

A2A S.p.A.

Transition Assessment | Energy | Italy

The Entity and Business Activities

A2A S.p.A. is an Italian multi-utility company, operating mostly in Italy's northern regions. It generates and distributes energy and electricity, and provides waste, water, district heating and environmental services.

Activity	% of Revenue	Business Activity Description
Generation	46	Generation of thermoelectric and renewable power and energy management.
Market	36	Sales of electricity and natural gas, and provision of energy-efficiency services.
Waste	8	Waste collection, transportation, processing, recovery and use of waste byproducts through waste-to-energy processes.
Smart infrastructure	8	Development and management of electricity and gas distribution services (power and heating), metering, water management and other infrastructure-related services.
Corporate	2	Corporate services supporting the business and operating activities.

Note: Share of 2024 revenue before eliminations and adjustments.

Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A consolidated financial statements 2024

Summary

The outcome of Sustainable Fitch's Transition Assessment for A2A is 'Substantial Transition +', reflecting the company's adoption of long-term and interim targets to reduce its GHG emissions across all Scopes, including a target to reach net zero by 2050. These goals are supported by a comprehensive strategy to build out its zero- and low-carbon business activities and reduce and mitigate fossil-based activities.

The plan's implementation is demonstrated by progress on reducing emissions, with notable decreases in direct emissions achieved in recent years. This was assisted by the rising share of power generated by renewables and by the phase-out of coal-based generation. A2A allocated 50% of current capex and opex towards green and decarbonising projects, which supports its decarbonisation objectives. In addition, a material share of A2A's revenue is already generated from transition-related activities, evidencing transformation of the business in line with its updated strategic plan and climate strategy.

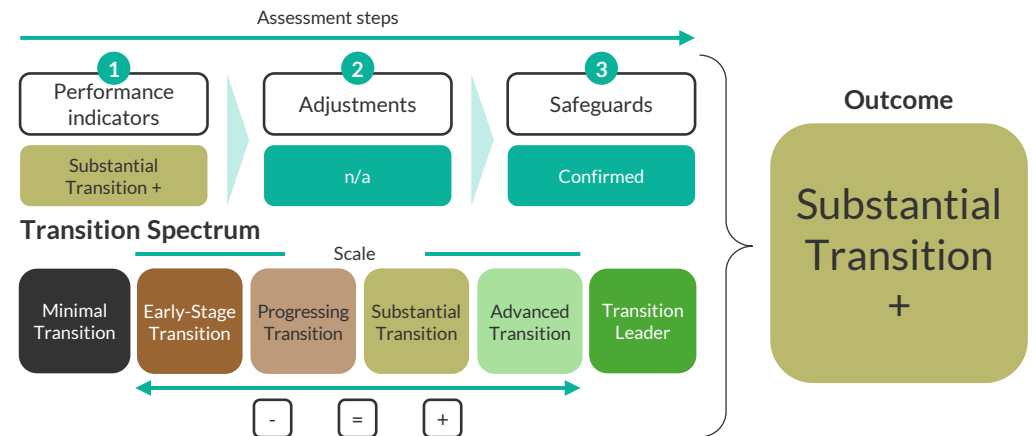
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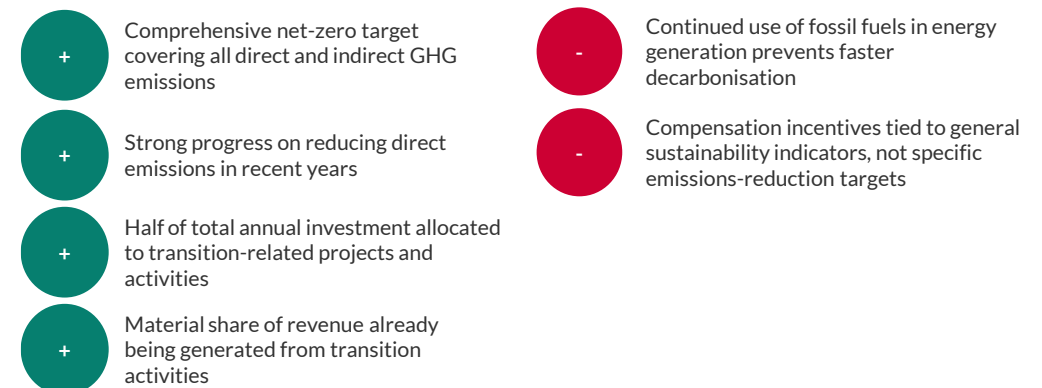
A2A S.p.A. – Transition Assessment Process



Note: The assessment builds on a transition spectrum, offering extra granularity with additional sub-stages to each colour stage, such as “-”, “=” or “+”.

