and strategic planning and regulatory periods.

Risks are assessed based on exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity criteria. It should be noted that the procedure takes into account both economic variables and other business indicators (impact on electricity supply or impact on reputation). Furthermore, as included in the TCFD recommendations, different physical and transition scenarios are considered in the analysis.

As a result, risks are classified into 4 categories (low, medium-low, medium-high and high) with high and medium-high risks being considered relevant for the business, which will be monetised to quantify their financial impact. Given Red Eléctrica's status as a regulated activity, not all priority risks for Redeia necessarily imply a financial impact for the organisation. Physical & transitional risks are set out **below**.

	Description	Current and projected effects	Mitigating actions
Physical Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects of rising temperatures on specific facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased maintenance costs, reduced performance and/or shorter service life. Increased cost of equipment due to design modifications to increase resilience. Temporary unavailability affecting electricity supply, with associated reputational impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed review of technical specifications (design) of equipment. Incorporation of additional technical requirements, if necessary. Insurance policies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects of rising temperatures on transmission grid equipment exposed to outdoor conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in costs of repair and replacement of equipment and reduction of its useful life. Increased cost of equipment due to design modifications to increase resilience. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to overhead power lines due to extreme winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased maintenance and replacement costs for facilities, as well as higher costs associated with design modifications to enhance resilience. Potential impact on electricity supply, with associated reputational impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects for the improvement and strengthening of transmission grid facilities. MANINT project, to optimise the management of transmission grid assets. Felling plans. VEGETA project Innovation. PRODINT project and Bseed WATCH®. Contingency plans. Insurance policies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to lines and substations due to fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in maintenance cost. Potential impact on electricity supply, with associated reputational impact resulting from supply interruptions. Impacts on third parties or the environment in case of fire. 	

	Description	Current and projected effects	Mitigating actions
Physical Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in the transmission capacity of the lines due to rising temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impact on electricity supply and on reputation (due to increased technical constraints). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration into procurement processes. Implementation of measures such as capacity increases, use of high-temperature conductors, etc. Improvement of climate forecasts. Improvement of prediction systems. Availability of alternative to meet the demand. Development of flexibility measures: storage, reserves and other.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in water resources for hydroelectric generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on the operation of the electricity system, reduction of the availability of generation, lack of firm power and due to lack of resources for pumping (flexibility tool). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased absenteeism associated with climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of personnel availability to carry out work, which could affect infrastructure development, as well as operations and maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of health and well-being policies. Structural changes in HR policies and labour practices to adapt to new climatic conditions and chronic absenteeism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in working conditions due to changes in the climate parameters of work environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on people (workplace accidents and potential health impacts) and increased expenditure (modification of processes and facilities). 	

	Description	Current and projected effects	Mitigating actions
Transition risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater complexity in system operation resulting from the accelerated pace of demand electrification and the increasing penetration of renewable energies in the 2026–2030 horizon, should one or more of the following circumstances occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential failure to integrate generation, demand and storage capacity with sufficient levels of availability, flexibility, observability and technical capabilities. - Generation disconnections due to high penetration of renewables without the necessary technical capabilities to adequately respond to disturbances. - Anomalous actions or non-compliance with regulatory requirements by third parties. - Limitations in available resources in the event of insufficient remuneration to address the growing challenges associated with system operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on system operation, which could increase the risk of incidents of various kinds, with the resulting potential economic and/or reputational impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of system operation tools and the safe integration of renewables (Control Centre of Renewable Energies, CECRE). Strengthening of monitoring and control systems. Development of prediction models regarding renewable generation. Collaboration in the development of the relevant regulations that allow more flexibility and require adequate technical skills to the different industry agents. Adaptation to Operation Procedures (OP) Dialogue with regulators. Development of the grid to adapt it to higher penetration of renewable energies. Development and inclusion of other elements, such as synchronous compensators in the electricity systems in island territories.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative bottlenecks in transmission grid access and connection processes, resulting from a significant increase in the volume of requests for access and connection of demand, generation and storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on the company's reputation vis-à-vis stakeholders in the electricity sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and collaboration in the development of the regulatory framework. Collaboration and contact with the regulator. Progress in digitalisation and automation of processes.
Transition risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient agility in the development of regulations to facilitate the energy transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impact on the safe operation of the system and on electricity supply. Reputational impact in the event of supply disruptions and due to the possibility that some stakeholders may perceive the company as responsible for the resulting issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company's ability to act in this case is limited. Increased dialogue to communicate regulatory needs and proposals to promote the energy transition.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lengthy processing and construction times for international interconnections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impact on electricity supply. Reputational impact due to the high visibility of these projects. Financial impact associated with delays in investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication plan for the process of electricity planning. Feasibility study regarding the infrastructure proposed for the transmission grid planning process. Stakeholder management model related to transmission grid investment projects. Development of public participation/consultation processes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended timelines for commissioning the infrastructure needed for the energy transition, particularly international interconnections (mainly linked to the social opposition to this type of infrastructure and the long periods of time needed to process the permits required for its development). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic impact due to delays in incorporating the assets into the remuneration model, or total loss of remuneration due to not being able to commission them. Increase in complaints. Impact on the Company's reputation - in the case of delays in the development of infrastructure required for Spain's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication plan regarding the transmission grid planning process. Feasibility study regarding the infrastructure proposed for the transmission grid planning process. Stakeholder management model related to transmission grid investment projects. Development of public participation/consultation processes. INTEGRA project, to facilitate the adequate planning for the supply of services and material needs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal requirements associated with the use of fluorinated gases (SF₆). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased costs related to taxes or to stricter monitoring and control requirements. Increased costs due to the use of alternative solutions (required as a result of restrictions on the use of the gas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary agreement for the comprehensive management of SF₆ in the electricity industry, between the Ministry of Ecological Transition, equipment manufacturers (AFBEL), UNESA, REE and waste management companies. Development of leakage repair methodology. Renewal of equipment. Training and accreditation of personnel. R&D to find alternatives to gas. Participation in working groups. Monitoring and participation in regulatory development processes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on the digitalisation of systems in the context of the challenges associated with the energy transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impact on electricity supply and on reputation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of resilient and robust systems. Segmentation and automation. Technology watch in relation to alternatives. Monitoring of regulatory processes.

The management of climate-related risks is integrated into the Company's risk management system, which is why the established governance model applies to these types of risks. In addition to being **supervised by the Board's Audit Committee**, as befits its oversight function regarding the comprehensive risk control System, climate risks are escalated to the **Sustainability Committee**. Among the functions of this commission is to review the corporate responsibility and climate change policies, which must facilitate the integration of the results of the analysis of risks and opportunities arising from climate change into the group's decision-making process.

It should be noted that, in the case of climate risks, the Internal Audit and Risk Control Management Area and the Corporate Sustainability and Research Area share the following functions: supporting the organisational units in the identification, assessment, and management of risks; monitoring the level of risk and its evolution; and informing the bodies responsible for its control and units responsible for its management. The process of evaluating risks associated with climate change is carried out annually by the Sustainability Area and the organisational units responsible for such risks. Relevant risks arising from climate change with an impact on a short term have been included in the Corporate Risk Map according to the comprehensive risk control system. Relevant risks are reviewed on a six-monthly basis.

Risks associated with climate change

The anti-bribery and crime prevention compliance system of the Redeia in Spain complies with the provisions of article 31 bis of the Criminal Code and the Circular of the State Attorney General's Office 1/2016 on the criminal liability of legal persons, as well as the UNE 19601 and ISO 37001 standards on criminal and anti-bribery compliance management systems.

Red Eléctrica's Criminal and Anti-bribery Compliance System is certified in accordance with the UNE 19601 and ISO 37001 standards. The entity AENOR has done the certification process, and it has certified Red Eléctrica Corporación and Red Eléctrica's Criminal and Anti-bribery Compliance System, in accordance with said standards. In 2024 the company successfully passed the follow-up audit carried out by this entity, verifying the conformity and efficacy of its System.

One of the regulatory areas that underpins the compliance system is the **natural environment**. One of the key objectives is based on promoting a global and anticipatory vision of compliance risks, ensuring an efficient control of said risks, guaranteeing the coordination and standardisation of its management at a corporate level, as well as improving internal control in the organisation.

Opportunities arising from climate change

The fight to curb climate change requires a profound transformation towards a decarbonised economy. The regulatory, technological and market changes required to undertake this transformation may create various opportunities for Redeia.

The group applies a methodology for the identification, prioritisation and economic quantification of opportunities associated with climate change that considers the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), takes into account different scenarios, and is aligned with risk management.

Following these recommendations, the identification and assessment of opportunities are systematically reviewed once a year, and the results will be submitted to the Sustainability

Committee of the Board of Directors, in order to strengthen the consideration of opportunities in the decision-making process and in the company's operational and strategic plans.

Given the group's main activity, material opportunities are linked to energy policies required to achieve a climate neutrality scenario by 2050 (NZE2050 scenario of the International Energy Agency), which in the case of activities in Spain would be those established within the framework of the European Union and specifically in Spain's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). The electricity sector plays a central role in the energy transition, which means that the company must drive forward its activities and strengthen its role as a key actor within the system.

The new energy model entails greater electrification, a significant increase in renewable energy and changes in mobility policies (promotion of rail transport and electric vehicles). In this context, the electricity transmission grid, in addition to its essential role in transporting energy to the distribution networks and enabling the connection of new renewable power capacity, plays a fundamental role in providing critical services for the security of supply (reliability, wave quality, response capacity when faced with excess energy generation and the control of voltage level and frequency), which become even more relevant in a more decentralised system and with new elements (digitalisation, distributed generation, self-consumption, etc.) requiring greater coordination among all stakeholders.

All these aspects clearly point to a need for new investments in Spain to address the challenges of the energy transition and therefore represent a clear growth opportunity for the company.

Lastly, it is worth mentioning that the improvement in the performance of the group in matters related to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change can positively influence the Company's reputation, which could entail additional opportunities.

9 Objectives. Sustainability Plan

9.1 2023–2025 Sustainability Plan

The 2023–2025 Sustainability Plan has a global scope covering Redeia’s business activities and geographical areas of operation. Its vision is:

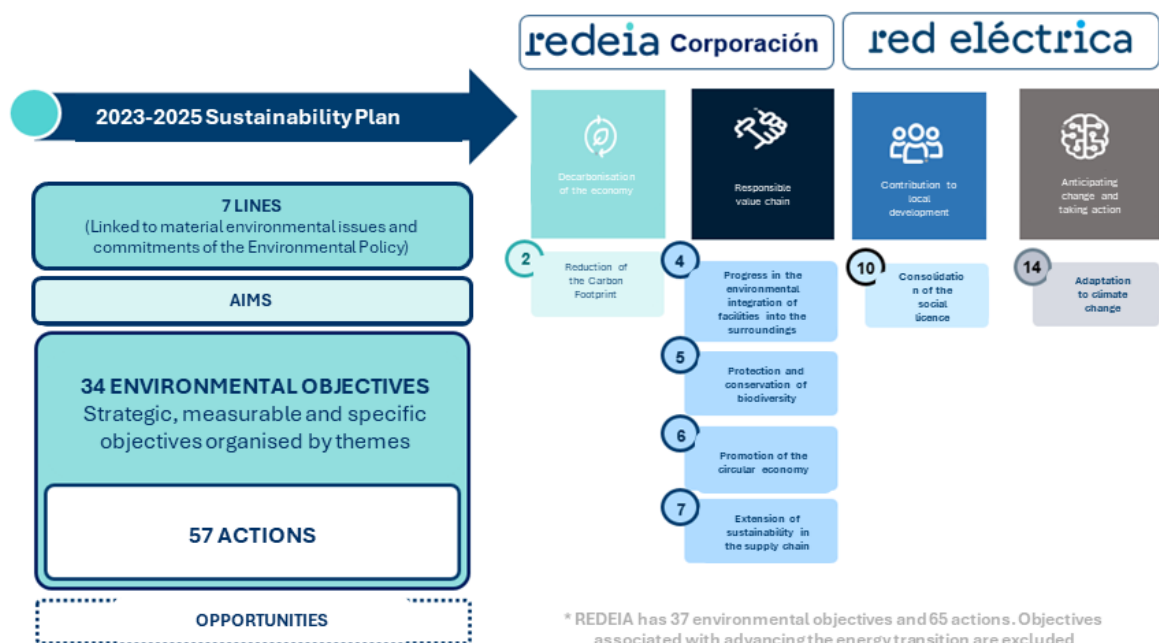
to maximise Redeia’s contribution to sustainable development, promoting responsible management that highlights the value of internal cross-cutting collaboration and external partnerships, and to consolidate the group as a global leader in sustainability.

