

W0. Introduction

W0.1

**(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.**

With its four subsidiaries RWE Renewables, RWE Generation, RWE Power and RWE Supply & Trading and a portfolio of around 43 gigawatts of generation capacity, RWE supplies clean, reliable and affordable electricity in the future. Our shared guiding principle is clear: “Our energy for a sustainable life”. In its new constellation following the completion of the transaction with E.ON, RWE has a generation capacity from renewables including hydropower and biomass of approximately 10 gigawatts. The company intends to further expand this position by investing up to net €5 billion until 2022 in onshore and offshore wind power, photovoltaics and storage. In addition, RWE generates electricity from gas, hard coal, lignite and nuclear power. RWE Supply & Trading is the interface between RWE and the energy markets around the world. In order to push ahead with the energy transition, RWE is investing in innovative projects such as heat storage power plants, the generation and use of hydrogen as an energy source and Power-to-X processes. The group employs a total of around 20,000 people worldwide. RWE AG is headquartered in Essen, Germany.

W-EU0.1a

**(W-EU0.1a) Which activities in the electric utilities sector does your organization engage in?**

- Electricity generation
- Other, please specify (Trading)

W-EU0.1b

**(W-EU0.1b) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and the generation for each technology.**

	Nameplate capacity (MW)	% of total nameplate capacity	Gross electricity generation (GWh)
Coal – hard	3977	9.3	14200
Lignite	10255	23.9	48300
Oil	0	0	0
Gas	13953	33	50800
Biomass	610	1.4	2000
Waste (non-biomass)	0	0	0
Nuclear	2770	6.4	21200
Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Hydropower	601	1.4	2200
Wind	7841	18.3	12100
Solar	128	0.3	100
Marine	0	0	0
Other renewable	2358	5.5	1800
Other non-renewable	0	0	0
Total	42863	100	153200

W0.2

**(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2019	December 31 2019

W0.3

**(W0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.**

- Germany
- Netherlands
- Turkey
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

## W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

## W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

## W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Offices and administrative buildings	The Group Guideline Environmental Protection is based on ISO 14001:2015 and defines uniform principles for environmental protection. This applies to all the affiliated companies that are integrated in the consolidated financial statements and have business operations with personnel and/or assets except for some issues: This questionnaire does not include data regarding water management in our offices and administrative buildings, as this use is significantly lower than the water use (withdrawals, consumption and discharge) in our power generation plants and mining operations. Thus, only data regarding water use RWE's power generation plants and mining operations are included in the questionnaire. Water management is integrated in our Environmental management system being data regarding water consumption monitored as part of it.
Subsidiaries with limited or no exposure to freshwater resources or limited or no exposure to water discharge	Only a part of our operations are exposed to freshwater resources. This mainly includes our fossil-fuel based electricity generation assets and our mining operations. These encompass operations of our subsidiaries RWE Power and RWE Generation in the Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey. We assess the exposure of most of our Supply & Trading business as very limited and are not including disclosures of this subsidiary in this report. The renewable energy business of is within the scope of application of the Group Guideline. During the transition phase up until the end of 2019 – as a result of the transaction – no environmental data were collected or monitoring audits carried out because the reporting in the CR Report for 2019 did not yet include the renewable energy business. This is projected to occur on a regular basis from 2020.

## W1. Current state

### W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Not very important	Water use for the operation of steam turbines and cooling water for electricity generation. As operation of relevant power plants is dependent on the availability of sufficient amounts of water, this is a major factor. Nevertheless, operations underlie strict rules and regulations – also including various aspects of water intake and outtake. These volumes are monitored regularly. In Turkey a CCGT power plant is under operation. Water is used for evaporative cooling for gas turbine air inlet.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Not very important	Water use for the operation of steam turbines and cooling water for electricity generation. As operation of relevant power plants is dependent on the availability of sufficient amounts of water, this is a major factor. Nevertheless, operation underlies strict rules and regulations – also including various aspects of water intake and outtake. These volumes are monitored regularly.