Source: Sustainable Fitch

A2A's Transition Plan and Pathway – Strengths and Weaknesses



Source: Sustainable Fitch

A2A S.p.A. – Performance Indicator Scores

	2050 Aim	Score	Out of
Emissions Ambition	1.1 Targeted reduction in absolute Scopes 1 and 2 emissions	4	4
	1.2 Targeted reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions	4	4
	1.3 Targeted reduction in intensity life cycle (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions)	4	4
	2030 Aim		
	1.4 Targeted reduction in absolute Scopes 1 and 2 emissions	3	5
	1.5 Targeted reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions	1	5
	1.6 Targeted reduction in intensity life cycle (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions)	3	4
Emissions Reduction	Long Term (since 2015)		
	2.1 Achieved reduction in absolute Scopes 1 and 2 emissions	3	5
	2.2 Achieved reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions	0	5
	2.3 Achieved reduction in intensity life cycle (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions)	3	4
	Short Term (previous three years)		
	2.4 Achieved reduction in absolute Scopes 1 and 2 emissions	5	5
	2.5 Achieved reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions	0	5
	2.6 Achieved reduction in intensity life cycle (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions)	3	4
Financial Actions	Transition Investments		
	3.1 Decarbonising investments (% of total annual investments)	2	–
	3.2 Green investments (% of total annual investments)	48	–
	3.3 Total green and decarbonising investments score (measured as % of total annual investments)	4	5
	3.4 Green-to-decarbonising investments ratio	5	5
	Transition Revenue		
	3.5 Green and decarbonising annual revenue growth (%)	2	5
	3.6 Green and decarbonising annual revenue (% of total revenue)	3	5

Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A report on operations 2024, other public and private information

Transition Plan Review

A2A is an Italian multi-utility company, headquartered in Milan and operating mostly in Italy's northern regions. It generates and distributes energy and electricity, and provides waste, water and district heating services and other environmental services.

The company adopted an updated strategic plan in November 2025 and announced a new climate transition plan in December 2025, including a target to be net zero across all emissions Scopes by 2050.

Decarbonisation Levers

A2A intends to spend EUR23 billion over the updated strategic plan (2024–2035), including dedicating EUR16 billion to the energy transition and EUR7 billion to the circular economy.

A2A also aims to grow its activities significantly by 2035, including an ambition to increase EBITDA related to the energy transition and circular economy to EUR3.6 billion by 2035 from EUR2.2 billion in 2025.

The main levers for decarbonising the business and achieving the plan's objectives include:

- increasing renewables capacity (wind and solar) to 3.7GW by 2035 from 0.7GW in 2025, deploying EUR3.7 billion in capex;
- reducing energy production from oil and regular combined cycle gas turbines (CCGT);
- increasing the electricity network laid to 812km/year in 2035 from an estimated 290km/year in 2025;
- investing in energy storage;
- deploying carbon capture and storage at a group plant;
- expanding its charging point network to 16,000 by 2035 to aid transport electrification; and
- promoting waste reuse through energy and material recovery, aiming to sell 2.3TWh of renewable heat by 2035 and extend its material recovery activities to lithium batteries.

The shift towards zero- and low-emitting technologies envisioned under the strategy would see fossil-based energy production decline as a share of total net production to 37% in 2035 from 59% in 2025.

Importantly, A2A's updated climate transition plan also identifies key assumptions and external dependencies affecting the plan's implementation. These include continued regulatory evolution in support of the Italian energy system reaching net zero by 2050 and the maturing of necessary technologies such as carbon capture and storage.

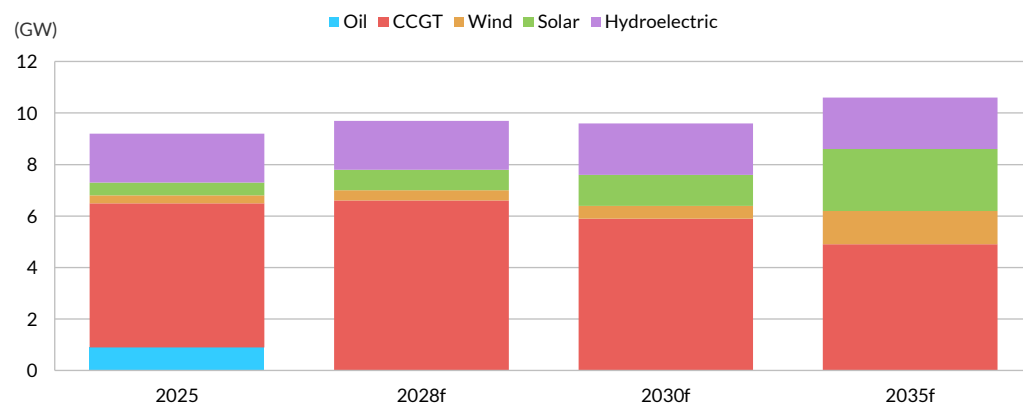
GHG Emissions Profile

Like many other energy and utilities companies, the main sources of A2A's GHG emissions relate to the production and sales of energy, represented by its direct Scope 1 emissions and its indirect Scope 3 emissions relating to the end use of sold products. Together, these sources contributed around 65% of the company's total emissions footprint in 2024.