2023–2025 Sustainability Plan. Red Eléctrica's environmental objectives

The 2023–2025 Sustainability Plan, insofar as it relates to material aspects directly associated with the environment, includes Red Eléctrica’s environmental objectives and actions.

7 of the 14 lines of action that make up the plan are directly related to material environmental matters and/or the company's environmental policy commitments. The lines of action are broken down into **environmental objectives** and, in turn, are carried out through **voluntary actions**.

2023–2025 Sustainability Plan. Environmental objectives



The lines are broken down into 34 environmental objectives. An 85% compliance rate with the established objectives has been achieved (29 objectives achieved).

Red Eléctrica's environmental objectives encompass 55 tasks grouped under 7 strategic lines of action, each with linked priority objectives. In 2025, 81.82% of the tasks had been completed (45 actions).

The following section highlights some of the most relevant tasks carried out by Red Eléctrica under each of the strategic lines:

Line	Tasks/activities	Results obtained
Reduction of the Carbon Footprint	100% of Red Eléctrica's Scope 1 emissions offset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2025, a new forest was registered with the Spanish Office for Climate Change (MITERD): Monte Naranco (Oviedo, Asturias), with an initial 1,613 tCO₂ registered (1,466 available and 147 allocated to the guarantee fund) and a forecast of 8,063 tCO₂ in total absorptions over 50 years. Additionally, the Company has procured a total of 25,000 VCUs (Verified Carbon Units) from four initiatives: landfill gas capture for electricity generation in Santa Marta, Chile (Gold Standard); reforestation in Vichada, Colombia (Verified Carbon Standard); a REDD+ project in the Tambopata and Bahuaja-Sonene National Reserve, Peru (VCS); and a REDD+ APD grouped project in the Brazilian Amazon, Brazil (VCS).
	Reduce and control SF ₆ leaks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AIS Technical Specifications now include a requirement for suppliers to reduce their intervention times for leaks during warranty periods. Supplier availability in providing control gear to accelerate intervention times in case of leaks—especially during warranty periods. GIS Development of pilot projects for alternative gases Strengthening of dedicated internal resources (specialist profile and training)
	Identify criteria, actions, and alternatives to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels (vehicles, generator units) and their associated emissions, including the approval of proposals and the start of their implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternatives have been identified to enable improved monitoring of generator unit consumption, both in corporate buildings and in the different regional areas.
Progress in the environmental integration of facilities into the surroundings	Promote regulation for the general public on exposure to extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields (ELF EMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft RD has already been updated and has been developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The next step would be for MITERD to promote the update of this RD in the area of power frequency (50 Hz).

Design a compact 400 kV double-circuit support structure with insulating braces and develop insulating brace designs suitable for the voltage level, including validation tests.

Phase 1 Technical and economic feasibility study of 400 kV insulating braces for application in new line projects and capacity increases.

Phase 2 Design of 400 kV insulating braces and electromechanical validation tests.

- The project for the increase in transmission capacity of the Almazán-Cariñena 400 kV line using insulating braces has been completed.
- The RFI project for the La Serna-Magallón 400 kV line has been completed. Design criteria for overhead lines are being updated, considering the alternative of insulating braces.
- This solution is considered a valid option for environmentally or socially sensitive areas.

Blue Filter Project: installation of filtration systems at substations with power machinery

- During 2025, hydrocarbon filters were installed at 15 substations located in the Centre, East, Northwest, North and South Demarcations.

Protection and conservation of biodiversity

Implement Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) or Nature Management-Based Solutions (NbM).

A total of 156 ha were managed through grazing, involving more than 4,000 cattle, sheep, goats and horses, in the Autonomous Communities of La Rioja, Castile and Leon, Asturias, and Galicia. A total of 19 livestock farms participated, including 7 female farm owners. In addition, the 3rd Grazing on Power Lines Conference was held in Cistierna, Leon. Furthermore, the 2026–2029 Sustainability Plan includes, as part of the DGT’s operational plan, the systematisation of grazing as a biological tool for vegetation management in transmission line safety corridors.

100% of the critical spans are marked (Red Eléctrica).

The established plan was met (977 km of lines in critical areas marked against the 972.5 km target (base year 2022)).

Prevent, control and eradicate invasive alien species (30% of the identified area: 100 hectares).

Under LIFE Cortaderia, identification of electricity transmission infrastructure easement sections with potential presence of Cortaderia Selloana, and elimination of 2.26 ha in high environmental value areas and 10.88 ha in other easement areas (13.14 ha in total).

Promotion of the circular economy

Develop a pilot project in Litoral and prepare an action plan based on the results of this pilot project.

Progress continues in the SF₆ recycling process, and training sessions are also being delivered in the different demarcations. In October, a pilot test to measure gas quality after reuse was successfully completed. The report was presented on 15 December and has been included in the 2030 Emissions Plan.

Extension of sustainability in the supply chain

At least 10 supplies with major impact on the transmission network with circularity criteria (ACV), climate change, security, diversity and biodiversity.

As of the end of 2025, eleven of the highest-impact supplies for the transmission grid have been incorporated into the Sustainable Procurement Model after conducting a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) on a total of 57 suppliers and including sustainability criteria. Specific requirements have been incorporated into two supplies:

- Transmission towers: ≥ 75% recycled steel
- GIS Cells: Transportation, monitoring and alerting of SF₆ gases

Adaptation to climate change

Updating of physical and transition scenarios

A review of physical and transition risks was carried out in 2025.

9.2 2026–2029 Sustainability Plan

The preparation of the 2026-2029 Sustainability Plan was carried out through a rigorous, cross-cutting, and evidence-based process that combined an analysis of the global context with the participation of the Group's various areas.

Materiality analysis

In 2024, Redeia adjusted its materiality analysis in accordance with the requirements of the European Union's European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). In 2025, the company updated the **double materiality study**, fulfilling its commitment to have it reviewed and validated annually by the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors.

The double materiality analysis identifies the issues and sub-issues relevant to Redeia, either because they affect its value proposition, results, situation and performance (outside-in perspective, **financial materiality**) and/or because they have an impact on people, society and the environment (inside-out perspective, **impact materiality**).

Materiality matrix

The material topics related to the environment are: Climate change (E1), Biodiversity (E4), and Circular economy (E5).

Environmental management context

In 2025, the company updated its context analysis with the aim of obtaining a comprehensive and detailed view of Redeia's sustainability context, in order to **identify and understand current and future dynamics** that may affect the company. This enables Redeia to adapt its strategies and operations to maximise its positive impact and align itself with best practices.



Once the sustainability context analysis had been completed and the priority topics for Redeia had been defined, the lines of action for the 2026–2029 period were established.

The '2026-2029 Sustainability Plan: grids for Redeia's sustainable transformation' (hereinafter the Sustainability Plan) is structured around **two strategic ambitions, seven action vectors, and five management levers** that enable the integration of sustainability throughout the organisation. This

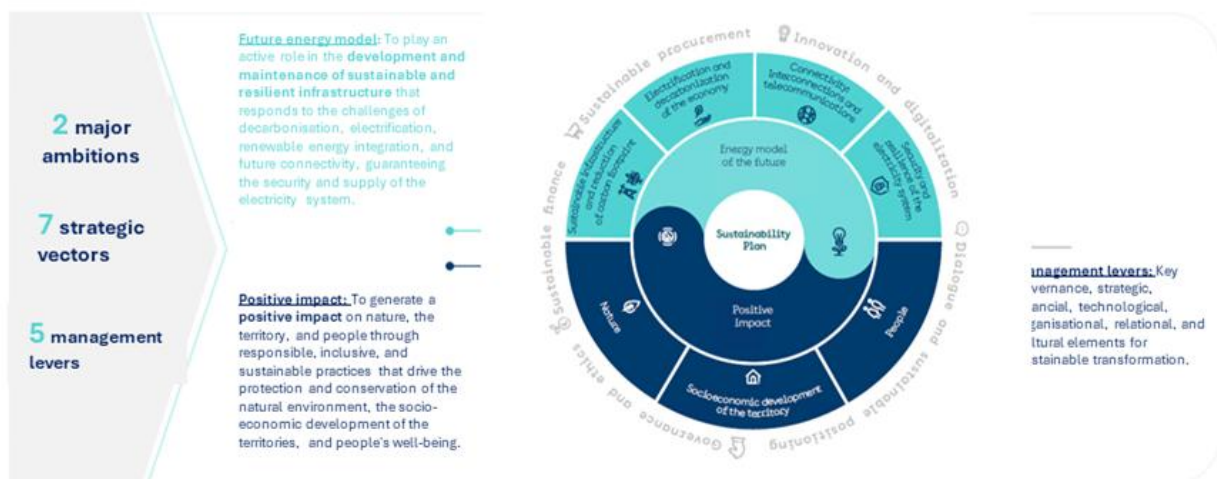
architecture combines the need to advance towards an energy model of the future, focused on the development and maintenance of sustainable and resilient infrastructure, with the ambition of generating a positive impact on nature, territories, and people through responsible, inclusive practices aimed at creating shared value.

The Sustainability Plan was approved in 2025 by the Board of Directors, following its validation by the Executive Committee, the Sustainability Steering Committee and the Board’s Sustainability Commission.

The Sustainability Plan has a 2026-2029 time horizon, is aligned with the 2030 Sustainability Commitment, and has a specific governance structure that guarantees its monitoring and reporting. In total, the plan incorporates **33 key objectives**, allowing progress to be measured in the company’s highest priority areas, ensuring consistency with the Strategic Plan, and reinforcing Redeia’s role as a fundamental actor in the energy and digital transition.

- 2026–2029 time horizon aligned with the Strategic Plan.

‘Redeia’s 2026–2029 Sustainability Plan: grids for a sustainable transformation’.



- 2026–2029 Sustainability Plan. Environmental objectives

Redeia’s **Sustainability Plan 2026–2029**—specifically its **environmental aspects**⁸⁷ outlines continuous improvement objectives and actions to minimise the company’s operational environmental impacts. These align with the commitments and requirements set forth in Redeia’s Environmental Policy.

Of the **2 major ambitions** defined in the Sustainability Plan (the energy model of the future and positive impact) **4 strategic vectors** are linked to environmental material topics and/or to the

⁸⁷ Climate change, biodiversity, and circular economy

company's environmental policy commitments. The vectors are broken down into **18 environmental objectives** and, in turn, are carried out through **60 voluntary actions**.



All the defined objectives, and therefore the actions/projects identified, are aligned with the Strategic Plan and its 2030 Sustainability Commitment, highlighting the growing environmental dimension of the Company and contributing to making progress in the defined courses of action that will help guarantee the success and the achievement of common goals. In addition to the Plan, the company has a Climate Change Action Plan (2026–2029).