### W1.2

**(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	All water withdrawals are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations and/or taxation/levies. These measures also form the basis for our operation licenses.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	In Germany, the Netherlands and UK, water is withdrawn from various sources depending on the power plant technology (hard coal: the sea, water channel, lignite: ground water and rivers, nuclear: rivers). In Turkey (CCGT) water is taken from deep water wells. Withdrawal is according to national regulations (incl. taxations/levies) which also forms the basis for our operation licenses.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	All water withdrawals quality are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses. In order to ensure a sustainable condition for water operation, for example cooling water is intensively monitored as a precautionary measure in order to identify significant populations of legionella bacteria at an early stage and as necessary to take countermeasures using approved biocides.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	We also provide the best possible protection against adverse impacts for aquatic habitats and other ecosystems linked with such habitats. This objective is assisted by discharging water into the groundwater and into rivers and surface waters in a structured process while complying with the statutory limits defined by the authorities during discharge. Furthermore, we limit environmental impacts owing to the use of methods such as recirculation in the power plants, intensification of usage for pumped water from opencast mines, the use of collected rainwater and the reuse of process water. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses. In Germany and in the UK rules and regulations require that in case of discharging water, only certain limits of effluent parameters are allowed. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to licence requirements according to national regulations and legislation (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses. In Germany and in the UK rules and regulations require that in case of discharging water, only certain limits (temperature increase in comparison to intake) are allowed. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to licence requirements according to national regulations and legislation (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Water consumption is the difference between withdrawals and discharge according to national regulations and legislation which also form the basis for our operation licenses. Water consumption is monitored and reported. Reported numbers include net drinking water and cooling-water consumption.
Water recycled/reused	Not monitored	Water is recycled/reused according to technical and commercial boundaries for electricity generation. Values are not monitored on Group level.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	All our employees have washing facilities in place at all premises. This is one of our health and safety approaches.

**W-EU1.2a**

**(W-EU1.2a) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

	% of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored	Please explain
Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows	100%	In Germany, downstream water flows are monitored based on the licensing conditions. In the Netherlands, the water flow through HPP is based on total river flow. In Turkey, there are no hydroelectrical operations.
Sediment loading	Not relevant	In Germany, the granting of the approval ensures that the initiation is water compatible. The sediment quality is also monitored in the water by the authority and not by the discharger. In Turkey, there are no hydroelectrical operations.
Other, please specify	Not relevant	

**W1.2b**

**(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?**

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	4924000	About the same	A top priority for RWE is ensuring that our use of water exerts minimum impact on natural resources when we supply our thermal power plants with cooling water. Total withdrawals remained more or less the same volume as our operations covered did not experience any major changes.
Total discharges	5241812	About the same	A top priority for RWE is ensuring that our use of water exerts minimum impact on natural resources when we supply our thermal power plants with cooling water. Total discharges remained more or less the same volume as our operations covered did not experience any major changes.
Total consumption	184900	Lower	A top priority for RWE is ensuring that our use of water exerts minimum impact on natural resources when we supply our thermal power plants with cooling water. Last year there was a wrong conversion during registration. The value is lower compared to the correct value of the year. This has to do with a more efficient use of resources. In addition, we sold or decommissioned some hard coal-fired power plants in 2019. Due to the ongoing transformation towards climate-friendly energy sources, production in our fossil-fuel power plants has also decreased. This may also be the reason for the lower consumption.

**W1.2d**

**(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.**

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	About the same	Other, please specify (Ground water withdrawal)	Calculation of numbers done on the assumption that Denizli power plant is in an water-stressed area and all of the withdrawn groundwater is taken from that water-stressed area. Weightning (left side) is according to operation of power plant portfolio.

**W1.2h**

**(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.**

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	1379300	Higher	
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	2999500	About the same	
Groundwater – renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Groundwater – non-renewable	Relevant	515500	About the same	
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Third party sources	Relevant	29700	Higher	Third party sources consists of drinking water + other sources (including rainwater, wastewater and service water)

**W1.2i**

**(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.**

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	2861096	About the same	Given number is discharge in surface water for reporting year 2019.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	1456227	About the same	Given number is discharge in sea for reporting year 2019.
Groundwater	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Third-party destinations	Relevant	101704	About the same	Given number is discharge in public sewage system for reporting year 2019.

**W-EU1.3**

**(W-EU1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?**

Yes

**W-EU1.3a**

(W-EU1.3a) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Water intensity value (m3)	Numerator: water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
1.43	Total water consumption	MWh	Lower	In 2018 1.53 m3/MWh: Given number is in unit [m3/MWh].