Direct (Scope 1) emissions contributed around 25% (4.8 million tCO₂e) of total emissions in 2024 but declined by 16% since 2023 and by 46% since 2022. The changing composition of A2A's power generation technology mix contributes to falls in A2A's direct emissions.

A2A Plans to Expand Clean Energy Capacity

Net installed capacity by technology



Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A strategic plan update 2025

Transition Plan Implementation Progress

Certain elements of A2A's transition strategy are already being implemented and are contributing to a shift towards lower-carbon business activities and reduced emissions.

Energy-related activities are critical for decarbonising A2A's emissions profile, as business units involved in energy generation, trading and sales accounted for about 80% of the group's emissions in 2024.

Fossil fuel-related technologies continued to account for the largest share (70%) of A2A's total installed generation capacity, though actual production from these assets has fallen and is now at 53% of net electricity production, leading to lower direct emissions in recent years.

CCGT is a relatively efficient fossil fuel technology that combines a gas turbine with a steam turbine, where waste heat from the gas turbine is used to produce steam that drives the steam turbine. Production from CCGT rose to 6.4TWh in 2025 from 5.7TWh in 2024.

Coal Phase Out

Energy production from coal fell to zero from 312GWh in 2023, while production from oil declined by 61%. The company has committed to phasing out coal-fired generation, and ceased producing power from its Monfalcone coal plant in 2Q23. The remaining coal capacity was 309MW as of 2024, and it was effectively dormant, ie producing no energy. Moreover, it is now being converted to CCGT.

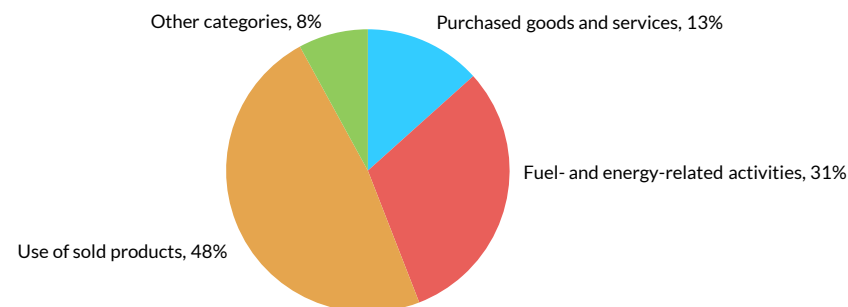
A2A has also completed divestment of certain gas distribution assets, consistent with its broader electrification strategy.

Increasing Renewables Generation

Energy production from traditional renewable technologies (hydroelectric, solar PV and wind) has been increasing in recent years, contributing to 37% (4.8TWh) of A2A's total production in 2025, while waste-to-energy technology accounted for a further 10% (1.3TWh). Projects coming online have aided this trend, such as the Matarocco wind plant in Sicily.

Products Sold Produces Largest Share of Scope 3 Emissions

Share of total Scope 3 emissions by category, % (2024 data)



Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A company reports

Further Mitigation Actions

A2A is implementing several measures to reduce emissions and increase circularity in its other business units, which together account for a small share of A2A's overall GHG footprint.

Its waste business, for instance, is deploying technologies to capture and use gas generated at landfill sites. A2A's smart infrastructures business is investing in digital technologies to monitor and improve the energy efficiency of buildings and infrastructure, and in technologies to reduce fugitive methane emissions from the gas grid.

In addition, its Unareti business joined the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership, the voluntary UN Environment Programme initiative mobilising companies to monitor, report and reduce methane emissions. In 2024, Unareti receive a Gold Standard award for a fourth consecutive year, reflecting its robust reporting processes and its methane-reduction targets.

For more details about A2A's emissions performance to date, refer to our assessment on pg. 5.

Alignment with Sector Pathway

A2A plans to deploy, and is already in the process of deploying, many of the core elements required under mainstream decarbonisation pathways for the electricity and utilities sectors to reduce emissions, such as phasing out coal-fired generation capacity, investing in energy efficiency, electrification and scaling up renewable generation.