10 . Accidents with environmental impacts

At Red Eléctrica we are well aware of the consequences that an accident may have on the environment, and for this reason, we apply preventive measures to reduce the likelihood of them happening, or in the event they might occur; minimise the impact on the environment. The evolution of incidents with environmental impact in the last three years is reflected in the following table:

Incidents reported	2023		2024		2025	
	Accidents	Incidents	Accidents	Incidents	Accidents	Incidents
Construction work activities	4	37	0	26	5	37
Fires on power lines caused by adverse meteorological conditions	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fires due to faults in substations from other accidental causes	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leaks and spills of oil due to oil handling, transfer, and storage	0	0	0	3	0	5
Leaks and spills of oil and hydrocarbons due to minor breakdowns during the use of machinery in construction works	0	20	0	16	0	0
Leaks and spills of oil due to incorrect machinery use	0	1	0	0	1	4
Leaks and spills of oil due to explosion of equipment	0	1	0	2	0	0
Leaks or spills of oil due to other accidental causes	0	0	0	0	1	18
Leaks or spills of oil due to other accidental causes	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leaks or spills of oil due to handling, transfer, and storage activities (including equipment breakdown/rupture)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Leaks or spills of fuel due to machinery breakdown	0	3	0	0	0	1
Leaks or spills of fuel due to theft	0	0	0	0	0	2

Leaks or spills of fuel due to incorrect machinery use	0	0	0	0	0	1
Leaks or spills of fuel due to handling, transfer, and storage activities (including equipment breakdown/rupture)	1	6	0	4	0	1
Leaks and spills of hazardous substances due to incorrect machinery use	0	1	0	0	0	0
Leaks or spills of hazardous substances due to machinery breakdown	0	2	0	0	0	1
Leaks or spills of hazardous substances due to other accidental causes	0	0	0	0	0	1
Impacts on vegetation/fauna (not birdlife)	3	3	0	1	1	1
Maintenance activities	13	28	7	20	9	10
Fires on power lines due to incorrect machinery use	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fires on power lines caused by adverse meteorological conditions	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fires on power lines due to non-compliance with safety distance	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fires on power lines due to other accidental causes	0	0	1	2	0	0
Fires due to faults in substations	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fires on power lines due to short circuits/hot spots	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leaks and spills of oil due to oil handling, transfer, and storage	0	0	0	1	0	1
Leaks and spills of oil and hydrocarbons during the use and maintenance of substation equipment	0	4	0	0	0	0

Leaks and spills of oil due to explosion/rupture of equipment with oil	2	1	3	6	2	3
Leaks and spills of oil due to breakdowns	0	12	0	8	0	4
Oil leaks from the hydraulic section of cables	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leaks and spills of oil due to explosions	2	3	0	0	0	0
Leaks and spills of oil due to explosion/rupture of equipment containing oil (transformers and reactors)	0	0	0	0	2	1
Leaks and spills of hydrocarbons due to fuel handling, transfer, and storage	0	1	1	2	0	1
Leaks and spills of hydrocarbons due to breakdowns	0	2	0	0	0	0
SF₆ leaks due to explosion of equipment or other accidents	4	0	0	0	1	0
SF₆ leaks due to equipment breakdown or failure	3	1	2	0	1	0
Leaks and spills of hazardous substances	0	4	0	0	0	0

A new category has been identified in order to improve the prevention of accidents and the management of environmental risks associated with accidental events. This category has been called 'Near Accident' which is defined in the internal regulations as: 'that event that has the potential to cause an accident or incident of an environmental nature without it actually materialising. It does not generate damage, but it has the potential to generate it.' In 2025, no near accidents were registered.

Construction

5 accidents and 37 incidents with environmental impacts occurred during the construction phase in 2025.

During 2025, accidents during construction amounted to 36% of the total environmental accidents (construction + maintenance). Accidents during construction were mainly due to 3 oil leaks or spills, 1 fire affecting a line and 1 fire at a substation. All accidents were minor in nature, except for one significant accident.

The significant accident was caused by a small fire at the Viladecans substation, specifically involving a big bag containing paper and cardboard at a waste collection point. There was no environmental impact; only part of the cardboard inside the big bag was burned. As the substation is located less than 1 km from forest land, the incident level was exceeded.

Likewise, during 2025, incidents during construction amounted to 79% of the total environmental incidents (construction + maintenance).

Nearly all the incidents correspond to leaks and spills of oils and hydrocarbons, the main causes being equipment failures, improper use of machinery, or the handling, storage and transfer of oils or hydrocarbons during the construction of power lines and substations.

Maintenance

In the maintenance phase there were 9 accidents and 10 incidents.

The accidents are categorised as follows: 2 are related to SF₆ Leaks (22%), 4 to oil and hydrocarbon leaks and spills (45%), 2 to line fires (22%), and 1 to a substation fire (11%).

Two of the accidents were classified as major (23%), three were classified as relevant (33%), three were classified as low relevance (33%), and one was classified as minor (11%).

The accidents classified as major are the following:

- **Oil spill.** Spill of 300 litres of oil due to the explosion of three Capacitor Voltage Transformers (CVTs) following a fire in a power transformer at the Boimente substation. The oil affected a soil surface area of 600 m². Cleaning and sanitation tasks have been carried out in the affected area.
- **Fire.** Fire in the perimeter area of the J.M.Oriol SS caused by step and touch voltage testing. During step and touch voltage testing, a fire broke out which could not be extinguished using the available means due to the nature of the fuel (dry grass). The flames spread without causing material damage or personal injury. The fire was extinguished with external assistance. The burnt area covered approximately 2,300 m² of grassland.

The three accidents classified as relevant are the following:

- Spill of 2,500 litres of dielectric oil from a power transformer due to a valve rupture at the Boimente SS. The spill was mostly contained within the oil containment bund and only affected an area of 36 m². Cleaning and sanitation tasks have been carried out in the affected area.

- Small fire on the 400 kV Mudarra–Almazán line caused by vegetation near the conductors, due to the landowner's refusal to allow tree felling/pruning. The fire affected an area of 34 m² and has been extinguished.
- Small fire on the 220 kV Alcocero de Mola–Villimar line. A fire occurred when a line owned by Iberdrola tripped due to the proximity of the conductor being replaced. The fire affected an area of 38 m².

The minor accidents were caused by two oil spills resulting from the failure of a current transformer at the Aguayo substation and an SF₆ leak at the Fuencarral SS.

- Spill of 50 litres of dielectric oil from a current transformer at the Aguayo SS. It affects an area of 5 m². The tasks of sanitation and soil restoration have been carried out in the affected area.
- Spill of 55 litres of dielectric oil from a current transformer at the Aguayo SS. It affects an area of 5 m². The tasks of sanitation and soil restoration have been carried out in the affected area.
- SF₆ leak at the Fuencarral SS during the installation of a new sensor. A total of 40.7 kg of SF₆ leaked, and the sensor was replaced with a new one.

The minor accident was caused by an SF₆ leak at the Galapagar SS due to the opening of the cover during the dismantling of a circuit breaker, which resulted in the release of 3.92 kg of gas.

In the case of incidents, the situation is very similar to that of construction. Of the 10 incidents, most correspond to oil and hydrocarbon leaks and spills during the use and maintenance of substation equipment and machinery breakdowns.

No serious accidents occurred in 2025.

11. Legal compliance assessment

In the case of legal, regulatory and other mandatory requirements, the Company assumes as a commitment, as part of Redeia's Environmental Policy, to comply with the environmental legislation, regulations and other mandatory requirements applicable to the activities it carries out.

In order to identify and assess the applicable legal requirements, Red Eléctrica has in place a process that systematically covers all the phases of the activity; planning/project, construction and maintenance, and considers not only the requirements originating from European, national, regional and local regulations, but also those obligations derived from the Environmental Impact Statement and other administrative authorisations, as well as the voluntary commitments that the organisation subscribes to (pacts, agreements, etc.).

For the identification and evaluation of the legal environmental requirements that apply to the different phases involved in the development and implementation of transmission grid infrastructure, in their respective scopes of applicability: European, national, regional and local, the following process is put in place:

- **Definition of projects:** those facilities that have an 'Environmental Impact Study' incorporate the applicable environmental legislation during the design phase of the project and in any case, all applicable requirements are registered through an IT application.
- **Construction or modification of facilities:** during the construction phase, the applicable environmental requirements (internal and external) are set out in the environmental specifications of each project and/or in the construction Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP), if applicable. In order to assure and reinforce the process, it is established that prior to the start of the execution of a construction project, an initial assessment will be carried out regarding the legal environmental compliance with all the applicable legal requisites (including those at the municipal level), in order to detect possible shortcomings prior to the execution. Subsequently, an assessment is performed one year after the start of the project, during each environmental supervision visit, and once it is finished. In addition, in those works where supervision needs to be both intensive and permanent in nature, monthly reports are drafted to monitor the work, which include the evaluation of the legal requirements that apply to the construction activity of the facility being supervised, ensuring legal compliance and the application of corrective and preventive measures in the course of the activity.
- **Maintenance of infrastructure/facilities:** during the maintenance of infrastructure/facilities, apart from the applicable regulations, environmental requirements derived from the Environmental Monitoring Programme for the operation phase (in facilities with Environmental Impact Statement - EIS) and in the transfer document for maintenance. All facilities have a transfer document, which includes all the requirements, and internal and external environmental commitments (among them, the ones defined in the EIS for the operation phase). In addition, the infrastructure/buildings shall meet the requirements set out in the authorisations for felling and pruning, removing nests, wells, septic tanks, waste generation and fuel tanks.

Once the results of the legal compliance reports are available, solutions are analysed and established for those cases where deviations occur with respect to what was foreseen. Depending on the case, tasks and actions are established or corrective actions are adopted that allow the activities to be adapted to that set out in the legal and regulatory requirements.

In addition, activities are carried out regarding the identification, registration, updating, compliance assessment and reporting of requirements related to any agreements, contracts and voluntary engagements of an environmental nature.

The activities carried out by Red Eléctrica comply with the applicable environmental requirements of a European, national, regional and local nature, as well as the voluntary requirements undertaken.

Those possible practices considered inadequate by the Public Administration and that result in administrative proceedings (claims/cases) that are granted leave to be heard, are settled in all cases with administrative sanctions of a low monetary value.

The following table details the type of infringement committed and its total cost (as a result of the administrative proceedings already **settled** with a sanction) during the **2021–2025** period. **Infringements reported in 2025 are highlighted in red**, as these are the ones to be included in Red Eléctrica’s 2025 EMAS Environmental Statement for verification and validation purposes:

Type of infringement *	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	No. of case-files	Amount (€)	No. of case-files	Amount (€)	No. of case-files	Amount (€)	No. of case-files	Amount (€)	No. of case-files	Amount (€)
Risk of fire due to a lack of maintenance of vegetation or abandonment of material	1	90.15			4	1262.14	2	390.15	2	€901.52
Degradation of priority interest habitat			1	3,001						
Works in protected areas without authorisation										
Unauthorised works										
Non-compliance with discharge permit			1	1,020.00						
Non-compliance with conditions of the Cultural Authorisation Resolution					1	€1,000				
Non-compliance with environmental plant health regulations									1	€6,000
Impact on the Public Hydraulic Domain									1	€1,200
Total	1	90.15	2	4,021	5	€2,262	2	€390.15	4	€8,102

*Scope of the data: RE+REC. Information updated in 2025

12. Environmental expenditure

In 2025, Red Eléctrica has made environmental investments totalling **6,884,919.95 euros** in new facilities, equating to **0.48%** of the total amount invested in the transmission grid (1424 million euros). These investments correspond to the execution of Environmental Impact Assessments of all projects, implementation of preventive and corrective measures, environmental monitoring of electricity facilities under construction and the application of compensatory measures related to environmental aspects.

Similarly, during 2025 expenditure totalling **24,438,271.18 euros** was made for the improvement and protection of the environment, representing 2.77% of the total operating costs.

The following table shows the evolution of environmental expenditure over the last three years:

	2023	2024	2025
INVESTMENTS	2,938,138.94	5,638,777.7	6,884,919.95
Engineering and construction of facilities ⁸⁸	2,938,138.94	5,638,777.7	6,884,919.95
EXPENDITURE⁸⁹	24,946,751.42	26,200,542.97	28,042,254.83
Development of methodology and Systems⁹⁰	294,753.44	334,461.9	347,173.65
Environmental studies and analyses⁹¹	47,680.00	149,297.79	181,583.1
Environmental actions in in-service facilities	22,238,974.57	20,335,421.13	20,286,926.98
Prevention of contamination ⁹²	1,872,388.04	1,129,792.14	1,431,478.46
Protection of biodiversity, landscape ⁹³	19,181,560.65	17,640,793.28	17,292,519.82

⁸⁸ Corresponds to the cost of engineering and construction of facilities. Environmental documentation of projects (Environmental Impact Studies, Environmental Studies, Landscape Simulations, Archaeological Studies...), processing of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), environmental supervision of works and environmental monitoring programmes.

