



Centrica

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ GBP

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Centrica is a uniquely integrated energy company focused on energising a greener, fairer future. This purpose is embedded across our portfolio which spans the energy value chain where we make, store, move and sell energy, as well as mend, maintain and service energy-related solutions. Our Retail arm serves over 10m customers with a key focus on helping homes and businesses decarbonise through our energy, services and solutions provided via leading brands like British Gas in the UK, Bord Gáis Energy in Ireland and Centrica Business Solutions internationally. Our Optimisation division moves energy from source-to-use whilst continuing to support the flexibility needed for the future energy system. This can be demonstrated by our Centrica Energy business being one of Europe's largest energy wholesalers and a leading enabler of clean energy through its role in providing a route-to-market for renewables. Meanwhile, our Infrastructure division enables our investment in building a low carbon, reliable energy system from upstream generation and storage assets alongside smart technology – from producing oil and gas via Spirit Energy and operating the UK's largest gas storage facility under Centrica Energy Storage+, to developing low carbon and flexible assets via Centrica Power which includes our 20% stake in the UK's existing nuclear power stations as well as our 15% stake in the Sizewell C new nuclear power station. Our operations contribute to Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions. Our direct emissions under Scope 1 include sources we own or control such as power generation, gas production and storage, as well as those arising from our property, fleet and travel. Indirect emissions under Scope 2 come from electricity purchased and consumed across our offices and assets. Scope 3 emissions arise from the services and solutions we provide including electricity and gas sold to customers from wholesale markets alongside products purchased to run our business. We recognise energy's impact on the climate and are at the forefront of driving the energy transition forward

because climate change is one of the greatest global challenges facing society. That's why in 2021, we introduced our People & Planet Plan to create a more inclusive and sustainable future with Group-wide targets focused on enabling our business and customers to be net zero, whilst creating the diverse and inclusive team we need to get there. Later that year, we set out how we'd achieve these net zero targets via our Climate Transition Plan. And in 2025, we provided an update to the Plan, with the aim of accelerating net zero in a fair and affordable way. We advanced our target to be a net zero business by five years to 2040 (interim target of 50% GHG reduction by 2032). We're on track against our target, having delivered a 25% reduction from 2019 levels. To build upon this and the 70% reduction in our gross emissions over the last decade, we've set new ambitions to drive emissions out of our business over the next five-to-ten years - including our ambition for net zero gas production and storage by 2035. In our Plan, we also reaffirmed our commitment to help customers be net zero by 2050 at the latest (interim target of 28% GHG intensity reduction by 2030). With around 90% of our total GHG emissions coming from our customers, it's essential that we help them transition to lower carbon and sustainable energy use. We've made good progress with the GHG intensity of customers' energy use reducing by 18% from 2019 levels – this is on track with our target and equivalent to the annual emissions of around 1.5m homes. To progress further, we've set 2030 ambitions such as selling 20,000 heat pumps a year and connecting 5m energy devices to the Hive platform. Although climate change is our most material environmental issue, we take our responsibility seriously to manage, mitigate and reduce our wider environmental footprint. As worldwide sources of clean energy become increasingly under threat, we're committed to efficient and responsible water use. We continue to move away from water-intensive large-scale upstream activities (power stations and gas production) which means for a company our size within our sector, we consume a relatively small amount of water. Less than 1% of water withdrawn is from water-stressed areas and the majority of water withdrawn is used rather than consumed, as it's returned to the same water catchment area in the same cycle period whilst ensuring minimal changes to characteristics. We also manage our business' impact on biodiversity, particularly in energy generation and gas production where the potential impact is greatest, running impact assessments and developing strategic action plans. And with more and more plastics produced each year, we're working to reduce impact including through cutting packaging, exploring more sustainable sources and collaborating with supply chains to find the best solutions.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

[Fixed row]

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

19492000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Reporting is based on operator boundary which is the more commonly used approach for reporting environmental matters. Emissions, waste, water and other matters, are therefore comprised from all operated assets and activities, including the shipping of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) alongside the retained Spirit Energy operated assets in the UK and Netherlands. Non-operated Nuclear and non-operated Spirit Energy assets are excluded. This approach differs from our financial statements whereby Nuclear and Spirit Energy are reported based on percentage of equity stake which is irrespective of operational control. Emissions from assets that we have equity in but don't operate (Centrica Nuclear and non-operated Spirit Energy), are captured in our Scope 3 (category 15 – Investment) emission

reporting. Where relevant, we provide information on the value chain outside of the operator boundary in relation to dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, that we have identified.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB00B033F229

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Israel | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Sweden | ☒ Ireland |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Singapore |
| ☒ Denmark | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ United Kingdom | |
| ☒ United States of America | |

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to collect it

(1.8.2) Comment

We do not currently publish geolocation data relating to our facilities. Although we have no immediate plans to change our approach, we will review our position annually so this may change in the future.

[Fixed row]

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

Electric utilities value chain

- ☒ Electricity generation
- ☒ Electricity purchasing

Other divisions

- ☒ Battery storage
- ☒ Gas extraction and production

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

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

Coal - Hard

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no coal generation.

Coal - Brown

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no coal generation.

Oil

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no oil generation.

Gas

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

562

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2204

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2160

(1.16.1.5) Comment

In Ireland, we have an operational gas-fired power generator in Cork called Whitegate power station (445MW). In the UK, we have our Redditch peaking power station (20MW) and a peaking gas-fired power station at Brigg (97MW). The second peaker at Brigg became fully operational during 2025.

Sustainable biomass

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no sustainable biomass generation.

Other biomass

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no other biomass generation

Waste (non-biomass)

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no waste-fuelled generation

Nuclear

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Following our move to an operational boundary reporting approach in 2021, our nuclear interests are no longer included in scope.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no fossil-fuelled plants fitted with CCS.

Geothermal

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no geothermal generation.

Ocean thermal

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no ocean thermal generation.

Hydropower

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no hydropower generation.

Onshore wind

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no wind power generation.

Offshore wind

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no wind power generation.

Solar

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

31

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

33

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

33

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have two solar generation sites in Wilshire called Codford solar farm (18MW) and Roundponds solar farm (13MW) which commenced generation in 2023.

Wave

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no wave generation.

Tidal

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no tidal generation.

Other renewable

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no other renewable generation.

Other non-renewable

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have no other non-renewable generation.

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2237

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2193

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This constitutes our four gas-fired power generation assets (including our two peaking plants) as well as our two solar generation assets.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?**(1.24.1) Value chain mapped**

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Across our value chain, we've mapped all Tier 1 suppliers and employ a risk-based approach to mapping beyond Tier 1, focusing on higher-risk sectors and/or jurisdictions which in some cases has reached Tier 4+. Mapping includes details on locations and raw materials used. For Tier 1, we undertake inherent ethical risk screening to determine applicable additional due diligence required. This includes ethical risk assessments, questionnaires, third-party site audits and remote worker surveys. Any concerns or non-compliances uncovered via this process, are subject to follow-up engagement and collaboration to implement corrective action plans which are monitored to ensure standards are raised. We've identified a higher level of supply chain risk exposure in the manufacturing of workwear, solar panels, battery systems, smart meters and wider electrical products for suppliers located in countries like Cambodia, China, India, Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey. Within these areas, we've subsequently identified areas of highest risk, where we've sought to gain even greater visibility via deeper mapping – with mapping ranging from Tier 2 to Tier 4+ as appropriate. Within our solar supply chain for example, we've established an approved suppliers list which resulted from extensive due diligence like risk assessments and audits, with the provision of mapping and traceability information back to raw material input at Tier 4+. Throughout 2025, we've maintained momentum to enhance related processes as part of our overarching efforts to better understand and visualise risk across our value chain. To ensure efforts are best spent, we'll continue to maintain our risk-based approach, devoting greater resources to mitigating risks and mapping in categories where we perceive risk to be elevated in likelihood and/or severity.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Recycling
 - ☒ Waste to Energy
 - ☒ Landfill
- [Fixed row]*

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Our risk assessment processes use various time periods tailored to specific objectives, including our company-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process for business risks, ESG-specific assessments for reporting, and climate-related risk analysis under the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) for longer-term horizon to address the unique nature of climate-related risks and opportunities. - Risks and opportunities (R&O), as defined by our ERM process, are those that may materialise within a 0-5 year timeframe. These are evaluated during quarterly Business Unit and Risk and Control meetings chaired by the BU Managing Director with Head of Enterprise Risk and Group Controls in attendance. Climate-related R&O are discussed within the BU risk and control meetings. -

Our double materiality (DMA) assessment process evaluates ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities for reporting under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) framework, using a timeframe of less than one year. This aligns with our annual group financial forecasting and planning exercises (GFF and GAP), integrating ESG considerations into our financial planning. - Our TCFD scenario analysis reviews climate-related risks using a timeframe of over five years. This aligns with our strategic planning process, which operates on a five-year cycle, incorporating long-term climate considerations into our strategic objectives.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

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

Our business operates on a five-year strategic planning cycle, which is central to our approach in managing risks and opportunities. Both our ERM and DMA processes are aligned with the outer year of this timeframe. Business units consider their R&O when developing long-term strategies. As part of their strategic planning process, they identify potential risks, including market trends, and share key risks with the central risk team. This team evaluates the appropriateness of the identified risk levels and the adequacy of proposed mitigation plans. Current and emerging risks are reviewed quarterly by the business units. Our ERM framework incorporates climate-related risks within our evaluation of Principal Risks. It was designated as a Principal Risk in 2021 and maintains this status. Aligned with this, our DMA assessment process evaluates ESG-related IROs for reporting under the CSRD framework, using a 1-5 year timeframe. This ensures ESG considerations are comprehensively integrated into our financial planning. As per the TCFD objectives to address long-term risks and future-proof our planning, we use a 5-10 year timeframe for medium-term risks. This extends beyond our planning process, providing a different perspective on our short-term plans. Recognising that climate-related risks escalate over the next decade ensures we see the full extent of potential impacts.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

We conduct an annual exercise to review external trends that may pose emerging risks as part of our ERM process. Trends and associated risks are also examined during our strategic planning activities, including the yearly Board Planning Conference. Our DMA assessment is open-ended beyond five years, aligning broadly with the ERM process. This approach ensures that all future IROs are comprehensively captured. We update our climate change scenarios for the TCFD every three years, projecting from the current year through to 2050. Recognising the unique nature of climate-related risks, our scenario analysis is structured around 'long-term' periods. As described, these are segmented into three phases: the 'near long-term' (2025-2030), the 'medium long-term' (2030-2040), and the 'far long-term' (2040-2050), in accordance with our Climate Transition Plan. These timeframes align with our five-year strategic planning process.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ SEDEX

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :NESOs Future Energy Scenarios 2025

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- ☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Emissions trading schemes, Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS), Energy Company Obligation (ECO)

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Other market risk, please specify :Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials, Fuel Prices, Market Trends, Operational Disruption

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :Shareholder concern

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Other workers (e.g., contractor, temporary workers, value chain workers), Media, Public authorities (e.g., politicians and government), Business partners**

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Centrica employs a comprehensive ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) process to identify, manage, and mitigate risks, ensuring the successful delivery of our strategic objectives. This broad framework covers various topics, including sustainability, which is one of our eight mega risk categories. To address ESG risks, we implement a DMA assessment, alongside dedicated tools and processes for managing ESG risks within our supply chain. We also conduct an in-depth analysis of climate-related risks for our TCFD report. The key processes are as follows: 1) **ERM Process:** Climate change is a principal risk in our ERM, impacting various business aspects and the external environment. Risks are evaluated quarterly at all levels, using 'Our Approach to Enterprise Risk' for consistency. Significant risks inform our annual viability statement. Risk prioritisation considers impact and likelihood, using a 1-5 scale for both, with the product of the two determining the overall rating. Criteria for impact include HSE, regulatory, legal, stakeholder, and financial factors. Financial impact ranges from negligible to severe, with substantial impacts classified at levels 4 and 5, equating to a 10 – 20% decrease in revenues or increase in costs, and > 20% decrease in revenues or increase in costs retrospectively. Risks are categorised into eight mega risk categories, including Sustainability. Risk ratings are displayed on a heat map and addressed by Risk Owners, who oversee the implementation of controls and mitigating actions. Each business unit reports top risks to Group Enterprise Risk, aligning them with Group Key Risks. These are reviewed quarterly by senior management and the Audit and Risk Committee. 2) **Supply Chain Process:** We used tools like Sedex and Ecovadis to evaluate supplier risk. Additionally, we engaged with our top 30 strategic partners (our top suppliers) on climate-related risks, assessing their exposure and preparedness to mitigate physical and transitional risks 3) **DMA Process:** A multi-stage process designed to comply with CSRD requirements, built on the foundations of the ERM process. Stage one is to Understand: mapping the entire value chain and creating a comprehensive list of sustainability topics, validated by internal experts. Stage two is to Identify: researching and analysing the IROs affecting the business and the world around each activity in the value chain with the help of stakeholders. Stage three is to Assess: using a double materiality framework, we assess the IROs based on their likelihood and severity of impact (the same scoring system as our ERM), leveraging internal expertise, previous business reports, and external data. This process includes identifying dependencies and links between impacts and potential R&O, with dependencies on nature highlighted and upgraded to risks if necessary. Stage four is to Validate: we engage with stakeholders such as senior leaders to validate the list of material IROs and determine appropriate actions and policies to manage these effectively. 4) **TCFD Process:** We updated our climate change scenarios every three years, projecting from the current year through to 2050. Our TCFD scenario analysis was structured around 'long-term' periods, segmented into near long-term (2025-2030), medium long-term (2030-2040), and far long-term (2040-2050), in accordance with our Climate Transition Plan. This analysis covered over 90% of our operations and identified both transitional and physical risks.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ EcoVadis

☒ SEDEX

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Climate Central flooding projection, Sea level rise projections

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Met Office's UKCP18 marine projections

Other

☒ Desk-based research

☒ Internal company methods

☒ Materiality assessment

- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Pollution incident
- ☒ Toxic spills

Chronic physical

- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Water stress

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Other, please specify : Colleagues |
| ☒ Suppliers | |
| ☒ Regulators | |

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Centrica uses an integrated enterprise-wide process to identify, manage, and mitigate risks. This broad framework defines sustainability as one of our eight mega risks, under which water risks sit. IROs are identified through a CSRD-aligned double materiality assessment (DMA) process, alongside supply chain risk assessments. We also conduct an in-depth analysis of climate-related risks for our TCFD report. The four key processes are: ERM Process: Risks are evaluated quarterly at all levels, using 'Our Approach to Enterprise Risk' for consistency. Significant risks inform our annual viability statement. Risks are prioritised based on impact and likelihood, scored on a 1-5 scale to determine overall rating. Criteria for impact include HSE, regulatory, legal, stakeholder, and financial factors. Financial impact ranges from negligible to severe, with higher ratings (4 and 5) corresponding to a 10 – 20% decrease in revenues or increase in costs, and > 20% decrease in revenues or increase in costs retrospectively. Risks are categorised into eight mega risks, including sustainability, which covers environmental risks. Risk ratings are displayed on a heat map and addressed by Risk Owners, responsible for controls and mitigation. Each business unit reports top risks to Group Enterprise Risk, aligning them with Group Key Risks. These are reviewed quarterly by senior management and the Audit and Risk Committee to ensure appropriate mitigation. Supply Chain Process: Suppliers are assessed on water usage, pollution and spills through supplier assessment systems, evaluating supplier risk. Our top 50 strategic suppliers are engaged on their climate-related physical risks, including flooding. DMA Process: A multi-stage process aligned with CSRD requirements and built on the foundations of the ERM process. Stage one is to Understand: mapping the full value chain and identifying sustainability topics, validated by internal experts. Stage two is to Identify: analysing IROs affecting the business and the world across value chain activities with input from stakeholders. Stage three is to Assess: applying a double materiality approach to assess IROs based on their likelihood and severity of impact (the ERM scoring approach), leveraging internal expertise, previous business reports, and external data. This includes identifying dependencies and links between impacts and potential R&O, with dependencies on nature highlighted and upgraded to risks if necessary. Stage four is to Validate: we engage with stakeholders to confirm material IROs and define appropriate actions and policies to manage effectively. To support our IRO identification, we use the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess water risk across operations. TCFD analysis also uses the Climate Central Flood tool and Met Office's UKCP18 marine projections are used to assess flood and sea level rise impact, which could affect operations. Analysis was undertaken for RCP 4.5 and 8.5 (both tools) and RCP 2.6 (UKCP18). Water opportunities are assessed via DMA and annual water spend, in 2025 this was rated as 1 (negligible), indicating minimal substantive saving opportunities.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

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

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Quantitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☒ Desk-based research

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

Technology

☒ Transition to increasing renewable content

☒ Transition to recyclable plastic products

☒ Transition to reusable products

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Centrica uses an integrated enterprise-wide process to identify, manage, and mitigate risks, ensuring delivery of our strategic objectives. This broad framework defines sustainability as one of our eight mega risk categories. IROs are primarily identified through a CSRD-aligned DMA process, supported by supply chain assessments. As plastic risks are not considered material for Centrica, no standalone risk management process is in place; however, plastics are considered within the DMA/ERM process. Risks are evaluated quarterly at all levels, using 'Our Approach to Enterprise Risk'. Significant risks inform our annual viability statement. Risks are prioritised based on impact and likelihood, scored on a 1-5 scale. Criteria for impact include HSE, regulatory, legal, stakeholder, and financial factors.

Financial impact ranges from negligible to severe, with higher ratings (4 and 5) equating to a 10 – 20% decrease in revenues or increase in costs, and > 20% decrease in revenues or increase in costs retrospectively. Risks are categorised into eight mega risk categories, including sustainability, which covers environmental risks. Risk ratings are displayed on a heat map and addressed by Risk Owners, responsible for controls and mitigation. Each business unit reports top risks to Group Enterprise Risk, aligning them with Group Key Risks. These are reviewed quarterly by senior management and the Audit and Risk Committee to ensure proper mitigation. DMA Process: A multi-stage process aligned with CSRD requirements and informed by the ERM process. Stage one is to Understand: mapping the full value chain and identifying sustainability topics, validated by internal experts. Stage two is to Identify: researching and analysing the IROs affecting the business and the world around each activity in the value chain with the help of stakeholders. Stage three is to Assess: applying a double materiality approach to assess IROs based on their likelihood and severity of impact (aligned to the ERM scoring approach), leveraging internal expertise, previous business reports, and external data. This includes identifying dependencies and links between impacts and potential R&O, with dependencies on nature highlighted and upgraded to risks if necessary. Stage four is to Validate: we engage with stakeholders such as senior leaders to confirm material IROs ensure alignment with existing management approaches.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ ENCORE

☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TNFD - Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☒ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :Stakeholder positive feedback

Technology

- ☒ Other technology risk, please specify :Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level
- ☒ Other commodity users/producers at a local level
- ☒ Other, please specify :Wildlife and habitats

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Centrica uses an integrated enterprise-wide process to identify, manage, and mitigate risks. This broad framework defines sustainability as one of our eight mega risk categories. Biodiversity would be considered under Sustainability. Biodiversity IROs are primarily identified and assessed through DMA and biodiversity-specific tools. DMA Process: A multi-stage process aligned with CSRD requirements (and informed by ERM). Stage one is to Understand: mapping the full value chain and identifying sustainable topics, validated by internal experts. Stage two is to Identify: analysing IROs across value chain activities with input from stakeholders. Stage three is to Assess: applying a double materiality approach to assess the IROs based on their likelihood and severity of impact (aligned to the ERM scoring approach), leveraging internal expertise, previous business reports, and external data. This includes identifying dependencies and links between impacts and potential R&O, with dependencies on nature highlighted and upgraded to risks if necessary. Stage four is to Validate: we engage with stakeholders such as senior leaders to confirm material IROs and ensure alignment with existing management approaches. TNFD guidance and the LEAP approach were used to identify high priority sites for biodiversity across our direct operations. The ENCORE tool was used to identify potential dependencies, concluding that no sites have a material dependency as we do not rely on flora or fauna for business activities. Impacts, risks and opportunities were assessed using the LEAP approach, WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and IBAT. Further assessment of sites in biodiversity-sensitive areas was undertaken using a severity-likelihood matrix double materiality approach (CSRD aligned), concluding that no sites have a material biodiversity impact or financial risk.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We recognise that some Risks and Opportunities (R&O) are related to Impacts, and likewise, have dependencies on relationships and resources. Therefore, our DMA process incorporates this consideration. When evaluating an R&O, we assess whether it is related to a previously identified Impact and document this connection accordingly. We also categorise the risk to align with Centrica's ERM framework, which includes Financial, Legal, Regulatory, Operational Disruption, and Reputation categories. Additionally, we note any dependencies on resources and relationships. This step is crucial for framing the R&O before assessing its magnitude and likelihood.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Areas important for biodiversity: Locations were identified across our direct operations using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool for Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (IBAT TNFD). This tool provides access to global biodiversity data on key biodiversity areas, protected areas, rarity-weighted richness scores and species threat abatement restoration score. Site coordinates were mapped to identify whether they were located within or near to areas important for biodiversity. This identified that nine of our sites were in or near such areas. To assess dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) at these locations, a range of tools were applied. The open-source ENCORE tool was used to identify potential environmental dependencies and impacts with the ISIC section "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning" selected. This analysis was complemented by a review of scientific literature and engagement with subject matter experts across the business. Together, these inputs supported a double materiality assessment of our sites, aligned with CSRD guidance. For each of the nine identified sites, a financial risk assessment was undertaken alongside development of severity-likelihood matrix to assess biodiversity risks and opportunities, their likelihood, and associated costs. The assessment concluded none of the nine sites met the materiality threshold for locations with substantive biodiversity-related IROs.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Spatial map of priority locations.docx

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Risks related to, or influenced by, climate change are assessed alongside other business risks. A substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is defined through our Risk Assessment Criteria. In the Risk Assessment Criteria, risks are assessed using potential impact severity alongside the likelihood of materialisation. A 1-5 impact and 1-5 likelihood scale is used, with the overall risk rating (1-25) being the product of impact multiplied by likelihood. The impact score is derived using several criteria including Financial impact. Financial impact is scored on a scale of 1-5 from negligible to severe and is normally derived through consideration of revenues and cost impact. A “Significant” financial impact (level 4) is defined as a 10-20% decrease in operating profits OR 10-20% decrease in revenue or increase in costs. And a “Severe” impact (level 5) is defined as a >20% decrease in operating profit OR >20% decrease in revenue or increase in costs.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Gross Margin

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

☒ Other, please specify :Size of potential opportunity

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Assessment of opportunities within our TCFD process: Opportunities are categorised into three groups based on their potential impact on gross margin relative to our base year: low (lower than 5%), medium (between 5-10%), and high (over 10%). We evaluate these impacts across three time horizons: short-term (by 2030), mid-term (by 2040), and long-term (by 2050). We assess opportunities arising from anticipated growth in sectors like low carbon heating, electric vehicles, and renewable energy against these periods and benchmarks. Assessment of opportunities within our DMA process: To mirror our process to size the impact of potential risks, financial impact is scored on a scale of 1-5 from negligible to substantial and is normally derived through consideration of revenue and cost impact. A "Significant" financial impact (level 4) is defined as a 10-20% increase in revenue OR 10-20% decrease in costs. And a "Substantial" impact (level 5) is defined as a >20% increase in revenue OR >20% decrease in costs. Where the opportunity is a reputational one, we outline level 4 impact as "Widely covered in press at a national level, and/or significant decrease in customer complaints and increase in customer numbers". And for level 5: "Widely covered in press at a national and global level, and/or substantial increase in customer numbers with a shift away from peers".

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are conducted as part of operational permitting to identify potential water pollutants associated with site activities and materials. These assessments evaluate impacts on aquatic ecosystems and human health and define risk mitigation measures. A double materiality assessment was undertaken in line with CSRD requirements, which further identifies potential water pollutants across our operations and the value chain, considering their type, magnitude, source, and likelihood. Where material impacts, risks, or opportunities are identified through gap analysis; appropriate policies, metrics, action plans, and targets are being introduced. Centrica's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy and Standards provide a consistent framework for identifying, understanding, and managing HSE risks and impacts, including a commitment to minimising environmental impacts and preventing pollution. Higher-risk assets, including power stations, and oil and gas production and storage operations, have ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems with structured processes for risk and impact identification, objective and metric setting, monitoring, and continuous improvement. An example of a relevant environmental management system procedure is our control of substances hazardous to health process, which provides a framework for identifying pollutants and associated hazards applicable to water. Pollutants are classified as physical, chemical, or biological. Physical pollutants include thermal discharges from cooling systems, while chemical pollutants include hydrocarbons and inorganic discharges. No biological pollutants have been identified at permitted sites (excluding sewage). Based on identified pollutants, metrics are developed, tracked, and reported to meet regulatory, management system, and stakeholder requirements. For example, Easington Gas Terminal monitors pH and oil-in-water concentrations prior to discharge.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pollutants associated with operations, including gas processing facilities and power generation assets, present a potential risk to local water bodies and streams if released. However, through robust controls, management, and regulatory compliance, the likelihood and severity of impacts on receiving environments are considered low, for both acute and chronic events. For example, glycol, a mildly toxic substance used in closed-loop cooling systems, can be harmful to aquatic environments if released at high concentrations or through leaks. While the inherent impact of contaminated cooling water is medium due to the potential for wider environmental effects, established control measures and regulatory oversight reduce the residual risk to low.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Other, please specify :Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Adverse impacts are minimised through ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems, which include solid waste and pollution management controls. These systems ensure procedures, training, maintenance schedules, and inspections are in place to reduce waste impacts and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements. Suppliers are required to comply with Our Code, which includes adherence to relevant regulatory standards. In addition, operations align with regulatory guidance and industry best practice where applicable. Performance is monitored through inspections, event tracking (including frequency and severity), and discharge water quality. To prevent pollutant release, areas containing chemicals are bunded and/or enclosed within buildings. All assets have emergency response procedures in place, including the use of spill kits and isolation valves.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil pollutants (including diesel, lubricating oil, and condensate) from power generation and gas processing assets have the potential to impact local water bodies, streams, and marine environments if released. Potential pathways include spillages to ground outside bunded areas, runoff to streams, and discharges via stormwater systems to coastal waters. The inherent risk impact of these hydrocarbons is considered medium due to the potential to affect large areas, sensitive ecosystems, and require remedial clean-up. However, with robust controls in place and a high level of regulatory oversight, the residual risk is considered low.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☒ Other, please specify :Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Adverse impacts are minimized through ISO 14001certified management systems, which ensure procedures, training, maintenance schedules, and inspections are in place to minimise impacts and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements. Operations align with regulatory guidance and industry best practice where applicable. Performance is monitored through inspections, incident tracking (including frequency and severity), and discharge water quality. Produced water at our

gas production assets undergoes primary and tertiary treatment prior to discharge to prevent the release of oil into the environment. All assets have comprehensive emergency response procedures in place, including the use of spill kits and isolation valves.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our full double materiality assessment (DMA) was undertaken in 2024 and subsequently reviewed in 2025 using the latest available information, with no change to the overall conclusions. The process identified and assessed 16 potential climate-related risks across the Group's value chain. Of these, three – financial, reputational and operational risks – were identified beyond our direct operations, across both upstream and downstream activities. Applying our existing ERM framework, these risks were assessed as not material in terms of financial impact or likelihood. The outcomes have been reviewed by internal subject matter experts and approved by the CSRD Board. We will continue to reassess all identified risks and opportunities (IROs) annually through the DMA process to ensure our disclosures remain up to date and reflect our evolving climate risk profile.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

We define a substantive financial or strategic impact as one that materially affects the company's ability to grow or perform efficiently; water-related risks have not been identified as meeting this threshold. This reflects our relatively low water use and minimal exposure to water-stressed areas. TCFD physical risk scenario analysis for UK power assets identified flood and water availability risks as immaterial, and water costs are not significant relative to other commodities such as gas. Looking ahead, regulatory risks are not expected to materially change, and our exposure will reduce as we reduce gas extraction operations. This is supported by our CSRD double materiality assessment process, which found no material water-related impacts, risks or opportunities across our value chain.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

We define a substantive financial or strategic impact as one that materially affects the company's ability to grow or perform efficiently; plastic-related risks have not been identified as meeting this threshold. This includes plastic-related supplier assessments having been undertaken, with none being identified as having a material financial impact.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Ireland

☒ United Kingdom

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Heating accounts for around one-third of UK emissions, with over 85% of households (NESO, 2024) and approximately 65% of commercial buildings currently reliant on the gas network. To achieve the UK's 2050 net zero target, emissions from heat will need to reduce significantly, requiring a transition towards low-carbon heating technologies, increased energy efficiency and potentially alternative fuels. As a result, demand for natural gas is expected to decline over time, although the pace and extent of this transition remain uncertain and will depend on factors including policy design, consumer adoption and infrastructure development. This creates a transition risk for Centrica, as the Group generates a significant proportion of its Retail earnings from the supply of natural gas. Within Centrica's Retail segment, UK Home Energy Supply contributed adjusted operating profit of approximately £163m in 2025, compared with total Group adjusted operating profit of £814m (around

20% of Group profit). A sustained reduction in gas demand could therefore reduce earnings from the supply business over time, although this may be partially offset by growth in low-carbon energy solutions, new product offerings and regulatory mechanisms.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Change in revenue mix and sources

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

By 2050, under a rapid decarbonisation scenario, the impact on financial performance could be material. Without mitigation, declining natural gas demand would reduce associated gross margins. Our modelling indicates a potential reduction of up to c.£310m in net annual gross margin by 2050. Under a slower transition pathway, the net impact is expected to be positive, with a potential upside of c.£170m by 2050. This reflects increased electricity sales from low carbon heating alongside a sustained gas customer base. For the purposes of the questions below, a minimum anticipated financial effect of 0.1 has been applied to meet reporting requirements. Across both scenarios, any downside is expected to be offset by growth in electricity demand (including heat and transport electrification), expansion of the customer base, and the development of low carbon energy solutions such as hydrogen. Overall, this is expected to moderate the impact on Group earnings over time. Cash flow impacts are anticipated to be limited, due to the nature of the risks we face, and as reductions in gas-related income are expected to be offset by growth in alternative revenue streams. In terms of financial position, the Group has assessed its exposure to climate-related risks across key asset classes. The value of power generation assets, including the existing nuclear fleet, is sensitive to long-term power price assumptions. Under net zero scenarios, higher baseload power prices may support valuations; analysis indicates a potential positive impact, including an impairment write-back of c.£157m (excluding Sizewell C). For flexible gas-

fired generation, solar and battery assets, impacts are expected to be relatively limited, with potential additional impairment of up to c.£50m under downside assumptions. Following the disposal of Spirit Energy's exploration and production assets, the Group's exposure to upstream gas price and demand risks is no longer considered material. Overall, the Group's portfolio is increasingly weighted towards assets and activities that are resilient under a range of transition scenarios, supported by continued investment in low carbon infrastructure, including the 2025 investment in Sizewell C. This resilience is further supported by the growing contribution of regulated and contracted returns within the power asset base.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

310000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This analysis projects Centrica's energy supply gross margins to 2050, using four Future Energy Scenarios (FES, 2025) from National Grid ESO, spanning pathways from 1.5°C to above 2°C warming. The modelling captures the expected structural shift away from natural gas heating towards electrification and low carbon fuels, driven by improvements in energy efficiency and large scale fuel switching in buildings. The projections show declining gross margin from natural gas supply over time, offset by increasing electricity and low carbon fuel sales associated with the adoption of new heating technologies. Gross margin has been modelled for energy supply sales (excluding transport) based on current strategic plans, extended to 2050 under each FES scenario. To isolate the impact of climate transition dynamics, key assumptions have been held constant: market share and unit margins are fixed across the projection period. While these factors are likely to change in practice, holding them flat ensures that the analysis reflects only the effect of differing decarbonisation pathways and not factors unrelated to climate change. The scenarios used are externally defined and do not represent Centrica's house view. The results illustrate the range of potential outcomes in the long term (2050), showing the widest and narrowest net gross margin impacts across the four scenarios over time. Under a slower transition (above 2°C), the impact is reduced, with near and long-term growth in energy demand presenting a potential upside.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The energy transition is expected to drive a shift in heating demand from natural gas towards electricity and potentially low-carbon gases such as hydrogen. As Centrica already operates across gas and electricity supply, this transition is not expected to materially increase operating or capital costs. Existing supply and trading capabilities are expected to remain largely applicable, with any required investment limited to targeted upgrades, such as metering or network adaptations, which are expected to be manageable within existing investment plans, and will largely be outside of Centrica's immediate value chain. Accordingly, no material increase in costs has been assumed in the modelling, and the cost impact of the transition has been set to zero to isolate the effect of changing demand dynamics on gross margin.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group has the technical capabilities and the workforce required to continue supplying energy across electricity and low carbon gas alternatives. However, as the energy system evolves, we are adapting our propositions to support changing customer needs. For example, we have introduced EV and heat pump tariffs to improve cost competitiveness, alongside the Smart Export Guarantee, which rewards customers for exporting self generated electricity. Initiatives such as PeakSave incentivise off peak consumption, reducing costs and supporting system efficiency. This is reflected in our ambition to increase engagement in green and flexible energy. We are also expanding our product and capability offering to support demand for smart and flexible energy use. Through Hive we are developing solutions that enable greater control, optimisation and participation in demand side response, connecting customer devices to create an integrated, connected home experience. This includes supporting wider household energy needs such as solar generation, battery storage and electric heating technologies, enabling customers to manage and optimise their full power demand. In the business sector, we are delivering competitive and tailored propositions for customers with high and evolving power requirements. This includes supporting electrification and providing solutions that help customers manage energy costs, flexibility and decarbonisation. For example, we are partnering with Ceres and Delta Electronics to bring fuel cell technology to market for high power usage customers, such as data centres. These solutions provide highly efficient, non combustion onsite energy generation, supporting customers that require large scale power at pace where grid infrastructure may not yet be able to respond quickly enough. Overall, the Group is well positioned to transition the weight of its offering away from methane towards low carbon gases and the growing electricity market.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Gross Margin

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1200000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 31-40%

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In assessing exposure to climate-related risks, we have identified the areas of Centrica's operations most vulnerable to transition impacts, as set out in our TCFD analysis. The most significant long-term risks relate to the transition away from fossil fuel-based heating, specifically the supply of natural gas and the installation and servicing of gas heating systems (e.g. boilers and CHP). These risks are most material under scenarios aligned to 1.5°C warming. Within our TCFD framework, risks are classified as "substantive" (or high impact) where financial impacts exceed a 10% threshold. No physical risks exceeded this threshold across any scenario or time horizon and are therefore not considered substantive in this context. To assess potential financial exposure, we have aggregated gross margin across business segments most exposed to transition risk (including gas supply and gas-related services). Our analysis models the potential impact on these activities under multiple scenarios through to 2050, with outcomes varying depending on the pace and extent of decarbonisation (as outlined in Risk 1). This assessment is not intended to represent a forecast, but rather an estimate of the maximum potential unmitigated downside across the scenarios considered. Importantly, when mitigating actions and strategic responses are included, the analysis indicates a net positive outcome overall. In the current reporting period, no material financial impacts from climate-related risks have been identified.