Scenarios consistent with a 1.5°C temperature outcome, such as the International Energy Agency's net-zero emissions scenario, set out rapid declines in emissions from the electricity and heat sectors, requiring large-scale structural changes to the industry and radical changes to companies' operations and supply chains.

The net-zero emissions scenario anticipates emissions from electricity and heat falling by 21% between 2022 and 2030 globally (and by 72% in the EU), with around 90% of electricity generation globally coming from renewable sources by 2050.

The TPI is one of several organisations that have developed global and regional sector benchmarks to assess entities' emissions profiles against specific pathways. A2A's emissions intensity was 258gCO₂e/kWh in 2024.

This is already below the level required by the TPI's global benchmark of 0.392tCO₂/MWh (or 392gCO₂/kWh) for 2024 to be consistent with a 1.5°C pathway and roughly consistent with its benchmark for OECD countries.

Sustainable Fitch Transition Assessment

The following sections explain our scoring of each of the Performance Indicator elements of the Transition Assessment (which can be seen on pg. 2), as well as the Adjustments and Safeguards.

A2A: Selected Emissions Targets

	Data from base year	Emission reduction target – 2030	Emission reduction target – 2035
Reduction of emission factor (2017 base year)	425gCO ₂ e/kWh	46%	62%
Reduction of Scope 3 emissions category 1 supply chain (2023 base year)	549,452tCO ₂ e	15%	30%
Reduction of Scope 3 emissions category 3 – upstream energy carriers (2023 base year)	1,078,739tCO ₂ e (excluding imported heat and electricity purchased to be sold)	40%	60%
Reduction of Scope 3 emissions category 11 products sold to clients (2023 base year)	6,227,214tCO ₂ e	14%	22%

Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A internal company reports

Emissions Ambition

A2A has committed to reach net-zero emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 2050, covering the company at the group level and including material GHGs, a 90% reduction compared to 2023, with residual emissions addressed through the purchase of carbon credits. As a result, A2A receives the highest score on indicators 1.1 and 1.2 (of 4/4).

The company's net-zero target covers the full emissions footprint. We consider this to indicate that its life-cycle intensity would similarly achieve net zero by 2050 and consequently assign a 4/4 score for indicator 1.3.

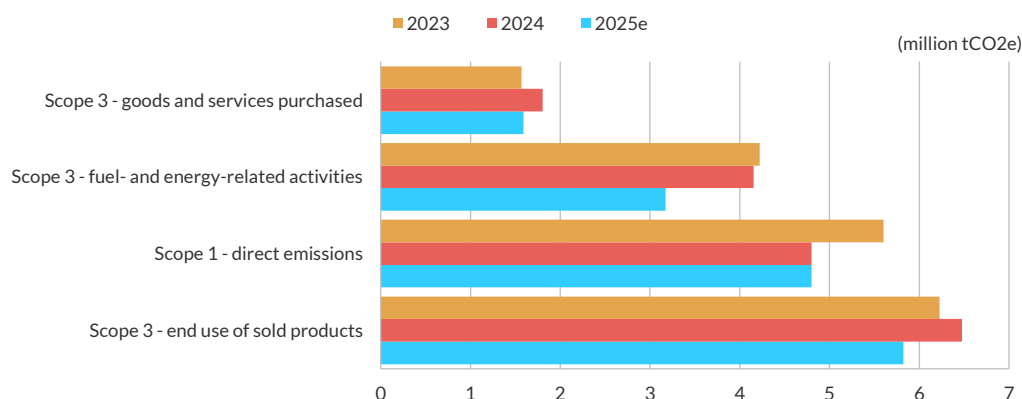
A2A also has a comprehensive set of interim targets and goals to reduce absolute emissions and emissions intensity by 2030 and 2035. It aims to reduce direct emissions to 5.5 million tCO₂e by 2030 from 7.7 million tCO₂e in 2017, a 29% decline. This level of ambition received a score of 3/5 for indicator 1.4.

A2A set specific reduction targets for individual value chain (Scope 3) emissions, covering the supply chain (by 15%), upstream energy (by 40%) and gas sold to clients (by 14%). We assessed the impact these would have on A2A's Scope 3 footprint by 2030 (based on their share of the total Scope 3 footprint in 2024) and determined the overall reduction in value chain emissions would be 11%, for which we assign a 1/5 score.

A2A aims to reduce its Scopes 1 and 2 emissions intensity to 228gCO₂e/kWh by 2030 from 425gCO₂e/kWh in 2022, a 46% reduction. This level of ambition would achieve a 4/4 score in terms of our scoring matrix, but we applied a -1 penalty as it does not cover the full life-cycle intensity (including Scope 3), resulting in a 3/4 score for indicator 1.6.