## W2. Business impacts

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### W2.1

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(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

### W2.2

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(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

No

## W3. Procedures

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### W-EU3.1

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(W-EU3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with your business activities in the electric utilities sector that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

The new RWE with its focus on renewable energy generation has global operations. Whereas our renewables portfolio is focused in the US (38% of installed capacity), United Kingdom (24%) and Germany (16%) we still operate fossil-fuel based power plants in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany. In these national legislations, high standards to identify and classify potential water pollutants are laid down. As part of our overall business we follow the rules and requirements that are applicable in our markets - this encompasses all regulations on water pollutants or any other water-related principles. These requirements are also part of our regulatory approved licenses for operation of facilities and power plants. Measurements such as self-monitoring are carried out by internal laboratories according to legal requirements. Moreover, there is an official surveillance, which is regulated in the permits.

In addition, we communicate with our stakeholders regularly which gives us valuable ideas for the orientation of our corporate activities. Especially against the background of the new direction being taken by RWE, it is particularly important for us to discuss expectations and projections about the future of energy supply with external stakeholders. At the same time, this dialogue provides us with the opportunity to reflect our company decisions, and convey them and our underlying motivation more effectively. The dialogue takes place at different levels. We pursue a transparent information policy in relation to the company's activities at local level and engage with neighbouring residents and citizens' initiatives, local authorities and regional initiatives. We are very pleased to take account of ideas and constructive proposals. At national level, we engage in discussions with our stakeholders in particular on the following issues: the "new" RWE, our contribution to the energy transition and climate protection that also includes the water ecosystems and water pollutants, the future of the generation mix and the energy market, current and pending legislative and regulatory procedures, sustainability in international supply relationships and a responsible approach to our customers and the environment.

### W-EU3.1a

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**(W-EU3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants associated with your activities in the electric utilities sector on water ecosystems or human health.**

Potential water pollutant	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Hydrocarbons	Hydrocarbons according to the permits are compliant with national legislation.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Community/stakeholder engagement Emergency preparedness	Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures: According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically because there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and emissions to air/MWhe produced. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.
Coal combustion residuals	Coal combustion residuals according to the permits are compliant with national legislation.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Community/stakeholder engagement Emergency preparedness	Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures: According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically because there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and emissions to air/MWhe produced. However as our last coal-fired plant in UK (Aberthaw) ceased commercial generation in 2019 and was decommissioned thereafter these residuals are of lower importance. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.
Radiation	Radiation values according to the permits are compliant with national legislation.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Community/stakeholder engagement Emergency preparedness	Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures: According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically because there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and emissions to air/MWhe produced. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.
Contaminated cooling water	Water contamination values according to the permits are compliant with national legislation.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Emergency preparedness	Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures: According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically because there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and emissions to air/MWhe produced. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.
Thermal pollution	Thermal pollution values according to the permits are compliant with national legislation.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Emergency preparedness	Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures: According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically because there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and emissions to air/MWhe produced. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.
Other, please specify (reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent )	For the operations in Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins are compliant with national legislation.	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages Community/stakeholder engagement Emergency preparedness	Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.

**W3.3**

**(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?**

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

**W3.3a**

**(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.**

**Direct operations**

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

3 to 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Enterprise Risk Management

Other

**Tools and methods used**

Internal company methods

National-specific tools or standards

**Comment**

RWE operates a group-wide risk management system. The analysis of potential risks to the Group is regularly performed as a bottom-up analysis. Risks related to water can generally be mapped using this process. Normally the risk identification and assessment process considers risk within the time-span of our mid-term planning, in some cases longer. Besides this overarching company-wide process there are further processes to assess risks linked to water. In the case of possible new plant or major plant retrofit measurements life time water resource availability risks might be assessed on a case-by-case basis. In the UK this would be at least 20 to 30 years. As for example, England regional water resource planning is to 2050 and in some cases 2100. There is also no risk assessment performed in Turkey (Denizli) yet.

**Supply chain**

**Coverage**

Partial

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

3 to 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Enterprise Risk Management

Other

**Tools and methods used**

Internal company methods

**Comment**

No risk assessment performed in Turkey (Denizli) yet.