[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	<i>In 2025, Centrica recorded no fines, enforcement actions, or other penalties related to water regulatory compliance.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ EU ETS

☒ UK ETS

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

EU ETS

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

56

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(3.5.2.3) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

9739

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

876160

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

876160

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

EU ETS relates to Whitegate Power station in Ireland and Spirit Energy's offshore platform J6A in Dutch waters.

UK ETS

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

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(3.5.2.3) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

72572

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

417806

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

490378

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

These emissions are associated with CES+ Easington gas terminal and offshore platform, Brigg gas peaking plant, Redditch gas peaking plant, and Spirit Energy's terminal and Morecambe Hub offshore platform.

[Fixed row]

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

UK & EU Emissions Trading System (ETS). The cost of carbon has become an important factor in investment decisions, taken by Centrica, in the power and gas markets. We actively use all available methods to manage our exposure to the risk of rising carbon costs through abatement and emissions trading. Centrica has been actively trading in the ETS market for over ten years and has also been active in the international carbon credit market. We aim to meet the cost of our carbon emissions in the most economical manner for our customers and shareholders. Centrica believes that flexibility is important to help installations manage their carbon exposure. We are constantly looking to manage our carbon position using both abatement and carbon credits. Using the trading markets enables us to effectively manage cost exposures arising from carbon pricing through ETS. We also have in place robust procedures to ensure verification of our emissions and subsequent surrender of sufficient emissions allowances is carried out in line with the scheme requirements. An example of our strategy for complying with ETS is our Power business, which factors in a carbon escalator price (based on the ETS price) into the investment case for fossil fuelled assets, to test their future commercial viability. Centrica's power generation assets are certified to ISO14001, the international standard for environmental management systems, and are regularly audited by external specialists from an independent accredited certification body. The system for managing ETS uses a two-stage process. Firstly, a portfolio level Standard that sets out the minimum requirements to be met across the portfolio for compliance with the ETS regulations and the associated guidelines. This specifies the overarching requirements for compliance at installation level, including the contents of the monitoring and reporting plan, the identification of emission sources, categorisation of tiers, uncertainty requirements, sampling plan requirements, data management/ control/ CO2 calculation requirements, risk assessment processes and training/ competency needs. This is then enacted by site level procedures that set out the details of the individual site processes used to satisfy the company Standard, including the roles and responsibilities and the data flow activities. This two-stage process ensures a uniformity of approach and optimum use of resources for ensuring compliance. The ETS has an annual regulatory compliance cycle, with defined dates for submission to the regulator, of an annual emission report that quantifies emissions for the calendar year. The emission statement is subject to independent verification by an approved external verifier, prior to submission. Following completion of verification, and the submission to the regulator, the final task associated with compliance for the calendar year, is surrender of emission allowances to match the actual installation emissions. In 2025, Centrica was fully compliant with the above, across all relevant power generation assets.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.6.3) Please explain

Centrica defines substantive opportunities as those that materially support business growth or operational efficiency. Water-related opportunities are assessed through annual water spend and its financial impact within our risk matrix. Currently, water expenditure is minimal and rated as negligible, meaning it does not drive growth or cost savings. This is expected to continue as we reduce exposure to water-intensive assets. No material commercial or competitive opportunities have been identified. While our strategic partnership with Thames Water supports customer engagement through leak detection and repair services delivered by British Gas and Dyno Rod engineers, it is not considered financially substantive.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- ☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ United Kingdom

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Homes are responsible for around 30% of UK carbon emissions. To achieve the UK's net zero targets, emissions from heating will need to reduce significantly, driving a transition from natural gas towards low-carbon alternatives such as heat pumps and other electrified heating solutions. Government policies and incentive schemes, including the Boiler Upgrade Scheme, are supporting this transition, creating a growing market opportunity for low-carbon heating solutions. Centrica is well positioned to capitalise on this opportunity through British Gas Services, PH Jones and our 6,800-strong engineer workforce. In 2025, we maintained our Home Services customer base of 2.9 million while expanding through new OEM partnerships, adding 71,000 customers. On-demand volumes increased by 28% compared with 2024, boiler installations grew by 5%, and our British Gas membership scheme grew to almost 600,000 members. In Business, customer sites increased by 1% to 742,000. We are leveraging these customer relationships, service capabilities and engineering expertise to grow our low-carbon energy solutions business. This includes scaling heat pump installations, solar solutions and smart energy products through Hive, alongside developing low-carbon heating solutions for commercial customers. These capabilities are also being expanded into our Irish business. During 2025, we installed more than 3,000 heat pumps in what remains a relatively small and competitive market.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Our Hive and British Gas brands within the Centrica Home division is strategically positioned to lead the market in installing advanced low-carbon heating systems, transitioning away from traditional natural gas boilers. We also foresee an opportunity to provide insurance for electric heating units, similar to our current “homecare” offerings for gas boiler customers. This prospect is expected to start materialising within the next few years, recognising that while the market is in its infancy, its growth depends on consumer demand and government incentives designed to stimulate market activity. Looking ahead, we anticipate steady growth in our business, projecting that this sector will gain considerable traction by 2040. Concurrently, we predict a gradual decline in the natural gas boiler market as consumers increasingly opt for low-carbon heating solutions. The most favourable scenario would be one of modest decarbonisation, where the decline in boiler sales is slower in the short term, yet the adoption of heat pumps continues to rise, albeit currently at a very small scale. Given that heat pumps typically have a longer lifespan of approximately 25 years, compared to the 15-year average for boilers, we expect installation rates to surge initially, then taper off and level out. Financial scenario analysis suggests a potential increase in value up to £110 million by 2029, compared to the 2022 baseline, with growth peaking at £130 million in the medium term before stabilizing at £35 million by 2050. It is important to note that these projections do not factor in long-term expansion strategies.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In the latest Future Energy Scenarios (FES) 2024, we see a continued shift in residential heating technologies, albeit at a slower and more gradual pace than in previous iterations. The scenarios span a range of credible pathways, from 1.5°C-aligned transitions to higher-warming outcomes above 2°C. We have applied these scenarios to the retail business to assess resilience and quantify the financial impact of the transition away from gas-based heating towards low-carbon alternatives. The pace and scale of change varies across scenarios, reflecting differences in policy, technology rollout, cost trajectories and customer adoption. The analysis captures both downside risks to the current model – principally gas boiler installation and servicing – and the opportunity to participate in emerging markets such as heat pump installation and servicing. To isolate scenario-driven impacts, we assume constant unit margins and market share, recognising that these will evolve over time due to regulatory change, cost reductions and competitive dynamics. We project relevant business activities to 2050 across each scenario. While FES is not a forecast, it provides a set of credible external pathways against which to test resilience. The results show a structural decline in gross margin from gas boiler-related products and services, partially offset by growth in electric and, in some scenarios, hydrogen-based heating solutions. The range of outcomes reflects the spread between faster and slower transition pathways. Impacts are most pronounced in the medium term, as the market undergoes initial technology substitution, before stabilising as new technologies mature. This analysis is presented on a pre-mitigation basis and does not reflect future strategic actions, and should therefore be viewed as indicative rather than predictive. Compared to our 2022 assessment, the overall impact is reduced, reflecting a slower phase-out of fossil fuel heating and more gradual uptake of low-carbon alternatives. Our assumptions for newer products are also more developed and grounded in observed performance.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

17000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The approximate direct cost to upskill a trained gas engineer to be able to survey, design, maintain, and install a basic mono block heat-pump is currently, and provisionally, ~ £4200. Which includes an indirect cost of lost margin opportunity for the training period. With ~6.8k engineers in service at present, and requirement to upskill ~60% in the most bullish scenario, the reskilling of British gas' workforce would cost a total of ~£17m. We estimate no additional net cost of upskilling an apprentice to install and maintain heat pumps compared to gas boilers. The costs to realise this opportunity, as per the above calculation will fall into OPEX rather than CAPEX. Note that our current workforce will require minimal retraining to manage hydrogen boiler installation and maintenance, and this could well play a meaningful role in the technology mix. This would result in a reduced cost to realise.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Upskilling and recruiting engineers with green skills is critical to supporting the transition and meeting growing customer demand for low-carbon technologies. As the largest single engineer workforce in the UK and Ireland, we are well positioned to deliver our ambitions through our Training Academies and highly skilled existing workforce. In 2025, we are on track to build a base of around 1,700 engineers with green skills, as set out in our internal glidepath towards our ambition of 3,000 by 2030. We are committed to continuing this progression through targeted investment in training, apprenticeships and reskilling programmes across our workforce. This investment is embedded within our forward-looking financial plans and supports maintaining a workforce with the capabilities required for the energy transition. As the

market evolves, we will take a phased approach – prioritising retraining of our existing workforce while scaling new recruitment as demand becomes clearer, enabling us to manage costs efficiently. At the same time, we recognise the need to balance future capability with current customer demand. Our resourcing and training strategy will continue to evolve in line with market signals to ensure we can meet both existing heating needs and the growing demand for low-carbon solutions.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Ireland

☒ United Kingdom

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Transport is a significant source of emissions in both the UK and Ireland, and electrification of road transport is a key component of achieving net zero targets. EV adoption continues to grow, with EVs accounting for 23.4% of new car registrations in the UK and approximately 18.9% in Ireland during 2025. While challenges remain, including affordability, infrastructure rollout and evolving consumer incentives, EV adoption is expected to increase significantly over the coming decade, creating opportunities across EV infrastructure, connected energy solutions and electricity supply. Centrica is well positioned to capitalise on this opportunity through its engineering capabilities, customer reach and established position in consumer energy markets. Since entering the EV market, we have installed more than 42,000 charging units and continue to develop customer propositions through partnerships, including Toyota and Zapmap. We are also expanding our connected energy

ecosystem through Hive, with an ambition to integrate more than 5 million devices by 2030, including EV chargers, batteries, solar panels and smart thermostats. The growth in EV adoption is also expected to increase demand for electricity. Through our electricity supply business, including EV-specific tariffs and smart energy propositions, Centrica is well positioned to support customers as they transition to electric transport while helping them optimise energy use and costs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Anticipated growth in the electric vehicle (EV) sector is expected to drive increased revenue streams across EV charger installation, ongoing operation and maintenance (O&M), and associated energy management services. This trend is already evident and is expected to accelerate as the UK and Ireland approach the phase-out of new non-electric vehicles. Our established position in the market through the Hive brand places us well to capture this opportunity, particularly in the domestic segment where customers have access to private parking. Alongside installation, our experience in service-based homecare propositions enables us to offer O&M services for EV infrastructure through both contract-based and on-demand models. We are also able to provide tailored EV tariffs, supporting customers with optimised energy pricing. By leveraging demand-side response capabilities, we can further enhance charging efficiency and deliver cost savings for both customers and the business. We expect the market to evolve over the medium to long term, supported by continued improvements in public charging infrastructure and broader regulatory developments. Across scenarios, we see a material increase in gross margin in the medium term, with impacts estimated at up to c.£620 million, extending into the 2050s. This represents a step-up from our previous analysis, reflecting higher assumed EV uptake across both faster and slower transition

pathways, alongside a higher electricity price baseline. As a result, the variation in outcomes between scenarios has narrowed, with electrification of transport increasingly viewed as a structural trend.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

575000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

600000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our TCFD scenario analysis models the Retail business to 2050 against four Future Energy Scenarios (FES) from National Grid ESO, spanning pathways from ~1.5°C to >2°C. These scenarios are used to provide an indicative view of the potential scale of financial impact under a range of plausible decarbonisation pathways, rather than to forecast expected outcomes. The analysis assesses the potential growth in revenue and gross margin associated with electric vehicle (EV) adoption. This includes EV charger installation, operation and maintenance of charge points, and related services such as energy supply and demand-side response. The majority of gross margin within this opportunity is driven by increased electricity supply volumes associated with EV charging, with additional contributions from services-led value pools. Financial impacts are modelled in line with current strategic plans over the next five years and then extrapolated to 2050 assuming a static market share. Unit margins are also held constant. These simplifying assumptions enable isolation of the impact of the energy transition, but mean the figures should be interpreted as indicative of scale only. In practice, both market share and unit margins are likely to evolve over time. The figures presented represent the range of outcomes across the four FES scenarios and reflect potential annual gross margin in 2050 from these EV-related activities only, rather than total gross margin for the Retail business. Across all scenarios, EV uptake remains consistently high, reflecting a strong underlying transition towards electrification of transport. This is consistent with the FES, which are broadly aligned in showing material growth in EV penetration even in lower ambition or higher warming pathways. As a result, the financial impact is relatively robust to differences in decarbonisation pace. It should also be noted that the FES are not forecasts and do not represent Centrica's expected pathway; rather, they provide a structured range of plausible futures for resilience testing. Based on this analysis, we identify a material medium-term opportunity, with an indicative impact to gross margin of approximately £6020 million across scenarios, extending into the 2050s.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

35000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Over the next four years, an estimated total capital expenditure of £35 million is allocated to a range of Hive products, including EV chargers and associated offerings such as the app that facilitates customer experience, demand-side response technology, and related tariffs. This investment is integrated into our strategic financial projections for the next half-decade and supports the development of customer propositions within the EV ecosystem. The majority of this investment relates to upfront hardware, platform development and optimisation capabilities. By contrast, the incremental costs associated with launching EV tariffs and supplying additional electricity to support EV charging are relatively limited, as these build on existing supply infrastructure and capabilities. As a result, scaling EV-related supply volumes does not require significant additional capital investment beyond normal working capital and procurement activities. Overall, this investment is expected to enhance the customer proposition, improve platform functionality, and support growth in revenue across EV-related segments.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

At Hive, we are focused on making home EV charging simple, smart and cost-effective for our customers. Our goal is to deliver a seamless end-to-end experience – from installation and onboarding to optimisation and ongoing management – that fits easily into customers' lives while helping them reduce charging costs. To realise this opportunity, we are expanding our product portfolio, strengthening our service offer, and increasing customer demand through targeted marketing. We are developing new propositions such as including customers who charge at home and away from home, simplifying the experience for new-to-EV customers, enhancing our demand response capabilities, and automating internal processes to speed up service delivery. We are also widening device compatibility beyond Centrica-installed chargers by enabling connectivity with customers' cars directly and with partner chargers such as myenergi. This will allow more customers to benefit from Hive's optimisation and smart charging capabilities, making EV charging easier, more flexible and more affordable.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

720000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 61-70%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Centrica has set an ambition to increase the proportion of capital allocated to green activities from less than 5% to over 50% over the period 2023–2028. We have made strong progress towards this ambition, reporting 49% of capital classified as green between 2023-2025, up from 37% by end 2024. Progress towards this target is not expected to be linear, as the timing of large-scale infrastructure investments can materially influence the proportion of capital classified as green in any given year. This may result in year-on-year fluctuations, including potential short-term reductions, while remaining consistent with our overall trajectory towards achieving the >50% target by 2028. Our classification of ‘green’ activities is based on an internally developed assessment framework. This framework uses the EU Taxonomy list of sustainable economic activities as a guiding reference, while recognising that the Taxonomy does not yet fully capture all relevant activities, particularly in downstream markets. Activities are therefore assessed against their alignment to eligible categories, either directly or indirectly, and their potential to meet the EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria for alignment, where applicable. Judgements are made using the best available information at the time of investment. We publish a Basis of Reporting for this KPI on our website, which provides further detail on the methodology and includes illustrative examples of material investments. While not exhaustive, this is intended to demonstrate the types of activities included within the ‘green’ classification versus those that are excluded. For the purpose of this KPI, investment includes both organic and inorganic expenditure, including project investments, fund investments, M&A activity, maintenance spend, and other Group and systems-related expenditure. In 2025, key green investments included our stake in Sizewell C (new nuclear), continued investment in our Meter Asset Provider (MAP) business supporting smart meter deployment in the UK, and investments in solar and battery energy storage systems (BESS) across the UK and Europe. We have also invested in flexible generation assets, including gas peaking plants and the Isle of Grain LNG terminal (a major UK gas import and storage facility). However, these are excluded from the ‘green’ classification due to their fossil fuel basis, despite their role in supporting system reliability and the wider energy transition.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Centrica People & Planet Plan sets our commitment to reflect the full diversity of our communities by 2030. Our Group's Board Diversity Policy echoes this goal, by explicitly outlining our commitment to foster an inclusive and respectful environment at the very top of our business. Recognising the value of diverse perspectives, the policy acknowledges that embracing differences—such as gender, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability and socio-economic background as well as having a diverse range of thoughts, skills, experiences—enhances decision-making which strengthens performance. As we operate within increasingly diverse communities both in the UK and globally, it's essential that our leadership reflects this richness which enables us to better serve them and ensure no one is left behind on the

journey to net zero. The policy supports inclusive practices throughout Board and Committee nominations and appointments, ensuring fair and merit-based assessments. This is achieved through inclusive recruitment strategies, awareness-building initiatives, and long-term succession planning aimed at nurturing a broad talent pipeline. By embedding these principles, we ensure our governance structures remain dynamic, effective, and capable of addressing complex challenges like climate change. Ultimately, this approach helps us unlock the power of diverse thinking and experience—key to delivering on our purpose and maintaining a competitive edge.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.6) board-diversity-policy (1).pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

☒ Other, please specify :Overseeing and guiding policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Across the value-chain, the CEO has accountability for climate-related matters, including setting the strategic direction and securing Board approval. With support from the Chair, the CEO ensures climate change remains a priority at the highest levels of governance via active participation in Board and sub-Committee discussions. In 2025, the Board oversaw our climate strategy, targets and reporting, integrating climate considerations into wider strategic and financial planning. At the annual Board Strategy Review and Strategic Financial Plan process, discussions included investment opportunities in the energy transition, our net zero strategy, and long-term risks spanning market dynamics, competition, technology and policy. All business units incorporated net zero and energy transition considerations into strategic proposals. The Safety, Environment and Sustainability Committee (SESC), chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director (INED), has delegated authority to support the Board's climate oversight. Meeting tri-annually, SESC evaluates progress against net zero targets, reviews climate action plans, assesses effectiveness of internal controls and risk management, and monitors compliance with existing and emerging sustainability requirements. In 2025, we navigated challenges such as evolving ESG reporting practices to be compliant with future regulation while maintaining high standards in sustainability and safety. SESC also monitored the implementation of our updated Climate Transition Plan following Board approval and shareholder support, balancing consideration of decarbonisation with energy security and affordability to prioritise customer needs. Please note that the answer to 4.1.2.4 refers to the SESC rather than the main Board. The Audit and Risk Committee, chaired by an INED, complements oversight by reviewing stated matters quarterly including the 'Climate Change' Principal Risk. Underpinning the monitoring of risks and controls, is the Group Risk & Compliance Forum, chaired by the General Counsel and Company Secretary with the CFO, CRO and business representatives in attendance. Meanwhile, the Remuneration Committee, chaired by an INED, ensures climate performance is reflected in executive and employee reward structures. Meeting quarterly, the Committee evaluates performance against a balanced set of financial and non-financial KPIs, including climate targets. To drive accountability beyond Board Committees, the Centrica Leadership Team meets as needed across 11 meetings a year. Chaired by the CEO, they monitor progress on net zero targets and Principal Risks within the quarterly strategic review. Its sub-committee, the Centrica Investment Committee, reviews investment opportunities for impact on delivering net zero. The Group Head of Sustainability is a standing member and provides expertise on environmental impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) associated with the assessed opportunity.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Centrica's Health, Safety and Environment policy

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

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As the signatory of Centrica's Health, Safety and Environment Policy, our CEO has management-level responsibility for water matters across the organisation. Our CEO is also a member of the Board which has oversight of all our environmental matters, including water. The SESC is chaired by an INED and supports the Board in providing oversight of environmental matters, including water. As water has been identified as a non-material topic for Centrica via our double materiality assessment, water necessitates sporadic coverage at a Board Committee level with issues arising as needed, enabled via robust monitoring and management. For example at the three Committee meetings held annually, SESC will review the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management, with water-related issues included as appropriate. Each meeting will also have a standing agenda item on significant HSE incidents which as needed, incorporates water-related issues.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Centrica's Health, Safety and Environment policy

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

Select from:

☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management system

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our CEO, as the signatory of Centrica's Health, Safety and Environment Policy, has management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related matters across Centrica. He is also a member of the Board which has oversight of all our environmental matters, including those related to biodiversity. As biodiversity has been identified as a non-material topic for the Group via our double materiality assessment, biodiversity necessitates sporadic coverage at a Board Committee level with issues arising as needed, informed via robust monitoring and management. The inclusions of biodiversity into any externally published disclosures, such as our Climate Transition Plan which was published in 2025, is guided and overseen by the Board as well as its sub-Committee, the SESC. Our CEO is a member of SESC, which meets three times a year, undertaking duties such as reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems in respect of, amongst other things, environmental matters like biodiversity. Each meeting includes a standing agenda item on HSE incidents which as appropriate, may include biodiversity issues.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Regular updates on climate matters at SESC by internal experts to drive awareness & knowledge, an annual Board Evaluation process that assess effectiveness and highlight gaps in knowledge/expertise – 60% competency in 2025.

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO and Board are accountable for oversight of environmental matters, including climate change. The Board relies on collective capability, with climate change and sustainability a key criterion within the Skills Matrix, covering climate science, risk, mitigation and stakeholder expectations. In 2025, over 60% of Board members had climate-related competencies, supporting effective oversight of climate and wider environmental matters. Capability is reviewed annually by the Nominations Committee and through the Board evaluation process. Environmental and sustainability topics are also incorporated into the Board training programme, with 2025 deep dives covering the impact of US politics on sustainability, progress of net zero policies and emerging sustainability regulation. Regular management updates further support Board and CLT capability development. The CEO attended all SESC meetings in 2025. SESC has delegated authority for environmental matters and meets three times a year to review related risks, opportunities, controls and net zero progress, alongside annual deep dives on environmental topics. Progress, controls and procedures are embedded. At ~11 CLT meetings a year chaired by the CEO, they monitor and advance the Climate Transition Plan, with MD's responsible for delivering climate ambitions within their business. Progress against targets are reviewed tri-annually. A Steering Committee oversees the evolution of ESG identification, management and reporting of material IROs. The Committee meets every 3-6 months and is sponsored by the Group Head of Sustainability, with standing members including the CFO, General Counsel and business leaders, ensuring cross-functional governance. Working groups for TCFD, CSRD and Modern Slavery amongst others, support this process. Climate data reported to the CEO through these forums is managed by Group Sustainability, validated by business unit leaders and externally assured.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for water-related matters and overseeing compliance with our Health, Safety and Environment Policy. He reports directly to the Board while being the most senior Executive member of the Board's sub-committee, the SESC, which has delegated authority for sustainability and safety matters. The Committee meets three times a year and has oversight of environmental matters which spans those relating to water. Their responsibilities include reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems covering environmental matters like water. Each meeting will have a standing agenda item on significant HSE incidents which includes water-related issues as appropriate. Water performance data is captured through our global reporting tool, 'MyHSES', approved by the relevant business unit leadership team and tabled at the Committee by the Group Head of Sustainability as needed.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Oversight over biodiversity issues and disclosure mandating as required.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO reports directly to the Board and has overall responsibility for biodiversity-related matters across the company, as part of his overarching responsibility for safeguarding the environment. The SESC, of which our CEO is the most senior Executive member, has delegated authority from the Board to manage environmental matters like biodiversity. The Committee's overall responsibilities include reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal controls and risk management systems for environmental matters and therefore includes biodiversity as/when/if important matters arise relating to this area. At each of the three meetings held annually, the Committee has a standing agenda item on significant HSE incidents, where biodiversity-related issues are tabled as appropriate. Biodiversity information is monitored locally and relevant approvals sought from business unit leaders in the event of an update being required.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Effectiveness in tackling climate change is embedded in remuneration for Executive Directors and colleagues. We assess performance in tackling climate change or issues arising via two reward schemes: (1) The Annual Incentive Plan has targets and weightings set annually by the Remuneration Committee and considers progress against our Climate Transition Plan which forms one of 18 metrics, with a total combined weighting of 37.5%; and (2) The Restricted Share Plan has a three year vesting and two-year holding period, with the Committee making decisions on targets and performance subject to a performance underpin for the consideration of sanctions, fines, major incidents, poor financial performance, and lack of progress against our Climate Transition Plan or wider sustainability performance. Given there is no set formula or weighting applied to each specific metric in scope, we are unable to provide a percentage specifically attributed to the environment.

Water

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

Given our operations, water-related issues are not considered a material topic for Centrica. We therefore do not provide monetary incentives for management of this area.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target
- ☒ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Progress against our climate transition dashboard which includes net zero targets as well as net zero aligned operational ambitions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Centrica's Executive incentive structure includes both a short-term Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) and a long-term Restricted Share Plan (RSP). The Remuneration Committee considers a balanced mix of financial and non-financial performance measures across both schemes, including progress against the Climate Transition Plan. This encompasses Centrica's commitment to become a net zero business by 2040 and support customers to reach net zero by 2050. It also includes 12 supporting climate ambitions to accelerate progress towards our net zero targets over the next five-to-ten years, as set out in our updated Climate Transition Plan published at the start of 2025. For example on the customer side, we've 2030 ambitions to sell 20,000 heat pumps, connect 5m energy devices to our Hive platform and supply 100% renewable or zero carbon power in the UK and Ireland. And on the business side, we've ambitions to achieve net zero emissions for gas production, storage and LNG shipping amongst others by 2035. The AIP is assessed annually by the Remuneration Committee, with 75% of the award based on financial and business performance, and the remaining 25% linked to individual objectives. Under maximum performance conditions, the CEO may receive up to 200% of base salary and the CFO up to 150%. Under the AIP, 50% of the award is deferred into shares with a three year vesting period. No further performance conditions will apply to the deferred element of the award. The RSP, on the other hand, vests after three years and includes a two-year holding period. Awards are subject to an underpin, which considers factors such as regulatory sanctions, major safety incidents, and progress against key performance indicators—including those tied to climate targets. Under the RSP, the CEO is eligible for awards up to 150% of salary and the CFO up to 125%. The long-term incentive plan is designed to align with upper-quartile market performance, reinforcing accountability and driving sustained progress.

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

By linking executive remuneration to climate-related performance, the company ensures that its most senior leaders are directly accountable for delivering on long-term sustainability goals. These incentives reinforce the importance of embedding climate considerations into strategic decision-making and operational execution. Specifically, the inclusion of climate targets within both short-term and long-term incentive plans encourages proactive leadership on key environmental priorities—such as achieving net zero emissions and meeting interim climate ambitions. This alignment not only drives near-term accountability but signals a clear expectation that executives will lead by example, applying pressure across the business to accelerate progress and embed climate action into the core of Centrica’s operations.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Health, Safety and Environment Policy and Standard is designed to safeguard the natural world for both current and future generations. It applies across our entire value chain – encompassing employees, business partners and customers amongst other stakeholder groups. The policy supports our climate commitments by promoting the transition to net zero through our energy, services and solutions, minimising pollution, using resources efficiently, reducing waste and carbon emissions, and ultimately preventing environmental harm. These principles are embedded into our operations to ensure that environmental stewardship is a core part of how we do business. Centrica has a commitment not to lobby against the goals of the Paris Agreement. While this commitment is not included within our HSE Policy, we have highlighted it here for visibility, as it is set out in our Approach to Political Involvement. Further details are provided below.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Additional references/Descriptions

☒ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Description of commodities covered by the policy

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

(4.6.1.8) *hse-policy-and-standard.pdf*

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our approach to political engagement outlines our commitment to align lobbying activities—both direct and indirect—with the goals of the Paris Agreement, supporting the policy conditions necessary to enable net zero in the jurisdictions where we operate.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

(4.6.1.8) our-approach-to-political-involvement.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Health, Safety and Environment Policy Overview is designed to safeguard the natural world for both current and future generations. It applies across our entire value chain—encompassing employees, business partners, customers, and other stakeholders. The policy supports our climate commitments by promoting the transition to net zero through our energy, services and solutions, minimising pollution, using resources efficiently, reducing waste and carbon emissions, and ultimately preventing environmental harm. These principles are embedded into our operations to ensure that environmental stewardship is a core part of how we do business.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Proactively prevent pollution, protect nature and reduce waste through the efficient use of resources, including water and the reduction of carbon emissions.

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

(4.6.1.8) health-safety-and-environment-policy-overview.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Other, please specify :EV100, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Business Ambition for 1.5, Green Gas Taskforce (GGT)

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

As a longstanding participant in the UN Global Compact, we remain committed to its core principles, including respect for human rights, environmental stewardship, and the prevention of discrimination and corruption. Our 2025 reporting outlines the actions we have taken and progress made across these priority areas. We continue to support the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), working alongside governments, businesses and civil society to address key global challenges by 2030. Through our People & Planet Plan, our efforts are focused on a targeted set of SDGs, with a primary contribution to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), alongside support for SDGs 9 (Innovation), 11 (Sustainable communities and 13 (Climate Action). Further detail on our wider SDG contribution is available at centrica.com/SDGs. We remain a member of the EV100 initiative and are progressing our commitment to transition our fleet to electric vehicles (EVs), with the ambition to procure only electric vehicles from 2030. While supply chain constraints continued to impact availability in recent years, we support the need for stronger demand signals to manufacturers and continued development of enabling infrastructure, including public charging, in the UK. We have aligned our climate-related disclosures with the TCFD framework since joining in 2020, and continue to reflect its recommendations within our 2025 reporting, alongside compliance with relevant

UK disclosure requirements. We also remain a signatory to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign; however, engagement with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) continues to evolve, with further guidance required to enable validation against its latest standards. We are a founding member of the UK Green Gas Taskforce, a collaboration across the biomethane industry, gas networks and trade associations. The Taskforce is focused on developing an evidence base to inform UK policy and advisory bodies, including the Climate Change Committee and National Infrastructure Commission, on the role of biomethane and renewable methane in delivering net zero. We are contributing to its programme of analysis and reporting, which explores the potential for biomethane to support decarbonisation, energy security and economic development in Great Britain. Our involvement reflects our continued focus on the role of low carbon gases within a diversified transition to a net zero energy system.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

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

Centrica is registered with the EU Transparency Register. Responses to EU consultations must include Centrica's EU Transparency register ID: 577829817108-84. Additionally, Centrica is also registered on the Scottish Parliament Lobbying Register, which does not have an ID number.