Production and Sales of Energy Drive Emissions

A2A's largest sources of GHG emissions by Scope and Scope 3 category



Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A company reports

Emissions Reduction

In this section, we review observable trends in the company's available emissions data, covering Scopes 1, 2 and 3 and life-cycle intensity, to gauge the pace and scale of decarbonisation over both short- and longer-term time horizons. The earliest available data from 2017 shows A2A's Scope 1 and 2 emissions fell by 36% by 2024 (to 4.9 million tCO₂e from 7.7 million tCO₂e), warranting a 3/5 score for indicator 2.1 per the threshold in our Transition Assessment methodology.

The decline largely reflects changes in the company's energy generation mix, as discussed earlier in the report, with direct emissions accounting for virtually all the reduction (Scope 1 has consistently accounted for 97% -98% of the total Scopes 1 and 2 emissions in recent years).

Detailed data for A2A's upstream and downstream value-chain emissions (Scope 3 under the GHG Protocol), featuring itemisation of individual Scope 3 categories, is only available going back to 2022. These data indicate a small decline in emissions for comparable categories in recent years, both in the immediate term and going back to 2022.

We determined these data indicate a gradual downwards trend on a like-for-like basis; however, the remaining data gaps, coupled with the limited time series available, warrants a 0/5 score for indicators 2.3 and 2.6.

Life-cycle intensity emissions refer to the total amount of GHG emissions produced per unit of output over a product's entire life cycle, including emissions from upstream and downstream activities, ie Scope 3. A2A reports only on emissions intensity covering Scopes 1 and 2 emissions. Consequently, we applied a penalty to our scores for indicators 2.3 and 2.6.

Emissions intensity fell by 39% between 2017 and 2024 (to 258gCO₂e/kWh from 425gCO₂e/kWh), and by 22% between 2021 (at 332gCO₂e/kWh) and 2024; we awarded 3/4 for indicators 2.3 and 2.6.

Financial Actions

The financial actions performance indicators are a critical component of an entity's Transition Assessment as they signal to what degree its investment decisions and business strategy aligns with its climate commitments.

This is an area of strength for A2A's strategic plan and overall transition profile. We analysed A2A's taxonomy-aligned and eligible capex, opex and revenue data (and related information) from 2024, the most recent detailed data available, classifying specific line items as green, decarbonising or not applicable in line with the definitions outlined in our Transition Assessment methodology.

Green and Decarbonising Investment

We determined that A2A invested 50%, or EUR1.2 billion of the total EUR2.4 billion, in greening and/or decarbonising projects and activities in 2024 (the analysis considers both capex and opex and is based on our internal methodology).

It receives a score of 4/5 for performance indicator 3.3 as a result. A2A allocated 55% of capex to green activities that support the development and expansion of zero- or low-carbon products and business activities.

The largest of these include investment relating to the transmission and distribution (T&D) of electricity (taxonomy aligned and meeting the substantial contribution criteria for climate change mitigation), electricity generation using solar PV, and T&D networks for renewables and low-carbon gases (also taxonomy aligned and meeting the climate change mitigation substantial contribution criteria).

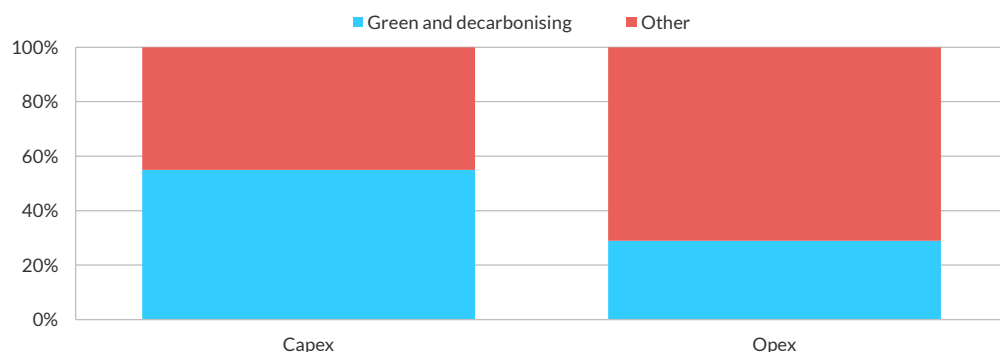
In addition, A2A allocated capex wind and hydropower and energy storage, among other projects.

A smaller share of opex (29%) was directed towards transition-related projects and activities, but the impact on total green and decarbonising investment was minimal given that opex comprises a relatively small component of its overall investment.

We positively view green investment as a share of overall transition-related investment, as green projects ultimately increase the capacity to produce zero- or low-carbon products in the future. Here, A2A performs well in terms of the ratio of green-to-decarbonising investments, achieving the highest possible score for indicator 3.4: 5/5.