⁸⁹ Corresponds to the sum of the costs of '1. Development of methodologies and systems'; '2. Environmental studies and analysis'; '3. Environmental actions in in-service facilities'; '4. R + D'; '5. Training and communication'; '6. Environmental taxes and levies'; '7. Personnel expenses and other costs dedicated to environmental activities'.

⁹⁰ Management system certification audits (ISO 14001 and EMAS); Maintenance and evolution of the environmental management software tool (SACORP). Support for corporate management systems and self-managed global team.

⁹¹ Development and maintenance of the Company's Geographic Information Systems and Environmental Planning Reports.

⁹² Environmental management of maintenance, environmental supervision of substations and buildings.

⁹³ Projects associated with Biodiversity agreements, projects linked to specific agreements, Natural Capital Conference, projects associated with forest fire prevention agreements, regulatory maintenance of safety corridors/accesses (opening up of corridors) and inspections of electricity lines, marking of electricity lines, environmental conditioning of facilities and making good of access roads.

Climate change ⁹⁴	620,867.46	831,275.42	658,094.06
Waste reduction and management ⁹⁵	564,158.42	733,560.29	904,834.64
Research and development	106,451.52	2,098,410.61	3,619,783.65
Training and communication	336,504.74	518,833.60	419,111.00
Environmental training and awareness programmes	24,513.91	11,756.6	8,400.05
Communication ⁹⁶	311,990.83	507,077.1	410,710.95
Environmental taxes and levies⁹⁷	53,619.42	414,729.33	88,210.62
Cost of personnel dedicated to activities of an environmental nature	1,868,767.71	2,349,388.51	3,099,465.83
	27,884,890.36	31,839,320.67	34,927,174.78

The following table shows the evolution of the environmental expenditure and investments in environmental aspects as a percentage of the total expenditure, and the investment in the transmission grid, respectively:

Percentage of investment and expenditure on the Environment		2023	2024	2025
Percentage of investment on the environment	Environmental investment / total investment in the transmission grid	0.34	0.58	0.48
Percentage of expenditure on the environment	Environmental expenditure / total operating costs	2.43	2.65	2.77

⁹⁴ The Redeia Forest, offsetting of emissions, support for calculating the CO₂ footprint, verification of the Carbon Footprint, energy efficiency measures, climate change action plan and sustainable mobility (fleet of electric vehicles).

⁹⁵ Waste management of facilities and an office waste management service.

⁹⁶ Publications, videos and dissemination of other informative materials of an environmental nature.

⁹⁷ Municipal taxes on waste, water, occupation of public utility woodland and felling works.

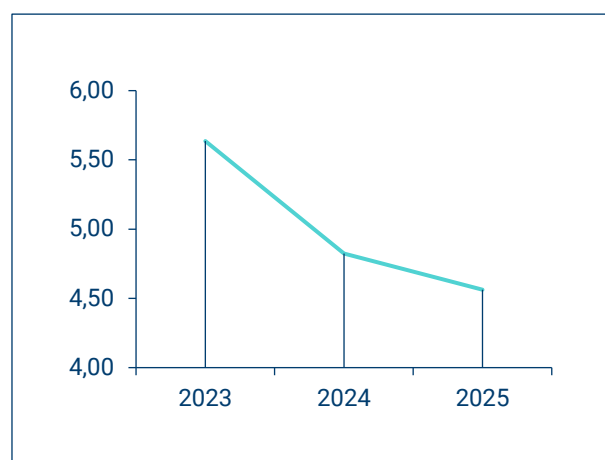
13. Key

Main indicators

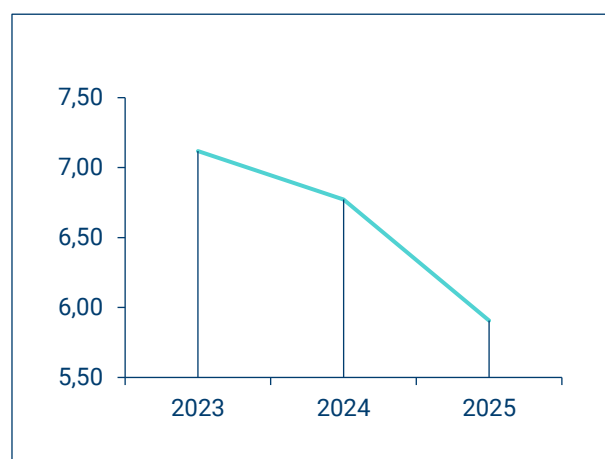
In the case of electricity and water consumption in those months of 2025 for which actual data was not available at the closing date of this Statement, the value of the electricity and water consumption has been estimated⁹⁸.

Energy

Electricity consumption at the Head Office				
A	MWh consumed			
B	Total employees at Head office ⁹⁹			
Indicator	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	6,509	5,794	5,635	
B	1,155	1,201	1,235	
Indicator	5.64	4.82	4.56	



Red Eléctrica electricity consumption				
A	MWh consumed ¹⁰⁰			
B	Total employees at Red Eléctrica ¹⁰¹			
Indicator	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	14,520.85	14,063.70	14,335	
B	2,040	2,077	2,427	
Indicator	7.12	6.77	5.91	



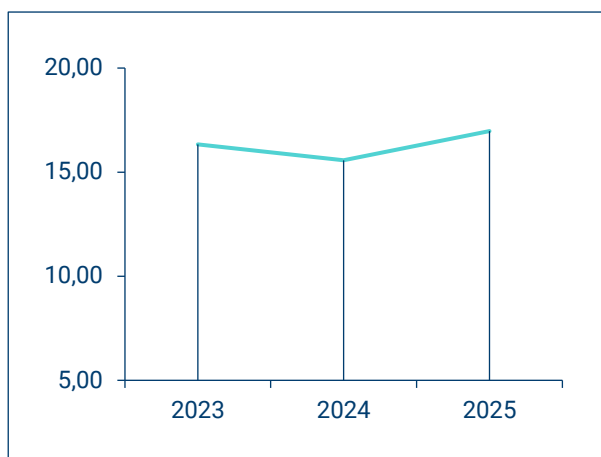
⁹⁸ In those cases where there was no value in the first place, the real data for that month of the previous year was used. In the event that there was no real data for the previous year, the direct value of the invoice was taken. If there was no real data or invoice data, the average for the year was calculated by selecting the months that had real data.

⁹⁹ La Moraleja and Albatros buildings. Includes interns, contractors, and collaborators, as they may consume electricity. The SOGEPIMA offices have been included in 2025.

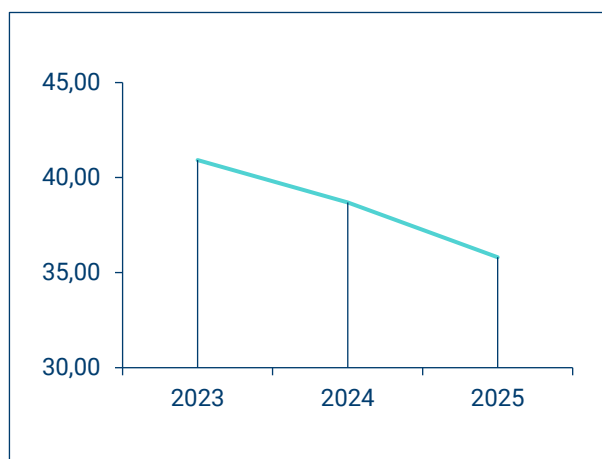
¹⁰⁰ Includes the consumption of the head office, the electricity control centres (centres that operate 24/7, 365 days a year and have a high energy consumption), and the work centres (regional offices and maintenance centres). The consumption of electric vehicles has also been included.

¹⁰¹ For the calculation, all personnel working in the work centres and corporate buildings (group employees, interns and collaborators, as well as personnel contracted from temporary employment agencies) are taken into account

¹⁰²Fuel consumption				
A	GJ (Gigajoules) consumed ¹⁰³			
B	Total employees ¹⁰⁴			
Indicator				
¹⁰⁵	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	31,207	29,727	35,306	
B	1,910	1,909	2,080	
Indicator	16.34	15.57	16.97	



Total energy consumption ¹⁰⁶				
A	GJ (Gigajoules) consumed ¹⁰⁷			
B	Total employees at Red Eléctrica ¹⁰⁸			
Indicator				
¹⁰⁹	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	83,482	80,356	86,912	
B	2,040	2,077	2,427	
Indicator	40.92	38.69	35.81	



¹⁰² Fuel consumed by Red Eléctrica vehicles (fleet, shared leasing and management/executive vehicles and the total amount of fuel consumed by mobile off-grid generator units).

¹⁰³ 1 kWh = 36 * 10⁵ joules; 1 litre of diesel = 37 * 10⁶ joules; 1 litre of gasoline = 34 * 10⁶, 1 litre of gas oil = 37 * 10⁶ joules; 1 litre of biodiesel = 32.79 * 10⁶ joules; 1 litre of LPG = 25.7 * 10⁶ joules.

¹⁰⁴ Number of employees on the workforce that can use vehicles (without taking into account interns or collaborators).

¹⁰⁵ Red Eléctrica value

¹⁰⁶ Electricity and fuel consumed by Red Eléctrica vehicles (fleet, shared leasing and management/executive vehicles and the total amount of fuel consumed by mobile off-grid generator units).

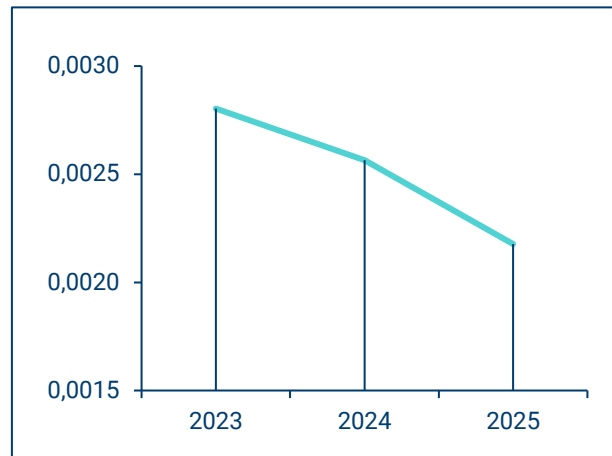
¹⁰⁷ 1 kWh = 36 * 10⁵ joules; 1 litre of diesel = 37 * 10⁶ joules; 1 litre of gasoline = 34 * 10⁶, 1 litre of gas oil = 37 * 10⁶ joules; 1 litre of biodiesel = 32.79 * 10⁶ joules; 1 litre of LPG = 25.7 * 10⁶ joules.

¹⁰⁸ For the calculation, all personnel working in the work centres and corporate buildings (group employees, interns and collaborators, as well as personnel contracted from temporary employment agencies) are taken into account

¹⁰⁹ Red Eléctrica value

Materials

Paper consumption				
A	Tonnes (t) consumed			
B	Total employees ¹¹⁰			
Indicator	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	5.719	5.327	5.284	
B	2,040	2,077	2,427	
Indicator	0.003	0.003	0.002	



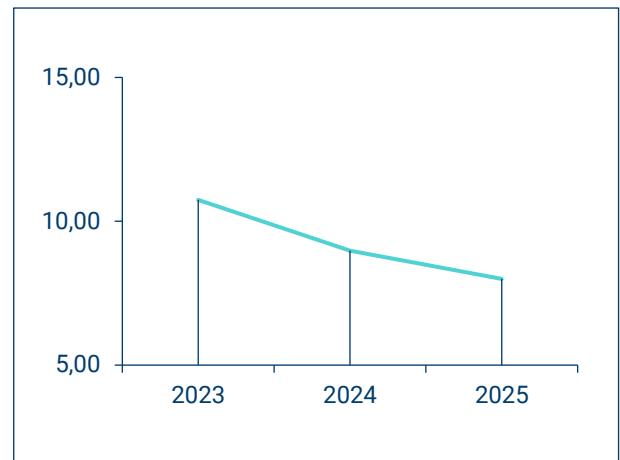
The activity of Red Eléctrica is not one that consumes materials/raw materials in a direct manner. The possible consumption of materials is related to the use and maintenance of equipment/apparatus acquired from different manufacturers.

For this reason, only the consumption of paper used in office tasks is considered as possible material consumption DIRECTLY linked to the Company's activity.

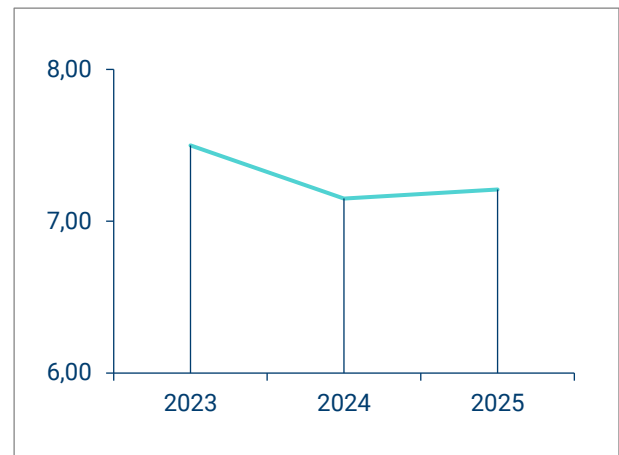
¹¹⁰ Includes interns, contractors, and collaborators, as they may also consume paper.

Water

Total water consumption				
A	m ³ consumed			
B	Total employees ¹¹¹			
Indicator	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	21,917	18,640	19,406.49 ¹¹²	
B	2,040	2,077	2,427	
Indicator	10.74	8.97	8.00 ¹¹³	



Water consumption at the Head Office				
A	m ³ consumed			
B	Total employees at Head office ¹¹⁴			
Indicator	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	8,662	8,587	8,902.5	
B	1,155	1,201	1,235	
Indicator	7.50	7.15	7.21	



¹¹¹ Taking into account all the personnel that work in the various work centres: employees, interns and collaborators, as well as personnel contracted from temporary employment agencies.

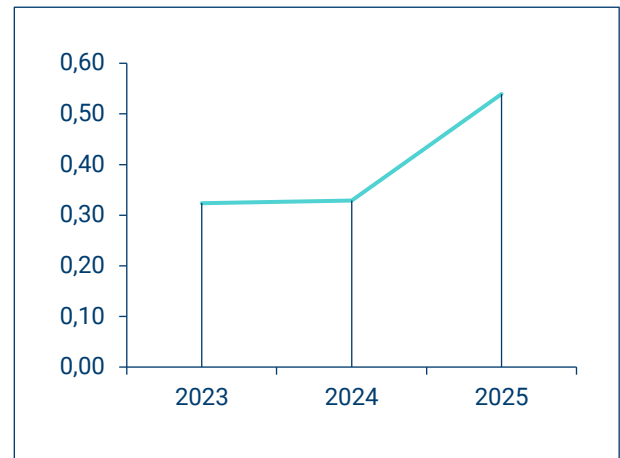
¹¹² The data provided has a coverage of 100%, in terms of personnel (taking into account all personnel that work in the different work centres in Spain: group employees, interns and collaborators, as well as personnel contracted from temporary employment agencies).

¹¹³ The indicator data reflects the total consumption of REC buildings plus the Demarcation buildings.

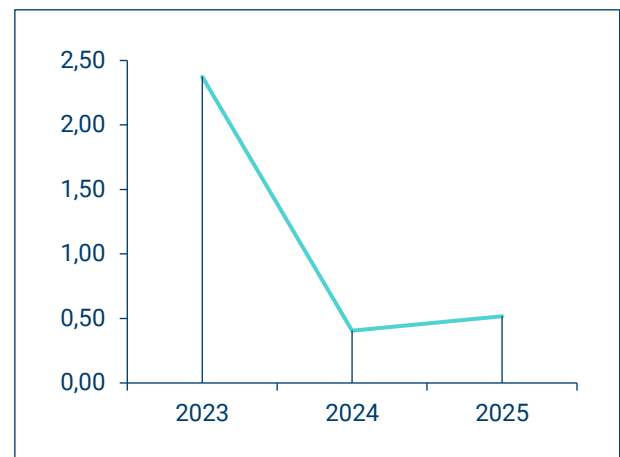
¹¹⁴ The 'La Moraleja' buildings including interns and collaborators, as well as personnel contracted from temporary employment agencies, as they are considered water consumers. The Albatros building has not been included

Waste

Non-hazardous waste				
A	Tonnes (t) of non-hazardous waste generated			
B	Revenue (millions of euros)			
Indicator	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	525.895	459.431	752.857	
B	1,625.2	1,396.3	1,659.5	
Indicator	0.32	0.33	0.54	



Hazardous waste				
A	Tonnes (t) of hazardous waste generated			
B	Revenue (millions of euros)			
Indicator	A/B			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	3,857.67	566.090	856.997 ¹¹⁵	
B	1.625.2	1,396.3	1,659.5 ¹¹⁶	
Indicator	2.37	0.41	0.52	

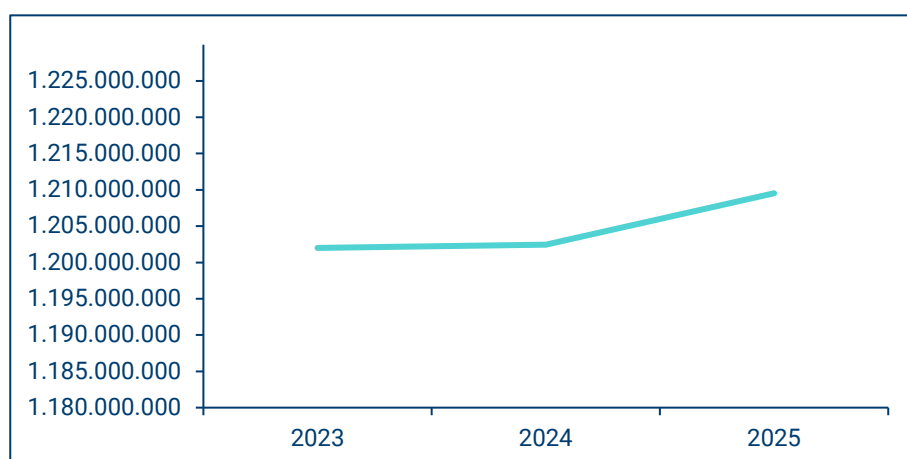


¹¹⁵ The amount of waste generated has risen compared to the amount recorded in the previous year: an increase 291 tonnes of hazardous waste compared to 2024 and 293 tonnes in the case of non-hazardous waste. The increase in hazardous waste is due to the company's own activities. The increase in non-hazardous waste generation compared to 2024 is due to the increase in inert waste and excess excavation material generated during the construction works for the new Headquarters building. However, progress is being made as, compared to previous years, the recycling rate of waste, particularly hazardous waste, is increasing thanks to the implementation of some measures from the 'Zero waste to landfill by 2030' project. These measures include the inclusion of recycling/recovery requirements in waste management and service procurement tenders, the installation and commissioning of composters for organic waste at workplaces, and the analysis of waste generation flows across all the organisation's companies.

¹¹⁶ Non-adjusted data.

Land occupation in relation to biodiversity

Biodiversity: Total land occupation ¹¹⁷			
A	Surface area occupied by LINES ¹¹⁸ (m ²)		
B	Surface area occupied by SUBSTATIONS ¹¹⁹ (m ²)		
Indicator ¹²⁰	Total land occupation (m ²)		
Premises			
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	1,191,460,000	1,191,820,000	1,198,650,000
B	10,540,000	10,610,000	10,880,000
Total	1,202,000,000	1,202,430,000	1,209,530,000



¹¹⁷ The most up-to-date database published by MITERD is used to calculate the indicators. The mapping of in-service facilities is improved and updated annually, from which some variations can be derived in the calculations not related to the increase or decrease in the number of facilities.

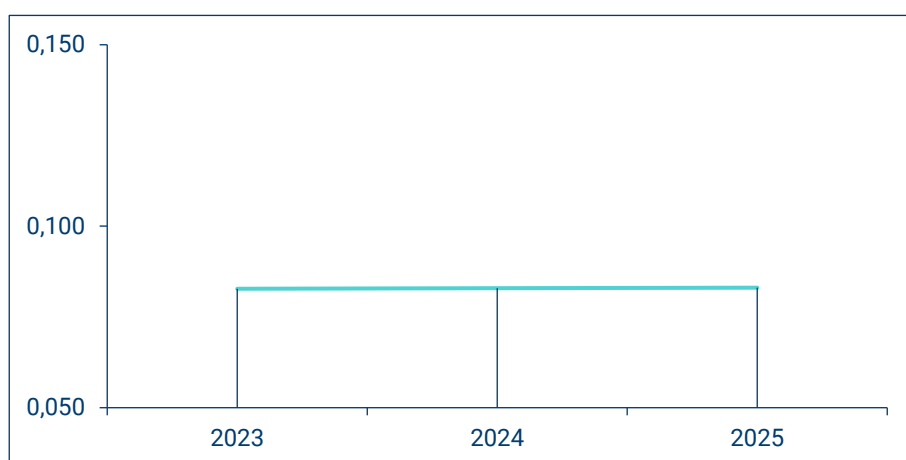
¹¹⁸ Surface area occupied by lines: The surface area occupied by lines has been calculated by estimating an occupation width of 20 m on each side of overhead lines (40 metres wide), 1 metre on each side of each underground line (2 metres wide), and 0.5 metres (1 metre wide) in the case of submarine cables. It is necessary to take into account that when the occupation is overhead; there is only real occupation in the case of the towers (approximately 8 to 10 m²). In 2023, the methodology for calculating land occupation was modified compared to previous years in order to obtain a value that better reflects the actual surface area occupied by each type of facility. This is why a decrease in land occupation by lines can be observed between 2021–2022 and 2023.

¹¹⁹ Actual area occupied by the complete set of electricity transmission substations calculated to include the safety perimeter around each one of the substations. The perimeter of operational facilities in substations is used for this calculation. The delimitation of substation perimeters are continuously updated to ensure that the actual land area occupied by Red Eléctrica's facilities is accurately reflected. In 2023, improvements were made to the delimitation of facilities. This is the reason for the reduction in the surface area recorded for this indicator between 2021–2022 and 2023.

¹²⁰ The land occupied by corporate office buildings is not included as it is not considered relevant for the calculation of total land occupation. Of the 15 corporate buildings, only 5 of them (La Moraleja Head Office, Tres Cantos CAMPUS, Tres Cantos 1- Cecore, North-eastern regional office and Canary Islands-VEGUETA regional office) occupy land. The rest is floor space in office blocks that are owned or rented in buildings shared with other companies and where the building is not entirely owned by Red Eléctrica.

Biodiversity: % occupation of Red Natura land¹²¹

A	Surface area in Red Natura network occupied by facilities ¹²² (m ²)		
B	Total Natura Network surface area (m ²) ¹²³		
Indicator	A/B x 100		
Premises			
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	185.450*10 ⁶	185.670*10 ⁶	186.05*10 ⁶
B	223.688*10 ⁷	223.974*10 ⁷	223.974*10 ⁷
Indicator	0.083	0.083	0.083



¹²¹ The most up-to-date database published by MITERD is used to calculate the indicators. The mapping of in-service facilities is improved and updated annually, from which some variations can be derived in the calculations not related to the increase or decrease in the number of facilities.

¹²² Surface area occupied by lines and substations: The surface area occupied by lines has been calculated by estimating an occupation width of 20 m on each side of overhead lines (40 metres wide), 1 metre on each side of each underground line (2 metres wide), and 0.5 metres (1 metre wide) in the case of submarine cables. It is necessary to take into account that in case of overhead occupation, there is only real occupation in the case of the towers (approximately 8 to 10 m per tower). The actual surface area occupied by substations is calculated using the perimeter limits of operational facilities in substations. The delimitation of substation perimeters are continuously updated to ensure that the actual land area occupied by Red Eléctrica’s facilities is accurately reflected. In 2023, improvements were made to the delimitation of facilities. This is the reason for the reduction in the surface area recorded for this indicator between 2021–2022 and 2023.

¹²³ Natura Network includes: SCIs (Sites of Community Importance) and SPAs (Special Protection Areas).