**Other stages of the value chain**

**Coverage**

None

**Risk assessment procedure**

<Not Applicable>

**Frequency of assessment**

<Not Applicable>

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

<Not Applicable>

**Type of tools and methods used**

<Not Applicable>

**Tools and methods used**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

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**W3.3b**

**(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?**

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	As quantity and quality of available water is crucial for the operation of a power plant, availability is always included in our assessments.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	As quantity and quality of available water is crucial for the operation of a power plant, water quality is always included in our assessments.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water-related conflicts have not yet occurred. In case of stakeholder conflicts, these would be included in our assessments (also, this would form part of an licensing procedure). In course of the assessments, potential conflicts would be evaluated and dialogues would be held with corresponding stakeholders.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Not relevant, included	
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Regulatory limits lay down the boundaries in which operation of power plants is legally possible. Therefore while planning operations or executing any assessments, all relevant regulatory frameworks are evaluated and considered.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	The protection of species through the preservation of habitats is one of the biggest global challenges of the present day. Our activities also result in direct and indirect interventions in ecosystems. Wherever feasible, we therefore avoid or minimise these impacts and in any case the robust regulatory processes in place in the countries in which we operate ensure that any residual impact on ecosystems and habitats is both acceptable and in line with overarching BAT principles (best-available-techniques). As far as possible, we take appropriate nature conservation measures to mitigate unavoidable or irreversible negative consequences. This affects our opencast mines and the construction and operation of plants for generating energy. Consequently, we promote species through selective measures – primarily within the framework of our recultivation activities. Recultivation can therefore frequently achieve positive effects in relation to biodiversity.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	As one of our health & safety approaches, access to washing services is given for all of our employees.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Not considered	

**W3.3c**



**(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?**

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
Investors	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group. Special focus in the risk assessment is on regulatory frameworks. In 2019 we have seen increased activity from government side in the UK having launched a major water resource planning initiative at national and regional levels which encourages participative multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach to resolving water resource challenges.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group. Special focus in the risk assessment is on regulatory frameworks.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
Suppliers	Relevant, sometimes included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	Our water-related risk assessment includes potential conflicts disregarding from which stakeholder group. Special focus in the risk assessment is on regulatory frameworks.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Not considered	

**W3.3d**

**(W3.3d) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.**

Identification, assessing and responding to water-related risks is executed in course of our company-wide risk management. These processes are described in our ISO 14001 certified management system.

**W4. Risks and opportunities**

**W4.1**

**(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes, only within our direct operations

**W4.1a**

**(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

The Responsibility for Group risk management lies within the RWE AG, whereof the Executive Board monitors and manages the overall risk of the Group and at the level below, the Controlling & Risk Management Department has the task to identify, assess and manages risks at the earliest possible stage. The Controlling & Risk Management Department provides the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board of RWE AG with regular reports on the company's risk exposure. The Group's risk management system that is in line with the requirements of the German Corporate Control and Transparency Act (KonTraG) derives detailed limits for the individual business fields and operating units from the risk caps set by the Executive Board. Its task also include checking the identified risks for completeness and plausibility and aggregating them. From here on we equate risks with risks identified as substantive financial for the business and that substantive risks have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million and above a 1% probability of occurrence. Normally risks are assessed every six months, using a bottom-up analysis, nevertheless the risk exposure is also monitored between the regular survey dates. The risk analysis covers the three-year horizon of RWE's medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. Each individual risk rating is based on the level of impact and the probability of impact that is depicted in the RWE AG risk matrix within the RWE Annual Report 2019. The level of impact is defined as the level of potential damage the risk can create (in € million) and is divided into five categories. Each category depends a.) on the potential impact on net income (= earning risks) and b.) on the potential impact on net debt and equity (= indebtedness/equity risk). To clearly assign them, thresholds for net income (<300 € million until >= 8,000 € million) and net debt and equity (<1,000 € million until >= 8,000 € million) that implicit the Group's ability to bear risks have been established. Hedging measures are considered. The probability of impact is defined as the probability of the occurrence (P) that is also divided into five risk event probabilities starting at the most unlikely to occur (1% <= P <= 10%) and ending at the very likely to occur (P >50%) probability. Depending on that evaluation, risks are rated and depicted in the risk matrix in three levels: low, medium and high. An example: A high level risk is characterised by following approach: The higher the potential damage (e.g. > 8,000 € million) and the more likely the probability of impact (e.g. P > 50%), the higher the strategic impact on RWE's business and the higher the need for action and initiate measures to mitigate the risks. Regardless of the individual risk level rating and survey date, risks are classified into seven groups depending on their causes: Market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. The risk level rating per each risk can/might change during the three-year horizon but their causes likely not. Several risk categories contain risks linked to or influenced by climate related issues since the power sector is crucial to global efforts to combat climate change. All substantive business risks and opportunities with taken measures to counter the threat of negative developments are listed in the RWE Annual Report 2019. With the provided risk report the Executive Board of RWE AG and the main operating units meet regularly to analyse the interim and annual financial statements and update the forecasts. In the event that the updated forecast figures deviate significantly from the budget figures, the underlying reasons are analysed and countermeasures are taken if necessary.