Over Half of A2A's Capex Allocated to Transition

Share of investment allocated to transition projects and activities (2024 data)



Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A report on operations 2024

Green and Decarbonising Revenue

Green and decarbonising revenue comprised 16% of total revenue in 2024, at EUR2 billion out of a total EUR13 billion. We classified the vast majority (EUR1.8 billion) as green revenue (for instance, revenue related to renewable energy and energy storage), with the remainder generated from decarbonising activities such as the installation of technologies to improve energy efficiency.

Performance indicator 3.6 assesses transition-related revenue as a percentage of total revenue. We assigned a score of 3/5, reflecting the fact that A2A's transition-related revenue data falls well within the required threshold. This is a relatively strong score for this indicator; the average for the Transition Assessments we have conducted to date is 1/5.

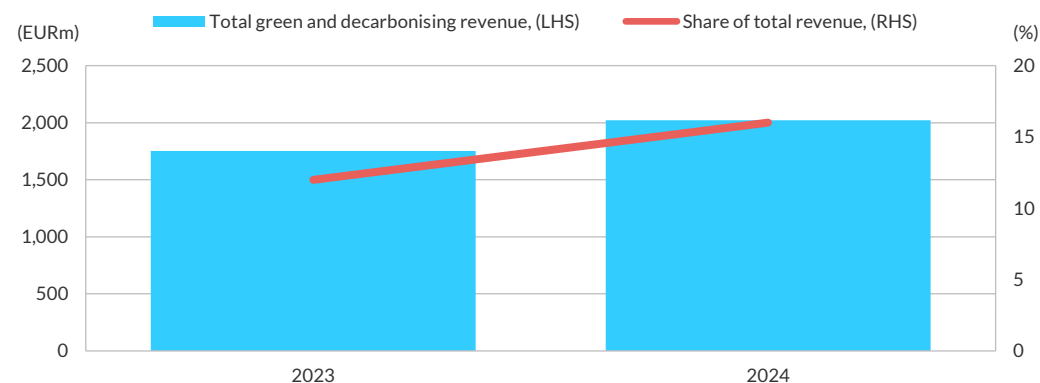
A2A's transition-related revenue grew between 2023 and 2024, rising by 15% in absolute terms and increasing by four percentage points as a share of total revenue, from 12% in 2023.

Non-transition revenue fell 16.7% to EUR11 billion in 2024. This decline contributed to the rise in transition revenue's share of the total. A2A's sources of green and decarbonising revenue span a wide variety of activities, reflecting its structure as a large and diverse multi-utility company structure.

Electricity generation from hydropower stands out as the single activity contributing the most to green revenue, producing EUR790 million, amounting to 43% of total green revenue and 39% of overall transition-related (green and decarbonising) revenue.

Other renewable technologies (wind and solar PV) generated lower revenue. Together, they were responsible for 7% of the total green revenue.

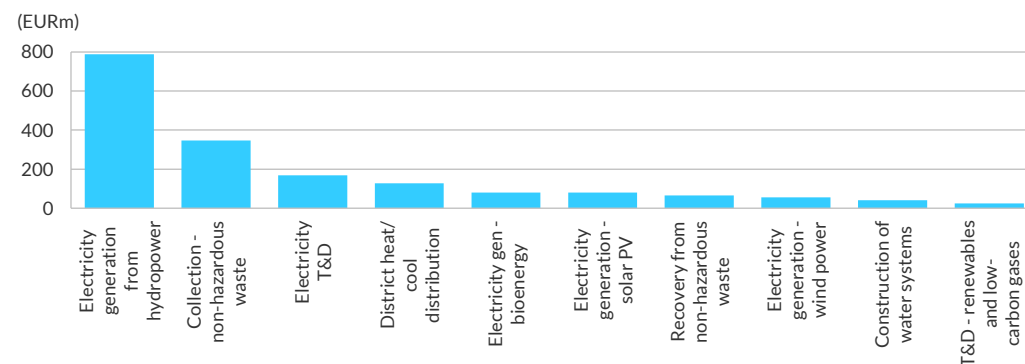
A2A's Transition-Related Revenue Has Risen



Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A report on operations 2024, integrated report 2023

Hydropower the Largest Contributor to Green Revenue

Top 10 largest contributing activities to A2A's total green revenue (2024 data)



Source: Sustainable Fitch, A2A report on operations 2024

Adjustments

No adjustments (either negative or positive) were applied to the company's assessment, based on available information, data and communications with the company.