As for the rest of the land occupation indicators, the following should be mentioned:

- **Total sealed area**

In the case of transmission lines (46,074 km of circuit line with a total of 84,768 towers distributed throughout the Spanish Peninsula, Balearic Islands and Canary Islands), the actual sealed area would be limited to the surface area occupied by the four truncated cone-shaped concrete footings of the towers used to carry the overhead lines (1.5-2 m² maximum occupation per footing). In the case of underground or submarine lines, we cannot consider these as sealed areas, but rather as areas 'occupied' by the cables themselves underground throughout their route.

In the case of substations (731 substations in service in 2025), the areas that can be considered as truly sealed within the enclosed area of the facility depend on several factors. The main factor is the type of substation: AIS (Air Insulated Switchgear) or GIS (Gas Insulated Switchgear). In addition, in the case of AIS substations (normally outdoors) there are different conditioning factors that determine the actual sealed surface area in each one of them, which will depend on the number of asphalted or concreted access routes; the greater or lesser presence of telecommunications shelters, relay shelters; the presence or absence of a control or work centre, warehouse-workshop, waste shelters, hard-standing areas for waste, etc.

Therefore, a case-by-case analysis would be necessary, which in turn would require a very high number of condition factors to be considered, in order to obtain a value regarding the **total sealed area**, without such a result being relevant, or at least indicative, for the assessment of actual environmental performance.

Due to all the aforementioned reasons, Red Eléctrica has opted to not consider the calculation necessary as it is not a basic indicator, nor is it related to the Company's activity or the possible impact of the Company on the environment.

- **Total nature-oriented area on-site/Total nature-oriented area off-site**

With regard to nature-oriented areas, understood as those elements that promote biodiversity such as 'green' roofs, plant-covered façades, landscaping with native species, insectary plants, restoration of natural areas, etc., for the time being, the Company does not have any nature-oriented areas of this type, except for a small-landscaped roof garden in the Tres Cantos 1-Cecore corporate building (Tres Cantos – Madrid, Spain).

Nevertheless, Red Eléctrica participate in an EU LIFE project called BooGI-BOP. This initiative seeks to incorporate green spaces in urban and industrial environments into the network of green corridors by promoting the design and management of business and industrial environments taking into account biodiversity and nature. Biodiversity-oriented design (BOP) is a practical approach that contributes to the protection of biodiversity, especially in densely populated regions. BOP provides solutions for shaping permanent or temporary habitats for local fauna and flora and contributes to the creation of biological corridors or green infrastructure. BOP enhances site functionality in a variety of ways and offers good opportunities to raise awareness and actively involve employees in improving biodiversity, enhancing the working environment and increasing the employee's pride of belonging and raising their awareness regarding the Company's values in this field.

This design concept gives Red Eléctrica the opportunity to showcase the potential of substations and corporate buildings. Thus, in the San Sebastián de los Reyes substation, an initial assessment

of the situation of spaces was carried out and an adaptation proposal was drawn up. In addition, in the work centres of the Head office in the La Moraleja area of Madrid and in the CAMPUS in Tres Cantos, an initial assessment of the space was carried out and during 2022 the measures were implemented in the gardened areas of both work centres.

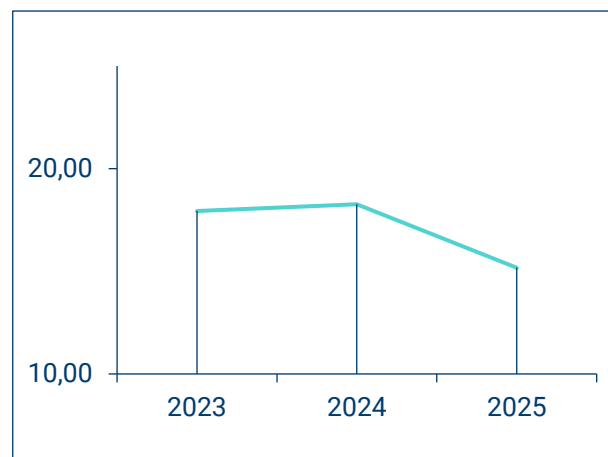
In addition, Red Eléctrica participated in a pilot experience carried out jointly with the CSIC and the regional government of Andalusia through the project called Biotransporte which considered power lines and their supports as biological corridors or biodiversity islands. This project analysed the viability of using power towers as stepping-stones or as hotspots for biodiversity. The results obtained were very satisfactory and showed an increase in the abundance and biodiversity of birdlife as well as in the number of micromammals and invertebrates (7 out of 8 pollinators). In a subsequent internal analysis, this type of action was considered as an initiative that favoured the connection of around 60% of the spaces of the 2020 Natura Network, with many species of different groups would benefit directly, as well as many others indirectly by increasing the biodiversity of these areas. The article: 'Transporting Biodiversity Using Transmission Power Lines as Stepping-Stones?' (*Diversity* 2020, 12, 439; doi:10.3390/d12110439) was published. It refers to the results obtained through this case-study. In 2022, the project was awarded the Good Practice of the Year prize by the Renewables Grid Initiative (RGI) in the environmental protection category.

Lastly, Red Eléctrica collaborates with the Autonomous University of Barcelona, with the aim of carrying out a study on biodiversity associated with electricity lines and their role as a reservoir of biodiversity in open areas. A bibliographic analysis and monitoring of floral density, abundance of pollinators and abundance and diversity of diurnal butterflies was carried out. With the results obtained so far from the monitoring of floral density, abundance of pollinators, abundance and diversity of diurnal butterflies and indirect sampling of macrofauna, it can be understood that electricity lines act as a reservoir of biodiversity in open spaces where the adjacent habitat is of a closed-canopy type area (areas under electricity power lines that has forestry management) and as a refuge for fauna where the adjacent habitat is impacted by anthropogenic actions. A biodiversity monitoring protocol has been designed for transmission grid facilities and a guide has been designed to evaluate the ecosystems generated beneath overhead electricity lines.

Emissions

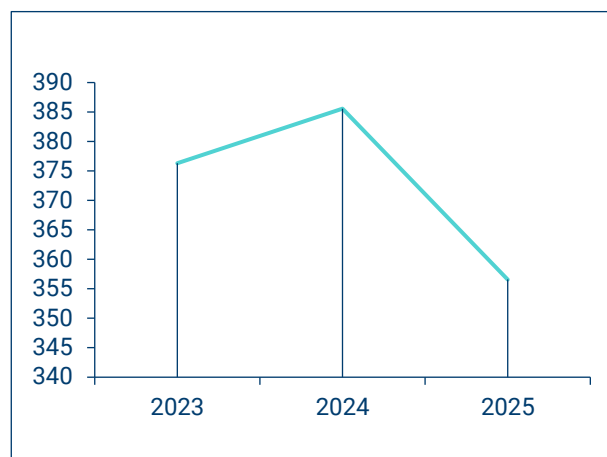
Direct emissions of greenhouse gases (SCOPE 1) + Emissions from electricity consumption (SCOPE 2 without losses)¹²⁴

Indicator	A/B		
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	29,143.29	25,503.36	25,178.65
B	1,625.2	1,396.3	1,659.5 ¹²⁵
Total	17.93	18.26	15.17



SCOPE 1 + SCOPE 2 emissions including transmission grid losses¹²⁶

Indicator	A/B		
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	611,569	538,369	566,631
B	1,625.2	1,396.3	1,659.5 ¹²⁷
Total	376	386	357



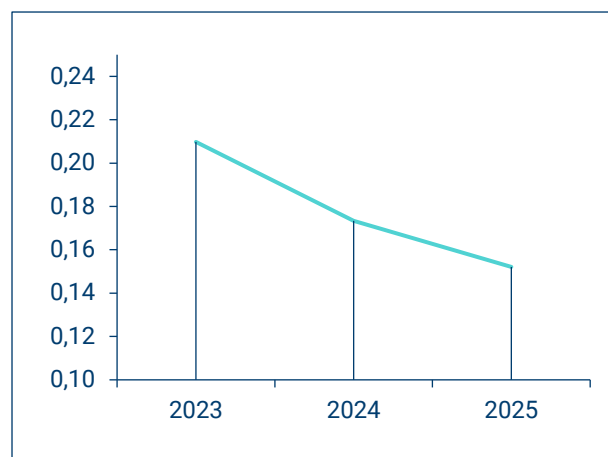
¹²⁴ Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (not including transmission grid losses). Red Eléctrica considers it relevant to monitor this indicator, without including transmission grid losses (as it is not possible to act on them). SF₆ emissions have been calculated using the 100-year GWP value from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report: 24,300. The entire historical series has been recalculated considering the new GWP for SF₆.

¹²⁵ Non-adjusted revenue data.

¹²⁶ The emissions associated with transmission grid losses, in the same way as for the emissions associated with consumption of electricity, do not occur during the activities of the Company as they take place at the various electricity generation points. The emission factors corresponding to each system (Spanish peninsula, Balearic Islands or Canary Islands) are calculated and taken into account by Red Eléctrica based on the annual balance in the generation mix and the corresponding emission factors. The increase in emissions is mainly associated with the rise in the net value of losses in Spain (approximately 3% higher than losses in 2024), which may be linked to, among other factors, the increase in demand (3.6% higher than in 2024). Furthermore, the emission factor in Spain is also slightly higher than in 2024 (national average factor of 1.09 tCO₂eq/MWh in 2025 compared to 1.03 tCO₂eq/MWh in 2024), due to the increased proportion of energy generated by emission-producing sources, primarily combined cycle plants. SF₆ emissions have been calculated using the 100-year GWP value from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report: 24,300. The entire historical series has been recalculated considering the new GWP for SF₆.

¹²⁷ Non-adjusted revenue data.

% SF ₆ emissions ¹²⁸			
A	t SF ₆ emitted		
B	t SF ₆ installed ¹²⁹		
Indicator	A/B*100		
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	1.10	0.94	0.87
B	523.009	541.014	573.067
Total	0.21	0.17	0.15 ¹³⁰



Concerning the indicator **‘Total annual air pollution emissions’, with regard to SO₂, NO_x and PM emissions**, it is necessary to indicate:

Emissions of this type of pollutants (SO₂, NO_x and PM) into the atmosphere are not a direct consequence of the Company's production process (*Transmission of electricity and operation of the electricity system*) but are generated in auxiliary processes related to the main process. Although these processes are necessary for the correct execution of the activity, they are not considered by Red Eléctrica as relevant in terms of their repercussion or impact on the environment.

Specifically, emissions of these pollutants into the atmosphere are derived from:

- Fixed combustion sources: emissions from diesel consumption in emergency diesel generator units (off-grid).
 - There is no other type of fixed combustion source. These units are located in corporate buildings (where office work is carried out) and substations. They are only used as back-up generators in the event of a loss of electricity supply in order to power the systems and avoid a shutdown of the facilities for the duration of the emergency. Generally, with some exceptions, the time these units are in operation correspond to the firing up of unit to verify it is in good working order and at times when maintenance tasks are scheduled.
- Mobile combustion sources: emissions derived from fuel consumption by Red Eléctrica vehicles.
 - Fleet vehicles: those vehicles owned by Red Eléctrica, which are used by technical staff located in the various regional areas in order to carry out maintenance work.

¹²⁸ The most representative emissions of REE's activity are SF₆ emissions (direct) and emissions from transmission grid losses. The emission rate has been worked out based on the emission data calculated according to actual leakage records. To assess SF₆ gas emissions in relation to the total SF₆ gas installed, it is considered more appropriate to use tonnes of SF₆ emitted as the unit of measure, rather than calculate it in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

¹²⁹ The increase in installed gas is mainly due to the commissioning of new facilities and the replacement of old equipment with SF₆ insulated equipment.

¹³⁰ The rates reflected are calculated using actual data collected in the field and include, in addition to leaks as a result of maintenance work, the estimated emissions corresponding to the end of the life cycle of the equipment. The maximum leakage rates for equipment in service, as estimated by manufacturers and included in the voluntary agreement for SF₆ management signed in 2015, depend on their age. For equipment commissioned from 2008 onwards, a leakage rate of 0.5% per year is assigned (higher rates apply to older equipment). The low emission rates reflect the enormous effort of the Company to improve the management and control of SF₆ emissions, especially since 2015. The spike in 2023 was associated with an accident at a GIS substation that resulted in an increase in emissions

- Shared leasing vehicles: used by technical staff in the various regional areas in the necessary travel required to perform their duties.
- Executive vehicles: vehicles (Red Eléctrica's owned vehicles or those which are under a shared leasing scheme) used by executives in the performance of their duties (not including private use).