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

To better manage risks and seize opportunities related to climate change, we ensure we have a consistent and robust approach to external engagement on climate change. One of the ways we do this is by actively contributing to the development of public policy by engaging key stakeholders in the geographies in which we operate and are exploring entry. For the year 2025, this included government and regulators across the UK, Republic of Ireland and Europe, including the Belgian and Dutch Governments, extensive engagement with the Danish Government (including corporate sponsorship for the 2025 Danish EU Presidency of the EU Council), as well as the US administration. We ensure our policy engagement is consistent with our approach to climate change and Group strategy through agreed policy positions. Dedicated groups develop policy and advocacy positions, which are taken to the CEO and Executive Committee for review and approval through a dedicated policy and engagement meeting held as required. As the UK's largest unionised employer in energy and services, we work closely with our Trade Union partners as we seek to deliver a just transition for our customers, the country, company, colleagues and local communities. The CEO has ultimate ownership of the company's position on key public policy issues, including climate change, helping ensure a consistent approach across our geographies. Policy positions are also shared with the Board for oversight and alignment. Our key climate change policies, including alignment testing, are agreed through regular climate advocacy meetings. For the fourth year running, we have conducted a Trade Associations Review to assess whether the advocacy activities of associations representing Centrica are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Moreover, applications to join new trade associations are assessed for alignment with the Paris Agreement alongside our own climate reduction targets and ambitions, with approval from Centrica's Corporate Affairs Director. Underpinning all of this is Our Approach to Political Involvement, which supports Our Code of conduct, and sets out our approach and parameters for Group-wide political involvement. Across these activities and more, we hope to advance the delivery of our strategy to energise a greener, fairer future as well as progress our commitment to be a net zero business by 2040 and help our customers be net zero by 2050.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Centrica actively engaged with UK policymakers in 2025 on key energy and climate policies, including: (i) the UK Climate Change Levy (CCL) reform for hydrogen production, (ii) the Hydrogen blending policy for the GB gas transmission network, and (iii) Capacity Market and Hydrogen-to-Power (H2P) frameworks.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☒ Alternative fuels

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Low carbon hydrogen

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- ☒ Support with major exceptions

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

Centrica is broadly supportive of the policy direction (hydrogen, decarbonisation, market frameworks), but actively challenges specific design features that create barriers to scaling low carbon solutions—particularly where policies increase costs, restrict market access, or are not aligned with net zero objectives. Areas of clear opposition • CCL making hydrogen a taxable commodity (Option C) Strongly opposed as it would undermine project viability and discourage fuel switching to low carbon hydrogen. • Limiting hydrogen blending to 2% Centrica disagrees with the Government's "minded-to" position, arguing that it is not evidence-based and would limit investment and market development; supports ~5% instead. Areas of qualified support / concern • Current HPBM and policy design (hydrogen blending) Supported in principle, but not fit for purpose yet (e.g. shippers not eligible, lack of firm capacity rights). • Capacity Market framework for hydrogen / blending Considered insufficient in its current form to enable hydrogen blending or H2P deployment (needs reform, new incentives, and clearer interaction with other schemes). • CCL framework more broadly Seen as misaligned with decarbonisation, as it taxes energy consumption rather than emissions and can penalise clean energy. Areas of analytical critique (evidence gaps) • Government impact assessments (e.g. blending) Criticised for lack of robust quantitative analysis and insufficient evidence to justify policy constraints.

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

Select all that apply

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

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

0

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

These engagements support Centrica's environmental commitments by enabling commercially viable deployment of low carbon hydrogen, reducing emissions from gas and power generation, and supporting a renewables based energy system. For example, CCL reform is critical to avoid penalising clean hydrogen production, while hydrogen blending and H2P policies help create early demand, reduce system emissions, and enable flexible, low carbon power generation. Centrica's engagement is informed by the need to remove regulatory and cost barriers, unlock investment, and ensure market frameworks reflect whole system decarbonisation objectives. Success is measured through policy outcomes such as the removal of distorting taxes (e.g. CCL on clean energy inputs), the introduction of supportive market mechanisms (e.g. hydrogen business models and Capacity Market access), and progress towards enabling hydrogen deployment at scale, including demonstration projects and integration into the gas and power systems. We measure success through improvements in policy alignment, increased biomethane supply and cross-border flows, and growth in volumes traded and emissions reductions delivered to customers.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO); 2024–25 RTFO statutory review

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☒ Alternative fuels

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Road transport decarbonisation

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

Our engagement focuses on ensuring the framework enables efficient biomethane markets. In particular, we advocate for alignment with EU rules on mass balance and GHG accounting to remove barriers to cross-border trade, as well as reinstating manure credits to ensure robust and consistent emissions accounting. We also support stronger targets and a shift toward GHG-based incentives to reward high-performing fuels.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Responding to consultations

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

The UK Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO) is a key policy supporting transport decarbonisation and the scale-up of sustainable fuels, including biomethane and bioLNG. By placing obligations on fuel suppliers and providing a compliance framework, it creates the demand signal and revenue support needed to grow low-carbon fuel markets. The RTFO is directly relevant to Centrica's transition plan and investments in renewable gas, including our stake in Gasrec, which supplies biomethane to the heavy transport sector. The 2024-25 review considered whether the scheme remains effective in reducing transport greenhouse gas emissions and gathered industry evidence to inform future reforms to targets, fuel eligibility, incentives and alignment with wider UK net zero policy. We measure success through improved policy alignment, increased biomethane supply and cross-border flows, and growth in traded volumes and customer emissions reductions.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

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

The Warm Homes Fund

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Subsidies on products or services

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

• For owner-occupiers, the Government should look to leverage existing channels to provide low-carbon and energy efficiency technology. • To support the Government's 10–12GW flexibility target, Warm Homes Fund support for low-carbon technologies should be conditional on adopting smart systems, including home energy management and bidirectional EV chargers. • To protect vulnerable customers, Centrica supports a blended finance approach combining Warm Homes Fund capital with existing subsidies, delivered through targeted, street-by-street rollout with Local Authorities. • The Warm Homes Fund should offer credit lines or financial guarantees directly to large-scale installers. • The Warm Homes Fund should direct low-interest loans or grants to large, established contractors to expand their in-house training academies.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

• *The Warm Homes Plan represents a structural reset that shifts Centrica's role from a regulator-mandated delivery agent to a market-led provider of low-carbon solutions. It is directly relevant to our transition plan as it targets large-scale decarbonisation of UK homes, which is critical to achieving our customer emissions reduction ambition. Decarbonising heating and improving energy efficiency in homes is one of the UK's most significant transition challenges, and progress is highly dependent on sustained policy support, targeted subsidies, and market frameworks to enable the scale-up of low-carbon technologies such as heat pumps. • The policy is also key to supporting a just transition, which is a core priority within our transition plan. By targeting support towards low-income and vulnerable households, it plays an important role in addressing affordability barriers and ensuring that the benefits of the transition are accessible, reducing the risk that certain customer groups are left behind. • Given this relevance, we engaged through formal calls for evidence and wider policy discussions to provide recommendations on how the Plan can most effectively accelerate uptake of low-carbon solutions, reduce upfront cost barriers, and provide long-term market certainty. In line with our commitment to transparency, we published our response externally. • As the Warm Homes Plan has now been published, we will assess the success of our engagement by reviewing the extent to which our recommendations are reflected in the final policy framework and delivery mechanisms. This will feed into our broader assessment of the policy environment supporting each of our climate ambitions, including those focused on customer emissions reduction, and inform future engagement priorities.*

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Low carbon technology installations

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

- Encourage pairing of the installation of heat pumps with the installation of solar panels as this can reduce the operational costs of heat pumps. • Ensure that planning changes regarding air source heat pumps are aligned across England, Wales and Scotland.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

• *The proposed changes to permitted development rights (PDRs) are directly relevant to our transition plan and customer-focused climate ambitions. Centrica has an ambition to install around 20,000 heat pumps per year by 2030; achieving this in line with our targeted market share requires a significant acceleration in the UK heat pump market. Historically, planning constraints, including minimum distance requirements from property boundaries (e.g. 3 metres in Wales), acted as a key barrier to deployment by limiting the number of households able to install low-carbon heating technologies. • Removing these restrictions is critical to enabling wider consumer adoption of heat pumps and unlocking the scale of demand required to support both national decarbonisation objectives and our own customer emissions reduction targets. While recent regulatory changes have removed formal boundary restrictions, installation feasibility can still be influenced by technical requirements linked to noise standards, particularly in higher-density housing. • This has informed our engagement, which has focused on advocating for the removal of planning barriers and greater alignment of regulations across UK regions to provide a simpler and more consistent route to installation. • Since our engagement through consultation responses in 2025, regulatory changes have been implemented to address these barriers. In England, permitted development rights were updated in May 2025 to remove boundary restrictions and increase allowable unit sizes. In Wales, following consultation in 2025, similar reforms came into force in June 2026, including the removal of the 3-metre boundary rule and alignment on size limits. These changes demonstrate progress against our recommendations and provide a clearer and more consistent regulatory framework to support growth in heat pump installations. • We measure success through both policy outcomes and market response. While the removal of planning barriers is a positive step, the ultimate indicator of success is growth in the UK heat pump market and increased installation volumes, demonstrating that these changes are enabling delivery at scale*

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

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

Following the launch of the Clean Heat Market Mechanism on 1st April 2025, the consultation invited views on the Government's proposals for Year 2 of the scheme, including: • Setting a Year 2 heat pump target within the proposed range of 8–10% of relevant boiler sales; and • Designating MCS as the sole certification scheme for the Clean Heat Market Mechanism.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Other

☒ Corporate environmental targets

☒ Other, please specify :Government targets and delivery mechanisms for low-carbon energy solutions

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

- *The Government should clearly distinguish between new builds and retrofit installations.*

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

- *The Clean Heat Market Mechanism (CHMM) is directly relevant to our transition plan and customer-focused climate ambitions. Centrica has an ambition to install around 20,000 heat pumps per year by 2030, which requires significant growth in the UK market. The CHMM supports this by creating a market-wide signal to scale deployment of low-carbon heating technologies. • The policy also incentivises the upstream value chain, particularly manufacturers, by providing clearer demand signals and encouraging investment in production capacity and cost reduction. This is important in addressing current market constraints which have impacted the pace of heat pump sales and installations. • This has informed our engagement, which has focused on ensuring the mechanism effectively stimulates both supply and demand, while providing sufficient certainty for manufacturers and installers to invest and scale. • We measure success through both policy outcomes and market response. The key indicator is sustained growth in the UK heat pump market and increased installation volumes, including our own, demonstrating that the policy is enabling delivery at scale.*

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Energy UK is the leading trade association for the UK's energy sector, representing over 100 members from a broad range of industries, such as gas and electricity generators and suppliers, as well as technology firms and energy networks and infrastructure operators. The organisation and its members are committed to promoting sustainability by reducing the environmental impact of the industry. Energy UK's strategic vision focuses on transitioning to a more decarbonised, secure, diverse, and economically accessible energy system, with an emphasis on enhancing local heat and power generation. The association is active across influencing policy development and collaborating with industry stakeholders, aiming to create positive outcomes for the community, the economy, and the environment. Centrica actively participates in various forums that concentrate on subjects like power production, customer protection and energy efficiency. Additionally, it is well-placed to influence through Energy UK as it holds a strategic position on its Board. Although there is a broad consensus within Energy UK regarding climate change, member opinions sometimes differ, for example on points of detail as to policy or market design. Like all trade associations, Energy UK charges a membership fee, which enables members to contribute to these critical discussions. However, the fee amount is treated as confidential, and out of respect for their process, we will not be disclosing it.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Association for Decentralised Energy (ADE)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The ADE champions a localised energy delivery model tailored to user needs, promoting an integrated approach. The ADE unites stakeholders from across the energy industry to foster a supportive environment for the development of decentralized and low carbon combined heat and power, district heating and cooling systems, and demand-side energy solutions. Our stance aligns with the ADE's endorsement of expanding decentralised energy generation. As an active ADE member, we collaborate closely to advance decentralized energy solutions and improve energy efficiency. In addition to promoting heat decarbonisation through heat networks, ADE advocates for increased investment in demand-side flexibility to prevent over-build and ensure more efficient use of distributed energy resources. Centrica actively participates in the ADE Strategy workgroup, contributing to the definition of the organization's strategic priorities. This involvement supports ADE's overall positioning and approach to new government policies for demand-side flexibility and heat decarbonisation. Over time, this will also include advancing the technical, commercial, and financial feasibility of heat networks as a solution for decarbonising heat. Although the ADE and our views are aligned on the need to expand decentralised energy generation, we note that the ADE supports the use of zonal pricing, which Centrica does not. We believe the proposed framework does not provide investors with sufficient certainty to invest in low carbon assets needed. We have been and will continue to engage with Government on our views on zonal pricing. The ADE represents the decentralised energy sector during a period of significant transformation. We recognise the importance of ensuring our voice is part of the conversation and have joined the association to help shape a user-led, decentralised, and low carbon energy system for the future. We contribute to this effort through a membership fee, which we will not disclose due to commercial sensitivity.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Green Gas Taskforce (GGT)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Centrica is part of the newly launched Green Gas Taskforce (GGT). The GGT brings the British biomethane industry together, from the producers, industry bodies to grid operators, shippers and key sector groups, with the aim to scale up biomethane — a renewable, ready-to-use energy source that supports net zero, the circular economy and UK energy security. The new body aims to research and show the opportunity of biomethane and other green gases in GB's future energy system, and provide evidence to show key government departments and advisory bodies that biomethane can help GB achieve Net Zero by 2050. The GGT's objectives and stance around biomethane and other green gases are consistent with Centrica's as we believe that low carbon fuels, such as biomethane, shows significant potential in contributing to the UK's net zero ambitions. Centrica is a partner of the organisation and has made a financial contribution towards its establishment. This support enables Centrica to actively participate in advocacy efforts through the GGT and to help promote green gas across the UK. Due to commercial sensitivity and the public nature of our disclosures, we will not be revealing the financial figure at this time.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ TCFD

☒ Other, please specify :Non-Financial Reporting Directive and Companies Act 2006 and Climate-related Financial Disclosures

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 5, 8, 10, 12 to 13, 15 to 17, 26 to 28, 31, 36 to 39, 45, 47, 49 to 57, 71 to 72, 84 to 85, 87 to 88, 92, 144 to 148, 155 to 159, 253 and 255

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.7) annual-report-and-accounts-2025-untagged.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Climate change information is integrated throughout the Annual Report and Accounts 2025 – from a statement of commitment in the Chairman’s and Chief Executive introduction at the start of the book, to our GHG performance in the Strategic Report. With the Strategic Report, our climate reporting is focused around our People & Planet Plan and Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, as well as our wider KPI disclosure that closes the filing. Our disclosure against the TCFD achieved full compliance with the recommendations for the fourth year running whilst including progress against our outgoing climate transition ambitions alongside the introduction of our new ambitions relating to our updated Climate Transition Plan published at the start of 2025. We also disclose information about our wider environmental impact within the Report.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Water accounting figures |

- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☒ Public policy engagement

- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
- ☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 1-14, 20 to 21, 24 to 25, 27 to 28, 33, 36 to 40

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.7) people-planet-plan-report-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Climate and water information is shared in our People & Planet Plan Report 2025. The Plan sets out five Group-wide goals that are energising a greener, fairer future to supports communities, our planet and each other. Introduced in 2021, the Plan builds off progress made under our Responsible Business Ambitions and accelerates action through goals such as being a net zero business by 2040 and helping our customers be net zero by 2050 at the latest. We also report how our Plan supports and contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Our wider environmental impact is additionally shared within the Report.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

'Planet' and 'Energy supply' tab

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.7) data-centre-2025.xlsx

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The Data Centre contains over 150 metrics and forms part of our wider reporting suite. It enables us to transparently report a fuller picture of our non-financial impact and shows trends over time. The metrics span all of our impact areas – from safety and customer satisfaction to carbon and community investment.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Voluntary best practice principles

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Full document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.7) climate-transition-plan-2024-27.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

In line with best practice, we provide an update on our Climate Transition Plan every three years unless our business undergoes any material changes. In our latest Plan which was developed in 2024 and published at the start of 2025, we've strengthened our net zero commitments and provided greater transparency around the steps we intend to take to decarbonise in the next ten years. Accordingly, our net zero targets are now underpinned by a new suite of climate ambitions to drive meaningful progress. Our updated Plan was put forward for a shareholder advisory vote at the AGM in 2025. We secured 93.44% approval rate, which is up from 79.96% achieved three years ago.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Full document

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.7) centrica-climate-policy-positions-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The policy environment in the UK and IRE is a key determinant of whether we can deliver net zero. In this document, we have set out our policy positions on key areas that we feel will enable the transition to net zero – from hydrogen and heat decarbonisation, to clean power and carbon capture. Our positions are subject to change as the policy and energy landscape evolves.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :National Grid ESO, Future Energy Scenarios 2024 – Holistic Transition

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ 2025
- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2040
- ☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Holistic Transition scenario assumes a transition to net zero by ~2050, driven by a balanced mix of electrification and hydrogen, alongside high levels of consumer engagement and demand-side flexibility. Key assumptions include: • Electrification is the primary route for decarbonising heat and transport, with hydrogen used mainly in industrial clusters and in limited applications such as heat networks • Strong consumer engagement, with widespread adoption of energy efficiency measures, smart technologies and demand shifting • High renewable capacity, supported by moderate levels of nuclear and minimal reliance on hydrogen-based dispatchable power • Unabated gas declines rapidly, with no remaining role in the energy mix by 2050 • System flexibility is largely delivered through electricity storage, interconnectors and smart, flexible demand Key uncertainties and constraints include the pace of consumer adoption, delivery of renewable and network infrastructure, availability of flexibility solutions, and policy and regulatory support

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Holistic Transition scenario is used to test the resilience of the business under a highly ambitious pathway characterised by rapid, coordinated change across the energy system and the wider economy. This scenario represents a high-ambition case, combining accelerated electrification with targeted hydrogen deployment and very strong consumer engagement. It enables assessment of the impact of a faster pace of transition, including rapid shifts in demand, technology adoption and infrastructure requirements. From a strategic perspective, this supports evaluation of exposure to a system undergoing widespread and simultaneous transformation, helping to identify opportunities and risks associated with delivering at pace in a fully decarbonised energy system. All scenarios within the National Grid ESO Future Energy Scenarios framework are accompanied by detailed data sets covering technology uptake, demand and customer outcomes, enabling direct mapping to Centrica's business model and supporting robust assessment of risks and opportunities.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Rising fossil fuel prices

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Customer uptake of low-carbon technology

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Stringent carbon neutral policies

Relevant technology and science

☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Renewable generation, use of bio-energy, carbon capture technology

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To ensure consistency across our environmental risk assessments, we use the same IPCC climate scenarios for both climate change and water-related risk analysis, recognising that changes in climate are a key driver of future water risks. This scenario is one of the future emissions pathways used in the IPCC's 5th Assessment report. It represents a mitigation pathway to limit global mean temperature increase to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels for mid-range climate sensitivity. RCP 2.6 represents an ambitious scenario, as outlined by the IPCC. It necessitates a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions, aiming for net-zero by the year 2100. It assumes halving methane emissions from 2020 levels and reducing sulphur dioxide emissions to 10% of 1980 to 1990 levels. The pathway also relies on negative carbon dioxide emissions, averaging 2 GtCO₂ annually, through natural processes like afforestation. This is considered crucial for limiting the global temperature increase to under 2°C by the end of the century.

1. **Assumptions:**

- o **Mitigation Objective:** RCP2.6 aims to limit the increase of global mean temperature to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels.
- o **Mid-Range Climate Sensitivity:** It assumes mid-range climate sensitivity, which influences how the Earth system responds to greenhouse gas emissions.
- o **Emission Reductions:** RCP2.6 assumes aggressive emission reductions, including substantial shifts toward renewable energy and carbon capture technologies.

2. **Uncertainties:**

- o **Baseline Emissions:** Uncertainties exist regarding baseline emissions and the effectiveness of mitigation policies.
- o **Technological Advances:** Relies on advancements in clean energy technologies and widespread adoption.
- o **Socioeconomic Factors:** Assumptions about population growth, economic development, and policy implementation introduce uncertainties.

3. **Constraints:**

- o **Stringent Policies:** RCP2.6 assumes stringent climate policies, including global cooperation to reduce emissions.
- o **Land Use and Food Security:** Uncertainties surround land-use changes, food crop yields, and food demand.

In summary, RCP2.6 offers a pathway toward a more sustainable future, emphasising the importance of ambitious climate action and global collaboration.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 to assess physical risks and opportunities for Centrica under a 1.5°C pathway. RCP scenarios were selected as credible representations of future climate conditions linked to radiative forcing. These were used to evaluate risks to material activities and assets out to 2050, including increasing temperatures, sea level rise, flooding, extreme weather, droughts, and heatwaves. Impacts were assessed quantitatively (e.g. impact on gross margin, sea level rise exposure) and qualitatively (e.g. supply chain disruption).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :National Grid ESO, Future Energy Scenarios 2024 – Hydrogen Evolution

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Hydrogen Evolution scenario assumes a transition to net zero by ~2050, driven by the large-scale deployment of hydrogen across heat, industry and power, supported by infrastructure build-out, with relatively low levels of consumer engagement. Key assumptions include: • Rapid scale-up of hydrogen production, storage and a national hydrogen network, enabling widespread use across multiple sectors • Hydrogen plays a significant role in heat, including uptake of hydrogen boilers, alongside continued electrification • Hydrogen is deployed in hard-to-abate sectors, including industry and some heavy goods transport, while electric vehicle uptake remains strong • High levels of hydrogen-based dispatchable power generation reduce reliance on renewable and nuclear capacity • Limited demand-side change, with lower levels of consumer engagement and behavioural shift • System flexibility is primarily provided through hydrogen storage Key uncertainties and constraints include the pace and cost of hydrogen infrastructure deployment, technology maturity, policy and regulatory support, and consumer uptake of hydrogen-based solution

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Hydrogen Evolution scenario is used to test the resilience of the business against a plausible but distinct route to net zero. While the precise pathway to decarbonisation remains uncertain, it is important to assess exposure across a range of outcomes, particularly those that differ in their reliance on electrification versus hydrogen. This scenario represents one end of that range, with a system characterised by greater deployment of hydrogen across heat, industry and power. It therefore provides a useful counterpoint to more electrification-led pathways, allowing us to assess how different technology choices could impact demand, infrastructure requirements and value pools. From a strategic perspective, this supports evaluation of transition risks and opportunities across Centrica's core

activities, including energy supply, services and solutions. The scenario enables analysis of how a more hydrogen-intensive energy mix could influence factors such as customer demand, technology adoption and investment priorities through to 2050. Notably, in the latest 2024 update, the role of hydrogen is somewhat reduced relative to earlier scenarios, which may indicate increasing momentum behind electrification in certain sectors, particularly transport. This reinforces the importance of testing a range of outcomes, rather than relying on a single view of the future. All scenarios within the National Grid ESO Future Energy Scenarios framework are accompanied by detailed data sets covering technology uptake, demand and customer outcomes, enabling direct mapping to Centrica's business model and supporting robust assessment of risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :National Grid, Future Energy Scenarios 2024 – Electric Engagement

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Electric Engagement scenario assumes a transition to net zero by ~2050, driven primarily by electrified demand, with high levels of consumer engagement supported by smart technologies. Key assumptions include: • Electrification is the dominant pathway across heat and transport, including widespread uptake of heat pumps and electric vehicles • Strong consumer engagement, with widespread adoption of smart technologies, energy efficiency improvements and demand-side flexibility • Highest levels of electricity demand, particularly at peak, requiring significant deployment of renewable and nuclear generation • High levels of bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) relative to other pathways • Supply-side flexibility is delivered through electricity storage, interconnectors and low-carbon dispatchable power Key uncertainties and constraints include the pace of consumer adoption, delivery of electricity infrastructure and generation capacity, availability of flexibility solutions, and policy and regulatory support.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Electric Engagement scenario is used to test the resilience of the business under a strongly electrification-led pathway, characterised by high levels of consumer engagement and widespread adoption of electric technologies. This scenario represents an alternative end of the spectrum to hydrogen-led pathways, allowing us to assess the implications of large-scale electrification of heat and transport, alongside active consumer participation through smart technologies and demand-side flexibility. It provides insight into how a more electricity-intensive energy system could shape demand profiles, infrastructure requirements and value pools. From a strategic perspective, this supports evaluation of how increased electrification could impact Centrica's core activities, including energy supply, services and customer solutions. In particular, it enables assessment of the scale and pace of change required to support higher peak electricity demand and more dynamic, engaged customers. All scenarios within the National Grid ESO Future Energy Scenarios framework are accompanied by detailed data sets covering technology uptake, demand and customer outcomes, enabling direct mapping to Centrica's business model and supporting robust assessment of risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :National Grid, Future Energy Scenarios 2024 – Falling Behind

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Falling Behind pathway considers a transition where progress is made towards decarbonisation, but at a pace insufficient to achieve net zero by ~2050. Key assumptions include: • Slower progress across power, heat and transport, with less deployment of low-carbon technologies • Continued reliance on unabated fossil fuels across multiple sectors • Lower levels of infrastructure delivery and investment compared to net zero pathways • Limited consumer engagement and slower uptake of energy efficiency measures and low-carbon technologies This pathway is used alongside net zero pathways to assess a wider range of potential demand outcomes, including scenarios with ongoing reliance on fossil fuels. It reflects some progress relative to today, particularly where there is greater policy certainty or technology deployment, and is not intended to represent a 'status quo' case. Key uncertainties and constraints include the pace of policy implementation, delivery of low-carbon infrastructure, and investment in new technologies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Falling Behind pathway is used to assess the resilience of the business in a scenario where the pace and extent of decarbonisation are more limited, and net zero is not achieved by 2050. This pathway provides a useful counterpoint to the net zero scenarios by testing exposure to slower policy delivery, delayed technology deployment and continued reliance on fossil fuels. It enables assessment of how more gradual change could affect demand, asset utilisation and investment decisions. From a strategic perspective, it supports evaluation of downside risks and transition uncertainty, ensuring the business is resilient not only to accelerated decarbonisation, but also to scenarios where progress is more uneven or delayed. All scenarios within the National Grid ESO Future Energy Scenarios framework are accompanied by detailed data sets covering technology uptake, demand and customer outcomes, enabling direct mapping to Centrica's business model and supporting robust assessment of risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :rapid deployment of low carbon technologies including renewables, electrification, hydrogen and CCUS

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Road to 2°C: Challenges and Impacts of the Energy Transition (Aurora, 2023) The Aurora Global Two Degrees scenario assumes that leading global economies deliver on net zero commitments by 2050 or 2060, supported by coordinated policy action, accelerated deployment of low carbon technologies, and significant

mobilisation of climate finance. The scenario incorporates rapid electrification, large-scale expansion of renewables, and continued but declining use of fossil fuels, alongside increasing deployment of technologies such as hydrogen and carbon capture. Key uncertainties relate to the level of international coordination required to achieve these outcomes, the pace and cost of technology deployment, and the availability and cost of capital, particularly in emerging markets. Delivery of policy commitments and infrastructure build-out (e.g. grids, storage, supply chains) is also uncertain. There are additional uncertainties around demand evolution, including the pace of electrification and behavioural change, and the extent to which emerging economies follow advanced economy decarbonisation pathways. The scenario is constrained by its reliance on assumptions around policy delivery and technology scaling, and does not fully capture potential deviations arising from geopolitical factors, energy security priorities, or slower-than-expected investment and permitting timelines

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario is used as it provides a consistent long-term commodity price and power price trajectory which can be applied in financial analysis. It supports asset-level impairment testing by enabling assessment of future cash flows under a transition-aligned pathway, including identification of potential write-backs or impairments, as observed for nuclear assets in the current year. The scenario is also used to support margin analysis across upstream power assets, allowing the resilience of the portfolio to be tested under changing price conditions. This provides insight into how shifts in power and commodity prices under a decarbonisation pathway may impact asset performance and portfolio profitability over the long term, and the importance of regulated revenue streams.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology maturity

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE Scenario) is a normative scenario that shows a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050, with advanced economies reaching net zero emissions in advance of others. This scenario also meets key energy-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular universal energy access by 2030 and major improvements in air quality. It is consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5 °C (with at least a 50% probability), in line with emissions reductions assessed in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Global energy sector net zero by 2050. Scenario was selected and used to test potential risk of asset impairment on Centrica's hydrocarbon production division, Spirit Energy in a 1.5 °C scenario. Impact on asset Net Present Value (NPV) through changes in commodity demand and prices through the following key trends was quantified: ban on fossil boilers by 2025, 60% car sales EV and 850GW of Hydrogen electrolyzers by 2030, net zero power in our key markets by 2035, 50% heating from Heat pumps by 2045. Liquid prices were used for first 4 years and then blended to external Net zero price scenarios out to 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Rising fossil fuel prices

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Customer uptake of low-carbon technology

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Customer uptake of low-carbon technology

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Renewable generation, use of bio-energy, carbon capture technology

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario is one of the future emissions pathways used in the IPCC's 5th Assessment report. It represents a mitigation scenario aiming to limit the increase of global mean temperature to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels for mid-range climate sensitivity. RCP 2.6 represents an ambitious scenario, as outlined by the IPCC. It necessitates a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions, aiming for a net-zero target by the year 2100. This scenario also involves halving methane emissions from their 2020 levels and reducing sulphur dioxide emissions to a mere 10% of what they were between 1980 and 1990. Additionally, RCP 2.6 assumes the implementation of negative carbon dioxide emissions, averaging 2 Gigatons annually, through natural processes like afforestation. Adhering to this pathway is considered crucial for limiting the global temperature increase to under 2°C by the end of the century.

1. Assumptions: o Mitigation Objective: RCP2.6 represents a mitigation scenario aiming to limit the increase of global mean temperature to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels. o Mid-Range Climate Sensitivity: It assumes mid-range climate sensitivity, which influences how the Earth system responds to greenhouse gas emissions. o Emission Reductions: RCP2.6 assumes aggressive emission reductions, including substantial shifts toward renewable energy and carbon capture technologies.

2. Uncertainties: o Baseline Emissions: Uncertainties exist regarding baseline emissions and the effectiveness of mitigation policies. o Technological Advances: The scenario relies on advancements in clean energy technologies and widespread adoption. o Socioeconomic Factors: Assumptions about population growth, economic development, and policy implementation introduce uncertainties.

3. Constraints: o Stringent Policies: RCP2.6 assumes stringent climate policies, including global cooperation to reduce emissions. o Land Use and Food Security: Uncertainties surround land-use changes, food crop yields, and food demand. In summary, RCP2.6 offers a pathway toward a more sustainable future, emphasising the importance of ambitious climate action and global collaboration.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6. The scenario was used to assess physical risks and opportunities for Centrica in a WB 2°C pathway. The RCP pathways were selected as a credible description of different climate futures linked to the radiative forcing values and we used them to assess the potential risks from aspects including rising mean temperatures and sea levels, flooding, extreme and volatile weather, droughts and heatwaves on our material activities and assets out to 2050. Potential impacts were assessed both quantitatively such as impact on gross margin or sea level rise and qualitatively such as potential impacts on supply chains.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Carbon emissions pricing

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Carbon emissions pricing

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IPCC characterizes RCP 4.5 as a moderate trajectory, where greenhouse gas emissions are projected to peak around 2040 before decreasing. This scenario assumes a significant reliance on fossil fuels, suggesting that current estimates of fuel availability may be overstated. Under RCP 4.5, without additional climate policies, CO2 emissions are expected to start falling by 2045, aiming to halve 2050 levels by the century's end. Methane emissions should cease to rise by 2050 and reduce to 75% of 2040 levels, while sulphur dioxide emissions are anticipated to drop to 20% of the levels recorded between 1980 and 1990. RCP 4.5 also presupposes the implementation of negative CO2 emissions strategies, such as afforestation, targeting an annual reduction of 2 Gigatons of CO2. Projections indicate that this scenario could lead to a global temperature increase of 2 to 3 degrees Celsius by 2100, with sea levels rising 35% more than under the RCP 2.6 scenario. The ecological impact of RCP 4.5 could be significant, with many species potentially unable to adapt to the rapid environmental changes. 1.

Assumptions: oStabilisation Objective: RCP4.5 aims to stabilise radiative forcing by 2100. It is based on the MiniCAM Level 3 stabilisation scenario. o

Non-CO2 Emissions: The scenario incorporates detailed assumptions about non-CO2 emissions and pollution control measures. o Land Use and Carbon Pricing: RCP4.5 considers updated land use modelling and terrestrial carbon emissions pricing. 2. Uncertainties: o Model Assumptions: Like any scenario, RCP4.5 has inherent uncertainties related to model assumptions, especially regarding economic and technological developments. oPolicy Pathways: Uncertainties

exist around the effectiveness of climate policies in achieving the desired stabilisation. 3. Constraints: o Mitigation Efforts: RCP4.5 assumes moderate climate change mitigation efforts, leading to a pathway that stabilises radiative forcing. o Socioeconomic Factors: The scenario considers socioeconomic factors that influence emissions and energy use. In summary, RCP4.5 provides a pathway for stabilisation while acknowledging the complexities and uncertainties inherent in modelling future climate scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5. The scenario was used to assess physical risks and opportunities for Centrica in an intermediate pathway aligned with 2.4°C of warming. The RCP pathways were selected as a credible description of different climate futures linked to the radiative forcing values and we used them to assess the potential risks from aspects including rising mean temperatures and sea levels, flooding, extreme and volatile weather, droughts and heatwaves on our material activities and assets out to 2050. Potential impacts were assessed both quantitatively such as impact on gross margin or sea level rise and qualitatively such as potential impacts on supply chains.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology improvements

Direct interaction with climate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Air pollution (SO₂, NO_x, VOCs)

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. *Assumptions: oHigh Population and Slow Income Growth: RCP8.5 assumes a world with high population growth and relatively slow income increases. o Modest Technological Change: The scenario incorporates modest rates of technological advancements and energy intensity improvements. o Energy Demand: Over the long term, RCP8.5 predicts high energy demand due to these assumptions. o No Climate Change Policies: RCP8.5 assumes no significant climate change mitigation efforts, resulting in high greenhouse gas emissions. o Assumes coal use and future emissions. In summary, RCP8.5 serves as a worst-case scenario, emphasising the need for climate action to avoid such outcomes. It is not a “current policy” scenario.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5. The scenario was used to assess physical risks and opportunities for Centrica in an extreme warming future aligned with a 4.3°C pathway. The RCP pathways were selected as a credible description of different climate futures linked to the radiative forcing values and we used them to assess the potential risks from aspects including rising mean temperatures and sea levels, flooding, extreme and volatile weather, droughts and heatwaves on our material activities and assets out to 2050. Potential impacts were assessed both quantitatively such as impact on gross margin or sea level rise and qualitatively such as potential impacts on supply chains.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Carbon emissions pricing

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Air pollution (SO₂, NO_x, VOCs)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 4.5 assumes: RCP 4.5 is a moderate trajectory, where emissions are projected to peak around 2040 before decreasing. This scenario assumes continued reliance on fossil fuels, suggesting that current estimates of fuel availability may be overstated. Under RCP 4.5, without additional climate policies, CO₂ emissions are expected to start falling by 2045, aiming to halve 2050 levels by 2100. Methane emissions should stabilise by 2050 and reduce to 75% of 2040 levels, while sulphur dioxide emissions are anticipated to drop to 20% 1980 to 1990 levels. RCP 4.5 also assumes use of negative CO₂ emissions strategies, such as afforestation, targeting an annual reduction of 2 GtCO₂. Projections indicate that this scenario could lead to a global temperature increase of 2 to 3 degrees Celsius by 2100, with sea levels rising 35% more than under the RCP 2.6 scenario. The ecological impact could be significant, with many species unable to adapt to rapid change.