**W4.1b**

**(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?**

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1		Unknown	In the RWE Group, numerous facilities which are potentially exposed to water risks are monitored. The majority of these power plant sites / facilities have surely financial and/or strategic impact on our business but we cannot define those risks clearly. As an example, in the UK we consider water risk for every thermal power plant since they all require a steam cycle to operate – the risks vary considerably from site to site ranging from risk of interruption of public water supply through to issues with direct abstraction and discharge involving surface waters. In total, all facilities are managed to obtain acceptable conditions (e.g. commercial, environmental).

**W4.1c**

**(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?**

**Country/Area & River basin**

Germany	Other, please specify (Various rivers, e.g. Erft, Rhine)
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**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

26-50

**Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities**

<Not Applicable>

**% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities**

26-50

**% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities**

<Not Applicable>

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

11-20

**Comment**

As RWE operates various open cast mines and power plants in Germany. As RWE operates various open cast mines and power plants in Germany, exact numbers and percentages can not be given here and above given numbers are a rough estimation. . The figures above refer to the operations in the Rhinish lignite area where we operate lignite mines and lignite power plants which means that the given 11-20% are based on the argumentation that almost 14% of the external revenue applies to the share of lignite. RWE operates its facilities according to national and international legislation and regulations which define an responsible approach to water management. Above given numbers are estimate.

## W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

### Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Other, please specify (Erf, Rhine)
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### Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water scarcity
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### Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

### Company-specific description

Dependence on surface water or precipitation can be balanced by operations using pumped water from lignite mining or sea water. In general the usage of (cooling) water (incl. the allowance) is part of the permission for the sites and therefore the risk is assessed as low. This does not apply for the risk in the UK where we assessed a real risk of our existing licence allocations being reduced to the point of impacting operation in water challenged areas. Switching from riverine to sea water (or ground water sourced) cooling is not an option for an existing site

### Timeframe

1-3 years

### Magnitude of potential impact

Low

### Likelihood

Unlikely

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Explanation of financial impact

### Primary response to risk

Comply with local regulatory requirements

### Description of response

Comply with local regulatory requirements

### Cost of response

### Explanation of cost of response

## W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Dependence on surface water or precipitation can be balanced by operations using pumped water from lignite mining or sea water. In general the usage of (cooling) water (incl. the allowance) is part of the permission for the sites and therefore the risk is assessed as low. In the UK for example, we consider potential water risks (flooding) are managed appropriately by National Grid (as part of the Government-led infrastructure resilience).

## W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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

## W4.3a

**(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

**Type of opportunity**

Markets

**Primary water-related opportunity**

Expansion into new markets

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

In England the deregulation of the Water Industry and a reform in the way that scarce freshwater resource is allocated presents the possibility of opportunity. RWE has already entered into a water sharing agreement with a local Water Company in order to allow better societal use of the abstraction right issued to RWE Generation UK. This contributes to the resilience of public water supply in the London area. In 2019, we can say that this is still the case and similar opportunities with other water companies are developed. We are also actively developing a drinking water treatment plant option though to be realised this requires further development in the commercial frameworks for the public water supply sector