	Potential Adjustment	Commentary
1	Positive adjustment if there is a commitment not to finance or acquire new fossil fuel plants	The positive adjustment was not applied. A2A is investing in converting the old Monfalcone plant from coal to CCGT. This technology generates far lower emissions than unabated coal, but it nevertheless relies on fossil fuel (gas) to drive the first stage of the turbine cycle.
2	Negative adjustment if emissions reductions achieved involve offsets for more than 5% of the total delivery	The negative adjustment was not applied. The company confirmed it only purchases insignificant amounts of carbon credits, which have little to no impact on the emissions reductions achieved, sitting well below the threshold.
3	Positive adjustment if average energy generation portfolio's life-cycle emissions are below 100gCO ₂ /kWh	The positive adjustment was not applied. A2A's emissions intensity (covering Scopes 1 and 2 only) was 258gCO ₂ /kWh in 2024 and an estimated 277gCO ₂ /kWh in 2025. Full life-cycle intensity would be higher if reported and outside of the required threshold for this adjustment to be applied.
4	Negative adjustment if chosen emissions accounting methodologies do not capture material categories (related to GHG Protocol for Scope 3)	The negative adjustment was not applied. Reporting of A2A's Scope 3 emissions in its GHG inventory is comprehensive for the latest full year of data (2024 and estimated full-year data for 2025), covering categories 1, 3, 5, 8, 11 and 15.
5	Positive adjustment if executive remuneration is linked to quantifiable emissions-related targets (greater than or equal to 20% of total variable pay)	The positive adjustment was not applied. Long-term variable compensation is tied to a composite sustainability indicator and related KPIs (covering renewables capacity, waste treatment, sustainability finance, etc), but it is not specifically linked to the achievement of quantifiable emissions-related targets.

Source: Sustainable Fitch

A2A made strategic decisions that place it on a lower emissions pathway, including exiting coal-fired generation. However, the positive adjustments included in this section of the assessment are designed to be triggered where there is an exceptional commitment to decarbonisation, industry-leading emissions performance or a significant departure from business as usual.

Meanwhile, negative adjustments are intended to penalise aspects of the entity's transition plan and implementation that would undermine governance, transparency and real-world impact. Notably, neither of the negative adjustments were applied, which acknowledges A2A's comprehensive GHG emissions reporting in 2024 and negligible use of offsets to achieve emissions reductions.

Safeguards

The safeguards are a set of conditions that must be met for each colour band, ensuring minimum criteria are satisfied at each stage of the transition.

A2A meets the requirements for a 'Substantial Transition' outcome and falls within the scoring band warranting the addition of a '+' to the final grading.

Criteria for the Substantial Transition outcome include aims for net zero across all emissions Scopes with credible ambition covering relevant materiality boundaries. A2A's adoption of a net-zero target covering all emissions Scopes satisfy this requirement.

A2A can also demonstrate progress on emissions reductions across all emissions Scopes, the second criteria for the Substantial Transition outcome. Substantial reductions in direct emissions were achieved, as demonstrated by the strong scores for performance indicators 2.1 and 2.4.

Value-chain emissions decreases were also achieved. Scores of 0/5 were applied for performance indicators 2.2. and 2.5, though these reflect data considerations and scoring threshold requirements specific to that section of the assessment.

A2A has enhanced its Scope 3 GHG emissions disclosure over the past three years, increasing the number of reported Scope 3 categories.

Emissions show a slight decline on a like-for-like basis for categories consistently reported over 2022–2025. This trend supports the safeguard objective of demonstrating a reduction in Scope 3 emissions.

Finally, A2A meets the third condition, requiring the generation of (at least some) revenue from transition-related activities. Here A2A comfortably meets the threshold, generating EUR2 billion from green and decarbonising activities in 2024.

In addition, A2A meets all the safeguards for the 'Progressing Transition' grade, which include a net-zero absolute Scopes 1 and 2 target by 2050, a 2050 aim to reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions or life-cycle intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3), a 2030 aim to reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions or life-cycle intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) and investment in green or decarbonising activities (capex, opex or both).

This is in addition to meeting the safeguards for the 'Early-Stage Transition' grade.

Appendix – Methodology: Energy Sector

The Transition Assessment builds on the work of the Sustainable Markets Initiative and its Energy Transition Task Force's transition framework.

Transition Assessment – Core Elements

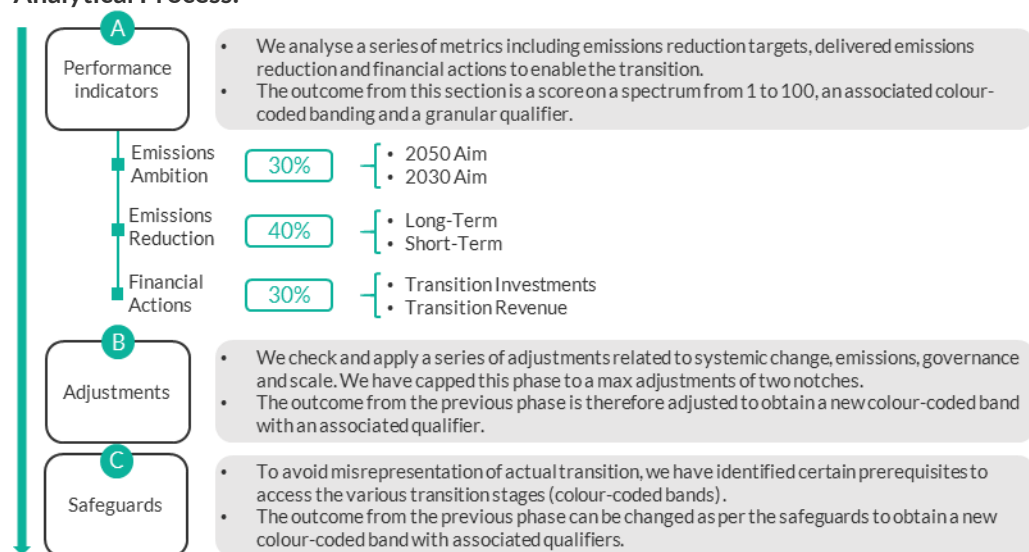
Our transition assessment is primarily a quantitative analysis, for comparability reasons, calibrating the scoring against benchmark climate scenarios. Additionally, it incorporates qualitative elements and analyst judgement. The framework integrates both backward-looking and forward-looking indicators. The full methodology report can be accessed [here](#). The three main areas assessed are:

Emissions Ambition (out to 2050 and 2030). This section is a set of quantitative indicators assessing the ambitiousness of the entity's long-term and intermediary targets, in absolute and intensity terms.

Emissions Reduction (long-term and short-term). This section helps measure quantitatively the actual emission reduction achieved over two different timeframes. The indicators show commitment and achievement.

Financial Actions (investments and revenue). This section tracks the financial flows apportioned towards transition and transition-enabling investments, as well as the actual revenue generated from them.

Analytical Process:



Energy Sector Decarbonisation

As the sector contributing the most to global GHG emissions, decarbonising power generation is essential for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Under the International Energy Agency's (IEA) net-zero emissions scenario, absolute GHG emissions from the "electricity and heat" sector need to decline by 102% between 2021 and 2050.

Decarbonisation would need to occur rapidly in the short-to-medium term as well, with GHG emissions needing to reduce by 44% by 2030 and 97% by 2040 compared to 2021, when the sector generated 12,511tCO₂.

To help benchmark companies against different decarbonisation pathways and temperature outcomes, the TPI developed benchmark pathways based on IEA modelling that set out emissions intensities for specific sectors that align with 1.5°C, below-2°C and national pledges scenarios. Under the TPI's global 1.5°C sector benchmark for electricity utilities, the emissions intensity of electricity production, measured in tCO₂/MWh, would need to be at or below 0.138tCO₂e/MWh by 2030, representing a 47% decline compared to an average company's performance in 2021, and reaching zero by 2050.

Shift from Fossil Fuels to Renewables

Meeting these steep emissions reduction requirements requires a fundamental shift across the power generation sector away from fossil fuel-based technologies and towards renewable sources of power such as solar PV, wind and hydropower.

Coal-fired power, the largest single source of emission from energy, accounting for 45% of combustion-related emissions in 2022, according to the IEA, would need to be phased out worldwide by 2040 under a Paris-aligned pathway, with a phase out as early as 2030 in the case of OECD countries. Other fossil-fuel-based operations, including natural gas power plants also need to be retired in the coming decades if global warming is to be limited to 1.5°C.

Meanwhile, renewables-based generation capacity would need to ramp up significantly, along with a major expansion in grid capacity and energy storage solutions. This is because numerous other sectors will also rely on electrification to reach net zero, from heat, to transport, to steel manufacturing; this will create an increase in demand for electric power.

Material GHGs

While CO₂ accounts for the largest share of GHG typically emitted by power companies, methane (CH₄) is also a highly material GHG. CH₄ is responsible for 30% of the rise in global temperatures since pre-industrial times, with over 80x the warming potential of CO₂ over a 20-year period, and the sector accounts for over a third of methane emissions from human activity, according to the IEA.

Taking practical steps reduce CH₄ emissions and including this key GHG in emission targets and historical data reporting is therefore also critical for materially transitioning the sector.

Status: Solicited

The Assessment was solicited and assigned or maintained by Sustainable Fitch at the request of the entity.

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