Assumptions: 1. Stabilisation Objective: Stabilises radiative forcing by 2100, based on the MiniCAM Level 3 stabilisation scenario. 2. Non-CO₂ Emissions: Includes detailed assumptions about non-CO₂ emissions and pollution control measures. 3. Land Use and Carbon Pricing: RCP4.5 considers updated land use modelling and terrestrial carbon emissions pricing. Uncertainties: 1. Model Assumptions: Inherent uncertainties related to model assumptions, regarding economic and technological developments. 2. Policy Pathways: Uncertainties around the effectiveness of climate policies. Constraints: 1. Mitigation Efforts: RCP4.5 assumes moderate climate change mitigation efforts, leading to a pathway that stabilises radiative forcing. 2. Socioeconomic Factors: RCP4.5 considers socioeconomic factors influencing emissions and energy use. In summary, RCP4.5 provides a pathway for stabilisation while highlighting complexities and uncertainties inherent in modelling future climate scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5. The scenario was used by Centrica to assess physical risks and opportunities under an intermediate pathway aligned with 2.4°C of warming. The RCP pathways were selected as a credible representation of climate futures linked to radiative forcing values and were

used to assess risks including rising mean temperatures and sea levels, flooding, extreme weather, droughts and heatwaves on material activities and assets out to 2050. Potential impacts were assessed both quantitatively including impact on gross margin and sea level rise and qualitatively, including impacts on supply chains.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology improvements

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Air pollution (SO₂, NO_x, VOCs)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 8.5 assumes: 1. High Population and Slow Income Growth: RCP8.5 Assumes high population growth and relatively slow income increases. 2. Modest technological change: Incorporates modest rates of technological advancements and energy intensity improvements. 3. Energy Demand: Predicts high long-term energy demand under these assumptions. 4. No Climate Change Policies: RCP8.5 assumes no significant mitigation efforts, resulting in high greenhouse gas emissions. In summary, RCP8.5 represents a worst-case scenario, emphasising the need for climate action. It is not a “current policy” scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5. The scenario was chosen by Centrica to assess physical risks and opportunities under an extreme (~4.3°C) pathway. RCP pathways were selected as a credible representation of climate futures linked to radiative forcing values and used to assess risks including rising mean temperatures and sea levels, flooding, extreme weather, droughts and heatwaves on material activities and assets out to 2050. Potential impacts were assessed quantitatively, including impacts on gross margin and sea level rise and qualitatively, including impacts on supply chains. We recognise that recent scenario development for the IPCC process considers RCP8.5 high-emission futures to be less plausible than previously assessed due to evolving climate policy and renewable energy deployment and will consider this in future scenario assessments.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology improvements

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

WRI Aqueduct uses the RCP pathways for the three future scenarios. The “optimistic” scenario uses SSP1 RCP2.6, characterised by sustainable socioeconomic growth, improved water use efficiencies and low population growth. The “business as usual” scenario uses SSP3 RCP7.0, representing a middle of the road future with slow economic growth, low investment in environmental protection and technology and high population growth, especially in developing countries. Finally, the “pessimistic” scenario uses SSP5 RCP8.5, representing a future of rapid temperature increase, fossil-fuelled development, rapid economic growth and limited environmental concern. Key constraints of the model include: - Limited global datasets for some aspects of water risk, creating gaps in areas such as water management and governance - Limited inclusion of social dimensions such as policy, regulation and responses to water crises - Mapping the indicators to a 0-5 scale reduces detail compared to absolute values - Better suited to global or national analysis than local scale assessment. WRI Aqueduct uses PCR-GLOBWB 2 and HYDROBASINS 6 as primary models, with the following specific limitations: Coastal sub-basins and islands in HydroBASINS 6 are coarsely grouped together, resulting in inaccuracies (representing a key model assumption). The PCR-GLOBWB 2 model has no mechanism to model inter-basin transfer, meaning baseline water stress may be overstated where inter-basin transfers occur to meet demand in that sub-basin.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have completed a detailed analysis of our assets and major sites, across the three scenarios provided ranging from “pessimistic” to “optimistic”. The tool was selected as it is recommended by CDP and provides insights into potential water-related risks and impacts across our operations. Water Stress, Water Supply and Overall Water Risk were the primary 3 indicators, with sites spatially mapped across different scenarios and timeframes. A key strength of the tool is the global coverage, a necessity for our operations with sites in America, Europe and SE Asia.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

• We conduct scenario analysis across the Group using different approaches for Retail, Optimisation and Infrastructure. Retail uses gross margin and market share-based modelling to assess how changes in demand, technology adoption and customer needs could affect the business over time. Optimisation combines ERM assessment with high-level market modelling, while Infrastructure uses price curve, asset-level and opportunity analysis. • Overall, the analysis shows that we are well positioned for the energy transition, with material opportunities identified across Retail, Optimisation and Infrastructure and an overall net positive outlook across the material risks and opportunities assessed across the short and long-term. The most significant risks and opportunities are transition-related rather than physical. While transition risks still require continued mitigation, some are emerging later than previously expected, and opportunities are becoming clearer. Our physical risk analysis, including assessment of flooding and sea level rise, indicates relatively limited exposure across the portfolio and provides confidence in the resilience of our assets and operations. • For risk and opportunity management, scenario analysis helps size the scale and timing of long-term climate-related risks and opportunities and feeds into our ERM process. This contributed to climate change being identified as a principal risk and helped us distinguish between risks requiring mitigation, risks requiring ongoing monitoring, and opportunities warranting active pursuit. • For strategy and financial planning, the analysis informs where we see the strongest long-term value pools emerging, including electrification, low carbon heat, PPAs, balancing, storage and enabling infrastructure. This supports strategic choices across the portfolio and our investment ambition to allocate over 50% of spend to green activities between 2023 and 2028. • For resilience of the business model and strategy, scenario analysis is used to stress test whether the portfolio can remain resilient under different transition pathways. The results indicate that, while some legacy exposures remain sensitive to market shifts, our diversified model is increasingly resilient, particularly in our power business where regulated revenues provide additional support, provided we continue to execute our strategy and redeploy capital towards growth areas. • For target setting and transition planning, we use our opportunity modelling to identify where the most material opportunities sit and therefore where to set ambitions. These are articulated through our Climate Transition Plan, including ambitions to engage customers in green and flexible energy solutions, to grow our low carbon heating business, and to grow green skills in-house to support delivery. The analysis also helps direct investment towards the areas most important to delivery

Water

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

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Our scenario analysis shows that we are well positioned to manage water risks, with no material transition or physical risks identified. We do not foresee significant regulatory changes to water that could affect our business. As part of our analysis, no water-related opportunities were identified. During the scenario analysis, we considered acute physical risks relating to extreme weather, including increased wave height, as well as chronic risks associated with longer-term climate shifts, such as sea level rise and increased flooding events. We focused on energy assets in Centrica Energy Storage+, Centrica Business Solutions, Centrica Power, and Spirit Energy, which are typically more exposed due to their activities. In 2025, we built on previous assessments by running scenario analysis on new operational sites, and those still under construction, such as our Irish peaking plants. New operational sites included our new Brigg and Redditch peaking gas engines. The analysis reconfirmed that exposure to acute physical risks is low in both the near and long term.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

We have committed to not investing in the exploration of new oil and gas reserves. Additionally, we are dedicated to responsibly managing the remaining gas fields within the Group until the end of their operational life, which may require some short-term capital investment in extraction infrastructure. The cash flow generated will be allocated to fulfil our outstanding decommissioning responsibilities. We anticipate that this process will be substantively concluded by the late 2030s to early 2040s. Meanwhile, we are actively pursuing opportunities to convert existing infrastructure to aid the transition to net zero, including carbon capture and storage. In the shift towards a grid dominated by renewable energy, rapid-response, short-run 'peaking' gas-fired power stations will play a pivotal role in stabilising the UK's energy needs. These stations will provide essential backup power during periods when renewable sources are insufficient. This investment aligns with the UK's NESO recognition that the goal for a clean power grid by 2030 will require ~5% of unabated gas generation. Our strategy includes developing a suite of assets, including both peaking and storage assets, that will serve as a reliable safety net for the grid. This approach not only advances our journey to net zero emissions but also ensures a sustained and secure energy supply for the future while lowering bills. The peaking gas engines are also capable of running on a blended fuel mix of natural gas and hydrogen, which will future-proof the sites and further contribute towards a decarbonised grid. In response to the need for energy security in the UK, we have published our proposal of redeveloping our gas storage facility, Rough, to keep it open. Our ideal scenario is to keep this facility open before converting it to store clean hydrogen. For conversion to be effective in the long term, we need to maintain the methane gas storage facility in good condition in the meantime, which would require investment. We have publicly stated that we are ready to invest £2 billion in this asset, some of which would be spent immediately on maintenance. These plans are contingent on government support for hydrogen within the UK. Without that support, we may need to close the storage facility in the near term.

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

Select from:

☒ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

In preparation for publishing our second Climate Transition Plan in 2024, we enhanced our engagement with institutional investors including Climate Action 100+ (CA100+), representing over 30% of our top 30 investors. This included a series of in-depth workshops led by Centrica's Group Head of Environment, covering sector-specific emissions, key challenges and dependencies, our modelling approach, and alignment with the Taskforce for Transition Planning (TPT). These sessions enabled direct dialogue between investors and our Group Chief Executive and Chair. Insights from this engagement were instrumental in shaping the Plan. After publication, we held a dedicated webinar and Q&A session to present the Plan in detail, alongside ESG-focused investor meetings throughout the year, including engagement with CA100+ and meetings involving our Chair, focusing particularly on policy barriers to delivering the plan. Feedback gathered through these channels has been positive, particularly on the Plan's content, level of ambition and transparency of disclosure. In 2025, the Plan was presented to shareholders at the AGM for a non-binding advisory vote, receiving 93.44% support. We provide annual updates on progress against the Plan, including performance against our targets and Climate Ambitions, through our Annual Report & Accounts and other disclosures.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

We have taken a range of actions to progress delivery of our targets, but these remain subject to significant external dependencies across policy, technology development and consumer engagement. • For power generation, delivery depends on commercially viable hydrogen and ammonia-fired turbines, scale-up of low-carbon hydrogen production, continued decarbonisation of the UK and Irish power grids, supportive regulation for biomethane and low-carbon gas blending in Ireland, and stable market conditions for offshore wind investment. • For gas production and storage, delivery depends on government support for low-carbon hydrogen and the technical and commercial viability of CCS. • For LNG shipping, progress relies on more fuel-efficient vessels and the commercial viability of alternative fuels, including ammonia. • For property and fleet emissions, delivery depends on continued rollout of public EV charging infrastructure across the UK and Ireland, alongside colleague engagement to support behavioural change. • For customer decarbonisation, delivery depends on increased deployment of renewable and low-carbon power, including UK nuclear and Irish wind generation, decarbonisation of power and gas networks, credible hydrogen market strategies, cost-effective electrification of heat solutions, improvements in home insulation, continued smart meter rollout, and customers' willingness to adopt new technologies and behaviours. For more information for the assumptions and dependencies upon which our plan relies, please refer to Centrica's Climate Transition Plan on our website.

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

Centrica continues to make strong, broadly consistent progress against its climate ambitions, with the majority of targets and supporting metrics progressing in line with our Climate Transition Plan. In 2025, we achieved an 18% reduction in the greenhouse gas intensity of customers' energy use, compared to a 10% reduction in 2024, alongside a 25% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions against a 2019 baseline (up from 18% in 2024). Progress has been driven by continued decarbonisation of the electricity supplied to customers, alongside growth in low carbon products and services and ongoing operational improvements. This has resulted in a year-on-year acceleration in customer emissions intensity reduction. We do not expect our emissions reduction pathway to be linear. As set out in our Climate Transition Plan, emissions may increase in the near term as we continue to invest in flexible generation and gas-backed capacity to support energy security and system stability during the transition to intermittent renewables, particularly in the context of ongoing geopolitical volatility. Delivery against our climate ambitions remains positive overall, with only limited areas facing challenge. In particular, progress on fleet electrification reflects external constraints, most notably the pace of development of public EV charging infrastructure. In response, and in line with evolving best practice (including EV100 guidance), we have revised our fleet ambition from a static end-state target to a flow-based metric, transitioning to a zero emission van order book by 2030. This will provide a more decision-useful and operationally aligned measure of progress and will be reflected in future disclosures and updates to our Climate Transition Plan. We continue to actively monitor the external environment on which delivery of our ambitions depends, including infrastructure availability, technology development and policy frameworks. As a result, we expect that delivery will not be uniform across all ambitions over time, and will provide transparent updates and commentary where progress deviates from plan. Overall, we remain on track to deliver our net zero target.

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

(5.2.12) [climate-transition-plan-2024-27.pdf](#)

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

(5.2.20) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are committed to accelerating decarbonisation while safeguarding energy security.

(5.2.21) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

We have greater control over our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and maintain ambitious targets. Based on the SBTi linear reduction approach, our net zero target date of 2040 is ahead of the implied 1.5°C net zero year of 2043. Our interim target of a 50% reduction by 2032 (from a 2019 baseline) is beyond the requirements for a well-below 2°C pathway (~33%) and is broadly aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory (~54%). We remain committed to further reductions where technically and commercially feasible. However, our transition pathway is not expected to be linear. In the near term, emissions may exceed a well-below 2°C trajectory before declining more rapidly during the 2030s. This reflects the need to balance decarbonisation with secure, reliable and affordable energy supply while supporting customers and communities through the transition. Near-term increases are primarily driven by investment in flexible generation, including rapid response gas engines, which provide balancing services to complement intermittent renewable generation where storage and demand-side response alone are insufficient. Over time, these assets could transition to lower-carbon fuels such as biomethane or hydrogen, consistent with system planning requirements for security of supply. This challenge is reflected in external scenarios. Updates to the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario indicate that delayed global action results in warming temporarily exceeding 1.5°C before declining later in the century, increasing the challenge of maintaining a strict 1.5°C-aligned emissions trajectory in the near term. For Scope 3, our long-term target to help customers achieve net zero by 2050 is aligned with UK and European ambitions to limit warming to 1.5°C. However, our 2030 target of a 28% reduction in the greenhouse gas intensity of customer energy use (equivalent to c.27% absolute reduction) aligns with a well-below 2°C pathway and does not meet a 1.5°C trajectory, which would require a ~40% reduction over the same period. This reflects the current pace of market decarbonisation, particularly in heating, where structural challenges continue to constrain near-term progress.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
☒ Investment in R&D
☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Climate related risks and opportunities are shaping our products and services strategy, with clear impacts on how we design and scale customer offerings: Retail: • Restructured around the customer to ensure we deliver tailored and innovative offerings – from our Hive smart thermostat and competitive heat pump performance

guarantees to help residential customers save time and money, to our bespoke multi technology packages that empower commercial customers be more competitive, resilient and advance their net zero ambitions; • Transition away from fossil fuel heating (risk) / electrification of heat (opportunity): shift towards heat pumps and low carbon heating, supported by tariffs, solar and Hive enabled optimisation. • Electrification of transport (opportunity): growth in Hive-enabled services supporting EV charging and integration with home energy systems (~3 million connected devices in 2025). • Increasing renewable generation and intermittency (opportunity): development of flexibility products such as PeakSave, with c. 1.6m customers shifting demand. • Need for system flexibility and data (opportunity): investment in smart meters and data-led services, supported by MAP (over 200,000 meters funded). • Customer demand for decarbonisation (opportunity): expansion of Centrica Business low carbon solutions, including heat decarbonisation and advisory services. • High exposure to downstream emissions and changing customer demand (risk/opportunity): reflected in Centrica Home strategy, where the green transition is a core pillar, underpinning development of low carbon, smart and flexible energy products. Optimisation: Our analysis of our Optimisation business revealed a material opportunity both in the medium and longer term related to our investment in enabling services such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) alongside energy balancing and storage services as renewable and low carbon generation and production technologies scale-up. In particular, our trading business is well-placed to capitalise on Europe's expanding renewables and storage market, especially under a 1.5°C scenario with projected gains exceeding 10% of GM by 2040. For example, we have 19.5GW of renewable and flexible capacity under management and want to increase this to 30GW by 2030.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities are shaping our upstream strategy by driving a shift towards low-carbon power, repurposing existing infrastructure and reducing exposure to higher-risk fossil fuel assets. Our Power business strategy focuses on building a diversified portfolio of power generation, flexibility and storage assets, including nuclear (with our 2025 investment in Sizewell C), gas fired peaking assets, and low carbon technologies such as battery storage (BESS) and solar. The portfolio is increasingly weighted towards contracted and regulated revenues, providing resilience to climate-related transition risks and opportunities as the power system decarbonises. We are also positioning our Infrastructure business to capture emerging opportunities from carbon capture and storage, including the potential to convert the Morecambe gas fields into a carbon storage facility, though delivery remains dependent on UK policy and market development. In parallel, we have taken steps to reduce exposure to transition risk by streamlining our upstream portfolio, including the divestment of Spirit Energy's interests in the Cygnus gas field and other producing assets, allowing greater focus on lower carbon opportunities. Looking ahead, we retain strategic options to repurpose existing assets for the

hydrogen economy, including converting Rough for hydrogen storage and progressing plans to develop up to 3GW of hydrogen production capacity at Easington Terminal, subject to government support

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

The Climate-related risks and opportunities shape our R&D strategy by focusing investment on technologies that can support the energy transition, while managing the risk that some emerging solutions may not mature or become commercially viable at pace. We prioritise areas where early innovation can help build capability, test future business models and support long-term growth in a decarbonising energy system. A key focus is hydrogen. In 2025, we continued R&D and demonstration activity to assess its role in flexible power and storage, including hydrogen-to-power trials at Brigg Energy Park and further work to explore hydrogen storage potential at Rough. Since 2021, we have also held a minority stake in HiiROC, giving us insight into the development of alternative hydrogen production technology and its potential role in the transition. We also continue to invest in innovation to support the decarbonisation of heat and improve energy flexibility for customers. Through Energised Futures, we are exploring areas such as intelligent heat control, residential flexibility and bidirectional EV charging to help make lower-carbon energy solutions more practical, affordable and scalable. Overall, climate-related risks and opportunities have led us to focus R&D on technologies and solutions that can reduce emissions, improve system flexibility and support new sources of value as the energy transition evolves.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Scenario Climate-related risks and opportunities are shaping our operations strategy in two main ways: through the management of the potential of physical climate risks and impacts across our assets and through investment in operational capability to deliver lower-carbon products and services. Scenario analysis has identified physical risks to our remaining energy generation and production assets from the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, including flooding. While these risks remain relatively low in the near term, there is precedent: in 2008, flooding caused a short-term closure at our Brigg power station, reducing output and affecting profitability. We have not experienced more recent climate-driven disruption at our assets, but these risks remain relevant over the life of those assets, particularly through to the mid-2030s. To manage this, we undertake flood and extreme weather risk assessments and continue to strengthen preparedness and resilience measures across our operations. We are also investing in improved weather forecasting capability to support more accurate demand forecasting in increasingly volatile weather conditions. Climate-related opportunities are also influencing our workforce and operational delivery model. As customer demand shifts towards lower-carbon technologies and solutions, we are adapting our operations to support the safe and effective rollout of these products. We have established training academies to equip our engineers with the green skills needed to support this transition. Against our ambition for 3,000 engineers in the UK and Ireland to have green skills by 2030, ~1,900 engineers had green skills by the end of 2025 in areas including EV charging, heat pumps and smart meters. This strengthens our operational capability to deliver lower-carbon solutions at scale and support growing customer demand for these technologies.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

☒ Capital expenditures

☒ Capital allocation

☒ Acquisitions and divestments

☒ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into our strategy and financial planning, influencing capital allocation, capital expenditure, asset strategy, acquisitions and divestments, and operating costs. Through our Green Focused Investment Strategy and net zero guardrail, material investments are assessed against financial return thresholds and reviewed for alignment with our net zero ambitions. The Group Head of Sustainability, as a member of the Investment Committee, reviews proposals for climate impacts and may require further assessment of lifetime GHG emissions, contribution to system decarbonisation and alignment with our internal green assessment framework. This approach has influenced capital allocation and expenditure towards assets and technologies that support the energy transition while maintaining energy security and financial returns. In 2025, this included our acquisition of a 15% stake in Sizewell C, with committed construction funding of up to £1.3 billion, and progression of our partnership with X-energy to explore advanced modular nuclear reactor deployment in the UK. Asset strategy is also informed by these considerations. The net zero guardrail allows investment in assets that support security of supply and a decarbonising energy system, including the Isle of Grain LNG terminal, which provides flexible gas infrastructure and future transition-related development opportunities. Risks and opportunities are also shaping acquisitions and divestments as we reposition our portfolio. Alongside investing in assets aligned with a lower-carbon energy system, we continued to reduce exposure to upstream gas production through the sale of our remaining interest in Cygnus and other Spirit Energy producing assets in 2025. Climate-related risks and opportunities also affect operating costs. Planning assumptions and investment cases incorporate workforce transition, training, asset conversion and decommissioning costs where relevant, while annual operating plans include investment in the capabilities and skills needed to deliver our transition strategy.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Energised Futures, Centrica's research unit established in 2024, is focused on transforming the retail energy sector by improving accessibility and affordability. The team is progressing initiatives that give customers greater control over their energy use while supporting the UK's decarbonisation goals. Current projects include the Interoperable Residential Energy Flexibility programme and bidirectional EV charging, both aimed at improving energy management and enabling a more sustainable energy system. These initiatives support the development of products designed to help customers better manage their energy consumption and reduce costs. Our R&D investment in hydrogen production is intended to position Centrica among the early providers of hydrogen to industries that will depend on the fuel to decarbonise. This work spans the hydrogen value chain, from blending hydrogen into existing networks to trialling its use in transport.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Heating and low carbon energy systems

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Centrica's R&D investment through Energised Futures supports the transition from fossil fuel-based heating to low-carbon, flexible energy systems, in line with its Climate Transition Plan. Key pilot programmes include: • **LocalRES:** Live trials across four European pilot sites deploying smart local energy systems that integrate residential renewable generation with flexible assets (including heat pumps, EVs, batteries and PV). The pilots are testing how these connected assets can be optimised in real-world conditions to share energy locally, improve efficiency and reduce reliance on higher-carbon supply. • **Neighbourhood Flex:** UK-focused pilots building on LocalRES, including simulations and early-stage deployment with a Glasgow site. The programme is testing control systems, APIs and aggregation models, alongside developing commercial propositions and tariffs, to enable neighbourhood-level optimisation of electricity use (including for heating). This aims to support scalable integration of low-carbon heating technologies by improving flexibility and reducing system constraints. • **Heata trial:** A live three-month pilot installing distributed computing units in the homes of British Gas employees, where computing workloads generate heat that is reused to provide hot water. The trial is assessing the technical feasibility and customer proposition for reducing household energy demand for heating through waste heat recovery.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Demand response

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our demand response R&D investment supports our climate transition plan (CTP) by developing the technologies, customer propositions and market capabilities needed for a more flexible, electrified and lower-carbon energy system. Examples include:

- DEDALUS: The purpose of this research is to develop a way for air source heat pumps to operate more flexibly and intelligently, so they can use electricity at lower-cost and lower-carbon times without compromising customer comfort. This supports our CTP by helping low-carbon heating work as part of a more flexible energy system. The research involves developing thermal models of homes, designing control approaches for heat pump operation and testing these through a planned seven-household pilot to assess how well they balance comfort, cost and emissions. The intended outcome is a solution that could support greater demand-side flexibility and provide a basis for a future proposition.*
- V2X Program: The purpose of this research is to develop the capability for electric vehicles to act as flexible energy assets in the home, rather than only sources of electricity demand. This supports our CTP by enabling greater flexibility in an increasingly electrified energy system and by helping customers participate in new low-carbon energy propositions. The research involves technical testing, lab preparation, pilot design and proposition development for residential bidirectional charging, including the market and system requirements needed for EVs to support the grid. The intended outcome is a practical route to using EVs to support the grid, lower customer costs and increase participation in flexibility markets.*
- Hourglass: The purpose of this research is to quantify how different time-of-use tariff structures and customer communications influence energy consumption. This supports our CTP by helping us design demand response propositions that shift electricity use away from peak periods and improve energy system efficiency. The research builds on insights from PeakSave and Hive Smart Charge and is being carried out in partnership with The Behaviouralists, with support from Ofgem and the IEA. It involves customer survey analysis, testing four different time-of-use tariff structures and three promotional email approaches, and assessing how customer engagement and usage patterns change over time.*

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Hydrogen for transport

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Centrica continues to support the role of hydrogen in the UK’s transition to net zero and is exploring its application across our operations through targeted partnerships. For example, British Gas has been trialling a hydrogen-powered van in Birmingham, using a Vauxhall fuel cell vehicle refuelled with green hydrogen

supplied by Ryze Power at its Tyseley refuelling station. This trial is intended to assess the operational suitability of hydrogen fuel cell technology for segments of our fleet where full electrification may be more challenging. It forms part of our broader approach to decarbonising the British Gas fleet, which is a key contributor to our operational emissions. Progress in this area supports our commitment to transition to a zero-emissions fleet by 2030 and contributes to our wider ambition to achieve net zero across our operations by 2040.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Hydrogen blending, storage and production

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Alongside pilots, our R&D activity continues to focus on overcoming key barriers to scaling hydrogen: • We continue to assess the potential to repurpose existing assets, including Rough, for hydrogen storage, recognising the importance of large-scale storage in balancing intermittent renewable generation and supporting energy security. • We are progressing regional system development through initiatives such as the Humber Hydrogen Hub, aiming to integrate hydrogen production, storage, transport and demand. • In 2025, we supported new research into hydrogen storage through participation in the Knapton H2 Storage consortium. This project, funded via Ofgem's Strategic Innovation Fund, is undertaking feasibility work to assess the geological potential for hydrogen storage in North Yorkshire, helping to build the evidence base for future large-scale deployment. Together, these activities demonstrate a structured approach across the innovation cycle, with R&D linked to both near-term emissions reduction opportunities and longer-term system transformation, in line with our climate commitments and transition plan.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Hydrogen blending and production

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2025, we progressed from feasibility work to real-world deployment through two UK-first trials: • At Brigg Energy Park, in partnership with HiiROC and supported by the Net Zero Technology Centre, we successfully demonstrated the use of low-carbon hydrogen in a gas-fired peaking plant. This pilot showed that existing gas-fired generation assets can operate using hydrogen and natural gas blends, supporting the decarbonisation of flexible power generation. • We partnered with National Gas to complete the UK's first operational trial of hydrogen blending into the National Transmission System. For each kWh of hydrogen injected, the Green Gas Certification Scheme (GGCS) issued a Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin (RGGO), which we allocated to Brigg Power Station downstream of the injection point. This is reported to be the first issuance of hydrogen RGGOs in the UK and demonstrates how certification can enable traceability of hydrogen to end-users, support demand-side mechanisms, and provide an additional value stream to help develop the hydrogen market. The trial outcomes are also expected to inform the UK Government's development of a formal hydrogen certification framework. These real-world trials support our transition plan by providing early evidence that hydrogen can be deployed within existing gas infrastructure to reduce emissions from assets that are expected to play a continued role in maintaining energy system reliability as renewable penetration increases.

Row 6

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Demand response

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our real-life demand response trial supports our climate transition plan by testing how customer propositions and tariff design can help create a more flexible, electrified and lower-carbon energy system in practice. The trial is intended to reduce barriers to the uptake of low-carbon technologies and build evidence for a scalable proposition that can support more efficient use of the energy system. One example is: • British Gas and Zaptec communal EV charging tariff: The purpose of this real-life trial is to develop and test a tariff that supports fair and practical EV charging in shared residential settings. This supports our climate transition plan by helping remove barriers to EV adoption and by enabling electric vehicle charging to become part of a more flexible, lower-carbon energy system. The trial involves a live customer tariff proposition for landlords, developers and residents in communal buildings, designed to facilitate charger use and fair pricing in shared living spaces, and remains live into 2026. The intended outcome is a scalable proposition that can support wider EV uptake in multi-occupancy settings and help create the conditions for smarter, more flexible charging demand over time.

[Add row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – Hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Coal - Brown

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Oil

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

91000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

19

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We see natural gas as an enabling fuel, playing a critical role in supporting the transition to a lower-carbon energy system. In the near to medium term, gas-fired generation, particularly peaking plants, provides essential flexibility to manage intermittency from renewable power as the system continues to decarbonise and scale. As part of this, we are incorporating the future conversion of these assets, including estimated costs to enable operation on hydrogen, ensuring they remain compatible with a net zero pathway. Our 2024–2028 investment programme is focused on building a diverse and resilient portfolio of assets that supports a secure and orderly transition. This includes a combination of generation and non-generation assets, recognising the importance of system-wide flexibility. Alongside gas peaking capacity and nuclear generation, we are investing in energy storage solutions such as battery energy storage systems (BESS) and gas storage, which are critical to maintaining security of supply and balancing an increasingly renewable grid. While annual investment levels may fluctuate as we develop this portfolio and respond to evolving market conditions, we remain committed to allocating 50% of total investment to green activities over the 2023–2028 period. This includes non-generating assets such as battery energy storage systems (BESS). Under our internal green financing framework, gas assets that are unlikely to meet the EU Sustainable Taxonomy's strict technical screening criteria are not classified as green. To date, none of our gas assets have met this threshold.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Other biomass

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

376000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

79

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2025

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Centrica is investing, alongside the UK Government, EDF, La Caisse and Amber Infrastructure, in Sizewell C, a new large-scale nuclear power station being developed in the UK. This partnership reflects a blended public-private investment model designed to deliver critical energy infrastructure. Sizewell C will have a planned capacity of approximately 3.2 GW and is expected to provide reliable, low-carbon electricity for around six million homes once operational. Unlike renewable sources such as wind and solar, nuclear generation provides a constant and stable supply of power, making it an important complement to more intermittent renewable generation. As a result, it plays a key role in maintaining a secure and balanced electricity system while the UK continues to decarbonise. Alongside investment in new nuclear capacity, Centrica also holds a 20% interest in EDF's existing UK nuclear fleet, acquired in 2009. Capital expenditure associated with this

stake is treated as indirect capex within our portfolio. As with our other investments, the level of spending is influenced by market conditions, plant performance and operational requirements, and may vary over time

Geothermal

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Ocean thermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Hydropower

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Onshore wind

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Offshore wind

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

0

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

2

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2025

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Centrica continues to invest across a range of renewable and flexible technologies to support the UK's transition to a low-carbon power system. Investment decisions are subject to strict commercial and climate-related investment criteria, with capital deployed where opportunities meet required returns and align with system needs. As a result, the proportion of investment across technologies is not fixed and may vary over time depending on market conditions, project availability and policy developments. While solar represents a smaller share of current investment, this reflects a strategic focus on building a balanced portfolio of generation and flexibility assets. Centrica has invested in solar generation in recent years, including UK-based projects, and continues to consider further opportunities where these meet our investment criteria. A key driver of current capital allocation is the need for system flexibility. As renewable penetration increases, additional storage and dispatchable

capacity is required to manage intermittency and maintain security of supply. This is reflected in Centrica's focus on investing in battery storage and flexible generation assets, alongside low-carbon baseload power such as nuclear, to complement renewable generation and support a stable, low-carbon energy system.

Wave

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Tidal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Centrica's investment in Hydrogen is currently treated as R&D (see appropriate section) due to the nascency of the technology.

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Does not form part of Centrica's current operations or near-term strategy
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Heating, solar PVs, EV chargers and smart meters

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

In 2023, Centrica launched a green-focused investment strategy, committing to deploy approximately £1 billion through 2029 across low-carbon and enabling technologies. The strategy spans multiple parts of the energy value chain, focusing on decarbonisation, energy efficiency and system optimisation. A key example is our meter asset provider (MAP) business, which finances smart meter deployment. Smart meters are a critical enabler of the energy transition, supporting flexible energy use, improving system efficiency and helping reduce customer consumption. Since establishing the business in 2023, MAP has funded over 200,000 smart meters and continues to scale. We have also continued to invest in our Hive product portfolio, including smart thermostats, solar solutions for homes and small businesses, electric vehicle chargers and heat pumps. These technologies support the electrification of demand and improved energy management. We expect this portfolio to evolve further in line with technological development and customer demand. In parallel, Centrica Business Solutions is investing in low-carbon products and services for business customers, including the installation, operation and maintenance of distributed energy assets such as combined heat and power (CHP) systems and commercial-scale solar. These offerings support customers to reduce emissions, optimise energy use and improve resilience.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

1000000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

100

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030

[Add row]

(5.9) 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?

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

0

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

0

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

9

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our water-related OPEX is primarily in abstraction, discharge permits, municipal water supply and treatment. Compared to 2024, OPEX spend rose by 9%, driven by an increase in spend for municipal supply at our offices. This is due to increased office occupation. In 2026, we expect spend to remain consistent to 2025 as office occupancy is unlikely to change further. CAPEX remains at 0 for 2025 with no water specific project expenditure, a trend we expect to continue in 2026.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes		

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>Centrica does not have pricing associated with Water.</i>
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years		

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Market Price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Our financial models incorporate an internal carbon price based on externally sourced and market-aligned data. The primary input is AFRY's UK ETS Central Case, using the December 2025 month-end dataset covering the period 2026–2050. This provides a consistent, forward-looking view of carbon pricing based on market fundamentals and policy drivers. For the near term (first five years of the forecast), the price is derived using a blended approach. This combines observable traded carbon prices (sourced from the liquid market via S&P Global Totem) with AFRY's modelled projections for 2027 and 2028. This ensures the internal price reflects both current market conditions and forward expectations. Beyond this initial period, the carbon price is based fully on AFRY's long-term projections, forming part of Centrica's internal "house view" of future carbon pricing. The carbon price applied within our models reflects UK ETS prices only and does not include the UK Carbon Price Support (CPS).

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Following historically volatile carbon prices, we forecast a sustained and material increase in carbon prices over the long term. This reflects tightening emissions caps and strengthening policy signals within the UK ETS, and is expected to significantly increase the cost of carbon-intensive generation relative to low-carbon alternatives. This upward trajectory reinforces our strategic focus on a mixed portfolio including lower-carbon generation and the grid flexibility required to support higher levels of renewable penetration. We use projected carbon pricing within our models to disincentivise higher-emitting investments and to stress-test the long-

term viability of assets under a scenario of rising carbon costs. Beyond this, by modelling continued increases in carbon pricing across the electricity system, we can plan for growing demand for flexibility services within a decarbonised grid. This includes technologies such as batteries, demand-side response and optimisation services, shaping both our operations and the propositions we offer our customers.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

64.8

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

277.7

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Commercial business cases

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

86

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Centrica's internal carbon pricing (ICP) is applied as a decision-support tool within commercial and investment processes where relevant, supporting the assessment of long-term carbon cost exposure and alignment with our climate transition strategy. During 2025, the ICP was applied in investment cases, including for assets such

as Isle of Grain LNG terminal and Severn gas power station, with inputs reflecting prevailing market conditions and the timing of each assessment. In these cases, the carbon price is incorporated into long-term financial modelling, ensuring that future carbon cost exposure is considered, particularly for assets with longer operational lifetimes. This supports investment decision-making by helping to assess asset viability over time and by informing key assumptions such as operational lifetime and end-of-life expectations under a scenario of rising carbon prices.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water ☒ Plastics
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- ☒ Other, please specify :Sedex's Pre-Assessment tool and external benchmarks, which includes water availability and pollution.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We use a Pre-Assessment tool to evaluate supplier risk by geography & sector. A score of 4.0+ (out of 10) triggers a Sedex SAQ/EcoVadis assessment, including environmental criteria. Scores of 6.0+ usually lead to a site audit. Note that this score reflects performance across ESG criteria & is not solely an environmental assessment. Consequently, the figure below showing suppliers meeting the threshold is likely to be higher than the number that would qualify based on environmental criteria alone

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

284

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Impact on water availability

☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We use a Pre-Assessment tool to evaluate supplier risk by geography and sector. A score of 4.0+ (out of 10) triggers a Sedex SAQ/EcoVadis assessment, including environmental criteria. Scores of 6.0+ usually lead to a site audit. Note that this score is determined by factors beyond Environment, such as Social & Governance criteria, therefore it isn't solely an Environmental judgment. It is not possible to determine how many suppliers have exceeded the threshold due to water-related impacts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ None

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Material sourcing | ☒ Product safety and compliance |
| ☒ Procurement spend | |
| ☒ Reputation management | |
| ☒ Business risk mitigation | |
| ☒ Strategic status of suppliers | |

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritise supplier engagement on environmental issues using inherent ethical risk screening and segmentation. The former identifies suppliers operating in sectors and/or jurisdictions presenting elevated ethical risk, while the latter identifies suppliers of strategic significance to Centrica in terms of spend and/or dependency. In 2025, we requested a Carbon Reduction Plan from suppliers with over £5 million in lifetime spend to target those most material to our business. However, to be more targeted in our engagement, from 2026, the threshold will be £5 million per annum. For climate-risk engagement, we use our procurement risk assessment framework to identify suppliers critical to our operations and of strategic importance. Suppliers meeting a threshold for inherent ethical risk or meeting Strategic or Partner segmentation criteria are required to undergo a site risk assessment via a third-party platform which provides insight into their management of ESG risks and issues including environmental impacts.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Reputation management

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

☒ Product safety and compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Where a supplier is deemed to have inadequate performance (medium/high risk rating) we aim to work collaboratively with them to develop corrective action plans that improve and embed sustainable behaviours and request them to upload evidence to demonstrate their impact through SEDEX self-assessment questionnaires (SAQ)/EcoVadis submissions). We prioritise supplier engagement on environmental issues using inherent ethical risk screening and segmentation. The former identifies suppliers operating in sectors and/or jurisdictions presenting elevated ethical risk, while the latter identifies suppliers of strategic significance to Centrica in terms of spend and/or dependency. In 2025, we requested a Carbon Reduction Plan from suppliers with over £5 million in lifetime spend to target those most material to our business. However, to be more targeted in our engagement, from 2026, the threshold will be £5 million per annum. For climate-risk engagement, we use our procurement risk assessment framework to identify suppliers critical to our operations and of strategic importance. Suppliers meeting a threshold for inherent ethical risk or meeting Strategic or Partner segmentation criteria are required to undergo a site risk assessment via a third-party platform which provides insight into their management of ESG risks and issues including environmental impacts.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Product lifecycle

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We work with HIVE suppliers to reduce plastic use, focusing on replacing plastic packaging with recyclable alternatives like cardboard or paper. As a result the only plastic packaging left is the film used to protect device's screens. Engagement also involves reducing the amount of plastic used within the products and utilising more recycled plastic material.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Responsible Sourcing Policy and Our Code set out our commitment and expectation that suppliers will "protect the environment and mitigate climate change". Suppliers are also required to have a health, safety and environmental management system in place that includes consideration of "greenhouse gas emissions". Furthermore, suppliers are expected to adopt behaviours that reflect the principles set out in Our Code. While our current contracts do not generally specify targets for carbon emissions reductions, our policies establish clear expectations regarding environmental performance and climate-related risk management. Mechanisms for monitoring compliance are determined on a case-by-case basis, with third-party assessments typically used for suppliers identified as higher risk and first-party assessments applied where alternatives to our policies are proposed. Suppliers that fail to comply with our policy requirements, or cannot demonstrate an equivalent alternative approach, may be deemed ineligible for contract award. We also commit within the policy to monitor supplier performance and take appropriate action where suppliers do not act consistently with Our Code, including our Supplier Charter. This may include collaborating with suppliers to raise standards, ending the business relationship where necessary, and reporting any legal breaches to the relevant authorities. The Responsible Sourcing Policy will be superseded by a new Supplier Code of Conduct in 2026.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Responsible Sourcing Policy and Our Code Documents reference the commitment to “protect the environment” and to have a health, safety and environment management system in place. Furthermore it states the expectation the suppliers are expected to adopt behaviours that reflect Our Code. In Our Code there is a commitment to monitor and manage water usage, seeking to reduce our impacts wherever possible. The mechanisms for monitoring compliance are assigned on a case by case basis with third party only for high risk identified suppliers and first party for where alternatives to our policies are proposed. Where a supplier is deemed to have inadequate performance (medium/high risk rating) and a substantive impact on water within a catchment area, we aim to work collaboratively with them to develop corrective action plans that improve and embed sustainable behaviours and request them to upload evidence to demonstrate their impact through SEDEX self-assessment questionnaires SAQ/EcoVadis submissions.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Collaboration to raise standards or end relationship depending on severity

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All suppliers are expected to sign off on our Responsible Sourcing Policy, which contains a supplier code of conduct including clauses on environmental stewardship. All of our suppliers are covered by this requirement. As described above, the policy references “protect the environment and mitigate climate change” and specific reference to GHG emissions. Please note that, on occasion, a supplier may have their own policies in place that we accept as equivalent, based on our review and judgement that they are comparable in coverage, standard, and tone. The code explicitly says that suppliers must “have a human rights policy that applies to direct and indirect operations, and aligned with the fundamental principles and rights at work e.g. the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights to Work”. We monitor performance and take appropriate action where we believe suppliers do not act consistently with our code. This could result in collaboration to raise standards or ending our relationship. In 2026, the Responsible Sourcing Policy will be replaced by a new Supplier Code of Conduct which outlines our expectations of suppliers with regard to ethical business conduct, risk management and environmental standards such as increased transparency and expectations on emission reduction strategies. More detail will be published in our 2026 CDP.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Requirement to adhere to our supplier charter which includes reference to environmental stewardship and compliance with environmental standards in general, which includes water.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

If a supplier is classified as medium or high risk according to our risk rating tool, which considers environmental, social, and ethical criteria, we engage with them and request the submission of a SEDEX SAQ and an Ecovadis questionnaire, both of which assess their impact on water security. In January 2026, 254 suppliers were subject to this requirement.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :The finalisation of the contract award is dependent upon the supplier's successful completion of further due diligence checks.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Certain suppliers, chosen based on the risk level associated with their goods and/or their segmentation, undergo additional due diligence through Sedex or Ecovadis assessments, site audits, and remote worker surveys. These assessments and SMETA audits evaluate sites on their management of various environmental risks and issues. We collaborate closely with suppliers to ensure any non-compliances identified during audits are promptly resolved. Occasionally, other platforms may be accepted in lieu of Sedex or Ecovadis.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☒ Provide financial incentives for suppliers with a climate transition plan

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Centrica is committed to collaborating with suppliers who are equally dedicated to the goal of net zero emissions, aiming to collectively reduce carbon emissions within our supply chain. As part of this commitment, suppliers engaging in transactions exceeding £5m annually are mandated to present a Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP) alongside their bid (valid as of 2025). An effective CRP must encompass the following components: a pledge to reach net zero by 2050 or sooner, including a intermediate target; accurate reporting of GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG protocol and carbon intensity metrics (tCO2e/£m revenue); inclusion of all operational geographies and activities; detailed carbon reduction strategies for net zero achievement; endorsement by board-level executives or their equivalents; and the plan's public disclosure. Since the initiation of this policy in January 2022, Centrica has diligently evaluated and supervised the submitted CRPs. By introducing a £5m threshold, we aim to influence approximately 91% of our procurement expenditure. We anticipate a gradual integration of CRPs coinciding with the natural expiration and renegotiation of contracts. The success of this initiative is gauged by monitoring the collective emissions of our suppliers, with the expectation of observing a decrease as the CRPs are executed. During the reporting period, additional training was provided to Procurement category managers to facilitate more efficient evaluation and recording of supplier CRPs, and to reinforce the existing requirement for all suppliers with contract exceeding £5m to submit one.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Emissions reduction, Climate Mitigation

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier's water-related performance is assessed through SMETS audits & risk assessment scorecards.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our assessment tools evaluate the resilience of their current sustainability framework; including water management, consumption rate and measures to reduce pollutants discharged into water. When a supplier has a medium or high inherent ethical risk score, we will carry out additional due diligence activities including requesting self-assessment questionnaires and carrying out audits. Upon receiving results, we work collaboratively with suppliers to ensure the timely remediation of any issues identified through a supplier self-assessment questionnaire supported in 2025 by SEDEX and EcoVadis, which both look at water use and water security with the latter producing a scorecard. As per our answers to the proportion of suppliers, this only applies to a subset of suppliers who exceed a threshold for risk.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Environmental stewardship

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Plastic risks are assessed continuously, with HIVE (a subsidiary of British Gas) looking to make continuous improvements to plastic packaging sold as part of HIVE products. This process began with removing shrink wrap around products, before removing laminate packaging, and more recently engaging with suppliers to remove plastic packaging around products and replacing with paper bags. This process ensures we are complying with national legislation, reducing our plastic packaging sold and used as part of EPR, as well as reducing our cost associated with plastic packaging tax. This has resulted in a reduction in plastic packaging commercialised by HIVE and an improvement in the recyclability and circularity of their products.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adoption of the United Nation's International Labour Organization principles

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :We conduct on-site audits for select suppliers when onboarding, which can include WASH information. These activities are not across the board, but apply to a subset of suppliers.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

15

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

As a responsible business, we strive to uphold high ethical standards in our supply chain and minimise any negative social or environmental impacts resulting from our activities or those of our suppliers. One of our key strategies is our ethical audit program, primarily utilising the SMETA ethical audit standard. This standard assesses site performance on a wide range of ESG issues. We audit suppliers of goods or services identified as high ethical risk according to Risk Radar. If audits reveal any non-compliances, we engage in collaborative follow-up discussions with the supplier to ensure these issues are resolved in accordance with the auditor's recommended standards and timelines. This approach enables us to significantly reduce ESG risks and impacts within our supply chain. 35 supplier sites were audited last year and their non-compliances tracked for remediation as disclosed in our Modern Slavery Statement. Of these, 15 were Tier 2 sites in accordance with the CDP definition "Tier 2, 3 or 4+ supplier: a supplier that provides or sells products to the suppliers of the reporting organization". Audits are conducted at sites indicated by our inherent ethical risk screening or category knowledge to present elevated ESG risks.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reduce ESG risks and impacts

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least every three years from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2023, we began engaging suppliers on the potential impact of climate change on their operations and their subsequent supply of goods and services to us. Through our updated Responsible Procurement Framework, we targeted all 'strategic' and 'critical' suppliers, as well as some 'core' suppliers, to participate in our assessment. Strategic and critical suppliers are long-term providers of essential products and services that can affect our ability to operate. Core suppliers, while not essential, play an important role in the products and services provided and were selected by our Procurement team from a broader group. We achieved a strong supplier response rate of 30%, with approximately 80% assessing their exposure to risk, 60% employing sophisticated scenario analysis, and 100% having resilience plans in place. This included one company that reported a risk of disruption in supplying us due to climate-related risks. Overall, we concluded that our supply chain risk remained 'low' in significance over both the near and longer term. We believe that risk across our supply chain can be effectively managed through our ongoing deepening of dialogue with suppliers, alongside defined hedging strategies and collaboration with counterparties. As with all identified risks, we will continue to monitor our supply chain risk to ensure we can act if the level of potential impact increases. We plan to repeat this exercise in conjunction with our scenario analysis, which we conduct every three years as part of our TCFD commitments.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Climate Adaption

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

To improve the accuracy of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions reporting, we have adopted a hybrid approach that combines spend-based estimates with supplier-specific data. In 2025, 12.86% of our supplier emissions were calculated using data collected directly from supplier dashboards based on our actual usage (in 2024). This has enabled a more accurate reflection of our supply chain emissions and reduced reported emissions by 79% in those areas compared to using spend-based estimates. We are continuing to expand this approach, progressively replacing estimated data with supplier-specific figures where available. This is helping us build a more reliable emissions baseline to better inform future reduction targets.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Publication of research based on surveys about attitudes towards net zero action

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

With over 90% of our emissions arising from customer energy use, engaging customers is essential to reducing value chain emissions. We focus primarily on the UK and Ireland, using targeted campaigns and communications to help customers reduce costs and emissions through energy efficiency, low-carbon technologies and more flexible energy use. In 2025, we transitioned from the British Gas Net Zero Homes Tracker to the Hive Home Report 2025, reframing customer attitudes through the lens of the smart home and focusing more directly on investment decisions and real-world behaviour. Based on a survey of over 4,000 households, the report highlights that financial benefit is now the primary driver of eco-tech adoption, while a key barrier remains the disconnect between perceived cost and actual savings. The findings show that eco-tech owners report strong satisfaction and cost savings, but wider adoption will require clearer information on costs and support, better evidence of savings, improved understanding of home suitability, and a stronger sense of personal impact. We delivered public engagement campaigns including Hive's "Solar-Henge" installation at Alexandra Palace in March 2025, using a solar-powered installation to challenge misconceptions about solar generation and demonstrate how renewable technologies perform in real-world UK conditions, while engaging consumers directly with Hive's eco-tech offering. British Gas expanded participation in demand-side flexibility through PeakSave, including Green Flex events that provide half-price electricity when renewable generation is abundant, rewarding customers for shifting usage and supporting a more efficient, lower-carbon energy system. For business customers, Centrica Business Solutions engages organisations through its online knowledge centre, publishing research reports, whitepapers and sector-specific guidance on energy management, onsite generation and pathways to net zero. This includes resources such as Navigating the Energy Labyrinth, alongside sector-focused insights and guides including The blueprint for powering data centres and Your complete guide to Commercial Solar. These materials provide practical steps to reduce emissions, overcome barriers such as cost and complexity, and support decision-makers in building the commercial case for low-carbon technologies, supporting adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our goal is to help customers achieve net zero by 2050, with a 28% emissions intensity reduction by 2030. By 2025, we had achieved an 18% reduction since 2019 (vs 6% in 2024). Our climate transition plan dashboard tracks progress against key targets, including thermostat installs, heat pumps, smart meters and EV chargers. In 2025, we installed ~675,000 new smart meters, saving 53,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent. This success is due to our focused engagement strategy using various

communication methods. Hive has installed over 3 million thermostats, reducing over 131,000 tonnes of carbon. In 2025, Hive thermostats saved 9,000 tonnes of carbon, and heat pump installations saved an additional 7,000 tonnes. PeakSave supports customer participation in flexible, low-carbon energy. By the end of 2025, 1.3 million customers had signed up, resulting in carbon savings of 4,000 tCO₂e, supported by a Team GB awareness campaign. Government efficiency schemes like ECO have also driven the adoption of low-carbon solutions, reducing emissions by more than 17,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2025. We continuously monitor engagement with each campaign. For example, our report *Navigating the Energy Labyrinth* was downloaded over 1,500 times, while other reports received nearly 20,000 views. In 2025, energy became a priority topic for businesses across sectors. Our Hive Home Report media campaign generated 240 pieces of coverage, reaching over 3 million people via radio.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Although primarily an energy management and services company, we maintain a strategic partnership with Thames Water to provide plumbing and drain services to their customers. Our trained engineers are available year-round to respond quickly to customer calls, helping detect and fix leaks, and reduce unnecessary water use. In addition, Dyno Rod, a subsidiary of British Gas, offers online resources and repair support to help customers identify and address minor leaks, with engineers also carrying out plumbing repairs to further reduce water wastage.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

There are no set measures of success for this partnership; however, the impact of British Gas and Dyno Rod engineers' work in reducing water usage is demonstrated by the reach of their services, with 24% of Thames Water's supply lost through leakage. Through this partnership, customers can access leakage detection and repair services more quickly, supporting Thames Water's goal of improving their water efficiency.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

While our investors do not contribute directly to our emissions footprint, aligning with their expectations and securing their support is critical to delivering our net zero strategy. We therefore maintain an ongoing dialogue with investors to ensure they have confidence in our approach to managing climate-related risks and capturing

opportunities through the energy transition. Following publication of our Climate Transition Plan (CTP), we undertook a targeted programme of engagement to support investor understanding. This included a dedicated investor webinar led by our Group Head of Sustainability and Head of Investor Relations, providing a walk-through of the CTP followed by a live Q&A session. This enabled investors and wider stakeholders, including our banks, to engage directly on the detail of our strategy. Beyond this, we held a series of follow-up meetings with investors on an individual basis, to ensure the Plan was clearly understood and to respond to specific queries. We engaged closely with Climate Action 100+ (CA100+), which represents approximately ~40% of our shareholder base. Building on our engagement in 2024, this dialogue has focused on reflecting on the CTP and its implementation. For example, CA100+ representatives, including Federated Hermes, engaged with our Chairman early in the year to discuss investor perspectives on the Plan, and subsequently with our General Counsel to explore policy dependencies and opportunities for joint advocacy. This reflects our approach of working with investors to amplify calls for policy and regulatory change. In the second half of the year, engagement broadened to our investment programme, including Isle of Grain, Sizewell C and X-energy. For example, we hosted a Q&A session specifically on Sizewell C after we announced our investment, with our CEO, CFO GC & Power director present. These discussions helped investors understand how our capital allocation supports delivery of the Climate Transition Plan, strengthens energy security, and contributes to system-wide decarbonisation. We continue to update investors regularly through a range of written disclosures, including our Annual Report, People and Planet Plan and Climate Transition Plan reporting, which provide clear, quantified metrics on progress against our climate targets. These disclosures are a key source of information for investors and ESG rating agencies, enabling ongoing assessment of our performance and resilience to climate-related risk.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Following the presentation of our Climate Transition Plan at the 2025 AGM for a non-binding advisory vote, over 90% of shareholders voted in favour of the Plan, compared to just under 80% in 2021. We attribute this increase in support to our ongoing and structured engagement with investors, which enabled us to better understand their expectations and develop a Plan tailored to their needs. This includes providing a clear, technical perspective on our decarbonisation levers, alongside transparent disclosure of key dependencies, assumptions and uncertainties. We closely monitor ESG rating agencies that assess Centrica's resilience to climate-related risks and overall management of ESG issues, focusing on those most relevant to our investors, including MSCI. We have achieved an MSCI rating of "A", "Prime" status from ISS, and inclusion in the FTSE4Good Index. These external assessments consistently indicate that, while our sector is exposed to elevated climate-related risks, our robust governance framework and transparent disclosures support effective risk management and underpin our positive ratings.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Community Roadshows

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our community engagement is focused on supporting a fair and inclusive transition to net zero, ensuring the benefits of decarbonisation are accessible to all. A key element of this approach is our Energy for Tomorrow social impact fund which provides £600,000 a year in grants alongside expert advice to non-profits, charities & social enterprises, who are delivering affordable and sustainable energy initiatives across the UK. Rooted in solar panels we installed on 270 schools, the electricity generated enables the schools to reduce their energy costs whilst providing revenue for the fund. Over the past decade, Energy for Tomorrow has supported community initiatives to deliver long-term environmental and social benefits - from Cornwall to Orkney – which includes installing low carbon technologies like solar panels and battery storage in community buildings, providing energy advice to vulnerable households, improving the energy efficiency of social housing and generating green skills in communities – all of which helps to reduce emissions, lower operating costs and strengthen community resilience. In 2025, we evolved the programme with a £1m commitment over five years to help grassroots sports clubs become more sustainable in the run up to the next Olympic Games. This includes a blended delivery model (in partnership with Team GB and ParalympicsGB) which combines matched funding, crowdfunding and energy advice, to increase community participation and demonstrate local value. This engagement is complemented by The Big Difference, our colleague-led programme which inspires them to support local causes they care about via our £2m fund and annual two-day volunteering allowance. Through local and national partnerships, colleagues can make a meaningful difference – from working with Groundwork to restore green spaces, improve biodiversity and enhance access in underserved areas, to running Get Set for Positive Energy sustainability workshops delivered in partnership with Team GB and Paralympics GB at primary schools. This approach delivers tangible local environmental improvements that reflect community needs whilst strengthening relationships with communities where we live and work. Our approach is underpinned by a Group-wide ambition to give 100,000 volunteering days to build inclusive communities by 2030. We've exceeded our interim 2025 milestone with over 42,000 days delivered, reinforcing our commitment to long-term, accessible community engagement at scale.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our community engagement delivers measurable environmental and social benefits that support the energy transition. Through Energy for Tomorrow, our schools solar programme has saved over 15,000tCO₂e and generated £9.7m in energy bill savings for 270 schools. Revenue is reinvested into community projects, with over

50 initiatives benefiting from energy efficiency improvements, low-carbon technologies and energy advice. Across 13 initiatives alone, 815tCO₂e and £1.2m in energy bill savings have been delivered, benefiting over 80,000 people through upgraded facilities and expanded services. Five grassroots sports clubs also raised £140,000 through crowdfunding and matched funding, engaging more than 850 supporters. Through the Big Difference, over 30% of employees participated in volunteering activities in 2025, contributing nearly 10,500 days. This included supporting Energy for Tomorrow beneficiaries to maximise sustainable savings. It also included the Groundwork partnership which has delivered tangible impact such as the restoration of green spaces and biodiversity enhancements across at least 19 communities a year. Meanwhile our Get Set for Positive Energy schools education programme has reached 670k children with sustainability workshops to energise a happier, healthier and greener future.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The energy transition requires coordinated action across the value chain, and partnerships play a critical role in accelerating decarbonisation across power, heat, transport and the gas system. We work with a range of partners, including technology providers, industrial customers and infrastructure operators, to develop and scale low-carbon solutions that support our customers and the wider energy system. In 2025, we continued to progress selected hydrogen partnerships where these support longer-term system decarbonisation. This included collaboration on hydrogen production and blending trials, as well as early-stage industrial applications, helping to demonstrate the role hydrogen can play in reducing emissions across power generation and hard-to-abate sectors. Alongside this, we significantly expanded partnerships to accelerate low-carbon heating. Through Hive, we strengthened collaborations with Aira and Samsung to support the rollout of heat pumps and integrated home energy solutions. British Gas also partnered with Panasonic and NIBE to enhance servicing and maintenance capability, helping to build the skills and infrastructure required to scale heat pump deployment across the UK. We also continued to support customer and business decarbonisation through energy infrastructure partnerships. Centrica Business Solutions delivered bespoke solar solutions for industrial customers, including projects supplying renewable electricity to manufacturing and food production sites, reducing operational emissions and improving energy resilience. More broadly, we maintain long-standing collaborations with partners including Mixergy, Mitsubishi Power Europe, ESB and dCarbonX, and continue to work with organisations such as UCL and First Bus to support innovation, system design and fleet electrification. We also engage actively across industry forums and events to share knowledge and support the wider transition. Through these partnerships, we are supporting the deployment of low-carbon technologies, enabling emissions reductions across our value chain and contributing to the development of a more flexible, resilient and net zero energy system.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Ultimately, the success of our partnerships is measured against our ambition to help customers achieve net zero emissions by 2050 through a combination of direct and indirect actions. In 2025, we achieved an 18% reduction in emissions compared to our 2019 baseline. We are also progressing towards net zero in our own operations by 2040, with a target to deliver a 50% reduction by 2032; by 2025, we had achieved 25% of this reduction. At an individual level, each partnership is supported by defined deliverables and KPIs to track progress and outcomes. Our partnerships are aligned to specific climate ambitions set out in our Climate Transition Plan. In low-carbon heat, collaborations with Aira, Samsung, Panasonic and NIBE are supporting our ambition to scale heat pump deployment and build the supply chain and capability required to reach 20,000 sales per year by 2030. Partnerships established in earlier years such as with Samsung, Zapmap and Virgin Money also contribute to our Hive growth ambition, supporting the expansion towards 5 million connected homes by 2030 through enabling smart, flexible energy solutions.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Centrica reports all environmental performance metrics (GHG emissions, energy, water, waste, etc) based on an Operational Control approach. The Operational Control approach is the most common approach used by organisations. We have selected it because we have the most control over our operated assets, and therefore can most effectively implement initiatives and targets that reduce our negative impacts.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Centrica reports all environmental performance metrics (GHG emissions, energy, water, waste, etc) based on an Operational Control approach. The Operational Control approach is the most common approach used by organisations. We have selected it because we have the most control over our operated assets, and therefore can most effectively implement initiatives and targets that reduce our negative impacts.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Centrica reports all environmental performance metrics (GHG emissions, energy, water, waste, etc) based on an Operational Control approach. The Operational Control approach is the most common approach used by organisations. We have selected it because we have the most control over our operated assets, and therefore can most effectively implement initiatives and targets that reduce our negative impacts.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Centrica reports all environmental performance metrics (GHG emissions, energy, water, waste, etc) based on an Operational Control approach. The Operational Control approach is the most common approach used by organisations. We have selected it because we have the most control over our operated assets, and therefore can most effectively implement initiatives and targets that reduce our negative impacts.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

☒ Yes, a divestment

☒ Yes, other structural change, please specify :Internal organisational restructuring resulting in a change in asset ownership between business divisions.

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

ENSEK Holdings Limited. Sizewell C. Isle of Grain. Cygnus Gas Field.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

ENSEK Holdings Limited, a software company operating in the energy sector, was acquired by Centrica at the end of Q3 2024. ENSEK was incorporated into Centrica's environmental reporting from the H1 2025 in line with our integration plan, and consistent with internal procedures. ENSEK's emissions are immaterial relative to Centrica's overall emission profile. A 15% stake in Sizewell C, a new nuclear power station development, was acquired by Centrica in Q4 2025. As Centrica will not be building or operating this asset, it will not be included in our reporting data. A 50% stake in the Isle of Grain, an LNG Terminal, was acquired by Centrica in Q4 2025. As Centrica will not be operating this asset, it will not be included in our reporting data. Centrica's Spirit Energy sold a 46.25% stake in the Cygnus Gas field in Q4 2025, retaining a 15% interest in the field. Cygnus Gas field is operated by Ithaca Energy, and therefore is not included in our reporting. Whitegate Power Station transitioned from our Bord Gais Energy business unit into the Centrica Power business unit in 2025 as part of an internal business realignment. This does not change Centrica's overall emission profile but at approx. 50% of Centrica's emissions, it has a material impact on the individual business unit's emission profiles.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data. Centrica's 2024 scope 2 market-based emissions have changed by 6% since Centrica's last CDP submission following general improvements to energy consumption data quality.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data as a result of better data becoming available, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☒ IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☒ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) – General guidance for installations

☒ Other, please specify :AIB European Residual Mixes 2024 US Environmental Protection Agency Egrid Summary Tables

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<p>Select from:</p> <p>☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p>☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure</p>	<p><i>In 2021 we moved our default reporting approach to market-based; however, we also calculate and report the location-based approach.</i></p>

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2299586

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow guidance on scope 1 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report our emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Site specific emission factors are used where available and when there is site specific variation (e.g. unprocessed natural gas) to convert activity data into GHGs. Where there is negligible site-specific variation, standard emission factors from published sources are applied. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are our fuel use from vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc. Our scope 1 emissions include all relevant sources of emissions and use the best available data at the time of reporting. Assumptions: Where fuel consumption is reported in energy units, the relevant emission factor is applied based on the calorific value approach of the fuel. For example, natural gas consumption is reported as net calorific value. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting, available on our website. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of better data becoming available, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33241

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions, reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. We use standard location-based emission factors from published sources. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are electricity use in vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc., and our heat use from district heating. Our scope 2 emissions include all relevant sources of emission factors and use the best available data at the time of reporting. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting, available on our website. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of better data becoming available, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11914

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Market based reporting methodology is applied, using emission factors from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are electricity use from vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc., and our energy use from district heating. Our scope 2 emissions include all relevant sources of emissions and use the best available data at the time of reporting. Imported power market-based emissions are calculated based on the following assumptions:

- Zero emissions where consumption is matched with renewable or zero carbon (nuclear) certificates.*
- Supplier specific emission factors as specified.*
- Residual emission factor where power source is unknown.*
- Grid average in North America and Israel.*

For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting available on our website. We take the approach to

report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of better data becoming available, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

979147

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Centrica uses the hybrid method outlined by the GHG protocol. This uses a combination of supplier-specific activity data (where available) and secondary data to fill the gaps. This method involves: • For our most material suppliers, collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emission data directly from suppliers'. • In the absence of direct contact, obtaining suppliers' scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emissions data from CDP submissions/sustainability reports, as well as their revenue, to calculate a supplier specific emission intensity. • For the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data, and applying the relevant secondary emission factor according to the GHG Protocol's guidance. These category average emission factors are sourced from ADEME. We include all relevant operational expenditure that is processed by our Group Procurement function. Assumptions: • Non-procurement related spend is all assumed to be fuel and energy spend, where the associated emissions are captured using consumption data under scope 3 category 3, as well as scope 1&2. • Utilities spend is excluded, as water supply emissions are calculated using water consumption data, fuel utilities emissions are captured in scope 1 and power utilities are captured in scope 2, as this is more accurate than spend data. Waste spend is excluded as emissions from waste are captured under scope 3 category 5. Within Centrica's Group reporting, this category also captures all upstream and downstream transportation and distribution emissions (categories 4 & 9). This is due to their low materiality and difficulty in separating this from category 1 emissions. However, for CDP, the categories have been estimated and reported separately in this disclosure.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

82600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Centrica uses the hybrid method outlined by the GHG protocol. This uses a combination of supplier-specific activity data (where available) and secondary data to fill the gaps. This method involves:

- For our most material suppliers, collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emission data directly from suppliers'.
- In the absence of direct contact, obtaining suppliers' scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emissions data from CDP submissions/sustainability reports, as well as their revenue to calculate a supplier specific emission intensity.
- For the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data, and applying the relevant secondary emission factor according to the GHG Protocol's guidance. These category average emission factors are sourced from ADEME. We include all relevant operational expenditure processed by our Group Procurement function.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44696051

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 3a: Centrica uses an average data method to measure emissions, which involves estimating emissions by using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO2e/kWh). Inputs are quantities and type of fuel consumed. We use upstream fuel conversion factors from the UK Government. Category 3b: Centrica uses an average data method to measure emissions, which involves estimating emissions by using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO2e/kWh). Inputs are quantities of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling purchased and consumed per unit of consumption (e.g., kWh), broken down by supplier, grid region, or country. We use upstream electricity conversion factors from the UK Government. Category 3c: Emissions from transmission and distribution losses are calculated using a location-based approach (defined by the GHG Protocol as an average data method) for category 3c due to the difficulty in sourcing market based residual or supplier specific T&D emissions factors. Input is electricity consumption. We use location-based conversion factors from the UK Government. 3d. Centrica use an average-data method, which involves estimating emissions using a combination of methods: for electricity historically supplied by Direct Energy, we use grid average emission factors due to the lack of supplier-specific data. For the remainder of our electricity sales, supplier specific carbon intensity of electricity factors are used where applicable (market-based carbon intensity using our supplier Fuel Mix Disclosures (FMD), or alternatively, residual electricity carbon intensity factors are used.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20685

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Centrica uses the hybrid method outlined by the GHG protocol. This uses a combination of supplier-specific activity data (where available) and secondary data to fill the gaps. This method involves:

- For our most material suppliers, collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emission data directly from suppliers.*
- In the absence of direct contact, obtaining suppliers' scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emissions data from CDP submissions/sustainability reports, as well as their revenue to calculate a supplier specific emission intensity.*
- For the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data, and applying the relevant secondary emission factor according to the GHG Protocol's guidance. These category average emission factors are sourced from ADEME. We include all relevant operational expenditure processed by our Group Procurement function. Given the immateriality of category 4 emissions to Centrica's overall profile, the emissions have been determined as not relevant and are therefore combined with scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services) in Centrica's Group reporting (Data Centre and Annual Report and Accounts). This is due to their low materiality and difficulty in separating them from category 1 emissions. However, the categories have been estimated and reported separately in this disclosure. These values are based on filtering Centrica's scope 3 category 1 emissions by United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) for transportation and distribution categories.*

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1135

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 5 includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater. The methodology of collection is waste-type-specific method which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and treatment methods. The emission factors applied are sourced from the UK Government.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 6 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties. Our Business Travel includes 5 components: grey fleet, flights, rail, hotel stays and helicopter travel to our offshore facilities. The helicopter fuel emissions are based on actual fuel consumption from the service operator, the grey fleet emissions are based on actual mileage claims from employees using their own vehicles, flights are based on distance between departure and destination airports; and rail is based on the distance travelled. Hotel stays are an optional data requirement and are calculated using the number of nights stayed incurred during business travel and multiplying this by an appropriate emission factor. All WTT emission factors are sourced from the UK Government.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6722

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 7 includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites and working from home emissions. Employee commuting emissions within Centrica largely come from our activities in the UK and Ireland as such, we use an accurate distance-based method for these regions. This approach combines C-CURE swipe data (ID scans) and Flex First desk booking data to identify a daily headcount per office, which is then matched with Workday data. Workday data calculates travel distance by mapping employee home locations to their designated office. Where available, the mode of transport selected during desk booking in Flex First is used to assign an appropriate emission factor, enabling calculation of commuting emissions. Outside of the UK&I, commuting emissions do not contribute significantly to Centrica's scope 3 emissions and distance data is difficult to collect so an average-data method is used. Distance-based method - involves collecting data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance travelled, and mode used for commuting) and applying appropriate emission factors for the modes used. Average-data method - involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on average (e.g., national)

data on commuting patterns. UK Government emission factors are used when calculating the average emissions. Working from home emissions are calculated by estimating the number of employees working remotely and the total number of days these employees work from home. Energy use is estimated using standard assumptions based on working hours and home energy demand, covering home office equipment, heating, and cooling. Emissions are calculated by applying emission factors to these components, with cooling only included for North America during summer months. Emission factors vary by region and energy type, using DEFRA and BEIS factors for UK, Ireland, and RoW, and region specific factors for North America.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report emissions using an operational control approach, so any upstream leased assets under our control are already included in our scope 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore, scope 3 category 8 (upstream leased assets) is calculated as zero.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26110

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Centrica uses the hybrid method outlined by the GHG protocol. This uses a combination of supplier-specific activity data (where available) and secondary data to fill the gaps. This method involves:

- For our most material suppliers, collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emission data directly from suppliers'.
- In the absence of direct contact, obtaining suppliers' scope 1, 2 and upstream scope 3 emissions data from CDP submissions/sustainability reports, as well as their revenue to calculate a supplier specific emission intensity.
- For the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data, and applying the relevant secondary

emission factor according to the GHG Protocol's guidance. These category average emission factors are sourced from ADEME. We include all relevant operational expenditure that is processed by our Group Procurement function. Given the immateriality of category 9 emissions to Centrica's overall profile, the emissions have been determined as not relevant and are therefore included in scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services) in Centrica's Group reporting (Data Centre and Annual Report and Accounts). This due to their low materiality and difficulty in separating this from category 1 emissions. However, for CDP, the categories have been estimated and reported separately in this disclosure. These values are based on filtering Centrica's scope 3 category 1 emissions by United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) for downstream transportation and distribution categories.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61927

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As an energy company, the majority of Centrica's sold products (electricity, gas, and related energy services) are directly used by end consumers and are not subject to further processing by third parties. As a result, emissions from the processing of sold products are generally immaterial. However, as part of our liquefied natural gas (LNG) operations, there is an element of regasification that can be considered under category 10. Regasification is the process of converting LNG back into its gaseous state at import terminals, before entering the distribution network. It represents a necessary stage in the LNG supply chain and contributes to the overall emissions associated with our sold products. In line with CDP guidance, we have estimated emissions associated with this regasification process. The estimate is based on the volume of LNG delivered that require regasification, multiplied by an industry standard emissions factor sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA). This provides a high-level view of the emissions associated with this specific activity. To date, scope 3 category 10 (processing of sold products) has not been included in our annual reporting, as we are developing our understanding of these emissions. However, we are looking to incorporate them in the future to enhance the completeness and transparency of our annual disclosures.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 11 are the emissions associated with all gas sales to our end-user customers. Values are calculated by multiplying volumes of gas sold by the stationary fuel emission factor sourced from the UK Government.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is calculated as zero as our primary products, electricity and gas, are fully consumed during use and do not generate physical waste. Under the GHG Protocol, this category applies only to tangible goods requiring disposal and end of life treatment, which is not applicable to our energy products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The baseline emissions for scope 3 category 13 emissions are reported as 0, as no sub-lease arrangements managed by Centrica's Facilities were in place during the baseline year.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5532

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Centrica operates the Dyno franchise model in the UK. The emissions from this category are considered not relevant, as the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from the franchisee operations are reported directly by the Dyno franchisor. Franchisee scope 1 & 2 emissions are reported directly by the Dyno franchisor and equate to less than 0.001% of our scope 3 emissions so are deemed immaterial and not included in Centrica's reporting but are included in this disclosure for completeness.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

359641

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 15 includes scope 3 emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reporting year, that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. Category 15 is primarily designed for financial institutions but is also relevant to Centrica due to equity investments in joint ventures (non-incorporated joint ventures/partnerships/operations). This includes emissions associated with our interests (equity) in UK nuclear, and non-operated Spirit Energy assets. The method used is an investment-specific method which involves collecting scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from the investee company and allocating the emissions based upon the share of investment. Where applicable, we will advise investees to use standard emission factors from the UK Government.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1571530

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We follow guidance on scope 1 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report our emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Site specific emission factors are used where available and when there is site specific variation (e.g. unprocessed natural gas) to convert activity data into GHGs. Where there is negligible site-specific variation, standard emission factors from published sources are applied. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are our fuel use from vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc. Our scope 1 emissions include all relevant sources of emissions and use the best available data at the time of reporting. Assumptions: Where fuel consumption is reported in energy units, the relevant emission factor is applied based on the calorific value approach of the fuel. For example, natural gas consumption is reported as net calorific value. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting, available on our website. The figure reported in this CDP disclosure (1,571,530) differs from the 2025 assured figure (1,571,517) as we take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. The CDP figure only varies by 13 tCO₂e, which is a 0.00083% difference in emissions. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of improved data quality, we report this.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1726179

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We follow guidance on scope 1 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report our emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Site specific emission factors are used where available and when there is site specific variation (e.g. unprocessed natural gas) to convert activity data into GHGs. Where there is negligible site-specific variation, standard emission factors from published sources are applied. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are our fuel use from vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc. Our scope 1 emissions include all relevant sources of emissions and use the best available data at the time of reporting. Assumptions: Where fuel consumption is reported in energy units, the relevant emission factor is applied based on the calorific value approach of the fuel. For example, natural gas consumption is reported as net calorific value. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting, available on our website. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1678917

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We follow guidance on scope 1 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report our emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Site specific emission factors are used where available and when there is site specific variation (e.g. unprocessed natural gas) to convert activity data into GHGs. Where there is negligible site-specific variation, standard emission factors from published sources are applied. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are our fuel use from vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc. Our scope 1 emissions include all relevant sources of emissions and use the best available data at the time of reporting. Assumptions: Where fuel consumption is reported in energy units, the relevant emission factor is applied based on the calorific value approach of the fuel. For example, natural gas consumption is reported as net calorific value. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting, available on our website. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2006434

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We follow guidance on scope 1 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report our emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Site specific

emission factors are used where available and when there is site specific variation (e.g. unprocessed natural gas) to convert activity data into GHGs. Where there is negligible site-specific variation, standard emission factors from published sources are applied. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are our fuel use from vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc. Our scope 1 emissions include all relevant sources of emissions and use the best available data at the time of reporting. Assumptions: Where fuel consumption is reported in energy units, the relevant emission factor is applied based on the calorific value approach of the fuel. For example, natural gas consumption is reported as net calorific value. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting, available on our website. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1018953

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We follow guidance on scope 1 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report our emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Site specific emission factors are used where available and when there is site specific variation (e.g. unprocessed natural gas) to convert activity data into GHGs. Where there is negligible site-specific variation, standard emission factors from published sources are applied. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our inputs are our fuel use from vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc. Our scope 1 emissions include all relevant sources of emissions and use the best available data at the time of reporting. Assumptions: Where fuel consumption is reported in energy units, the relevant emission factor is applied based on the calorific value approach of the fuel. For example, natural gas consumption is reported as net calorific value. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting, available on our website. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, and the change is more than 5%, then we re-state the data.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16499

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9431

(7.7.4) Methodological details

*For location based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to show the impact of our operational decisions. We use standard location-based emission factors from published sources from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For market-based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to show the impact of our operational decisions. Market based reporting methodology is applied, using emission factors from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Imported power market-based emissions are calculated based on these assumptions: • Zero emissions where consumption is matched with renewable or zero carbon (nuclear) certificates
Supplier specific emission factors as specified. • Residual emission factor where power source is unknown. • Grid average in North America and Israel. Our inputs are electricity use in vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc., and our heat use from district heating. Our scope 2 market- and location-based emissions include all relevant sources of emission factors, using the best available data at the time of reporting. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, with more than 5% change, then we re-state the data. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and material assets, refer to our Basis of Reporting available on our website. The figure reported in this CDP disclosure (16,499) differs from the 2025 assured figure (16,492). As the variance in CDP figure is immaterial, only 7 tonnes (0.042% difference), we can use more accurate data with improved data quality, to report this.*

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17355

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6354

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For location based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to show the impact of our operational decisions. We use standard location-based emission factors from published sources from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For market-based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Market based reporting methodology is applied, using emission factors from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Imported power market-based emissions are calculated based on the following assumptions: • Zero emissions where consumption is matched with renewable or zero carbon (nuclear) certificates, with supplier specific emission factors applied as specified. • Residual emission factor where power source is unknown. • Grid average in North America and Israel. Our inputs are electricity use in vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc., and our heat use from district heating. Our scope 2 market- and location-based emissions include all relevant sources of emission factors, using the best available data at the time of reporting. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, with more than 5% change, then we re-state the data. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total scope 2 market- and location-based GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting available on our website.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16642

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7383

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For location based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. We use standard location-based emission factors from published sources. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For market-based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Market based reporting methodology is applied, using emission factors from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Imported power market-based emissions are calculated based on the following assumptions: • Zero emissions where consumption is matched with renewable or zero carbon (nuclear) certificates Supplier specific emission factors as specified. • Residual emission factor where power source is unknown. • Grid average in North America and Israel. Our inputs are electricity use in vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc., and our heat use from district heating. Our scope 2 market- and location-based emissions include all relevant sources of emission factors, using the best available data at the time of reporting. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, with more than 5% change, then we re-state the data. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total scope 2 market- and location-based GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting available on our website.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16275

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5276

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For location based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. We use standard location-based emission factors from published sources. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For market-based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us

to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Market based reporting methodology is applied, using emission factors from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Imported power market-based emissions are calculated based on the following assumptions: • Zero emissions where consumption is matched with renewable or zero carbon (nuclear) certificates Supplier specific emission factors as specified. • Residual emission factor where power source is unknown. • Grid average in North America and Israel. Our inputs are electricity use in vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc., and our heat use from district heating. Our scope 2 market- and location-based emissions include all relevant sources of emission factors, using the best available data at the time of reporting. We take the approach to report the best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, with more than 5% change, then we re-state the data. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total scope 2 market- and location-based GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting available on our website.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19591

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5547

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For location based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. We use standard location-based emission factors from published sources. These emission factors are from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For market-based: We follow best practice guidance on scope 2 emissions reporting from the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the UK Government's Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We report emissions using an operational control approach, enabling us to reflect the impact of our operational decisions. Market based reporting methodology is applied, using emission factors from the UK Government (DESNZ), United States Energy Information Administration (EIA), Egrid Summary Tables, International Energy Agency (IEA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Imported power market-based emissions are calculated based on the following assumptions: • Zero emissions where consumption is matched with renewable or zero carbon (nuclear) certificates Supplier specific emission factors as specified. • Residual emission factor where power source is unknown. • Grid average in North America and Israel. Our inputs are electricity use in vehicles, operational assets, offices, etc., and our heat use from district heating. Our scope 2 market- and location-based emissions include all relevant sources of emission factors, using the best available data at the time of reporting. We take the approach to report the

best available data at the time of reporting. Therefore, if we have more accurate data because of data recalculations, with more than 5% change, then we re-state the data. For a full breakdown of our inputs, operational boundary and list of assets that materially contribute to our total scope 2 market- and location-based GHG emissions, refer to our Basis of Reporting available on our website.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

369091

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

22

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our category 1 emissions are calculated using a hybrid method, using a combination of supplier-specific activity data (where available) and secondary data. For most material suppliers this method involves collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and 3 emission data directly from suppliers (22%) and for the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data and applying the relevant secondary emission factor. The % of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is calculated by summing the emissions from suppliers we receive supplier specific activity data from and dividing this by total category 1&2 emissions. Refer to the baseline methodology for more details.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

135862

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

22

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our category 2 emissions are calculated using a hybrid method, using a combination of supplier-specific activity data (where available) and secondary data. For most material suppliers this method involves collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and 3 emission data directly from suppliers (22%) and for the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data and applying the relevant secondary emission factor. The % of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is calculated by summing the emissions from suppliers we receive supplier specific activity data from and dividing this by total category 1&2 emissions. Refer to the baseline methodology for more detail.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2463121

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

92

(7.8.6) Please explain

The power we sell to our customers (category 3d) produces emissions based on the generation origin of the power (gas, nuclear, coal, renewables, etc). This is sourced from the seller or value chain partner. This equates to 92% of category 3, and therefore 92% of the emissions are calculated using data obtained by the suppliers. Refer to the baseline methodology for more details.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11249

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

22

(7.8.6) Please explain

Centrica's main products subject to upstream transport and distribution are associated with the procurement of gas and electricity, which do not naturally fit in this category. The small volume of actual upstream transportation is not relevant from a materiality perspective and has been included within scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services) for Centrica's Group reporting. This is due to the difficulty of distinguishing the categories. However, as per CDP guidance they have been estimated and calculated separately here. They have been removed from category 1 in this instance to provide an estimated figure. These values are based on filtering category 1 by Centrica United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) for upstream transportation and distribution categories. For most material suppliers this method involves collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and 3 emission data directly from suppliers (22%) and for the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data and applying the relevant secondary emission factor. The % of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is calculated by summing the emissions from suppliers we receive supplier specific activity data from and dividing this by total category 1&2 emissions. Refer to baseline methodology for more detail.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2589

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

We capture our waste volumes by type (office versus operational) and by disposal method (recycling, landfill, incineration). We apply the relevant DEFRA emission factors to the waste volumes based on their category. We also capture the voluntary reporting of emissions associated with wastewater. These emissions are calculated using wastewater volumes multiplied by an emission factor. Refer to the baseline methodology for more details.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4139

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

25

(7.8.6) Please explain

Business Travel includes 5 components: grey fleet, flights, rail, hotel stays and helicopter travel to our offshore facilities. The helicopter fuel emissions (8%) are based on actual fuel consumption from the service operator, the grey fleet emissions (25%) are based on actual mileage claims from employees using their own vehicles, flights (42%) are based on distance between departure and destination airports; and rail (6%) is based on the length of tracks. Hotel stays (18%) are an optional data requirement and are calculated using the number of nights stayed incurred during business travel, and multiplying this by an appropriate emission factor. All WTT emission factors are sourced from the UK Government.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

9806

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

27

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 category 7 includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites, and working from home emissions. Employee commuting emissions within Centrica largely come from our activities in the UK and Ireland as such, we use an accurate distance-based method for these regions. This approach combines C-CURE swipe data (ID scans) and Flex First desk booking data to identify a daily headcount per office, which is then matched with Workday data. Workday data calculates travel distance by mapping employee home locations to their designated office. Where available, the mode of transport selected during desk booking in Flex First is used to assign an appropriate emission factor, enabling calculation of commuting emissions. Outside of the UK&I, commuting emissions do not contribute significantly to Centrica's scope 3 emissions and distance data is difficult to collect so an average-data method is used. Distance-based method - involves collecting data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance travelled, and mode used for commuting) and applying appropriate emission factors for the modes used. Average-data method - involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on average (e.g., national) data on commuting patterns. UK Government emission factors are used when calculating the average emissions. Working from home emissions are calculated by estimating the number of employees working remotely and the total number of days these employees work from home. Energy use is estimated using standard assumptions based on working hours and home energy demand, covering home office equipment, heating, and cooling. Emissions are calculated by applying emission factors to these components, with cooling only included for North America during summer months. Emission factors vary by region and energy type, using DEFRA and BEIS factors for UK, Ireland, and RoW, and region specific factors for North America. Commuting emissions from the transportation of employees from their homes and their worksites makes up 27% of total commuting emissions. Data is obtained directly from colleagues, so 27% of our commuting emissions have been obtained from value chain partners. Refer to the baseline for more details.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Centrica's operational reporting approach means it includes all its leased assets in its scope 1 and scope 2 inventories, therefore, this category is not relevant and is calculated as zero.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

16354

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

22

(7.8.6) Please explain

Centrica's main products sold are gas and electricity, which are transported through pipes and wires as opposed to vehicles. They do not naturally fit in this category. The small volume of actual downstream transportation is not relevant from a materiality perspective and has been included within scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services) for Centrica's Group reporting. This is due to the difficulty of distinguishing the categories. However, as per CDP guidance they have been estimated and calculated separately here. They have been removed from category 1 in this instance to provide an estimated figure. These values are based on filtering category 1 by Centrica United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) for downstream transportation and distribution categories. For most material suppliers this method involves collecting allocated scope 1, 2 and 3 emission data directly from suppliers (22%) and for the rest of our smaller suppliers, using spend data and applying the relevant secondary emission factor. The % of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is calculated by summing the emissions from suppliers we receive supplier specific activity data from and dividing this by total category 1&2 emissions. Refer to baseline methodology for more detail.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

97930

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

As an energy company, the majority of Centrica's sold products (electricity, gas, and related energy services) are directly used by end consumers and are not subject to further processing by third parties. As a result, emissions from the processing of sold products are generally immaterial. However, as part of our liquefied natural gas (LNG) operations, there is an element of regasification that can be considered as under category 10. Regasification is the process of converting LNG back into its gaseous state at import terminals, before entering the distribution network. It represents a necessary stage in the LNG supply chain and contributes to the overall emissions associated with our sold products. In line with CDP guidance, we have estimated emissions associated with this regasification process. The estimate is based on the volume of LNG delivered that require regasification, multiplied by an industry standard emissions factor sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA). This provides a high-level view of the emissions associated with this specific activity.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

15227761

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Category 11 is a material component of Centrica's scope 3 emissions (83%) and is relevant to the utilities sector. These are the emissions associated with all gas sales to our customers. Values are calculated by multiplying gas sold volumes by the stationary fuel emission factor sourced from the UK Government. Refer to the baseline methodology for more details.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is calculated as zero, as our primary products, electricity and gas, are fully consumed during use and do not generate physical waste. Under the GHG Protocol, this category applies only to tangible goods requiring disposal and end of life treatment, which is not applicable to our energy products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

18

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Centrica's downstream leased assets emissions equate to around 0.000001% of our scope 3 emissions so are deemed immaterial and not included in Centrica's reporting but are included in this disclosure for completeness. 100% of data comes directly from our facility management services

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12293

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Centrica operates the Dyno franchise model in the UK. The emissions from this category are considered not relevant, as the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from the franchisee operations are reported directly by the Dyno franchisor. Franchisee scope 1 & 2 emissions are reported directly by the Dyno franchisor and equate to less

than 0.001% of our scope 3 emissions so are deemed immaterial and not included in Centrica's reporting but are included in this disclosure for completeness. 100% of franchisee emissions come directly from Dyno Rod.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

61080

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our category 15 emissions are calculated using the investment-specific method which involves collecting scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from the investee company and allocating the emissions based upon the share of investment. This includes our 20% interest in UK nuclear power assets, as well as Centrica's 69% share of emissions associated with Spirit Energy's non-operated assets.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

322155

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

135143

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

4271846

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

10658

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1848

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4171

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

8226

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

16133

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

116652

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

16231167

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

121

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

77125

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Restated figures are as a result of better available data.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

423691

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

161781

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

4277946

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

11659

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2095

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4701

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

6468

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

22303

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

95050

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

16386543

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

107466

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment*Restated figures are as a result of better available data.***Past year 3****(7.8.1.1) End date**

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

329117

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

186083

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

4954212

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

14905

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2271

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2633

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

5184

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

44136

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

105131

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

18187190

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

1473

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

95225

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Restated figures are as a result of better available data.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

414390

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

140686

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1669977

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

3199

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3616

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1270

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

5729

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

15955

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100811

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

19930321

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

2826

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

441710

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Restated figures are as a result of better available data.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

(7.9.1.4) DNV Assurance Statement 2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All pages (Pages 1 – 3 inclusive)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.1.4) DNV Assurance Statement 2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages (Pages 1 – 3 inclusive)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.1.4) DNV Assurance Statement 2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Triennial process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

dnv-assurance-statement-2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Scope 3: Use of sold products and Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities are verified within our assurance for our customers' energy use. See Key Performance Indicators table outlined on page 1.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

96

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1555

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.09

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to 'changes in renewable energy consumption' in 2025 there has been a 0.09% increase in total scope 1 & 2 emissions compared with 2024. Our on-site generation increased by 275 MWh in 2025 compared to 2024 (275MWh increase in on-site solar electricity generation), meaning an overall reduction in the consumption of non-renewable energy. Using the grid average emission factors for electricity and gas, this equates to 9tCO2e avoided. The proportion of purchased renewable power consumption decreased by 12% from 2024 to 2025, from 80% on a green tariff in 2024 to 70% on a green tariff in 2025. This equates to 1,026 MWh less renewable power being consumed in 2025. Using the grid average emission factor for electricity, this equates to a 1,564 tCO2e increase in emissions in 2025 compared to 2024. The net increase in renewable energy consumption emissions in 2025 amounted to 1,555 tCO2e, which equates to a 0.09% increase in emissions when assessed against Centrica's total 2024 emissions footprint of 1,732,533 tCO2e, (in line with the calculation methodology prescribed by CDP = $((\text{sum}(-9, 1564))/1,732,533)*100 = 0.09\%$).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1163

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.07

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

To achieve our ambition to have a zero-emission order book by 2030, and electrify company cars by 2026, we continued to implement our global low carbon fleet roadmap in 2025 which resulted in 1,163 tCO₂e avoided. This was primarily due to 4.5 million less miles travelled in commercial ICE vehicles in 2025 than 2024, and 2.6 million more miles travelled in commercial EV vehicles. In 2025, employees travelled approximately 1 million fewer miles in ICE company cars compared with 2024, while mileage in EV company cars increased by around 700,000 miles. We remain on track with our EV company car-target, with only 6% of vehicles still currently hybrids. By 2027 we expect to achieve 97% EVs. Compared to 2024, in 2025 we reduced our UK ICE company car number by 107, from 260 to 153, reducing ICE company car emissions by 165 tCO₂e. We also increased our UK EV company car number by 179, from 1,300 to 1,479. To reduce our travel emissions further, we continue to offer a salary sacrifice scheme to help make owning an EV more affordable, provide free electric charging at many of our sites and continue our FlexFirst policy which enables colleagues to choose when they want to work from home or come into the office to connect and collaborate. The fleet-related emissions reductions achieved in 2025 amounted to 1,163 tCO₂e avoided, which equates to a 0.07% reduction in emissions when assessed against Centrica's total 2024 emissions footprint of 1,732,533 tCO₂e, (in line with the calculation methodology prescribed by CDP: $((1,163) / 1,732,533) \times 100 = 0.07\%$).

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments impacting emissions in 2025.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*ENSEK Holdings Limited, a software company operating in the energy sector, was acquired by Centrica at the end of Q3 2024. ENSEK was incorporated into Centrica's environmental reporting from the H1 2025 in line with our integration plan, and consistent with internal procedures. ENSEK's emissions are immaterial relative to Centrica's overall emission profile. The increase in emissions from divestments in 2025 amounted to 54 tCO2e, which equates to a 0.00003% increase in emissions when assessed against Centrica's total 2024 emissions footprint of 1,732,533 tCO2e, (in line with the calculation methodology prescribed by CDP = $((54)/1,732,533)*100 = 0.00003\%$). CDP guidance states 'You should only select "No change" if the percentage change is exactly zero, or zero to four decimal places (e.g. 0.00003)'.*

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers in 2025.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151418

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to 'changes in output' during the year, there has been a 151,418 tCO₂e (9%) decrease in total scope 1 & 2 emissions in 2025 compared to 2024. Emission increases in 2025 compared to 2024: •Bord Gais increased its operational activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in a 12 tCO₂e (5%) increase in emissions. • Centrica Business increased its operational activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in a 325 tCO₂e (17%) increase in emissions. • Centrica Energy Storage+ increased its operational activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in an 8,983 tCO₂e (7%) increase in emissions. • Functions increased its operational activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in a 5,280 tCO₂e (1273%) increase in emissions. This increase was due to the delivery of diesel to Magna Park Units 6 & 7. Emission decreases: • Centrica Energy decreased its LNG shipping activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in a 113,758 tCO₂e (51%) decrease. • Centrica Home decreased its operational activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in a 275 tCO₂e (1%) decrease in emissions. •Power decreased its operational activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in a 45,326 tCO₂e (-5%) decrease in emissions. •Spirit Energy / E&P decreased its operational activity in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in a 6,659 tCO₂e (1%) decrease in emissions. The net 'changes in output' related emission reductions achieved in 2025 amounted to 151,418 tCO₂e, which equates to a 9% reduction in emissions when assessed against Centrica's total 2024 emissions footprint of 1,732,533 tCO₂e (in line with the calculation methodology prescribed by CDP: $((\text{sum } (+12, +325, +8,983, +5,280, -113,758, -275, -45,326, -6,659)) / 1,732,533) \times 100 = -9\%$)

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change from physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change as a result of unidentified activities.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☒ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1497764

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

1497764

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

16455

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

16455

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

9406

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

9406

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH₄

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2330

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

65238

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.786

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

22

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.449

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

13

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N₂O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

8525

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.082

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

22

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.047

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

12

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference*Select from:*☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)**Row 4****(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas***Select from:*☒ HFCs**(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)**

0.004

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

2

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ NF3

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH₄)

96

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2405

(7.15.3.5) Comment

These emissions relate to fugitive emissions from our offshore platform, Platform 473B, operated by CES+.

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

833071

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

46

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

834222

(7.15.3.5) Comment

The methane and carbon dioxide from the combustion of gas and diesel at our power stations.

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Gas utility combustion is NA

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

590473

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

21

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

590991

(7.15.3.5) Comment

These emissions are associated with our gas production and storage facilities, we do not classify these as gas utilities, and as such have put them in other.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

8,525 of the total gross scope 1 emissions are N2O and therefore cannot be categorised in the CH4, SF6 or CO2 options above.

[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.46

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

226.89

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

215.12

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.99

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

140.51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58.22

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.89

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.67

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150.61

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.68

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.39

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

802610.66

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1421.75

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68.53

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.93

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.93

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.94

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64902.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.61

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.28

Singapore

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.07

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.01

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.22

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

595721.83

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14551.25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8946.69

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107718.41

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

68

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Bord Gais Energy

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

192.99

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Centrica Business

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1929.02

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Centrica Energy

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

107470.6

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Centrica Energy Storage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

143255.41

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Centrica Home

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

17539.33

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Functions

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5684.39

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Power

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

837500.04

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Spirit Energy

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

457958.2

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ENSEK

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Energy utility & power generators

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

1436144

(7.19.3) Comment

*This includes the scope 1 emissions from our gas fired assets including Whitegate Power Station, Glanford Brigg gas engine, Redditch gas engine, our gas production assets including Spirit Energy Barrow Terminal, Spirit Energy J6A, Spirit Energy Morecambe Offshore and our gas storage assets including Easington Gas Terminal and Platform 473B. Due to rounding, the sum of total gross scope 1 emissions across question 7.15.3.4 equals 1,436,143.
[Fixed row]*

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Bord Gais

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

252.44

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68.53

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Centrica Business

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

281.9

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

330.85

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Centrica Energy

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

543.11

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

61.61

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1942.73

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.29

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Centrica Home

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3083.95

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5522.8

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Functions

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

594.91

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.72

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Power

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3596.35

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3596.35

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Spirit Energy

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6180.74

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

477.58

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

ENSEK

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.81

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.05

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1571530

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16499

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9431

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our reported gross scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are all part of our consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our reported gross scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are all part of our consolidated accounting group.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ STANDARD LIFE PLC

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We are currently unable to provide company-level data to suppliers or other partners within our value chain. Accordingly, this section has been left blank.

[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5406

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6652857

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6658263.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

64397

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

27282

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

4027

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

91679.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

576

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

576.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1338

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1338.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

71141

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6680714

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

4027

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6751855.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This includes biofuel wood pellets used in our office biomass boilers.

Other biomass**(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

5405

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

5405

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This equates to the biofuel component in the forecourt fuel we purchase. As its already blended with mineral diesel on purchase, we have no way of knowing if it is certified or not, so have taken the precautionary approach and assumed it's not sustainable certified.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**(7.30.7.7) Comment**

We do not use hydrogen or other renewable fuels.

Coal**(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not consume coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

183991

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2024

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

186015

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This includes vehicle combustion engine oils (petrol and diesel) and shipping marine oils under the heat category, as well as some oil used for onsite power generation.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6468865

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4112823

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2354489

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

1553

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The majority of gas consumed is in our power stations and gas engines (Whitegate Power Station and Brigg and Redditch gas peakers). The CES+ and Spirit Energy gas consumed is categorised as heat because it is mainly used in compressors as opposed to for electricity generation. Our LNG Ships partially run on LNG, this is included in self-generation of heat.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use hydrogen or other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6658263

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4114847

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2541863

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

1553

(7.30.7.7) Comment

*Unable to specify a heating value as this is a total, that combines different heating values.
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2235820

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

43398

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

33368

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1338

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1549

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1549.00

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1317

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

570

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1887.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.00

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.00

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5678

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5678.00

Israel

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

142

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

142.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69077

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1338

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

70415.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

262

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

262.00

[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000811

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1580961

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

19492000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in our 'scope 1 and 2 emissions by revenue' intensity, is predominantly due a decrease in our scope 1 emissions from 2024 to 2025. This was due to a reduction in emissions from LNG shipping, power generation and gas production, including an outage at Barrow Terminal. Revenue decreased by 2% from 2024 (19,913,000,000) to 2025. Company Scope 1 emissions decreased by 1,163 tCO₂e in 2025 as a result of Centrica's fleet ambition and low-carbon fleet roadmap. Emissions reductions were driven by lower mileage in internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, increased utilisation of electric vehicles (EVs), and an overall reduction in company car travel.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.721

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

1580961

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2193302

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity per MWh generated is due to reduced operating hours at Whitegate Power Station from 2024 to 2025.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

	Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation	Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)
Gas	836429	Select from: ☒ Gross	379.50
Solar	0	Select from: ☒ Gross	0.00
Total	836429	Select from: ☒ Gross	373.91

[Fixed row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The trajectory for this target is aligned to well below 2 degrees Celsius for the first 15 years, and then 1.5 degrees Celsius for the latter 15 years (NZ1).

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/12/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

2115707

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

4739

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

2120446.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

92

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

40

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2032

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1060223.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1571530

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9431

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

50.88

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In 2021, we launched our People & Planet Plan which outlined our scope 1 & 2 targets, but since establishing these targets, the urgency for global decarbonisation has intensified. To strengthen our targets and accelerate decarbonisation, we brought forward our target to be a net zero business by five years to 2040, following Board approval in 2024. Towards this, we've also set an earlier, more ambitious interim target to reduce our emissions by 50% by 2032. The target is normalised for divestments and acquisitions back to the 2019 base year and is based on operational control, including all our emissions from power generation, as well as our gas production, storage and transportation businesses. Our target therefore tracks our progress in shifting away from carbon intensive activities as we redirect investment into assets that drive the transition forward whilst energising a greener, fairer future. The target covers 100% of scope 1 and 2 emissions from assets within Centrica's current operational control. In line with GHG Protocol best practice, our 2019 baseline has been restated to reflect divestments. Emissions associated with divested assets, including King's Lynn Power Station, Peterborough Power Station and Direct Energy, have therefore been removed from the target. As a result, the current 2019 baseline emissions represent 92% of original emissions, with 8% reflecting divestments; however, the target continues to cover 100% of the scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with businesses and assets that remain within Centrica's operational control, as well as 100% of the reporting year emissions. We consider our target to be science-based as we employ the SBTi's cross-sector absolute reduction method alongside other credible methodologies and pathways, to assess our target alignment and ensure they are based on science. The SBTi are currently unable to validate our target as 1.5°C aligned, as our operations span across multiple sectors including oil and gas, which doesn't have a sectorial decarbonisation approach to quantify the emissions reductions needed to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Recognising the urgent need to make net zero a reality, Centrica accelerated its commitment to be net zero by 2040 (see Abs 2), five years ahead of its previous target and ten years ahead of the UK deadline, with an interim target of reducing our emissions by 50% from our 2019 baseline by 2032. The reduction in Centrica's

own emissions (scope 1 and 2) align with science-based targets and the actions required to limit warming to 1.5°C. Demonstrating our commitment to net zero aligns with our purpose; to energise a greener, fairer, future, in addition to giving customers, colleagues, and stakeholders confidence in Centrica's ownership of our emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The updated Centrica Net Zero Target is underpinned by a comprehensive set of extended and upgraded Climate Ambitions, published as part of the 2024 Climate Transition Plan. Our original ambitions have been retired, and our upgraded ambitions are designed to drive forward the scale of impact needed in the short term, in order to meet our longer-term net zero targets. Our asset strategy has evolved significantly and we're now more confident in setting clear ambitions to achieve net zero for the majority of our assets by 2035–39. We continue to progress our strategic transformation to reduce activities in oil and gas production, cease exploration, and redirect investment into assets that drive the transition forward. This includes allocating 50% of total capital expenditure in green activities by 2028, including exploring the long-term conversion of our Rough gas storage facility to store hydrogen. We will continue to build a zero-emission road fleet, with a zero carbon order book by 2035, and drive down the emissions from our properties. It is through these ambitions that we will effectively manage the risk of locked-in greenhouse gas emissions or stranded assets. In 2025, we achieved a 25% reduction against our baseline which is ahead of Centrica's projected glidepath of 15% and broadly on track with our long-term goal. This was up on the reduction achieved in 2024, following lower emissions from LNG shipping, power generation and gas production, including an outage at Barrow Terminal. Sustainable savings have been delivered through the roll-out of 2,300 electric vehicles and encouraging more colleagues into 1,500 zero emission company cars. By the end of 2025, 710 MWs of low carbon and transition assets were either in operation or under construction, which was supported by our growing CAPEX allocation in green eligible activities.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The trajectory for this target is aligned to well below 2 degrees Celsius for the first 15 years, and then 1.5 degrees Celsius for the latter 15 years (NZ1).

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/12/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2115707

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4739

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2120446.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

92

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

40

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1571530

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9431

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1580961.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

25.44

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, we launched our People & Planet Plan which outlined our scope 1 & 2 targets, but since establishing these targets, the urgency for global decarbonisation has intensified. To strengthen our targets and accelerate decarbonisation, we brought forward our target to be a net zero business by five years to 2040, following Board approval in 2024. Towards this, we've also set an earlier, more ambitious interim target to reduce our emissions by 50% by 2032 (see Abs 1). The target encompasses 100% of our global scope 1 and 2 emissions. It's normalised for divestments and acquisitions in line with the 2019 base year and is based on operational control, including all our emissions from power generation, as well as our gas production, storage and transportation businesses. Our target therefore tracks our progress in shifting away from carbon intensive activities as we redirect investment into assets that drive the transition forward whilst energising a greener, fairer future. We consider our target to be science-based as we employ the SBTi's cross-sector absolute reduction method alongside other credible methodologies and pathways, to assess our target alignment and ensure they are based on science. The SBTi are currently unable to validate our target as 1.5°C aligned, as our operations span across multiple sectors including oil and gas, which doesn't have a sectorial decarbonisation approach to quantify the emissions reductions needed to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Centrica is committed to be net zero by 2040, five years ahead of its previous target and 10 years ahead of the UK net zero deadline. The reduction in Centrica's own emissions (scope 1 and 2) align with science-based targets and the actions required to limit warming to 1.5°C. Demonstrating our commitment to Net Zero aligns with our purpose; to energise a greener, fairer, future, in addition to giving customers, colleagues, and stakeholders confidence in Centrica's ownership of our emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The updated Centrica Net Zero Target is underpinned by a comprehensive set of extended and upgraded Climate Ambitions, published as part of the 2024 Climate Transition Plan. Our existing ambitions will be retired, and our upgraded ambitions will drive forward the scale of impact needed in the short term, in order to meet our longer-term net zero targets. Our asset strategy has evolved significantly and we're now more confident in setting clear ambitions to achieve net zero for the majority of our assets by 2035–39. We will further progress our strategic transformation to reduce activities in oil and gas production, cease exploration, and redirect investment into assets that drive the transition forward. This includes allocating 50% of total capital expenditure in green activities by 2028 to exploring the long-term conversion of our Rough gas storage facility to store hydrogen. We will continue to build a zero-emission road fleet by 2035 and drive emissions out of colleague commuting. It is through these ambitions that we will effectively manage the risk of locked-in greenhouse gas emissions or stranded assets. In 2025, we achieved a 25% reduction against our baseline which is ahead of Centrica's projected glidepath of 15% and broadly on track with our long-term goal. This was up on the reduction achieved in 2024 following lower emissions from LNG shipping, power generation and gas production including an unplanned outage at Barrow Terminal. Sustainable savings were delivered through the roll-out of 2,300 electric vehicles and encouraging more colleagues into 1,500 zero emission company cars. By the end of 2025, 710MWs of low carbon and transition assets were either in operation or under construction, which was supported by our growing CAPEX allocation in green eligible activities.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Grams CO2e per kWh of energy sold

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

175.6

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

183.8

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

359.4000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

359.4000000000

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

13

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

28

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

22

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

22

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

28

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

258.7680000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-31

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

66.2

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

182.6

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

248.8000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

248.8000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-357.14

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We're focused on helping customers achieve net zero energy use by 2050 at the latest (see NZ2), with an interim target to reduce the GHG intensity of their energy use by 28% by 2030. The target coverage is based on our emissions relating to the two relevant scope 3 categories (fuel and energy related activities and use of sold product) and is normalised for acquisitions and divestments based on operational control. Within our latest 2024 Climate Transition Plan, we've pinpointed four crucial levers that will play a significant role in reducing customer emissions, each with varying degrees of Centrica control, these include; transitioning to a low carbon electricity grid, advancing the decarbonisation of gas, implementing energy efficiency and demand side response measures, and encouraging fuel switching. We consider our target to be science-based as we employ the SBTi's cross-sector absolute reduction method alongside other credible methodologies and pathways, to assess our target alignment and ensure they are based on science. The SBTi are currently unable to validate our target as 1.5°C aligned, as our operations span across multiple sectors including oil and gas, which doesn't have a sectorial decarbonisation approach to quantify the emissions reductions needed to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Centrica is committed to helping our customers be net zero by 2050. The reduction in our customers emissions broadly aligns with science-based targets and the actions required to limit warming to 1.5°C. Demonstrating our commitment to helping our customers reach Net Zero aligns with our purpose; to energise a greener, fairer, future, in addition to giving customers, colleagues, and stakeholders confidence in the action Centrica is taking to enable the energy transition.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As set out in our 2024 Climate Transition Plan, we plan to help our customers be net zero by encouraging their take-up of new and existing low carbon services and solutions that transform the way they live, work and move. This includes delivering energy efficiency and optimisation services alongside low carbon technologies and cleaner energy, with 2030 ambitions to drive change - from increasing the number of Hive customers to 5 million, progressing the pace of smart meter adoption across 80% of our electricity customers, to having 33% of UK customers engaged in green or flexible energy. We also recognise that the upskilling and recruitment of our engineers with green skills is essential for fulfilling customer demand for low carbon technologies and so we're committed to growing the green skills of 3,000 engineers which will further support our ambition in achieving annual installs of up to 20,000 heat pumps as we scale up our installation capabilities. In 2025, we provided energy, services and solutions that enabled the GHG intensity of our customers' energy use to reduce by 18% against our 2019 base year, which is equivalent to the annual emissions of 1.5 million homes. Savings have predominantly been driven by the continued decarbonisation of the power we sell alongside energy efficiency and optimisation solutions such as, Hive smart thermostats and electric vehicle (EV) chargers. Savings were up from the 10% reduction achieved in 2024, mainly as a result of the zero carbon content of our reported electricity fuel mix increasing from 77% to 90% against the UK national average of 58%. We are currently ahead of our goal glidepath and remain on track to achieve our mid-and long-term goals. Based on absolute emissions, we anticipate a 31% reduction in our Scope 3 emissions by 2030 compared to our 2019 baseline. This is consistent with us meeting our interim net zero target of 28%, which is measured on an emissions intensity basis. The target reductions reflect the lowering carbon intensity of the energy we sell, whilst allowing for business growth as demand for our energy products evolve.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/12/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, we launched our People & Planet Plan which outlined our scope 1 & 2 targets. Since establishing these targets, the urgency for global decarbonisation has intensified. To further strengthen our targets and accelerate decarbonisation, we've brought forward our target to be a net zero business by five years to 2040, following Board approval in 2024. Towards this, we've also set an earlier, more ambitious interim target to reduce our emissions by 50% by 2032 (see Abs1). The target encompasses 100% of our global scope 1 and 2 emissions with a 2019 base year. It's also normalised for divestments and acquisitions and based on operator boundary. Note, our approach when reporting our emission footprint is to report our 'gross' emissions which are not normalised for divestments or acquisitions. We believe this provides an accurate picture of the year on-year impact of our strategic decarbonisation process that our business is undergoing, which involves divesting high emitting assets alongside closures and efficiencies. The 100% base year coverage referred to above, is the coverage of the 'target' base-year which is normalised for divestments and acquisitions in line with best practice and is therefore different to the gross base year emissions. As set out in Abs1, we plan to become a net zero business by continuing to drive emissions out of our property, fleet and travel while shifting our wider operations to focus on low carbon and transition assets, with specific 2030 ambitions to help ensure we make the progress we want and need against each of these areas. We've committed to review our Climate Transition Plan in full every three years, which will enable us to continue to adjust our plans and ensure we advance action in line with the evolving technology, policy and wider socio-economic landscape. We consider our target to be science-based as we employ the SBTi's cross-sector absolute reduction

method alongside other credible methodologies and pathways, to assess our target alignment and ensure they are based on science. The SBTi are currently unable to validate our target as 1.5°C aligned, as our operations span across multiple sectors including oil and gas, which doesn't have a sectorial decarbonisation approach to quantify the emissions reductions needed to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Centrica is committed to be net zero by 2040, five years ahead of its previous target and 10 years ahead of the UK net zero deadline. The reduction in Centrica's own emissions (scope 1 and 2) align with science-based targets and the actions required to limit warming to 1.5°C. Demonstrating our commitment to net zero aligns with our purpose; to energise a greener, fairer, future, in addition to giving customers, colleagues, and stakeholders confidence in Centrica's ownership of our emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our Energy Marketing and Trading (EM&T) business has a 'Green-Desk' that provides certificates, offsets, neutralisation products and other 'green' products to our customers. We're able to harness the power of our EM&T Green-Desk, to purchase the necessary instruments to ensure net zero by 2040. In the near term this may be in the form of certificates, such as Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates for electricity consumption and Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin (RGGO) certificates for gas consumption. In parallel, we'll develop our strategy for neutralising the residual emissions at our target year 2040, and onwards. However, given our focus on emissions reduction, we don't anticipate having significant residual emissions. For the residual emissions that we anticipate will remain, we plan to use neutralisation tools that provide the greatest stakeholder, biodiversity and community benefit, relative to the cost. For example, this might include progressive purchases of Pending Issuance Units (PIUs) from nature-based solutions, such as woodlands. These will be planned to convert to Woodland Carbon Units (WCUs) in the appropriate years, to neutralise the modelled residual emissions released.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The target is reviewed annually through an assessment of the Basis of Reporting, alongside a review of emissions calculations and methodologies to ensure full coverage of the target scope and to monitor progress. In addition, emissions calculations and methodologies are reviewed each year to ensure alignment with best practice and to maintain accuracy and effectiveness. As part of the 2024 Climate Transition Plan, a streamlined reporting process has now been developed to regularly track emission reduction performance against the defined glidepath, supporting a clear assessment of progress and success.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our continued commitment to follow best practice, we reviewed our scope 3 target in 2024 while developing the Climate Transition Plan. We aligned the new target methodology and ambition in line with science, which will enable our customers to achieve net zero energy use by 2050 at the latest (see NZ2), with an interim target to reduce the GHG intensity of their energy use by 28% by 2030. The target coverage is based on our emissions relating to the two relevant scope 3 categories (fuel and energy related activities as well as use of sold product) and normalised for acquisitions and divestments based on operational control. Within our 2024 Climate Transition Plan, we've pinpointed four crucial levers that will play a significant role in reducing customer emissions, each with varying degrees of Centrica control, these include; transitioning to a low carbon electricity grid, advancing the decarbonisation of gas, implementing energy efficiency and demand side response measures and encouraging fuel switching. We consider our target to be science-based as we employ the SBTi's cross-sector absolute reduction method alongside other credible methodologies and pathways, to assess our target alignment and ensure they are based on science. The SBTi are currently unable to validate our target as 1.5°C aligned, as our operations span across multiple sectors including oil and gas, which doesn't have a sectorial decarbonisation approach to quantify the emissions reductions needed to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal. To help our customers' homes and businesses transition to net zero, we'll encourage their take-up of new and existing low carbon services and solutions that'll help them live sustainably simply and affordably. As set out in our Climate Transition Plan and Int1, we'll expand energy efficiency and home energy management tools, encourage the take up of optimisation technology, support fuel switching and a cleaner energy supply, with 2030 ambitions to galvanise action and progress. To ensure we continue to accelerate action that's aligned to the

changing technological, policy and social-economic landscape, we've committed to review our Climate Transition Plan in full every three years and publish our next update in 2027.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Centrica is committed to helping our customers be net zero by 2050. The reduction in our customers emissions broadly aligns with science-based targets and the actions required to limit warming to 1.5°C. Demonstrating our commitment to helping our customers reach Net Zero aligns with our purpose; to energise a greener, fairer, future, in addition to giving customers, colleagues, and stakeholders confidence in the action Centrica is taking to enable the energy transition.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our EM&T 'Green-Desk' provides certificates, offsets, neutralisation products and other 'green' products to our customers, both directly and via our consumer businesses. The Green-Desk will therefore play an important role in purchasing the necessary instruments to ensure our customers' energy is net zero by 2050. In the near term this may be in the form of certificates, such as Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates for electricity consumption and Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin (RGGO) certificates for gas consumption. At the same time, we'll develop our strategy for neutralising the residual emissions from our customer target year, 2050 and beyond. For the residual emissions that we have modelled, we'll use neutralisation tools that provide the greatest stakeholder, environmental and community benefit relative to the cost. For example, this may be in the form of progressive purchases of Pending Issuance Units (PIUs) from nature-based solutions, such as woodlands. These will be planned to convert to Woodland Carbon Units (WCUs) in the appropriate years, to neutralise the modelled residual emissions expected.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The target is reviewed annually through an assessment of the Basis of Reporting, alongside a review of emissions calculations and methodologies to ensure full coverage of the target scope and to monitor progress. In addition, emissions calculations and methodologies are reviewed each year to ensure alignment with best practice and to maintain accuracy and effectiveness. A streamlined reporting process has now been developed to regularly track emission reduction performance against the defined glidepath, supporting a clear assessment of progress and success.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	10	57432
Implementation commenced	4	128
Implemented	5	232381
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2080

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2438341

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

32000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar products - Solar energy generation can radically improve an energy users' carbon footprint and in 2025, solar formed a core part of our Centrica Business Solutions offering. This is because solar can typically replace around 50% of grid consumption with renewable energy. Customers can then use their own generated solar in real-time, store it for later use to lower energy costs during peak demand, or feed it back into the grid to create an additional revenue stream. In 2025, we completed solar installations that totalled around 9.1MW. We're investing £32 million in this initiative, and we estimate that this will help customers save around 2,100 tCO2e and approximately £2.5m annually. The payback period for them will be 11-15 years, which is based on the typical payback of a solar panel for a customer. The majority of installs were delivered to large scale businesses and are a key part of helping them deliver targeted carbon and cost savings, enabling them to turn energy into an opportunity by making them more resilient, competitive and sustainable. We see significant opportunities for onsite solar and aim to materially grow our market share in the UK and US over the next five years. Towards this, we've additionally launched British Gas Zero to supercharge the UK's transition to net zero as part of its offering, solar installation will be available to homes across the county.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Hive products – EV chargers, Heat Pumps, Smart thermostats

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

170625

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

51749804

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

45000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hive is our connected platform of smart, low-carbon home technologies helping customers cut emissions and take control of their energy. Through 'Works With Hive', we now integrate eco-tech devices into our home energy management system, and by the end of 2026 aim to connect 80% of our net zero devices to Hive. We're investing £45 million in Hive solutions, including EV chargers, heat pump installs and Hive Active Heating. These technologies are expected to save customers 170,625 tCO₂e, with an average payback of four years. Hive Active Heating delivers carbon savings by giving customers greater visibility and control over their energy. In 2025, we installed 600,949 thermostats which collectively saved around 109,236 tCO₂e and £78 per customer. As part of our 2024 Climate Transition Plan, we aim to have 5 million devices connected to the Hive platform by 2030. As we transition to net zero, we aim to maintain our market-leading position in home heating. Heat pumps are key to that journey. In 2025, we installed around 2,500 air source heat pumps, saving around 7,035 tCO₂e. Our total now exceeds 9,500 which is more than any other UK company. With our price and performance guarantee launched in 2023, we plan to scale up to 20,000 installs a year by 2030. EV charging is also central to Hive, and in 2025 we installed 9,664 chargers, saving customers 54,354 tCO₂e collectively.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Smart Home Solutions

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

52607

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

40135749

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Smart meters can generate carbon savings by giving customers greater understanding and control over their energy. In 2025, we installed around 675,008 smart meters in homes and businesses as part of the mandated smart meter roll-out. We estimate this saved around 52,607 tCO₂e by providing customers with greater insight into energy consumption and costs, enabling them to target reductions. We estimate this to be around £58.5 saved per customer per year. We're investing £1 billion in this initiative, and we estimate that this will help our customers save around £40 million annually. The payback period is 1-3 years, which is based on the typical payback of a smart meter for a customer.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Company fleet efficiency, replacement and travel policy

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 1**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory***Select from:*☒ Voluntary**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)**

59517

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 1-3 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 6-10 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

To achieve our ambition to have a zero-emission order book by 2030, and electrify company cars by 2026, we continued to implement our global low carbon fleet roadmap in 2025 which resulted in 1,163 tCO₂e avoided. This was primarily due to 4.5 million less miles travelled in commercial ICE vehicles in 2025 than 2024, and around 3 million more miles travelled in commercial EV vehicles. In 2025, Centrica employees travelled 1 million less miles in company cars than 2024 and travelled around 700,000 miles more in EV company cars. We remain on track with our EV company car-target, with only 6% of vehicles still currently hybrids. By 2027 we

expect to achieve 97% EVs. Compared to 2024, in 2025 we reduced our UK ICE company car number by 107, from 260 to 153, reducing ICE company car emissions by 165 tCO₂e. We also increased our UK EV company car number in by 179, from 1,300 in 2024 to 1,479 in 2025. To reduce our travel emissions further, we continue to offer a salary sacrifice scheme to help make owning an EV more affordable, provide free electric charging at many of our sites and continue our FlexFirst policy which enables colleagues to choose when they want to work from home or come into the office to connect and collaborate. We are investing 10 million into this initiative and have saved around 60 million in 2025 due to the reduction in ICE distance travelled. Payback period is based on the typical EV van payback.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

5906

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

64000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Codford and Roundponds solar farms. We completed our first Centrica-owned solar farm in Codford in 2022. We then completed our second Centrica-owned solar farm in Wiltshire in 2023 (Roundponds). Both assets started generating clean energy in 2023 and combined generated 33,368 MWh in 2025, saving roughly 5,906 tCO2e.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Other :Corporate Strategy

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our strategy is driven by our purpose of energising a greener, fairer future for colleagues, customers and communities, supported by our People & Planet Plan goals. As change accelerates, we're focusing colleagues and technology on helping homes and businesses across three integrated areas – 1) Retail – providing leading customer service and solutions to help people save money and decarbonise, 2) Optimisation – supporting responsible energy buying and selling and accessing value from green generation, building the flexibility that the future energy system needs, and 3) Infrastructure – investing to build a low carbon, reliable energy system including power generating renewables, flexible peaking generation and energy storage through batteries and geological storage. As part of this, we're harnessing our position as a UK leader in smart heating controls to expand our Hive ecosystem by adding solar panels, batteries and low carbon heating options like heat pumps alongside our smart thermostat. As part of the 2024 Climate Transition Plan, we've set an ambition that 50% of our investments between 2023 and 2028 will be green investments and we're further exploring up to 3bn in the mid-term investments to convert assets that'll play a vital role in the transition to net zero, including carbon capture and storage as well as hydrogen storage. All of this is delivered through strong customer facing brands such as British Gas, Hive, Bord Gáis Energy and Centrica Business Solutions.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated budgets for technology and innovation R&D - We have R&D budgets to support low carbon development because we know that to get to net zero, we need a mix of new and existing technologies. Some R&D budgets directly support the innovation of low carbon services and solutions for our customers. As an example, we've invested over 1bn since 2015 to create and develop new customer-facing businesses which included R&D budget to expand Hive's family of products that has grown since its creation in 2013 to now include smart thermostats, radiator valves, plugs lights and EV charging amongst other technology. We also use R&D budgets to trial and roll-out new or untested solutions that could enable the energy transition. Over the last couple of years for instance, we've been involved in cross-sector collaborations to realise the potential of hydrogen and carbon capture and storage by partnering to build the world's first industrial hydrogen cluster. Our not for profit social impact fund, Energy for Tomorrow (EfT), is funded through feed in tariffs generated from solar panels installed across 270 schools. The fund distributes around £600k annually, providing grants of up to £100k to support community initiatives that deliver affordable, low carbon energy solutions. To date, the fund has supported over 50 community projects, with new initiatives continuing to be funded each year to help communities progress towards net zero.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We and many of our business customers are required to comply with regulations such as the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), the smart meter roll-out, the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) and the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. We've used the platforms provided by legislation to underpin the strategic shift in our business towards becoming an energy services company, in addition to focusing on broader energy efficiency within our own operations. Within these areas we have dedicated budget and teams to support delivery. This enables us to deliver the obligation on time and in the most cost-effective way so that we can minimise the cost per lifetime bill savings which often correlates with carbon savings.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Setting and publishing carbon reduction targets and plans that have executive and Board approval, has stimulated our investment and focus on delivering low carbon technologies that reduce our GHG emissions and will help us become a net zero company by 2040 – from installing energy efficient and low carbon technologies across our property portfolio such as solar, LED lighting and Combined Heat and Power units. We are also transitioning our company cars to be 100% zero emission by 2026 and the commercial vehicle order book to be 100% zero emission from 2030, as stated in our 2024 Climate Transition Plan.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Other :Governance

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In our 2024 Climate Transition Plan, we committed to having over 50% of our capital expenditure be in green activities between 2023-2028. The ambition is regularly tracked through monitoring by the Safety, Environment and Sustainability Committee at least three times a year and every quarter by the Centrica Leadership Team, acting as a key driver for low-carbon investments. Additionally, to deliver on our green finance climate ambition and to ensure our investments are aligned with our long-term emissions reduction targets, we have developed and implemented a net zero guardrail for investment decisions. The Group Head of Environment is a member of the Centrica Investment Committee, and ahead of any financial investment decision, the Group Environment team reviews each proposal for potential impact. Where needed, investment propositions are escalated for a further net zero assessment which includes reviewing potential GHG emissions, the contribution of the investment towards system-wide decarbonisation, and categorisation as a 'green' investment according to our company framework. An internal carbon price is also used to guide commercial decisions that support our Climate Transition Plan.

[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Reducing methane emissions is an important part of how we manage our energy assets. In doing so, we not only reduce the impact on climate change but also ensure the safety of our people and assets. Power generation: In 2025, Centrica had one power station with a bespoke management system covering procedures for operations and maintenance, incorporating methane prevention, detection and mitigation measures. The power station operates under an ISO 14001:2015 certified management system, with established procedures for leak prevention, detection and mitigation. Higher risk areas, including gas turbine rooms, above-ground installations and entry points to risk areas, were subject to continuous monitoring using autonomous, high-accuracy methane leak detection systems, enabling rapid

response and isolation. No significant methane leaks were identified in 2025, demonstrating the effectiveness of these controls. Additionally, when we install Peakers, we look at the emission potential, and we test emissions annually with methane being measured and monitored within those. Spirit Energy: Spirit Energy has implemented a combined Production and Emissions Management Standard (PEMS). This standard ensures that actual emissions are accurately forecast, measured, and reported, while driving continuous reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through monitoring and analysis. The PEMS framework focuses on eliminating exceedances and identifying, tracking, and executing approved opportunities to reduce emissions. Examples of improvements delivered through the PEMS process include the deployment of acoustic cameras to detect methane weeps and seeps, and the introduction of enhanced back-flare ignition processes offshore, reducing the need for cold flaring and lowering associated emissions. Spirit Energy also maintains robust Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) programmes across its assets to prevent and minimise methane emissions. These programmes utilise both FLIR (infrared) and acoustic imaging technologies to detect leaks, weeps, and seeps. Particular focus is placed on maintaining the integrity of subsea wells and other high-risk areas, including small-bore tubing, flexible hoses, and bolted connections, to further reduce fugitive methane emissions. CES+: Across CES+ operations, there is an equally robust focus on reducing methane leakage and emissions. For example, CES+ has commissioned, and is now operating a Low-Pressure Flash Gas Compressor (LPFG), delivering the expected reductions in methane venting and flaring. Pre-FEED has also been completed for the Vent Recovery Project, which looks to capture methane that is currently vented to atmosphere and route it back into the main gas system. This is now being reviewed alongside a refreshed internal net zero pathway, particularly following recent legislative changes around net zero/zero routine vent and flare 2030. The outcome of that review will inform next steps and timing for the project(s). Alongside these projects, CES+ continue to focus on good operational control, routine inspections and maintenance to identify and address leaks as early as possible.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Large-scale light-water nuclear reactor

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Centrica has a 20% interest in the UK's portfolio of existing nuclear power stations. We further extended the lives of existing nuclear power stations in 2025 and are exploring further investment in nuclear generation alongside our partner, EDF. Heysham 1 and Hartlepool are now expected to generate electricity until March 2028, one year later than previously expected. Heysham 2 and Torness are expected to generate until March 2030. These extensions are expected to add around 12TWh to the Company's electricity generation volumes between 2026 and 2030. Additionally, in 2025, Centrica acquired a 15% equity stake in Sizewell C, a new nuclear power station development, which is expected to provide zero-carbon baseload power once operational. Centrica is not the operator of these assets and, therefore, they fall outside the scope of our official EU Taxonomy reporting. However, nuclear power is an EU Taxonomy eligible activity and is expected to meet alignment criteria, therefore, it remains relevant to highlight in this context.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Supply of 1 MWh of electricity

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

UK average grid electricity.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.177

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were calculated by comparing nuclear generation with the UK average grid electricity (baseline). Total nuclear generation (6.6 TWh in 2025) was multiplied by the UK Government (DEFRA) grid emissions factor to estimate the emissions that would have occurred if grid electricity had been used. As nuclear generation is assumed to be a zero-emission electricity source, avoided emissions are equivalent to the baseline grid emissions, resulting in approximately 1,168,200 tCO₂e. This corresponds to 0.18 tCO₂e avoided per MWh of electricity generated, based on a functional unit of 1 MWh.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.39

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Following the construction of the 18MW solar farm at Codford, Wiltshire, Centrica acquired a second solar farm in the region. The 13MW Roundponds site, commissioned in 2015, generates enough renewable electricity to power approximately 3,200 homes each year. These investments form part of Centrica's commitment to invest over 50% of our total capital expenditure into green activities by 2028, contributing to Centrica's long-term ambition to build a portfolio of green energy transition assets. Solar is eligible within the criteria for the EU Taxonomy and is likely to be aligned, so this has been used to classify the product/service as low-carbon.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Supply of 1 MWh of electricity

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

UK average grid electricity

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.177

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were calculated by comparing solar PV generation with UK average grid electricity (baseline). Total solar generation in 2025 (33,368 MWh) was multiplied by the UK Government (DEFRA) grid emissions factor to estimate the emissions that would have occurred if grid electricity had been used. As solar PV generation is assumed to be a zero-emission electricity source, avoided emissions are equivalent to the baseline grid emissions, resulting in approximately 5,906 tCO₂e of total avoid emissions in 2025. This corresponds to 0.177 tCO₂e avoided per MWh of electricity generated, based on a functional unit of 1 MWh. We intend to cover a full life cycle analysis in the future.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.02

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☒ Other buildings construction and renovation, please specify :Smart Home Energy Management

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We provide smart products that can reduce energy's impact on the environment by giving customers greater control over their entire home (customers' scope 1 and 2). From smart thermostats, radiator valves, lights and plugs to EV charging, our Hive ecosystem of products can be controlled conveniently with just a few taps on the app which means that customers never have to heat an empty home or light an empty room. We have installed over 3,000,000 smart thermostats to date which have the ability to save around £470 and 25% on carbon emissions each year, but on average save our customers around £27 and 3% on carbon emissions each year. Smart Home Energy Management is eligible within the criteria for the EU Taxonomy and is likely to be aligned, so this has been used to classify the product/service as low-carbon.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

UK Hive Active Heating smart thermostats with an average lifetime of 15 years

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Annual electricity and gas consumption in an average UK household (i.e. average energy consumption in a home without a smart meter or smart thermostat (Source: Ofgem)).

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2.71

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation is based off the average carbon savings that occur from installing a Hive Active Heating smart thermostat in the UK, based on a product lifetime of 15 years. The savings that occur are based on Ofgem average residential gas and electricity consumption figures. Percentage savings per install are calculated using pre and post 1-year consumption data from customers with smart installations compared to a control group using a matched pair technique. The percentage of annual savings per install is multiplied by the UK average annual energy consumption, which calculates the energy savings per install. This is then converted into carbon savings using DEFRA gas and electricity emission factors. This annual carbon saving is then multiplied by the product lifetime, to get carbon savings of 2.71 tCO₂e over the 15-year lifetime of a smart thermostat.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.25

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We help customers reduce reliance on fossil fuels by investing in alternative renewable energy sources like solar energy (customers' scope 1 and 2). We see solar as a key technology for getting to net zero. In 2025, we installed around 9.1MW of solar for commercial, industrial and public sector customers via Centrica Business Solutions. In 2022, we also established British Gas Zero which extends solar installation to our residential customers. On top of this, Centrica is increasing investment and focus on assets that can drive the transition forward such as solar, battery storage and gas-fired peakers. So far, we have installed 173 MW with plans to accelerate delivery. Solar is eligible within the criteria for the EU Taxonomy and is likely to be aligned, so this has been used to classify the product/service as low-carbon.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Supply of 1 MWh of electricity

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

UK average grid electricity

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.18

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were calculated by comparing solar PV generation with the UK average grid electricity (baseline). The UK solar PV load factor is multiplied by the install capacity and maximum likely number of operational hours in 2025. This provides the total kWh from installations and using the Defra grid electricity emission factor, the equivalent tCO2e is calculated. As solar PV generation is assumed to be a zero-emission electricity source, avoided emissions are equivalent to the baseline grid emissions, resulting in approximately 2,080 tCO2e of total avoided emissions in 2025. This corresponds to 0.18 tCO2e avoided per MWh of electricity generated, based on a functional unit of 1 MWh. We intend to cover a full life cycle analysis in the future.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.2

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☒ Other buildings construction and renovation, please specify :Heat Pumps (Air, ground, waste, waste-sourced and hybrid)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Heat pumps are thought to be the best immediate option for decarbonising millions of homes and businesses. For example, hybrid heat pumps could help up to a third of all homes cut carbon emissions by around 60% while heat pumps can help organisations significantly lower their carbon emissions by up to 80%. In recognition of these benefits, we installed around 3200 air source heat pumps in 2025 and are looking to accelerate uptake as we build toward our ambition of delivering 20,000 heat pumps a year by 2030 as part of the 2024 Climate Transition Plan. We'll continue to review this ambition in line with market growth to maintain our market leading position in home heating as the world transitions to net zero. Heat pumps are eligible within the criteria for the EU Taxonomy and are likely to be aligned, so this has been used to classify the product/service as low-carbon.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Usage of one heat pump over its lifetime of 15 years

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Old (G-rated) gas boiler

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

44

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were calculated by comparing the use of a heat pump with the use of an old (G-rated) gas boiler. The average annual savings from replacing an old gas boiler to a heat pump in an average sized, four-bedroom detached home (2,900kgCO₂/year) was multiplied by the average lifetime of a heat pump (15 years), resulting in approximately 44 tCO₂e of avoided emissions per heat pump over its lifetime.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.03

Row 6

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :FTSE Russell Green Revenues Classification System

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☒ Other buildings construction and renovation, please specify :Combined Heat and Power (CHPs)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

CHPs enable the energy demands of commercial properties to be met in an efficient manner (customers' scope 1 and 2). The units generate electricity on site while capturing usable heat produced in the process, rather than drawing electricity off the grid and using a traditional gas boiler for the equivalent heat. In doing so, CHPs are typically 80% more efficient than conventional heating and supply, thereby saving up to 40% on energy costs while cutting emissions by up to 30%. CHP's also remove transition and distribution losses and can enable flexible grid services which support the transition to a low carbon energy mix. To date, we've installed over 3,000 CHPs mainly in the UK, Europe and Mexico, equating to over 630MW in operation. To build on our CHP offering, we've also partnered with 2G Energy AG to provide 100% hydrogen-ready CHP units.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

CHP installs in 2025 with an estimated lifetime of 20 years

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

80% efficient gas boiler

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

987

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation is based on the difference in emissions between using a CHP unit instead of an 80% efficient boiler against the grid, thereby taking an attributional approach to the estimation. Our calculation includes the emissions avoided through the utilisation of heat produced, as well as the avoided grid electricity emissions. The heat equivalent of carbon avoided is calculated using the ratio of kWh heat output to gas used, alongside the Defra gas emission factor. The grid electricity emissions avoided are calculated using the ratio of electricity output to gas used, alongside the Defra grid electricity emission factor. The two values are then added together and multiplied by the average lifetime of a CHP unit which is 20 years, to calculate the total avoided emissions during this period. Based on CHP installations, total estimated avoided emissions over the lifetime of these installations are approximately 987 tCO₂e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.01

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters on the incoming feeds or consumption volumes provided by water utility companies

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure/calculate water input volumes across all water-consuming sites under our operational control. Office and downstream assets' water withdrawals are typically measured monthly. Upstream assets are monitored at least monthly.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters on the incoming feeds or consumption volumes provided by water utility companies, and operational estimates where direct metering is not available, including offshore single-pass cooling water calculated from pump operating hours.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure/calculate the source of water withdrawals at all water-consuming sites where we have operational control. Office and downstream asset water withdrawals are typically measured monthly. Upstream assets are typically monitored on a more regular basis due to the higher volumes of water being withdrawn.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Through information provided by water utility companies

(9.2.4) Please explain

All onshore sites are supplied municipally; water quality testing is therefore the responsibility of the supplier.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters or calculations based on water withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured or calculated at all operational sites where discharge occurs, covering 100% of discharge volumes. Office discharges are estimated based on withdrawals. Larger sites and upstream assets use meters with at least monthly readings, while CES+ wastewater is monitored more frequently depending on operational activity. Discharges from offshore single-pass cooling water systems are calculated using operational data, including pump operating hours.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters or calculations based on water withdrawals

(9.2.4) Please explain

As water discharge volumes fluctuate, they are regularly monitored, whilst water discharge destinations change infrequently. Any changes in destination are recorded centrally, at least biannually.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters or calculations based on water withdrawals

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharge volumes are tracked by destination and asset, enabling visibility of treatment by site. Offices are connected to municipal systems where treatment is managed by suppliers. Cooling water from our gas platforms is discharged untreated to the environment. Foul water at Easington is discharged to the sewer system for off-site treatment, while stormwater runoff is discharged to the environment, undergoing oil separation and quality verification prior to release. At Platform 473b, Platform J6A and Morecombe Offshore, wastewater is discharged to the sea. At Whitegate Power Station wastewater undergoes primary treatment, while produced water at all our gas platforms undergoes both primary and tertiary treatment before discharge, in line with permits and regulatory requirements.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring, where relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is measured at our power stations, gas terminals, and offshore platforms in accordance with legal or contractual obligations. Municipal wastewater from offices and downstream assets is treated and monitored by third-party providers.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Centrica does not monitor for priority substances, as they are not materially relevant to our sites or operations. Water is discharged either to the municipal system, or, in the case of single-pass cooling water, directly to the sea. As no substances are added during the cooling process, the only change to the water is a slight increase in temperature. Monitoring the quality of discharged water is therefore not considered necessary.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through traditional temperature-gauging methods such as thermometers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor discharge temperature only at sites where excess temperature could impact the local environment or treatment station. This currently only applies at our Whitegate Power Station, where an IE licence requires continuous monitoring via an online probe to ensure compliance with temperature limits. As discharge temperature is only relevant at Whitegate, coverage is considered to be 100%. Water discharge temperature is not monitored at our offshore platforms, where temperature variation is minimal.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is calculated as the volume of water withdrawn and utilised but not returned to its original source, returned within a different cycle period after treatment or further use. High consumption sites use metered withdrawal and discharge, while low consumption sites estimate discharge as a proportion of metered withdrawal volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is calculated from water withdrawals minus water discharges at all our sites where we have operational control. Office and downstream asset consumption is measured monthly; upstream assets are monitored more regularly.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Volumes are calculated based upon the fill and empty rate of the blow down tank

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Whitegate Power Station, boiler blowdown water is cooled and recycled back into the raw water tank for reuse through the water treatment system, improving water efficiency and reducing imported volumes. The tank is monitored monthly. Our other sites either consume minimal volumes of water or utilise estuarine/seawater, which has effectively unconstrained volumes. Therefore, water recycling is only implemented at Whitegate Power Station.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring by designated supervisors to ensure provision at all times.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All employees have access to WASH services at their normal place of work as part of our duty of care and through Health, Safety and Environment assurance activities.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

20469.41

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, water withdrawals decreased by 4% compared to 2024, primarily due to reduced activity at Whitegate Power Station, which had fewer running hours, and experienced a leakage in 2024, resulting in higher values that year; the lower value in 2025 reflects a return to normal operating conditions. We classify changes less than 10% to be “about the same”. For 2026 onwards, water withdrawals are expected to remain broadly stable. Changes to the asset portfolio, including the acquisition of Severn CCGT and the removal of Spirit Energy’s J6A platform, alongside further scaling down at Spirit Energy, are not expected to materially change overall withdrawal volumes.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

20219.97

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Compared to 2024, water discharges decreased by 4%, driven by reduced operating hours at Whitegate Power Station, and a return to normal conditions after a leak in 2024 caused higher values. We consider changes less than 10% to be "about the same". For 2026 onwards, water discharges are expected to remain broadly stable. Changes to the asset portfolio, including the acquisition of Severn CCGT and the removal of Spirit Energy's J6A platform, alongside further scaling down at Spirit Energy, are not expected to materially change overall discharge volumes.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

243.49

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption increased by 8% in 2025 primarily due to increased production at Spirit Energy's Barrow Terminal. We consider changes less than 10% to be "about the same". We expect water consumption in 2026 to remain consistent with 2025, but decline in future years as Spirit Energy's assets continue to wind down with investment focused on low carbon assets that consume less water.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

6.96

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.03

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The water stress filter overlay on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was applied to a list of Centrica's sites (assets and offices) globally, the tool categorises land into five levels of water stress. In accordance with CDP guidance, only the withdrawal volume from sites in areas equal to/greater than 'High/40%+' water stress were included in the total. Compared to 2024, withdrawals increased 10%, attributed to a wider range of sites being assessed. We identified 10 offices in Centrica's portfolio that withdrew from areas of high stress, contributing to less than 0.1% of Centrica's water withdrawal. We consider this an immaterial volume of water and have no plans to increase the proportion of water withdrawals in areas of water stress. We consider reductions between 10% and 50% to be 'higher'.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Centrica did not withdraw any freshwater in 2025. We define changes under 10% as "about the same" and expect future surface water withdrawals to remain broadly consistent.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

20089.89

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our brackish surface water/seawater withdrawal volumes decreased by 4% compared to 2024, largely due to a shutdown at Spirit Energy's Morecambe Offshore platform during H2 2025. We consider changes of less than 10% to be "about the same". We expect withdrawal volumes to remain materially similar in 2026 but expect it to reduce in future years as Spirit Energy offshore platforms are decommissioned.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

None of Centrica's assets are permitted to extract groundwater, therefore, Centrica does not withdraw renewable groundwater across its operations. We do not expect to use renewable groundwater sources in coming years.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

None of Centrica's assets are permitted to extract non-renewable groundwater, therefore, Centrica does not withdraw non-renewable groundwater across its operations. We do not expect to use non-renewable groundwater sources in coming years.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

30.46

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced water, a byproduct of natural gas extraction, decreased by 1% in 2025 compared to 2024. We consider volume changes of less than 10% to be "about the same". This decrease reflects reduced activity at Spirit Energy's J6A gas platform. Volumes are expected to decline further in 2026 following the sale of the J6A gas platform, with continued reductions as remaining offshore platforms are gradually decommissioned.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

349.05

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our third-party water source is municipal supply, covering all billed water - whether used, distributed, or lost. Usage decreased by 2% in 2025. We consider changes below 10% to be “about the same”. The decrease reflects reduced operating hours at Whitegate Power Station and a return to normal conditions after a leak in 2024 caused higher values. Third-party municipal water withdrawals are expected to rise in coming years with the acquisition of Severn CCGT.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.8.5) Please explain***In 2025, none of our sites discharged to fresh surface water, and we expect this trend to continue in years to come.***Brackish surface water/seawater****(9.2.8.1) Relevance***Select from:*☒ Relevant**(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)**

20120.36

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to brackish surface water and seawater decreased by 4% in 2025 compared to 2024. We consider changes below 10% to be “about the same”. This reduction reflects lower activity at Spirit Energy’s Morecambe offshore terminal following a shutdown in H2 2025 and ongoing gas platform decommissioning. With reduced demand for single-pass cooling, discharge volumes have declined. Levels are expected to decline in 2026, with the sale of Spirit Energy’s J6A and further reductions as decommissioning progresses.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Centrica’s assets are not permitted discharge to groundwater. We do not anticipate discharging to groundwater sources in the coming years.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

99.61

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Third party discharges include all operational wastewater discharged from sites to sewer, irrespective of where it is generated. In 2025, discharge decreased by 25%, we consider volume changes between 10 and 50% to be "lower". Whitegate Power Station had reduced water discharge due lower running hours in 2025. Reduced operations at Spirit Energy's Morecambe Offshore terminal contributed to this decline, a trend we expect to continue in the future as Spirit Energy reduces their operations.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater streams are treated to the level determined by our permits and regulations. Quaternary treatment is not a requirement at any of Centrica's sites where water is discharged.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

30.46

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Produced water at all our gas platforms (CES+'s Platform 473b and Spirit Energy's Morecambe Offshore and J6A) undergoes primary and tertiary treatment to meet discharge standards. Primary treatment allows solids to settle out, reducing the suspended solids load in the water. The second stage targets the elimination of free-phase hydrocarbons, which are commonly present in produced water. The water flows over a weir, separating oil and hydrocarbons. Finally, the water undergoes tertiary treatment via polishing filters, to remove any fine particulates and emulsified oils. Tertiary treatment volumes are expected to reduce in the future as our gas platforms are decommissioned, and 2026 is likely to be lower due to the divestment of Spirit Energy's J6A.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater streams are treated to the level determined by our permits and regulations. Secondary treatment is not a requirement at any of Centrica's sites where water is discharged.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

22.7

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary treatment of the wastewater stream at Whitegate Power Station is conducted in line with site permit and regulatory standards. In 2025, primary discharge volumes decreased by 37%, due to reduced operating hours and thus lower wastewater generation. We classify percentage decreases of 10%-50% as "Lower". We expect discharge volumes in 2026 to remain broadly consistent with those recorded in 2025, with similar levels continuing in subsequent years. Water quality is monitored through automatic monitoring and manual sampling, by trained personnel across a wide range of pollutants. Monitoring is conducted in accordance with permit conditions and government guidelines, supported by a robust audit framework. This aligns with BS EN ISO 14001, covering environmental controls and verification procedures.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

20089.89

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The bulk of our water discharge into the natural environment without treatment comes from our offshore gas platforms where the water is used for single-pass cooling, this discharge is monitored to comply with site permits and regulatory standards but does not require additional treatment. Discharges to the natural environment have reduced by 4% compared to 2024, we consider changes of less than 10% to be "about the same". This reduction is predominantly due to reduced operations at the Spirit Energy Morecambe Offshore platform, meaning less water was used for cooling therefore reducing discharge. We believe this volume will reduce in the future as Spirit Energy reduces its operations.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All our discharge streams are treated using the above categories. We have no additional treatment methods at any of our sites.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Centrica's CSRD double materiality assessment did not identify substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in our direct operations. An immaterial proportion of our water withdrawals occur in water-stressed areas. Using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool, we identified eight sites in "high" water stress areas and one in "extremely high" (a small office in California). This risk is not considered substantive as these sites account for less than 1% of our total withdrawals. Our TCFD physical risk scenario analysis for UK power assets found flood and water availability risks to be immaterial. Water costs are immaterial relative to other commodities (e.g. gas). We do not foresee future significant regulatory changes, and the risk level is expected to decrease as gas extraction operations reduce. There is potential for water pollution impacts from our assets, particularly oil and gas assets. However, these assets are highly regulated and carefully managed, with historically minor discharges. Accordingly, water pollution risks and impacts are not considered substantive.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our CSRD double materiality assessment identified a potential negative upstream impact associated with ecosystem service dependencies linked to purchased gas, including freshwater extraction and land-use change during gas production, however it was not scored as being a material impact. The gas we sell and consume originates from a range of global onshore and offshore facilities. Onshore gas production can result in localised water depletion, vegetation clearance and soil loss, while hydraulic fracturing can increase water stress in water-scarce regions. However, only c.3% of the gas purchased for end-user consumption is LNG that may originate from hydraulic fracturing, and offshore gas extraction generally has negligible impacts on freshwater resources. No specific facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks or opportunities were identified. Diversified gas and electricity procurement reduced our exposure to water-related dependencies and associated financial risks. No financial opportunities have been identified in our upstream value chain.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

19492000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

952250.21

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

As part of Centrica's decarbonisation strategy we are closing or converting many of our water intensive assets and switching our focus to low carbon products and services that are not water intensive. As a result we expect our withdrawal efficiency to improve due to a decrease in water withdrawal.

[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.04

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☒ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.7.1.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.7.1.6) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Monitor progress against targets

(9.7.1.7) Please explain

Our water intensity has reduced by 21% against 2024. We consider decreases of 10% to 50% to be 'Lower'. This is largely due to reduced running hours at Whitegate Power Station. Looking ahead, water intensity is expected to increase following the acquisition of Severn Power Station, a water-cooled CCGT. Although the portfolio includes a mix of generation technologies, the addition of this CCGT is expected to increase overall water withdrawals relative to recent years. Total water withdrawals (m3), is used as the numerator to capture all water use across power-generating assets, while gross production (MWh) is the denominator to reflect total electricity generated, regardless of consumption location. This data is collected through meter readings and is reported in our published data centre. As water does not pose a material risk, impact or opportunity to Centrica, water intensity is not a core internal metric; instead, we focus on the carbon intensity of power generation. However, we do track water withdrawals and power generation as separate performance metrics.

[Add row]

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

	Product name	Comment
Row 1	Not applicable	We currently do not calculate the water intensity of any of our products or services.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Centrica Energy Storage (CES+) and Spirit produce condensate as a by-product of gas extraction, which contains Benzene, a naturally occurring hydrocarbon and known carcinogen. Benzene is classified as hazardous under "Annex XIV of UK REACH Regulation" and the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)". Its presence is inherent to the gas production process. Other harmful substances present in the gas production process are immaterial to Centrica's gas sales and revenue. As production activities wind down, Benzene volumes will decline and ultimately cease, reducing the % of revenue associated with hazardous substances.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Power generating assets that use a minimal amount of water per unit of energy produced can be considered “low water impact” compared to traditional power generating assets. We consider water intensity reductions over 10% compared to previous power generation assets as “low water impact”.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Cooling and produced water from our power generation and gas production assets accounts for 99% of Centrica’s total water withdrawal. Over recent years, we have significantly reduced our water intensity by closing or divesting our most water intensive Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) and Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power stations. Notable, this includes the decommissioning of our water-cooled Brigg and Peterborough power stations, which ceased operations in 2020 and 2021 respectively. While we continue to operate a CCGT facility at Whitegate Power Station in Ireland, we are transitioning towards air-cooled reciprocating gas engines that don’t require water for cooling such as our Brigg and Redditch sites.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

As outlined in our company-wide Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) policy, standards, and code, we aim to comply with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted as part of operational permitting to identify potential water pollutants and outline mitigation measures. Our approach focuses on maintaining compliance with legal limits and pursuing continuous improvement, rather than setting absolute reduction targets.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

As part of our duty of care to our people and through HSE assurance activities, we ensure and verify that all employees have access to WASH services at their place of work. This is maintained as a continuous standard, therefore no quantitative targets have been established.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/19/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

15.12

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

14.06

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

16.7

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-149

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Group Property function, including all UK offices across the group. Exclusions to our water targets are global/non-UK offices, upstream assets and franchises.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Quarterly meetings are held to measure and report on the progress against the target, identifying sites with water withdrawals above a 2024 level. Ongoing reductions are continuing to be targeted through identifying leaks and optimising water usage. Usage across all sites is monitored on a live basis and reviewed weekly, with escalation alarms in place where usage exceeds the prescribed profile. A target of a 7% reduction on water withdrawals compared to 2024 was set, however due to a major leak at our Aylestone road site, the target was not reached in the reporting year. Excluding the leak, water consumption was down 14%, exceeding the target by 7%. Excluding the leak from the total water withdrawals would result in 196% of target achieved relative to base year.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target applies only to UK Centrica Property. Our target is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goal 6 through increasing water-use efficiency and providing safe drinking water to our colleagues.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☒ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☒ Country/area/region

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

End-of-life management
☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste that is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

11/05/2024

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2025

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, no alignment after assessment

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our office recycling target covers recycling at Centrica's UK offices.

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our target for Centrica's UK offices is 70% recycling. Progress toward this target was planned through quarterly performance reviews, alongside ongoing investigations of lower-performing offices, and improvements to recycling facilities where feasible. These actions helped to identify opportunities to improve waste segregation and recycling practices, contributing to increased recycling rates at several previously underperforming sites. For 2025 we achieved a 69% recycling rate across our UK offices, narrowly missing the target of 70%.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

Whilst we don't have a plastic reduction specific target, our recycling targets encompass all types of waste, including plastics. For 2025, our UK offices targeted 70% office recycling, and we also had a target of zero office waste to landfill. With goods made of plastic being recycled and widely used in offices, ensuring they are properly collected, sorted, and disposed of, is an important component towards achieving our recycling targets. Actions to improve our rates include quarterly

meetings with stakeholders to discuss target progress, education of colleagues on recycling, and continuous work on improving bin signage to help avoid contamination and improve waste segregation

Row 2

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Plastics target 2

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Country/area/region

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

End-of-life management

☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste that is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

11/05/2024

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2025

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

None, no alignment after assessment

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Distribution Centre recycling target covers recycling performance at our three distribution centres. These sites manage large volumes of operational waste, including plastic based product packaging, inbound and outbound materials, and products and packaging returned through engineers operating in the field. Waste is sorted into dedicated streams on site, maximising opportunities for recycling and reuse by field engineers. Improving recycling at these locations helps increase the recovery of recyclable plastic material and reduce plastic waste sent for disposal.

(10.1.1.16) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Our target for Centrica's Distribution Centres is 90% recycling. Site audits conducted by our waste contractor help identify opportunities to improve product packaging, reduce plastic consumption, and optimise waste management processes. Findings from these audits inform targeted actions to improve waste segregation and increase recycling rates across our distribution centres.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

Whilst we don't have a plastic reduction specific target, our recycling targets encompass all types of waste including plastics. For 2025, our distribution centres targeted, and achieved, 90% recycling. Plastic waste at our distribution centres is from the delivery of products that we sell onto customers, as well as waste returned from our field engineers, after installations. Actions to improve our rates include quarterly meetings of stakeholders to discuss target progress, and education of field engineers on recycling, and improvements to waste segregation performed by the 'Value Recovery Team' to sort waste returned from the field by engineers. These actions helped to identify opportunities to improve waste segregation and recycling practices, contributing to higher recycling rates of waste associated with our services. Site audits from our waste contractor encourage the uptake of further plastic reduction initiatives.

[Add row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not a relevant business area.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

HIVE (a subsidiary of Centrica), sells smart energy products like thermostats that are made from durable plastics.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Centrica uses durable plastic products such as engineer's tools, IT equipment, and office equipment e.g. chairs.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Centrica commercialises plastic packaging, as it sells products which contain plastic packaging, in which the item cannot be used without packaging being opened.

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☒ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

☒ Provision of services that use plastic packaging (e.g. food services)

(10.2.3) Please explain

Centrica provides energy services, including boiler installations and repairs, which involve products and spare parts supplied in plastic packaging. Packaging generated through these activities is collected through our operational waste management process and returned for recycling at our distribution centres.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not a relevant business area.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not a relevant business area.

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

(10.4.12) Please explain

We do not currently collate the material content of the durable goods and components we sell. These plastics-related impacts, risks and opportunities have been assessed as not being material for our business.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

5.58

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.5.12) Please explain

We continue to develop our reporting of plastic packaging sold as part of compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) requirements. Our EPR reporting enables us to quantify packaging associated with our activities as a Brand Owner and Packer/Filler, where products are received, packed and/or filled, and sold to customers. In 2025, we reported 5.58 tonnes of plastic packaging sold, received through imports or generated at sites under our control. This data is collected for

EPR compliance and includes packaging reported under Brand Owner, Packer/Filler and import categories. It does not include plastic packaging used by individuals within our offices, which is not currently tracked. We continue to reduce plastic packaging where possible, including increasing recycled plastic content in HIVE heating products and removing single-use plastic bagging from product packaging. We are not yet able to report the proportion of fossil-based and renewable plastic content.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☒ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☒ Regional design for recycling guidelines

(10.5.2.3) Provide more detail on the local/regional design for recycling guidelines

All manufacturers we use for Hive products align with Recyclability Assessment Methodology (RAM) requirements within EPR. As part of a 'RAG' assessment of our suppliers in China, our recycling processes were confirmed as 'green'.

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

Compostable packaging is not applicable to our operations. Most HIVE packaging is cardboard and recyclable, meaning composting is not relevant. We are currently unable to track the specific proportion of packaging that is designed for recycling.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

We are currently unable to track the percentage for circularity potential of the packaging we sell, but we have sought to improve the recyclability of the packaging relating to the products we sell. For example, HIVE has now switched to fully recyclable materials for packaging of their smart home products, and most products contain 10% recycled plastic. HIVE have also removed all single-use plastic bagging from product packaging. Upon reviewing their smart thermostat box designs, the only plastic now used is protective film for the screen.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.

(10.5.4.1) % total product delivered through reuse systems

Select from:

☒ None

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production, commercialization and/or use

(10.6.1) Total weight of plastic waste generated and/or managed (Metric tons)

5.58

(10.6.16) Please explain

As part of our compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) requirements, we collect data on the total plastic packaging sold by the business. However, we are not currently required to track its end-of-life fate and therefore cannot report the proportion managed through specific end-of-life pathways. We do not separately track plastic waste generated from direct operations. Instead, we monitor overall waste performance using recycling rates, calculated as the proportion of

total waste recycled compared with total waste generated across our offices and distribution centres. In 2025, our UK offices achieved a 69% recycling rate against a 70% target, while our distribution centres achieved their 90% target, contributing to an overall recycling rate of 80%. We also work with waste contractors to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and have introduced reusable water refill stations at Whitegate Power Station to reduce single-use plastic bottle consumption.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We operate eight sites in or near legally protected areas. Whitegate Power Station is adjacent to Cork Harbour Special Protection Area for birds. Easington Gas Terminal borders the Holderness Inshore Marine Conservation Zone and Marine Protected Area (OSPAR), the Greater Wash Marine Protected Area, and is less than 5 km from the Humber Estuary Marine Protected Area. Codford Solar Farm is within Cranborne Chase AONB. Our gas platform 473b is within both the Holderness Offshore Marine Conservation Zone and the Southern North Sea Marine Protected Area. Platform J6A is adjacent to Markham's Triangle Marine Conservation Zone and the Klaverbank Marine Protected Area and Special Area of Conservation. Winterbourne BESS is situated within 5km of Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation, Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area, and Black Hill Heath Special Scientific Interest. Finally, our Barrow terminal and Roosecote battery storage site are adjacent to the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Marine Protected Areas, which are also designated as wetlands of international importance.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We do not operate any sites in or near to UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We do not operate any sites in or near to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We currently operate 4 sites in or near to Ramsar sites. Barrow Terminal and Roosecote Battery Storage are within Morecambe Bay, Whitegate Power Station sits adjacent to Cork Harbour and Easington Gas Terminal is less than 5km away from the Humber Estuary

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We currently operate 4 sites in or near key biodiversity areas. Barrow Terminal and Roosecote Battery Storage are within Morecambe Bay, Whitegate Power Station sits adjacent to Cork Harbour and Easington Gas Terminal is less than 5km away from the Humber Estuary

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Nursling BESS is situated within Big Willow Wood, a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Codford Solar Farm is in the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

29

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Codford Solar Farm, operated by Centrica Energy Assets.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The Codford solar farm development had potential negative biodiversity impacts, including vegetation clearance, habitat fragmentation, disruption of hydrological cycles, and wildlife collision risks. In line with CSRD guidance and site planning assessments for biodiversity, these risks were assessed using a severity-likelihood matrix. The results did not exceed the materiality threshold score of 20 for upstream assets. To minimise biodiversity impacts, site selection follows a due diligence process, and designs incorporate nature-supporting features, including “nature corridors” between panel arrays. Additional measures include hedgerow planting, wildflower grassland creation and biodiversity monitoring, all aimed at achieving a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain over baseline conditions as part of the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP), required within the site planning regulations.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Holderness Inshore Marine Conservation zone and Marine Protected Area (OSPAR).

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.9

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Easington Gas Terminal processes the gas received from the Rough offshore gas storage in the North Sea. A pipeline operates in the offshore marine conservation zone, with an area of less than a hectare. This is operated by Centrica Energy Storage + (CES+).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Physical controls

☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At Easington Gas Terminal, operational activities could result in the release of harmful substances from gas processing to the environment and water resources. In line with CSRD guidance and site planning regulations for biodiversity, these environmental risks and impacts on biodiversity were evaluated using a severity-likelihood matrix. The assessment results did not exceed the materiality threshold, indicating no material biodiversity impacts. Irrespective of minimal biodiversity impacts, the site is committed to managing and mitigating potential impacts relating to discharges, and environmental permits are updated biannually to cover all emissions. CES+ also maintains operational controls to prevent harmful releases. Additionally, physical "hard" barriers, like bunds, appropriate storage containers and oil-in-water processing systems, are employed to safeguard the natural environment. All water is tested prior to discharge to prevent potential contamination. At the site, trees have been planted and engagements with the local community are carried out, including the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Platform 473b is in the Holderness Offshore Marine Conservation Zone and Southern North Sea Marine Protected Area.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

4

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Platform 473b is an offshore platform in the North Sea managing gas stored in the Rough gas reservoir.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At Platform 473b, natural gas extraction may release substances to the environment, potentially harming biodiversity. Potential impacts include oil spills, and adverse impacts to bird habitats and migration patterns. These have been assessed by CES+ (the operators of 473b) as part of offshore consenting and environmental assessments, alongside using CSRD guidance. The environmental risks and impacts were evaluated using a severity-likelihood matrix, the results did not exceed the materiality threshold, indicating immaterial impacts on biodiversity. Despite this, CES+ maintains operational controls and a robust reporting process with the offshore regulator to minimise risk. "Hard" barriers, including bunds and suitable storage receptacles, are in place to physically prevent harm to the environment. If nesting birds are found on the platform, CES+ must wait for them to move and cannot remove them themselves. With these controls in place, the offshore regulator is comfortable that the potential biodiversity impacts are minimised.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Platform J6A is adjacent to Markham's Triangle Marine Conservation Zone and Klaverbank Marine Protected area (OSPAR) and area of nature conservation act.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Platform J6A is an offshore platform operated by Spirit Energy in the North Sea (within the jurisdiction of the Netherlands).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At J6A, the process of extracting raw natural gas may release harmful substances to the natural environment which could impact biodiversity. Potential impacts include oil spills, and adverse impacts to bird habitats and migration patterns. These have been assessed by our Spirit Energy joint venture (the operators of J6A). The environmental risks and impacts were evaluated using a severity-likelihood matrix, the results did not exceed the materiality threshold, indicating that the potential impacts on biodiversity were not material. All Dutch offshore regulations are followed to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity and if nesting birds are found on the platform, Spirit Energy must wait for them to move and cannot remove them themselves. With these controls in place, the offshore regulator is comfortable that the potential biodiversity impacts are minimised.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Ramsar sites
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Barrow Terminal is adjacent to Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Marine protected area (OSPAR), Morecambe Bay RAMSAR site and Morecambe Bay Key Biodiversity Area and South Walney and Piel Channel flats SSSI (IV).

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Barrow Terminal is a gas terminal owned and operated by Spirit Energy. The facility processes gas received from the Morecambe Offshore platform in the Irish Sea.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At Barrow Terminal, the process of receiving and processing natural gas could release harmful substances to the natural environment, impacting biodiversity. Potential impacts include the pollution of water sources. Using CSRD guidance and as part of the site planning process, the environmental risks and impacts were evaluated using a severity likelihood matrix, the results did not exceed the materiality threshold, indicating immaterial impacts on biodiversity. All water discharge is tested before entering the natural environment to mitigate against the impacts of potential water pollution on biodiversity.

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Ramsar sites

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Roosecote battery storage is adjacent to Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Marine protected area (OSPAR), Morecambe Bay RAMSAR site and Morecambe Bay Key Biodiversity Area and South Walney and Piel Channel flats SSSI (IV).

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Roosecote battery storage is a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Clearance of vegetation at Roosecote battery storage could cause habitat fragmentation or affect the movement of species. Using CSRD guidance and as part of the site planning process, the environmental risks and impacts were evaluated using a severity-likelihood matrix, the results did not exceed the materiality threshold, indicating immaterial impacts on biodiversity. Mitigation at the site includes leaving disused areas to nature, helping reverse declining biodiversity levels.

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Ramsar sites
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Whitegate is adjacent to Cork Harbour special protected area for birds, Cork Harbour RAMSAR site and Cork Harbour Key Biodiversity Area.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Whitegate power station is a 445 MW closed cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power generation station near Whitegate, County Cork in Ireland.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site selection
- ☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Operations at Whitegate Power Station could impact biodiversity through water pollution. Using CSRD guidance, the environmental risks and impacts were evaluated using a severity-likelihood matrix, the results did not exceed the materiality threshold, indicating immaterial impacts on biodiversity. During the planning stage, an Environmental Impact Assessment Report was completed, considering any potential ecological/biodiversity impacts of the site. To mitigate potential impacts, environmental permits must be complied with. This includes the monitoring and testing of all water prior to discharge and periodic assessments of pollution into the soil. There has been no water-related non-compliance for 7+ years. A 30m2 polytunnel greenhouse and composting station supports biodiversity by providing pollinator-friendly planting, creating micro-habitats for insects, and increasing local plant diversity. It also supports staff awareness and complements wider biodiversity initiatives at a site located adjacent to ecologically important areas such as Cork Harbour.

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nursling is situated within Big Willow Wood, a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.75

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Nursling is a 50 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) near Nursling in Southampton.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Operational controls

☒ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Nursling is surrounded by a border of neglected grassland which has been largely left unmanaged since the historic felling of the woodland which occupied this area prior to 2017. As part of the Biodiversity Restoration and Enhancement Management Plan (BREMP) the site will restore 0.66 hectares of broad-leaved woodland, in keeping with the surrounding Big Willow Woods. Restoration includes planting approximately 850 native trees and shrubs, retaining naturally regenerated vegetation and habitat features, and implementing a 10 year monitoring and management programme to ensure successful establishment and delivery of biodiversity benefits.

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A number of statutory designated areas have been identified within 5km of Winterbourne, the nearest being Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA) and Black Hill Heath Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 3.5km to the south.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Winterbourne is a 15 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) near Winterbourne, Whitechurch in Dorset.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☑ Site selection
- ☑ Operational controls
- ☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site has not identified activities that negatively impact biodiversity; however, a Landscape Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) was submitted as part of the site planning application process. The LEMP proposes mitigation actions for habitats and species which are implemented upon completion of the site construction. For example, approximately 719m of native species-rich hedgerows are to be created on-site, leading to a gain of 11.45% of 'Hedgerow units' from Biodiversity Net Gain calculations. Site clearance works are undertaken outside of nesting bird season, with disturbance kept to a minimum, and limited to intermittent maintenance activities. Amongst other initiatives, these contribute to the support of biodiversity on site and in the surrounding area.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

- Environmental performance – Climate change
- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
 - ☒ Fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We have limited assurance of our total energy use metric undertaken annually, including in 2025. This includes our fuel and electricity consumption with our operational control boundary. It is Limited assurance is undertaken by a 3rd party assesor, DNV.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

(13.1.1) DNV Assurance Statement 2025.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO Of Centrica

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ No