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

Current - up to 1 year

**Magnitude of potential financial impact**

Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact**

**W6. Governance**

**W6.1**

**(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?**

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

**W6.1a**

**(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.**

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education</p>	<p>The RWE Code of Conduct states basic principles for our corporate activities. Its scope is company-wide. It is designed to offer clear guidance for our employees and our partners on the way we are doing business. It is based on the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, which we joined in 2004, and the OECD principles for multinational companies.</p> <p>Amongst others it states our commitment to comply with all laws, directives and comparable regulations including those that are linked to water-related issues. The same holds for our partners and suppliers that we encourage to commit to these rules for business conduct. Furthermore it expresses our support for handling natural resources responsibly and encourages the use of environmentally-friendly technologies. Our Integrated Sustainability Guidelines and our environmental business directive expresses that Environmental protection is an integral part of RWE's sustainability policy and serves as a basis for water-related performance standards. RWE is committed to comply with environmental requirements and contributing to the avoidance of environmental pollution through continuous improvement of processes. This is part of RWE's sustainability catalogue, thereby substantial part of the Corporate Responsibility Report (CR Report) and as the top indicator anchored in RWE AG board members target agreement. In the context of environmental protection, the company fulfils its responsibility and ensures that the business-related environmental aspects are identified and taken into account. With regard to water usage it is a top priority for RWE to ensure minimum impacts when we supply our thermal power plants with cooling water. Keeping our opencast facilities dry by withdrawal of groundwater is an operational necessity and therefore unavoidable. We attempt to make these interventions in a maximally environmentally friendly way. Our Sustainability Guidelines shows our commitment to stakeholder dialogue as we communicate openly about our business and ensure transparency with employees and codetermination, in the RWE Group and the public, e.g. neighbours, public authorities and other stakeholders.</p> <p>integrated-sustainability-policy.pdf                      environmental-protection.pdf                      rwe-code-of-conduct.PDF</p>

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The members of the Executive Board of RWE AG (in 2019 Chief Executive Officer, CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, CFO) share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole. The Executive Board collectively decides on all issues of fundamental or significant importance as well as on all issues requiring the passage of a resolution by the entire Executive Board in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association, or these Rules of Procedure with due regard to specific topics. This includes decisions on the company's strategy and business plans. The Executive Board is responsible for the oversight of sustainability issues and monitors the performance of the Group as a whole including actions on water management. The authorized environmental officer of RWE AG reports to the Board and the Supervisory Board every 3 months. In the Executive Board of RWE AG the CEO takes over the role of the board member responsible for environment and defines overall environmental protection goals for the RWE Group, in consultation with the board members responsible for the environment of the included group companies (Chief Operating Officers, COO). This does not affect the sole legal responsibility of the respective group companies management board for the respectively required establishment, implementation, maintenance and continuous improvement of the environmental management system as well as the fulfilment of the valid environmental protection requirements. In 2019, the Executive Board (consisting of the CEO and CFO) adopted an updated Corporate Directive on Environmental Protection, which, among other things, contains the principles of Group-wide environmental management and also refers to water and wastewater.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	The members of the Executive Board of RWE AG (in 2019 Chief Executive Officer, CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, CFO) share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole. The Executive Board collectively decides on all issues of fundamental or significant importance as well as on all issues requiring the passage of a resolution by the entire Executive Board in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association, or these Rules of Procedure with due regard to specific topics. This includes decisions on the company's strategy and business plans. The Executive Board is responsible for the oversight of sustainability issues and monitors the performance of the Group as a whole including actions on water management. The authorized environmental officer of RWE AG reports to the Board and the Supervisory Board every 3 months. In the Executive Board of RWE AG the CEO takes over the role of the board member responsible for environment and defines overall environmental protection goals for the RWE Group, in consultation with the board members responsible for the environment of the included group companies (Chief Operating Officers, COO). This does not affect the sole legal responsibility of the respective group companies management board for the respectively required establishment, implementation, maintenance and continuous improvement of the environmental management system as well as the fulfilment of the valid environmental protection requirements. In 2019, the Executive Board (consisting of the CEO and CFO) adopted an updated Corporate Directive on Environmental Protection, which, among other things, contains the principles of Group-wide environmental management and also refers to water and wastewater.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The members of the Executive Board of RWE AG (in 2019 Chief Executive Officer, CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, CFO) share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole. The Executive Board collectively decides on all issues of fundamental or significant importance as well as on all issues requiring the passage of a resolution by the entire Executive Board in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association, or these Rules of Procedure with due regard to specific topics. This includes decisions on the company's strategy and business plans. Furthermore the Executive Board of RWE AG monitors and manages the overall risk of the RWE Group and decides on the strategic direction of the Group. In 2019 it has decided to focus our growth investments in renewable energy and to become climate neutral by 2040. This strategy will also impact our exposure to water risks as it is linked to the phase out of water-intense operations such as nuclear and coal. Connected to this the Board oversees all major decisions for the Group such as budget plannings, mergers and acquisitions or major investments. With regard to sustainability the Executive Board is responsible for the oversight of these issues and monitors the performance of the Group as a whole including actions on water management. As part of the environmental management system approach the competent Board members receive briefings and information e.g. in case of irregularities with ad hoc reporting. Furthermore in 2019, the Executive Board (consisting of the CEO and CFO) adopted an updated Corporate Directive on Environmental Protection, which, among other things, contains the principles of Group-wide environmental management and also refers to water and wastewater.