Efficient management of fleet vehicles is carried out by undertaking the commitment to using the best technologies currently available (100% of the new vehicles incorporated into the fleet are either hybrid, plug-in hybrid or electric cars) and to optimise their use through the application of CARS (Agile, Responsible and Safe Driving System), which facilitates the use of efficient routes and promotes responsible driving. Since 2015 Red Eléctrica has maintained the 'Ecological Fleet Accreditation' in its 'Master' category (the most demanding one) received from the Fleet Managers Association (AEGFA) and the Institute for Diversification and Energy Saving (IDAE). 80.6% of the Company's vehicles (including passenger cars, SUVs, vans, trucks, shared leasing, executive vehicles and the pool of electric vehicles) have an energy rating of 'A'.

These reasons have led Red Eléctrica to not consider it necessary for the moment to calculate or estimate emissions as it is not an indicator directly related to its activity or the possible impact of the Company's activities on the environment. In any event, it is necessary to indicate that when calculating our emissions in tCO₂eq. the impact of the aforementioned gases (SO₂, NO_x and PM) on the possible greenhouse effect is included.

Emissions from Fleet Vehicles			
Kg of CO ₂ /Km ¹³¹			
Year	2023	2024	2025
	0.16	0.15	0.14

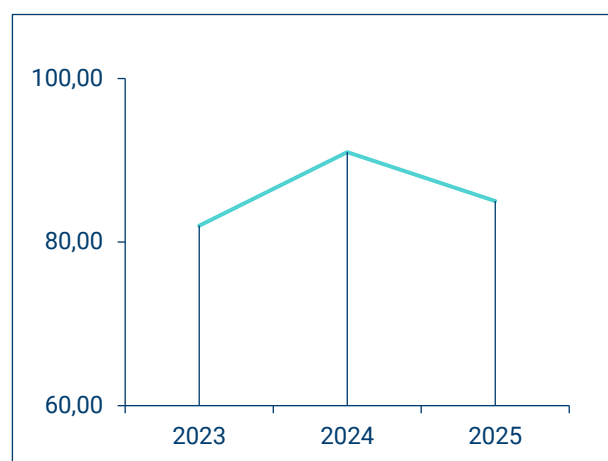
¹³¹ Fleet vehicles + shared leasing (excludes executive vehicles).

Specific environmental performance indicators related to the activity

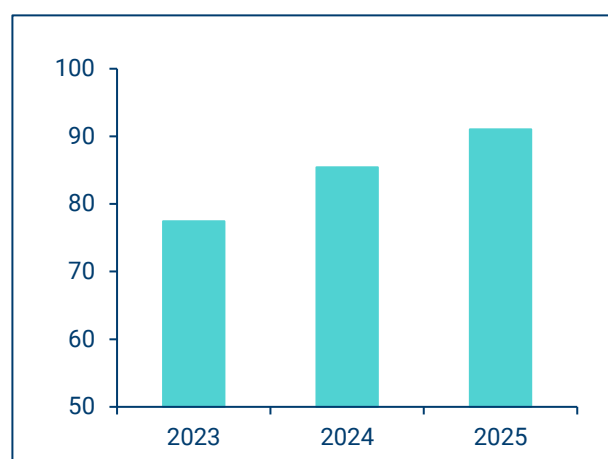
Shown below are specific environmental performance indicators related to Red Eléctrica’s activity not already included as part of the key indicators. As there is no specific EMAS sector document of reference available for the High-Voltage Transmission and Electricity System Operation activity, the choice of specific indicators is based on:

- Environmental indicators requested for said activity within the scope of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines for the preparation of sustainability reports incorporating the additional applicable information of the ‘Electric Utility Supplement’ in its G4 version.
- Direct and indirect environmental aspects related to the Company’s core activity.
- Other relevant aspects that reflect the evolution of Red Eléctrica's commitment in the environmental field.

% Fulfilment of the Environmental Programme ¹³²				
A	Contribution of achieved environmental objectives			
B	Total contribution of the programme			
Indicator	A/B*100			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	82	91	85	
B	100	100	100	
Indicator	82	91	85	



Biodiversity: % of critical lines marked				
A	Km of line marked in critical areas ¹³³			
B	Km of line in critical areas ¹³⁴			
Indicator	A/B x 100 (% of line in critical area marked)			
Year	2023	2024	2025	
A	767.4	848.6	919.3	
B	990.9	993.4	1,009.8	
Indicator	77.4	85.4	91.0	



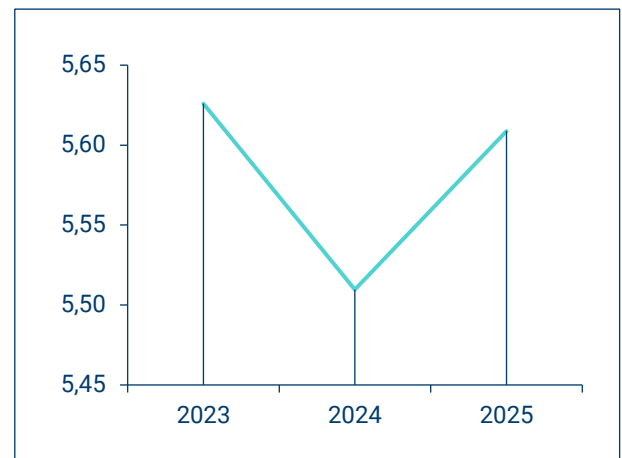
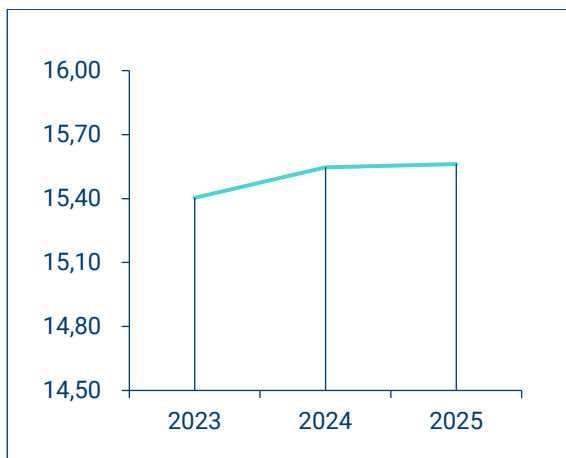
¹³² As of 2023, this corresponds to the achievement of the environmental objectives set out in the Sustainability Plan.

¹³³ Cumulative data at the end of each year. This figure refers to the route, i.e., the length of the lines regardless of the number of circuits they carry.

¹³⁴ The target value fluctuates slightly each year, depending on the variations in the transmission grid facilities (new lines and changes to existing lines) and the updating of birdlife accident data. The percentage of line marking refers to the target value defined in each of the years.

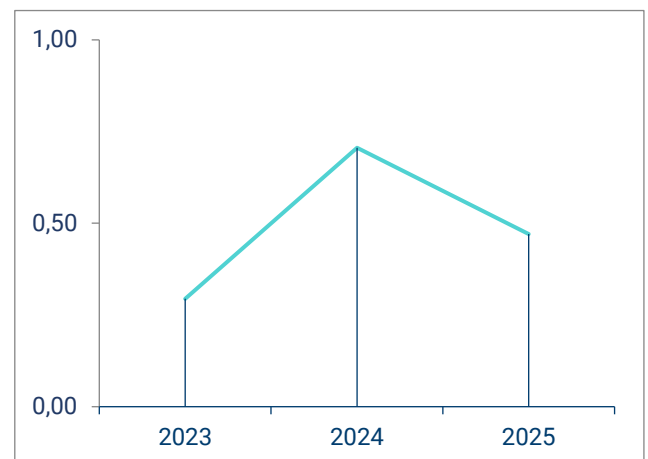
Biodiversity: % of critical lines marked

A	Km of line in the Red Natura network ¹³⁵		No. of substations in the Red Natura network			
B	Total Km of line			Total no. of substations		
Indicator	A/B x 100			A/B x 100		
	Lines			Substations		
Year	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
A	4,918.43	4978.76	5024.22	40	40	41
B	31,930.68	32,025.73	32,285.65	711	716	731
Indicator	15.4	15.55	15.56	5.63	5.51	5.61



Biodiversity/Relationship with stakeholders

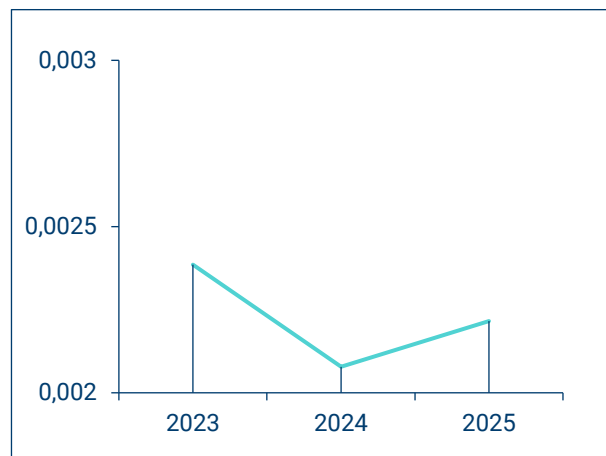
A	No. of autonomous communities with biodiversity projects		
B	Total no. of autonomous communities		
Indicator	A/B		
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	5	12	8 ¹³⁶
B	17	17	17
Indicator	0.29	0.71	0.47



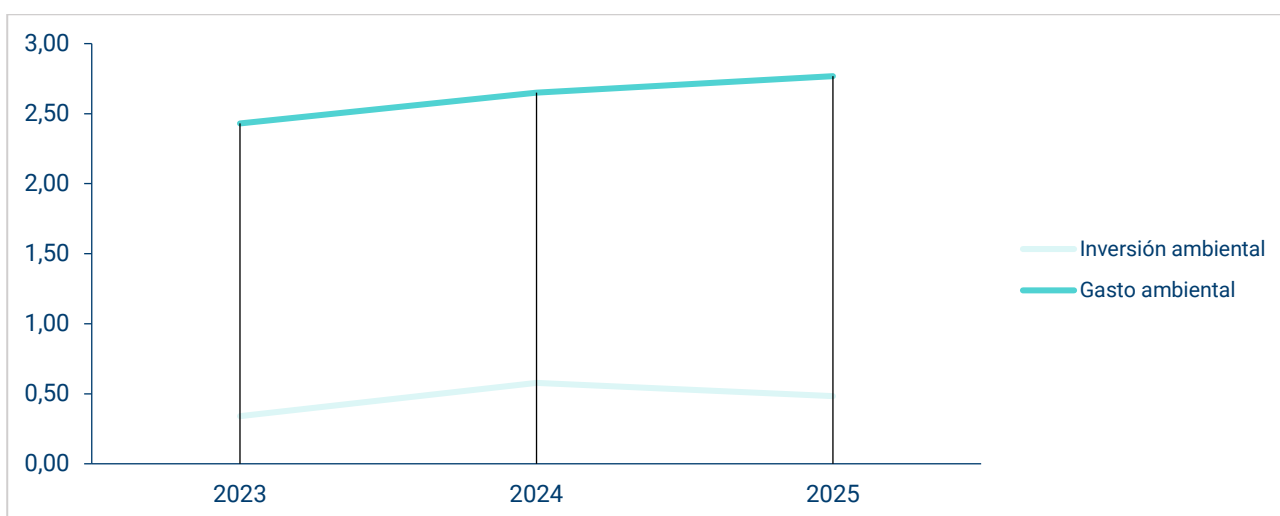
¹³⁵ Includes the total number of kilometres of submarine cable and those in the Red Natura network.

¹³⁶ Biodiversity projects have been carried out in a total of 8 autonomous communities: Andalusia, Aragon, Cantabria, Castile-La Mancha, Catalonia, Comunidad de Madrid, Extremadura, and Navarre, as well as 3 national projects.

Emissions			
A	Indirect emissions derived from transmission grid losses (teq CO ₂)		
B	MWh transported		
Indicator	A/B		
Emissions derived from transmission grid losses ¹³⁷			
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	582,698	512,867	566,539
B	244,276,077	246,760,725	255,646,801
Indicator	0.00240	0.00207	0.00222

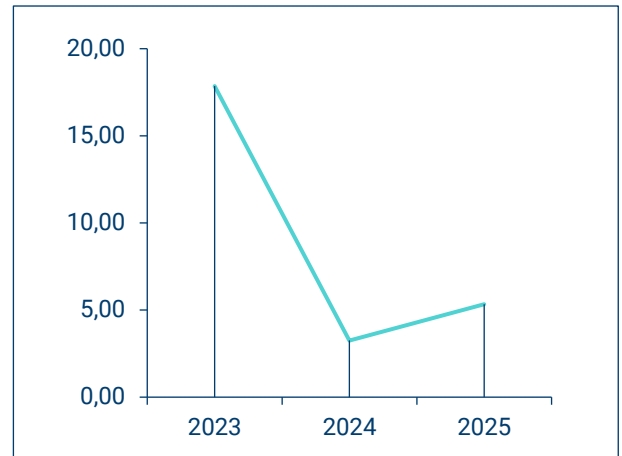


Environmental expenditure						
A	Environmental investment			Environmental expenditure		
B	Total investment			Total expenditure		
Indicator	A/B x 100			A/B x 100		
	Environmental investment			Environmental expenditure		
Year	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
A	2,938,138.94	5,638,777.7	6,884,919.95	24,946,751.42	26,200,542.97	24,438,271.18
B	864,158,512	976,339,951	1,423,960,000	1,026,615,284.77	988,452,820	883,000,000
Indicator	0.34	0.58	0.48	2.43	2.65	2.77

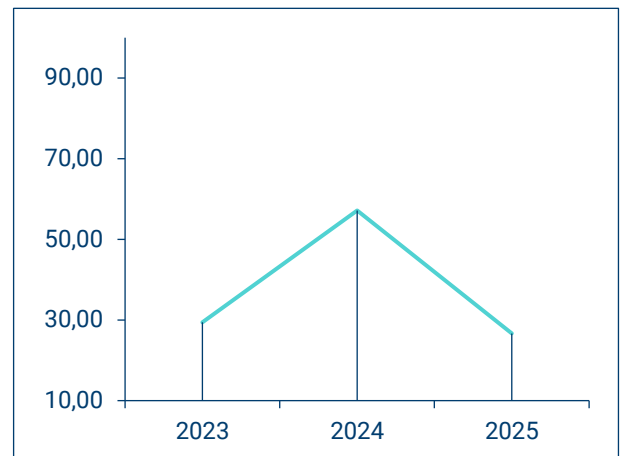


¹³⁷ The emissions associated with the transmission grid losses, in the same way as for the emissions associated with the consumption of electricity, do not occur during the activities of Red Eléctrica de España as they take place at the various electricity generation points. For the calculation of these emissions, the emission factors corresponding to each system (Spanish mainland, Balearic Islands and Canary Islands) are calculated by Red Eléctrica de España based on the annual generation balance.

Training and awareness			
A	No. of employees who received environmental training		
B	No. of employees ¹³⁸		
Indicator	A/B x 100		
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	341	62	111
B	1,910	1,909	2,080
Indicator	17.85	3.25	5.34



Accidental spill of hydrocarbons			
A	No. of accidents involving oil or fuel spills from in-service transformers and equipment		
B	Total no. of accidents ¹³⁹		
Indicator	A/B x 100		
Year	2023	2024	2025
A	5	4	4
B	17	7	15
Indicator	29.41	57.14	26.67



¹³⁸ Red Eléctrica employees only

¹³⁹ Accidents not involving birdlife

14 . Frequency of the environmental statement

This Report is published annually and acts as an Environmental Statement. Its purpose is to provide information to all stakeholders concerning Red Eléctrica's environmental behaviour regarding those activities carried out during 2025.

The Spanish Association of Standardisation and Certification (AENOR INTERNACIONAL, S.A.U.), with Head Offices at Génova 6 - 28004 Madrid, and Accredited Certifying Body Number E-V-0001, is the entity that verifies that the Environmental Statement of Red Eléctrica complies with the requirements set forth in Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009, Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 amending Annexes I, II and III to Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 amending Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009, on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

The next Statement will be presented and published during the **first half of 2027**.

Glossary of terms

Environmental aspect	<p>An element of the activities, products or services of an organisation which has, or which may have, an impact on the environment.</p> <p><i>(Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)).</i></p>
Significant environmental aspect	<p>An environmental aspect that has, or which may have, a significant impact on the environment.</p> <p><i>(Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)).</i></p>
Electrical field	<p>In a point in space, the force exerted on a static load located at that point. Expressed in volts per metre (V/m).</p> <p><i>(50 Hz electric and magnetic fields. REE and UNESA, 1998).</i></p>
Magnetic field	<p>In a point in space, the force exerted on a live element located at that point. Expressed in amperes per metre (A/m). The measuring unit in the International System of Units is Tesla (T) or any fraction thereof, in particular the microtesla (μT).</p> <p><i>(50 Hz electric and magnetic fields. REE and UNESA, 1998).</i></p>
Nesting deterrent	<p>A device comprised of several elements made of galvanised steel, and of different sizes, that deters birds from nesting or perching in the places where it is installed or on the actual device itself.</p> <p><i>(Own definition. Red Eléctrica)</i></p>
Environmental impact	<p>Any change in the environment, either adverse or beneficial, that is caused in full or in part by the activity, products or services of any organisation.</p> <p><i>(Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)).</i></p>
Environmental behaviour indicator	<p>Specific performance indicators providing information on an organisation's environmental behaviour.</p> <p><i>(UNE-EN ISO 14031 Standard, Environmental management. General Guidelines).</i></p>
Site of Community Importance (SCI)	<p>An area which, based on the biogeographic region or regions to which it belongs, contributes greatly to maintaining or restoring a type of natural habitat (...) in a favourable state of conservation so that it can help considerably in establishing the cohesion of Red Natura 2000 (...) and/or contributes noticeably to maintaining biological diversity in the biogeographic region or regions in question. For the animal species occupying large areas, the special areas of conservation will usually correspond to specific locations inside the area in which that species is naturally distributed, presenting the physical or biological elements that are essential for them to live and reproduce.</p> <p><i>(Directive 92/43/EC, of May 21, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora).</i></p>

Environmental objective	<p>A general environmental objective, which originates from the Environmental Policy and is set out as a goal to be fulfilled by the organisation and which, insofar as is possible, is measured.</p>
	<p><i>(Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)).</i></p>
Environmental Policy	<p>The general management and intentions of an organisation with respect to its environmental behaviour, put forward officially by its management teams, including compliance with all the regulatory provisions applicable to environmental matters, as well as the commitment to continuously improve environmental behaviour. It constitutes a framework for the company's actions and for establishing environmental targets and objectives.</p>
	<p><i>(Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)).</i></p>
Red Natura 2000 (Natura 2000 Network)	<p>The European Red Natura 2000 ecological network is a coherent environmental network comprised of Sites of Community Importance whose management shall take into account the economic, social and cultural requirements, as well as the special regional and local characteristics. These sites are later designated as either Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for Birdlife.</p>
	<p><i>(Law 42/2007 of 13 December, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity).</i></p>
Waste	<p>Any substance or object belonging to any of the categories established in the appendix to the Waste Act, in which the owner disposes of or has the intention to dispose of it.</p>
	<p><i>(Law 22/2011, 28 July, on Waste and Contaminated Soils).</i></p>
Bird saving devices or 'spirals'	<p>A white or orange spiral made of polypropylene (PVC) in the shape of a spiral, measuring 30-35 centimetres in diameter and with a length of 1 metre, which is coiled around the grounding cable or conductor to mark it and alert birds to the presence of the lines in order to reduce the risk of collisions.</p>
	<p><i>(Own definition. REE)</i></p>
Visual simulation	<p>An infographic technique (based on computer applications for graphic representation) applied in order to obtain a visual representation of a project, providing an approximate idea of what it will truly look like once completed, and showing the elements that it is comprised of, as well as its integration into its environment.</p>
	<p><i>(Own definition. Red Eléctrica)</i></p>
Environmental management system	<p>That part of the general management system that includes the organisational structure, planning of activities, responsibilities, good practices, procedures, processes and resources to develop, apply, achieve, revise and maintain the environmental policy and manage the environmental aspects.</p>
	<p><i>(Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS))</i></p>

Special protection Area (SPA) for Birdlife An area of community interest for the protection of bird species listed in Annex I of the Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979, on the conservation of wild birds.

Statement by the verifier

Annex: Environmental actions 2025

The most **significant preventive and corrective measures** carried out during 2025 for the construction or modification of facilities are described below.

Protection and conservation of habitats and species

- Comprehensive surveys conducted before commencing the works to locate flora and protected species, as well as habitats of community interest, in search of potential nesting sites for birdlife of interest.
- Biological stoppages were implemented in around twenty ongoing initiatives, aligned with the phenological periods of each species of interest to avoid disturbances. Notable actions due to their uniqueness include those carried out near transmission towers located in critical areas and former lekking sites of the Cantabrian capercaillie (*Tetraourogallus cantabricus*), avoiding critical periods for this species, such as mating, breeding, or wintering seasons.
- Concreting, hoisting, and stringing of various transmission towers via helicopter in the Iberian Peninsula and the Canary Islands
- Project layout adjustments and minor design modifications to minimise impact on HCI 92D0 (Tamarisk thickets) and *Salix Canariensis* in Salto de Chira, through the adjustment of the pumping pipeline trench at Salto de Chira.
- Marking and protection of specimens of cardón, tabaiba dulce, cardoncillo, dama de Tenerife and sea rosemary for the protection of habitats of community interest (HCI) 5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub.
- Installation of nesting boxes
- Capture of individuals and creation of a pilot breeding refuge for the Ibiza wall lizard (*Podarcis pityusensis*) in the construction areas of facilities.
- Installation of bentonite containment barriers during maritime operations associated with horizontal directional drilling (HDD), along with the implementation of a protocol to minimise bentonite discharges on the seaward side during operations.
- Establishment of underwater noise mitigation protocols to prevent impacts on cetaceans.
- Installation of markers around ponds and anti-fall mesh fencing in trenches or cable joint chambers to protect amphibians and reptiles, with these measures being particularly noteworthy in unique projects such as Chira-Soria, Algeciras-Ceuta, and the interconnection with France.

- Restocking of failed plants in previous *Posidonia oceanica* restoration projects.
-
- Stringing of pilot rope using drones and manual methods to minimise impacts on vegetation.
-
- Use of the innovative AMPJACK® system for transmission tower raising at the edge of the Aiako Harria Natural Park (Peñas de Aia), a Red Natura 2000 site, to minimise the work area and access requirements and, consequently, reducing impacts on vegetation.
-
- Continuation of the eradication of invasive exotic plant species in the Arguineguín ravine, including reeds, acacias, cat's tail, maireana, etc. Establishment of a nursery for native species to be used in the restoration project of the ravine and the 220 kV line associated with the project.
-

Waste management in 2025

The data and the evolution of waste generation and its final destination in the last three years can be seen below.

HAZARDOUS WASTE						
Treatment method	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
	kg	kg	kg	%	%	%
Disposal	38,863.00	27,689.00	8,623.00	1.01	4.89	1.01
Refresher	3,477,628.00	538,401.35	783,284.35	90.15	95.11	91.40
Regeneration	341,180.00	0.00	65,090.00	8.84	0.00	7.60
Reuse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3,857,671	566,090.35	856,997.35	100.00	100.00	100.00

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE						
Treatment method	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
	kg	kg	kg	%	%	%
Disposal	13,200	0.00	4,280	2.51	0.00	0.57
Refresher	502,395.47	459,431.6	748,198.69	95.53	100.00	99.38
Regeneration	10,300	0.00	378	1.96	0.00	0.05
Reuse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	525,895.47	459,431.6	752,856.69	100.00	100.00	100.00