## W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Environment/Sustainability manager

**Responsibility**

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

At the international operations of the power plant fleet, responsibility for water management are detailed either based on location or on Group subsidiary. The Executive Board has appointed specialist coordinators for protection of rivers and surface waters. Issues are reported up to the Group Board level.

## W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	

## W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

## W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

The pursuit of laws and regulations relevant to water protection is continuously carried out at EU, federal and state level. RWE develops its position to certain aspects with regard to water policy mainly via fora and committee work which is also the preferred way to influence policy. Legislation relevant to the operation and provisions for water protection are regularly communicated internally. We are pursuing a strategy geared to the long term which is oriented towards the currently applicable legal framework conditions and those anticipated in the future. The Group Communications & Public Affairs Department at RWE AG coordinates our contacts. The Department Head reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer. RWE maintains two liaison offices in Brussels and Berlin as points of contact. Our conduct in relation to policymakers is clearly regulated in our Code of Conduct. We state there that dialogue with representatives of government institutions and political parties is indispensable as far as we are concerned. At RWE, our strategy and our commitment is communicated both internally to our employees and externally to our investors, NGOs, general public and politics. By informing transparently about our strategy, we ensure that all stakeholders have access to the information they are interested in. Furthermore all employees are bound to the RWE Code of Conduct as guidance for actions on behalf of the company. It asks for business integrity and environmental protection.

## W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, and we have no plans to do so

## W7. Business strategy

### W7.1

**(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?**

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Yes water related issue are integrated in our long term strategic business plan. Due to long term implementation of measures: Examples for this are in Rhinish lignite area with regard to future refilling of mining lakes. E.g. licensing approvals are valid for several years (up to decades), and these licensing approvals form basis for our strategic planning.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Yes water related issue are integrated in our long term strategic business plan. Due to long-term implementation of measures: Examples for this are in Rhinish lignite area with regard to future refilling of mining lakes. In England & Wales water issues are invariably key aspects in the planning of new power plant and regulation of existing power plant which will include the potential for emerging techniques in the coming decades (e.g. relating to CCUS and hydrogen production). Therefore water-related issues are vital considerations in developing our future options.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Yes water related issue are integrated in our long term strategic business plan. Examples for this are in Rhinish lignite area with regard to future refilling of mining lakes.

**W7.2**

**(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?**

**Row 1**

**Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Please explain**

We did not publish water-related capex data in the previous year, but in 2019 we saw major steps towards the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE. This has turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation and lead the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. We intend to produce sustainable and carbon neutral as early as 2040. To this end, we will invest approx. EUR 5 net billion by 2022 that is invested mainly in wind and solar projects of our Renewables business. Further EUR 0.5 bn are aimed at maintenance in other core business units. Figures above refer to expenses for water conservation that encompasses a broad range of investments. This amounted to EUR 105.2 million in 2019 which is an increase of around 6% (allocation uncertain) compared to 2018. We expect this about the same for the next years with impacts arising from the coal phase out.

**W7.3**

**(W7.3) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?**

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We reflect our business planning and strategy against the various scenarios that are discussed in the public domain. Identification of relevant scenarios in the public domain is based on an assessment whether the publicly available scenarios map RWE's relevant issues and whether the scenario modelling is of high quality and reliability. Time horizons of more than 20 years are suitable to reflect qualitatively boundary conditions for the electricity sector. Assessments are made by a dedicated team within RWE, whose expertise and experience is a crucial condition for selection of relevant studies. Typically, several areas of the organisation are involved in assessing and developing key drivers of a scenario, meaning experts from all business units of power generation including trading. Informed by these assessments we extracted main drivers and trends to develop three scenario alternatives. From a water perspective, this is not applicable from current perspective.

**W7.3a**

**(W7.3a) Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?**

No

**W7.4**

**(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?**

**Row 1**

**Does your company use an internal price on water?**

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

**Please explain**

Not applicable as there is no usage of an internal pricing on water also given the fact that water rights and water pricing vary between the countries itself and river basins within the countries.

**W8. Targets**

**W8.1**

**(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.**

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Our Integrated Sustainability Guidelines and our environmental business directive expresses environmental protection that includes sustainable water management as a part of RWE's sustainability policy. This serves as a basis for water-related performance standards. Therefore, RWE as an industrial operation with a requirement for water at our plants, we believe that we have an obligation to take a responsible approach to water. Our operations affect water consumption and the use of water when it is withdrawn from rivers and surface waters, and the groundwater. Naturally, there are also impacts when we discharge wastewater into these waters. Of course, the licenses necessary for this are underpinned by all the statutory regulations. Therefore, our goal is to optimise /reuse of water as much as possible and to reduce negative impacts out of water-related issues. By doing so, we aim to safeguard the environment and also costs. Relevant data on usage of water are reported in the yearly sustainability report of the company.

**W8.1b**

**(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.**

**Goal**

Engaging with local community

**Level**

Site/facility

**Motivation**

Cost savings

**Description of goal**

Water is a need for all power plant operations and in order to protect the environment RWE is supporting a water management approach.

**Baseline year**

**Start year**

**End year**

**Progress**

**Goal**

Improve wastewater quality beyond compliance requirements

**Level**

Site/facility

**Motivation**

Cost savings

**Description of goal**

Improving wastewater quality also results in costs savings in Germany: As there is a waste water fee to pay, which correlates with lower values (below regulatory limits).

**Baseline year**

**Start year**

**End year**

**Progress**

**W9. Verification**



## W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

## W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Annual Report 2019 and Corporate Responsibility and Non-financial report 2019	IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues	RWE published an annual sustainability (CR) Report in which some data with regard to water is included.
W4 Risks and opportunities	Annual Report 2019 and Corporate Responsibility and Non-financial report 2019	IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues	RWE published an annual sustainability (CR) Report in which some data with regard to water is included.
W6 Governance	Annual Report 2019 and Corporate Responsibility and Non-financial report 2019	IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues	RWE published an annual sustainability (CR) Report in which some data with regard to water is included.

## W10. Sign off

### W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

In 2019 we saw major steps towards the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE. These development have turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation and are leading the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. For as long as necessary, we will ensure security of supply with our flexible power plants. Sustainable power production must be carbon neutral. We intend to meet this ambition as early as 2040. To this end, every year, we will invest billions in wind and solar power as well as in energy storage. And, we will play our part by exiting from coal-based electricity generation in a socially acceptable manner.

## W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of RWE AG	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

## W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

No

## SW. Supply chain module

### SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	13125000000

### SW0.2

(SW0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your organization that you are willing to share with CDP?

Yes

### SW0.2a

(SW0.2a) Please share your ISIN in the table below.

	ISIN country code	ISIN numeric identifier (including single check digit)
Row 1	DE	0007037129

### SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

No facilities were reported in W5.1

### SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for all facilities	We publish data on all our power generation facilities on our website. This includes information on our lignite mines and coal-fired power plants with their specific locations.

### SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Lignite mining operations	50.9134	6.5279	Lignite mining covers a larger region in Northrhine Westfalia, Germany Geodata given is exemplary for those operations.

### SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

### SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

### SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

**Product name**

Water consumption in 2019

**Water intensity value**

1.43

**Numerator: Water aspect**

Water consumed

**Denominator**

MWh

**Comment**

## Submit your response

---

### In which language are you submitting your response?

English

### Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

### Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms