Snam S.P.A

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/22/2025, 02:23 pm

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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:

☑ EUR

(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

In Italy, Snam is responsible for natural gas transportation, dispatching and storage as well as regasification of liquefied natural gas. Snam is a leading European operator in gas infrastructure, specialized in Transportation, with a network exceeding 40,000 km across Italy and abroad; in Storage, holding one-sixth of the European Union's entire storage capacity; and in Regasification, where today it ranks as the third largest European player, managing (or co-managing) an estimated annual capacity of 28 billion cubic metres, including the Ravenna LNG plant. With 80 years of experience in building and managing infrastructure, Snam ensures security of supply and supports the energy transition through investments in green gas (biomethane and hydrogen), energy efficiency, and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology. Relative to the regasification business, Snam, through GNL Italia, operates the Panigaglia (La Spezia) plant, the first operational regasification plant built in Italy, in 1971. The terminal occupies an area of about 45,000 square metres and its design, construction and operational criteria meet the strictest international standards and use the most modern technologies for safety and environmental protection. In addition, during 2023, in order to promote greater security and diversification of Italy's energy supplies, Snam, through its subsidiary Snam FSRU Italia, has purchased a floating unit (FSRU), renamed Italis LNG in 2024, with a storage capacity of 170 thousand cubic metres and an annual regasification capacity of 5 billion cubic metres of gas. In July 2023, the FSRU, positioned in the port of Piombino, officially entered into commercial operation. Snam contributes to the decarbonization of the Italian system, constructing compressed (CNG and bio-CNG) and liquefied (LNG, bio- LNG and small-scale LNG - SSLNG) natural gas distributors, as well as biomethane infrastructure making use of organic and agricultural and agro-industrial waste, and providing energy efficiency services to condominiums, public administrations, and industry. Through its international

subsidiaries, it operates in Austria (AGSCo, TAG, GCA), United Arab Emirates (ADNOC Gas Pipelines), France (Teréga), Greece (DESFA) and the United Kingdom (Interconnector UK), Algeria/Tunisia (Sea¬Corridor). Snam is also one of the main shareholders of TAP (Trans Adriatic Pipeline), the final section of the Southern Energy Corridor and EMG (East Mediterranean Gas Company), owner of the Arish-Ashkelon gas pipeline, connecting the Israeli terminal of Ashkelon to the Egyptian receiving station of Al-Arish. Snam, in addition to investing in multi-purpose gas infrastructure that is compatible with different gases along the entire value chain, is also investing in the green gas value chain, with investments in biomethane, hydrogen, sustainable mobility, and energy efficiency. The company also creates new green areas through a benefit corporation focused on urban afforestation projects. Furthermore, Snam intends to develop the Italian ecosystem for carbon capture and storage (CCS) that represents a further opportunity for the decarbonisation of the most carbon-intensive sectors or where carbon input is tied to the production process and therefore cannot be replaced by alternative energy sources. "Energy to inspire the world", Snam's purpose included in its Articles of Association in 2021, is based on Aristotle's thought that the purpose of every individual - its reason for being - lies at the intersection between the individual's talent and what the world needs. "Energy to inspire the world" encapsulates Snam's experience, engineering tradition and ability to be a leader in the energy sector, while providing the tools and innovation needed to achieve the objectives of security and drive towards the country's energy transition, with a view to creating a resilient, safe and sustainable energy system. These goals, supported by a major investment plan (13.4 bilion-euro 2025-2029 Strategic Plan) in infrastructure business, green gas (biomethane and hydrogen), energy efficiency and decarbonisation technologies, will be achieved through the Group's expertise, the creation of solid and trusting relationships with local communities, and collaboration with suppliers and associate companies. The major integration of sustainability into the business, which is part of Snam's purpose, is also demonstrated by the ESG Scorecard, a set of annual targets in the environmental, social and governance spheres, designed to provide stakeholders with maximum transparency on the Group's commitment in these areas and to report transparently on the progress achieved.
[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

12/30/2024

(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:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

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

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

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

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

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

3568000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IT0003153415

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

(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 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

TIER 1 SUPPLIER: The mapping process of Snam supply chain consists in an evaluation on economic, environmental, health and safety, reputational, and governance aspects, and assesses specific technical and HSEQ (Health, Safety, Environment, and Quality) topics based on the commodity area of the application. Several tools are used for this mapping activity: the qualification process requires the supplier to register on Snam's dedicated portal (Supplier One Platform). All the information and documentation submitted by the supplier regarding the qualification lifecycle are stored on the dedicated IT platform. The supplier is assigned a unique identification code that will characterize and track the supplier's activities with Snam, such as bidding processes, potential contract awards, and contract management (both economic and operational). For qualification evaluations, Snam requests official documentation and certifications, while also utilizing open source information, databases from public and certification bodies, and consulting professional and industry-specific databases. On-site verifications are carried out for evaluations related to critical commodity areas. TIER 2 SUPPLIER: The mapping process for subcontracting is managed through the company's ERP system (SAP), which also collects all information regarding subcontractors. The activity is focused on the following topics: reputational aspects (anti-mafia checks where required, criminal records), contribution compliance, certifications, safety, and governance. This mapping activity cover the totality of Snam tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers. If a supplier fails to comply with the agreed standards, including technical and organisational requirements, or in case of a negative assessment of its performance and/or safety procedures or those of its subcontractors, or failure to comply with the provisions on the regularity of contributions and the rules contained in the Code of Ethics, Snam may limit, suspend or even revoke its qualification. CUSTOMERS (Shipper): Snam maps its customers through an annual engagement activity. To this end, customers are asked to rate the ability to satisfy requests, the availability of contact persons, the timeliness and comprehensiveness of the answers provided, and the customer engagement activities undertaken. The survey involved all shippers and traders with whom Snam cooperated during the year, sending 381 questionnaires.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

The mapping of the plastic value chain was not included in Snam's analyses because this material is not directly produced or used in significant quantities in its core business. Plastic interacts only marginally with Snam's activities, making it a secondary and less relevant aspect for the company's main operations; therefore, it is not considered strategic for its value chain.
[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

Snam creates value by pursuing its business in the manner established by rules and procedures, with particular focus on risk management and operational efficiency. The main point of reference is the annual budget.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

In the medium term, the ability to carry out investment programmes, thereby ensuring a flow of resources and that favourable economic conditions are maintained, is also important. The main point of reference is the Strategic Plan, which covers a period of up to 5 years and is aligned with the Transition Plan elaborated by Snam in 2024 addressing short-medium and long time horizons.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

In the long term, it is vital that the investment decisions and strategic choices made have interpreted trends in the best way possible. The main point of reference is the Ten-year transmission network development plan submitted to the Authority, which covers a period of 10 years. Regarding the assessment of climate change physical risks, in the long term horizon a scenario analysis was carried out in order to assess a possible increase or decrease in potential exposure to each physical risk by 2050, based on the scenarios proposed by the IPCC. In relation to transition risk, the main risks linked to climate change that may have an impact on industrial, economic and sustainability objectives also in the long term have been identified through the analysis of three alternative scenarios up to 2050.
[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

☑ 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

☑ 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:

☑ 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

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TCFD, Biodiversity Risk Index

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :CoSO ERM WBCSD – Applying enterprise risk management to environmental, social and governance-related risks

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify **:Vegetation loss, Water alteration**

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, we refined the double materiality analysis process to take into account the provisions introduced by the European Sustainability Reporting Standards and the recommendations included in the Guidelines provided by EFRAG, IG1: Materiality Assessment Implementation Guidance, which represents a support tool in the application of the new methodological directions. The double materiality analysis consists of two perspectives: • the impact materiality perspective aims to identify the material impacts - negative or positive, actual or potential - on people or the environment in the short, medium or long term; • the financial materiality perspective aims to identify risks and opportunities related to material sustainability issues that have or can reasonably be expected to have a material influence on the development of the undertaking, its financial position, results of operations, cash flows, access to finance or the cost of capital in the short, medium or long term. In both cases, the assessment of impact materiality and financial materiality considers not only the impacts, risks and opportunities associated with the company's own operations, but also those occurring in the upstream and downstream value chain, including through its products and services and its business relationships, not limited to direct contractual relationships. The process for defining and updating the material topics for 2024 included the following phases: 1.Understanding the context in which Snam operates, taking into account: • analysis of Snam's activities and its upstream and downstream commercial relationships; • analysis of company targets; • analysis of the ESG context and macro-trends; • benchmark analysis on a sample of peers; • analysis of the topics material to Snam in the previous financial year's reporting. 2. Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities to be assessed: • with reference to the perspective of impact materiality: - definition of impacts connected to potentially material sustainability issues; - definition of an impact assessment model consistent with Snam's ERM methodology, used for the assessment of risks and opportunities; • with reference to the perspective of financial materiality: - correlation and verification of completeness of Sustainability-material risks and opportunities, identified within the scope of Risk Assessment activities, with the topics foreseen by the ESRS. 3. Assessment and definition of Snam's material impacts, risks and opportunities. This phase included: • involvement of the main company functions for the evaluation; • sharing results with representatives of key stakeholder categories and/or experts; • aggregation of results based on the defined materiality threshold and definition of Snam's material impacts, risks and opportunities. 4. Reporting. In addition, during 2024, an activity was carried out to update the risk analyses dedicated to climate change and to integrate the view dedicated to biodiversity risk within the CCRM, with the consequent evolution of the 'vertical' in Climate Change & Biodiversity Risk Management (hereinafter 'CBRM'), i.e. a vertical of analysis with integrated and specific methodologies for the identification, measurement and management of risks connected to climate change and the evolution of biodiversity (physical & transition), in alignment with the main international references and standards in the field of climate risk & biodiversity 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

To identify the list of impacts, risks and opportunities and related sustainability topics to be submitted for evaluation as part of the double materiality analysis, an analysis was carried out aimed at mapping the context in which Snam operates, starting from the impacts generated by activities carried out directly by the Group and by its own value chain, as well as dependencies on natural and/or human resources in the value chain. Impacts were linked to potentially material sustainability issues and an impact assessment model, consistent with Snam's ERM methodology, was defined to evaluate related risks and opportunities. A correlation and verification of the completeness of sustainability-related risks and opportunities—identified as part of Risk Assessment activities—was also carried out in line with the topics foreseen by the ESRS. Once identified, risks and opportunities were aggregated into macro-risks and macro-opportunities based on the materiality of the topic discussed and subsequently correlated to the topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-topics envisaged by the ESRS. Through this activity, the completeness of the risks and opportunities present in the Risk Register was assessed, as well as in consideration of the connection with the identified impacts, which, in some cases, led to the formulation of new risks to be assessed. The analyses carried out within the Climate Change and Biodiversity Risk Management Framework have been integrated into the ERM risk assessment process and therefore to the double materiality analysis.
[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

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Snam intends to be one of the first global infrastructures to integrate biodiversity into its strategy using international methodological standards, as this issue is significant in the context of the company's activities. Therefore, the Group has undertaken a well-defined path to establish its biodiversity strategy and to set targets aligned with the currently available guidelines of the Science Based Target for Nature (SBTN) framework. 1. Evaluate significant nature pressure: Outside-in analysis based on standard tools and metrics to assess impacts on nature at sector level: by value and type of «pressure» 2. Evaluate footprint and local context: for each «pressure» (e.g. land use change, water consumption, etc.), a bottom up analysis of Snam's operational metrics was carried out on Snam's direct activities to evaluate the impact on Nature 3. Assessment of the local geographical risk of each project / site for each «pressure» through specific support tools (e.g. deforestation risk map) 4. Interpret and prioritize hotspots. From the analysis of the absolute impact of projects on biodiversity, only four 'Hotspot' projects were identified, i.e. located in locations at high risk for biodiversity according to the SBTN methodology.

(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

mappa hotspots Snam.pdf
[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:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

3000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The combination of the likelihood level and the impact level with the highest rating among those measured (in the time horizons considered for each risks) determines the severity of each risks according to the ERM methodology. Likelihood is measured through a 4 levels scale (from 1 low to 4 very high). Metrics and thresholds are reviewed and updated every year in line with the timeline defined for the risk assessment activities. The ERM relevance thresholds indicated in the previous point is aligned to those of the annual budget (current year). According to the ERM methodology a physical or a transition risk is identified and evaluated when his impact determines a reduction of 3'000'000 on the EBITDA.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

3000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The combination of the likelihood level and the impact level with the highest rating among those measured (in the time horizons considered for each risks) determines the severity of each opportunities according to the ERM methodology. Likelihood is measured through a 4 levels scale (from 1 low to 4 very high). Metrics and thresholds are reviewed and updated every year in line with the timeline defined for the risk assessment activities.. According to the ERM methodology a transition opportunity is identified and evaluated when its impact determines an increase of 3'000'000 on the EBITDA.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Snam identifies water-related impacts through its Environmental Management System. In particular, we conduct specific analysis on possible contamination for discharged water. Moreover, we run all the mandatory tests included in our specific environmental permits.
[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 physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

No water pollutants are associated with our activity. With regard to FSRU water usage, potential impacts may be related to the variation in sea water temperature, leading to a possible alteration of the marine ecosytems.

(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
☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Temperature variation is continuously monitored in accordance with environmental permits.
[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, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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

The mapping and risk assessment activity within its operations and along the value chain did not lead to the identification of relevant water-related risks for Snam, consistent with the results obtained from the analysis conducted on impacts and dependencies.

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

The mapping and risk assessment activity within its operations and along the value chain did not lead to the identification of relevant plastics-related risks for Snam, consistent with the results obtained from the analysis conducted on impacts and dependencies.
[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

Acute physical

☑ Tornado

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Tornado event has been evaluated for every sites, using the WESR risk map and considering return period (in line with historical events) and wind speed (kt, Saffir-Simpson scale, Fujita scale) in order to quantify business interruption, property damage and other indirect costs. Specifically, potential damage to the above-ground structures of the assets was assessed because they are the most exposed due to their structural characteristics.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(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

Tornado risk has been represented also in terms of ERM economic impact which is quantified in terms of Ebitda decrease in the strategy plan period

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

3000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

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

15000000

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

45000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The values reported refer to the inherent economic. Financial effects of physical risks have been evaluated in terms of inherent economic impacts, in case of property damage business interruption and other indirect costs, and residual economic impacts. Given the assumption of likelihood and magnitude of the event considered for each site, the following were valued: property damage as a function of the percentage of damage suffered by the asset and business interruption in terms of days of service failure. The 'inherent economic impact' of a physical risk is understood to mean the estimate of the impact that the site would suffer considering only the preventive measures required by law or regulation (e.g. structural characteristics to comply with the mandatory resilience level) present, excluding the mitigation effect guaranteed by any additional preventive or reactive measures adopted by Snam on a voluntary basis). The residual economic impacts has been calculated

considering the mitigation actions adopted, including insurance coverage, structural characteristics of the asset analysed. Finally, the values derived have been linked to the economic impact assessment carried out in ERM in terms of reduced EBITDA with reference to the budget year. Assets with material inherent physical risk means assets exposed to physical risk with inherent economic impact that exceeds the ERM relevance thresholds, or falls at least within the 'low' level on the economic-financial impact scale.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Use risk transfer instruments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of structural risk response is estimated being zero because potential damages are fully covered by company insurance policies

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Given the very low magnitude of the risk, at present the cost risks are transferred thanks to company insurance policies.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Reputational and competitive disadvantage due to delay or lack of achievement of sustainability targets.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Growing attention by consumers, investors and markets to climate-related issues, could generate reputational and competitive disadvantage due to delays or failures to meet the group's declared sustainability goals regarding climate change.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Transition risks were assessed in terms of likelihood and economic and reputational impact in the short, medium and long term in a qualitative-quantitative manner through a dedicated "vertical" analysis, coherent with our ERM Framework principles and specifically reconducted to ERM Risk Assessment. The combination of the likelihood level and the impact level with the highest rating among those measures determines the severity of each risks. The potential economic impact has been evaluated in terms of EBITDA reduction in the time horizon considered.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

3000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

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

15000000

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

45000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The values reported refer to the economic impact deriving from an internal qualitative-quantitative analysis, that is used in assessing the residual severity of risk events. This indicated value is at the lowest threshold of the ERM economic-financial scale. The impact of the above mentioned risk in the short medium term is predominantly reputational. As indicated in our 2024 Annual Report, the estimated expected financial effects of the transition risks, assessed through the Climate Change Risk Management process carried out annually by Snam, were found to be limited or minimal.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Regarding reputational risks, we specifically have to consider the possible additional costs related to Communication activities such as stakeholder engagement in the territory, relations with local institutions (Region, Municipalities), media relations (online, newspapers, TV, radio) and crisis management. All these activities can be quantified in the magnitude of an estimate budget ranging between EUR 150,000 and 350,000, with an average of EUR 250,000, but the real expenditure for managing each specific risk may vary over time, on a case by case basis.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To prevent any kind of reputational crisis, including those deriving from environmental and climate change impacts, we believe that business conduct is key to our standards for doing business and acting in a responsible way. We have a range of rules, policies and systems at Snam that ensure good business conduct. Main 2024 actions are: Representation actions with institutional stakeholders in order to promote the centralisation of the gas infrastructure as a tool for the transportation of green gases (for example, biomethane and green hydrogen) supporting the fight against climate change; • Update of the sustainability strategy with identification of ambitious emission reduction targets and aimed at achieving carbon neutrality to 2040 on Scope 1 and 2 emissions across the board and culminating in achieving Net Zero by 2050 on all Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions; • Disclosure of CSRD and climate change performance through the publication of information on these topics in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement; • Adequate recognition and dissemination of awards and/or certifications that attest to and reinforce the Group's commitment to achieving certain sustainability goals. • Definition of a long-term transition strategy through the Snam Transition Plan; • Taking part in Italian, European and international round table discussions, including association ones, as part of energy transition and climate neutrality; • Dialogue and promotion/advocacy with reference stakeholders, institutional world and financial world, also in conjunction with associations and other gas chain operators; • Adherence to national, European and international initiatives aimed at strengthening the commitment to reduce methane emissions, such as the UNEP Oil & Gas Methane Partnership OGMP 2.0 Protocol.
[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 :Ebitda

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

534000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As per our Annual Report 2024: - regarding physical risks, the economic value indicated refers to the total monetary value of assets at significant inherent physical risk in the short-medium term. The total monetary value of assets at material physical risk is equal to the monetary amount of assets at material inherent physical risk in the short, medium and long term. 'Assets with material inherent physical risk' means assets exposed to physical risk with inherent economic impact that exceeds the ERM relevance thresholds, or falls at least within the 'low' level on the economic-financial impact scale; - regarding transitions risks, the results obtained from the analyses on climate change and biodiversity risks, in fact, suggest that Snam's assets, investments and business model are not only resilient in the face of climate change, but are also fundamental for the transition to Net Zero. In particular, molecules are a fundamental component of the Italian energy system and currently

represent ~40% of the energy mix; In the medium term, electricity generation from gas will play a key role as a backup solution for the electricity system and in the long term, bio-decarbonised molecules and hydrogen will become a significant part of the mix by 2050. Additionally, daily peak demand will remain relatively high. The above considerations, combined with a recent analysis on the capacity utilisation rate of the transmission network over a long-term horizon (2040 and 2050), focusing on the associated peak consumption conditions, highlight that, even in this conservative scenario, only 1% of the gas pipeline infrastructure will see a capacity utilisation factor below 25%. Although the areas of uncertainty in the analysis are linked to the assumptions made, it emerged that transition risks have minimal impact and that physical risks to assets have negligible impact in the short and medium term, thanks to the effectiveness of physical controls (direct and indirect) as well as intangible controls.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:
☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

In order to verify the effectiveness of the management systems, an internal team of 8 auditors carries out audits in matters of health, safety and environment (including water): In 2024, 296 audits were carried out, down compared to the previous year (-150), of which 160 at the various Group companies (of which 36 conducted by an external team) and 136 at third parties. Furthermore, in the last four years, Snam has not paid any significant HSE-related (environmental or ecological) fines.
[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

(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

62

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

195206

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

538342

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

733000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

In 2024, the total CO2 emissions from Snam ETS plants certified by the competent national authority amounted approximately to ca. 733 ktonnes of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere. Around 195 ktonnes have been given as free allowances, resulting in a ca. 538 ktonnes deficit. Specifically, in 2024 the free allocation for the Snam Group was 195,206 allowances; the total amount decreased compared to 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

The need to purchase ETS allowances on the external market, as the free allowances allocated to Snam's operating subsidiaries did not cover all 2024 emissions under the Emission Trading Scheme, has led to the implementation of an ETS risk management strategy. This ETS risk management strategy involves: - Purchasing ETS allowances periodically throughout the year with the aim of replicating the average price of CO2, thus avoiding any speculation; - Balancing the purchase of allowances (if necessary) from the market and continuously reducing the greenhouse gas emissions generated, thanks to efficiency projects or low-carbon energy initiatives. An example of our compliance strategy is as follows: in 2024, the Terranuova plant emitted a total of 72,118 tons, partially covered by 15,336 tons of free allowances and partially by 56,782 tons of allowances purchased on the market; - Investing in energy efficiency projects and low-carbon emission sources, such as the replacement of gas compressors with electric compressors, representing a concrete opportunity for Snam to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, thus requiring a lower amount of allowances to be purchased on the market.

(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:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(3.6.3) Please explain

The mapping and opportunities assessment activity within its operations and along the value chain did not lead to the identification of relevant water-related opportunities for Snam, consistent with the results obtained from the analysis conducted on impacts and dependencies.
[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

Markets

☑ Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Competitive and image advantages through early development of transition technologies

(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

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely (0–33%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-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

The values reported refer to the economic impact metric that is used in assessing the severity of opportunity events. Specifically, the residual severity of transition opportunity was assessed in terms of probability and the economic and reputational impacts, based on the ERM assessment methodology. The economic impact is valued considering the positive effect of the considered event on the ebitda of Snam Group.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

3000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

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

15000000

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

45000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Values reported are defined based on the economic impact metric for ERM model opportunities. The values derived has been linked to the economic impact assessment carried out in ERM in terms of increased EBITDA with reference to the strategic plan

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1500000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost represent the amount spent to realize the opportunity of development of green technologies

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We plan to leverage on this opportunity by investing €12.4 billion over the period 2025-2029 (€13.4 billion gross of grants), with €10.9 billion allocated to gas infrastructure and €1.5 billion to our energy transition businesses. A large portion of investments are directed towards gas infrastructure to complete projects aimed at achieving a resilient, flexible, and sustainable energy system, albeit with a future-proof multi-molecule perspective. The increase in the energy transition capex reflects core projects, such as the South H2 corridor and Ravenna CCS, further progresses. These figures refer only to the consolidated perimeter [excluding the Associates]. This plan enjoys a high level of visibility as around 70% of the Gas Infrastructure Capex are already authorized. Total investments in our multi-molecule infrastructure amount to €10.9 bn of which: €8.0 bn on transport, increasing by around 8% compared to the previous plan, mainly related to replacements, dual fuel compression stations deployment and the Adriatic Line; €2.0 bn on storage, increasing by more than 40% compared to the previous plan, mainly attributable to performance upgrading of the existing fields, installation of dual fuel compression station and investments on Edison Stoccaggio fields. €0.9 bn on LNG related to the Ravenna breakwater, the potential Italis LNG facility relocation and Small scale LNG Infrastructure and Mobility investments. The total LNG investments decrease vs last year's plan is due to the inclusion, in the previous plan, of the Ravenna FSRU acquisition. Investments in the energy transition business account for €1.5 bn (+25% vs previous plan) and are related to: the acceleration of our CCS project and H2 backbone, the development of our biomethane platform and the refocus of our energy efficiency business on long term contracts with Public Administration.
[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:
☑ Other, please specify :EBITDA

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

6500000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Values reported are defined based on the economic impact metric for ERM model opportunities.
[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

Snam considers people crucial to the company's success and value creation, promoting an inclusive work environment that respects diversity. It believes that diversity and plurality stimulate innovation and virtuous behavior, so it has developed policies that ensure equal dignity and opportunity for everyone, regardless of origin, gender, sexual orientation, political views and other personal characteristics. Committed to spreading a culture of diversity and equal opportunity, Snam ensures a discrimination-free work environment and promotes the professional growth of employees.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Policy_Diversity_inclusion_eng.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

As of today, Snam has not identified any significant impacts, risks, or opportunities related to water issues, which is why this topic is currently not overseen at the board level.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-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 :Regulations of the Control, Risk & Sustainability Committee

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

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability and Energy Transition Scenarios Committee (CSSTE) has fact-finding, proposal-making and advisory functions supporting the Board of Directors, concerning sustainability and long-term energy transition scenarios, meaning the processes, initiatives and activities aimed at overseeing the Company's commitment to sustainable development along the value chain, with particular reference to the following topics: climate transition and technological innovation; energy access and energy sustainability; environment and energy efficiency; health, well-being and safety of people and local communities; respect for and protection of rights, in particular human rights; integrity and transparency; diversity and inclusion and corporate governance. Among its main tasks, the Committee examines: •long-term energy transition scenarios for the preparation of the Strategic Plan; •energy transition issues, in particular those related to the use of resources and energy sources compatible with environmental protection and progressive decarbonisation, specifically assessing the Company's initiatives to address climate change issues and related reporting; •issues of technological innovation and circular economy; •sustainable finance initiatives, monitoring the Company's positioning with respect to financial markets on sustainability issues and ethical sustainability indices; •policies for integrating environmental, social and governance issues into the business model, also through the analysis of the related KPIs; •the guidelines, objectives and consequent sustainability processes and sustainable reporting submitted to the annual approval of the Board of Directors; •the correct use of the standards adopted for the purpose of preparing non-financial disclosures and the document to be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, including and – in coordination with the Control and Risk and Related Party Transactions Committee - the reporting of risks related to ESG factors in the medium to long term; •proposals and/or opinions relating to the definition and reporting of performance objectives that include indicators linked to material impacts, risks and opportunities, in coordination with the Appointments and Remuneration Committee; •the profit and non-profit strategy and its implementation, also in relation to individual projects through the non-profit plan submitted annually to the Board. In 2024, the CSSTE met 12 times and discussed topics relating to climate change, analysing the relevant results and strategies. The CSSTE changed its name during 2025 in “Control, Risk and Sustainability Committee", which was assigned the control and risks tasks pertaining to the previous Control, Risk and Related Party Transactions Committee, and the tasks pertaining to the previous Sustainability and Energy Transition Scenarios Committee.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The commitment to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems is also the result of listening to and actively involving Snam's stakeholders, both at the territorial and corporate level. In fact, Snam recognizes that this approach is fundamental in a perspective of continuous improvement and is systematically applied, from the early design phases, through consultation and collaboration with the Public Administration and through listening to and collaborating with territorial associations, NGOs and local communities. Within the company, the Control, Risk and Sustainability Committee (former Sustainability and Energy Transition Scenarios Committee) is regularly consulted and involved, having the task of promoting the continuous integration of best practices for the creation of long-term value for the Company, investors, people and the planet. As stated in Snam Annual Report, in the course of the 2024 financial year, during the Control, Risk and Sustainability Committee meetings, topics related to climate change were discussed, analysing in particular the results and strategies implemented by Snam to combat it. In addition, the following topics were covered: • Review of the results of the project that the Company carried out with reference to the impact on biodiversity and which led to the definition of ambitious targets based on a scientific approach, through the application of the methodology developed by the Science

Based Targets Network ('SBTN'). In this process, among other things, the Company, to identify areas at high risk for biodiversity (so-called hotspots), measured the absolute impact generated by construction sites
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

As of today, Snam has not identified any significant impacts, risks, or opportunities related to water issues, which is why this topic is currently not overseen at the board level.
[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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ 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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer, as the person in charge, establishes and coordinates the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS), with the task of planning, implementing and managing this system, supported by an organisational structure that integrates climate change issues and risks into all phases of the business cycle. In this regard, the CEO is responsible for the impacts, risks and opportunities of Snam considering that, among the activities foreseen in his mandate, he is required to supervise the identification of the main corporate risks, taking into account the characteristics of the activities carried out by Snam and its Subsidiaries. In addition, with a view to integrating climate change issues into the company's activities, the CEO attends periodic meetings with management, with the aim of reviewing progress against sustainability targets and strategy, assessing the results achieved in the HSE area, and reviewing the process of identifying and assessing risks and opportunities. Finally, proposes and implements the strategic guidelines and objectives of the Company and the Group, including the sustainability policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :HSEQ Function

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing 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:

☑ Other, please specify :Executive Director Corporate Services

(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 HSEQ function is responsible for overseeing environmental water issues, monitoring withdrawals, discharges, and consequently total water consumption and storage. This includes detailed information regarding water-stressed areas affected by Snam's withdrawal and discharge activities. Snam does not consume significant amounts of water for its processes. The only notable process is the regasification at FSRU and GNL Italia plants, which requires the withdrawal of substantial quantities of water. This water is not consumed but discharged into the sea after sanitization. In light of this, Snam has not identified any significant impacts, risks, or opportunities related to water issues, which is why there is no specific board position overseeing this matter.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(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:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Director of the Sustainability and Social Impact is responsible for developing the Company's Sustainability Strategy. This includes defining operational processes and targets, ongoing monitoring, and developing the Transition Plan, which involves setting decarbonisation and biodiversity targets, as well as mandatory and voluntary Sustainability reporting (as stated at pag 85 of Snam Transition Plan)
[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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

The 2024 Remuneration Policy places a strong emphasis on ESG objectives, defining a long-term share-based incentive plan with a 10% weighting linked to the reduction of natural gas emissions, and a 20% weighting tied to other corporate objectives related to the management of climate-related issues, including: • Km of H2-ready infrastructure (10%) • Installed MW of biomethane capacity (5%) • Projects and market development for CCS and hydrogen (5%)

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

As of today, Snam has not identified any significant impacts, risks, or opportunities related to water issues; therefore, this topic is not included in the board's incentive schemes.
[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
☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets
☑ Progress towards environmental targets
☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The long- term share-based incentive plan is connected to: • the reduction of natural gas emissions in 2025 compared to 2015 values (10%). In this regard, this goal is higher than recommended by the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership Framework (OGMP 2.0) prepared by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). As a result of this, the targets of this objective were aligned with as envisaged in the Company's aforementioned emissions reduction plan. In the event of changes and/or variations of the Company's emission reduction plan, the targets of the emission reduction objective of the LTI Plan Cycles will be adjusted and re-measured, depending on the achievement of the final target under the UNEP Framework; • three other business objectives linked to the management of climate-related issues: -Km H2 ready: Third-party certification on "H2 Ready" status of a portion of the km (10%) - MW installed biomethane: Development base MW installed in the Biomethane business (5%) - Projects and market design CCS and H2: Development of decarbonization projects and definition of the H2 and CCS business model and market design (5%).

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

Snam is determined to play an essential role in building a more sustainable, resilient and durable energy system. To this end, Snam has integrated sustainability into its business model, formalising its commitment to combating climate change through its Carbon Neutrality strategy to 2040 and defining the Sustainability Scorecard, which monitors all key ESG factors. The commitment of top management is absolute within this process, witnessed by the presence of KPIs related to sustainability aspects among the targets of the short- and long-term variable incentive defined in the Company's Remuneration Policy. In particular, the short-term incentive related to the integration of ESG criteria into the supply chain scoring model is in line with Snam's goals for GHG Scope 3 emissions: -30% by 2030 (compared to 2022). On the other side, the long-term incentives of reduction of natural gas emissions in 2025 compared to 2015 values is in line with Snam plans to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2027, by 40% by 2030 and 50% by 2032 (vs. 2022), to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040. Moreover, the long-term incentives of (a)third-party certification on "H2 Ready" status of a portion of the km, (b) development base MW installed in the Biomethane business and (c) Development of decarbonization projects and definition of the H2 and CCS business model and market design, are in line with the Sustainability pillar of the Snam's Strategic Plan 2025-2029, which aim to create an energy transition platform for the decarbonisation of the system through green gas.
[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

Snam is committed to the protection and continual improvement of people's health and safety, environmental protection, energy performance and public safety in that they constitute the central, indispensable base for sustainable development and the creation of value, adopting for this purpose management systems conforming to the best international regulations and practices. The policy includes accident prevention, sustainable asset management, emission reduction, and respect for biodiversity. It promotes energy efficiency, transparency and staff training. This policy applies to all Snam Group businesses and entire group-wide operations across the value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

(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

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Politica_HSE_Snam__eng.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Snam recognizes biodiversity as a fundamental pillar of a sustainable development model. Biodiversity is essential to ensure people's health and well-being and preserve life on earth. This policy defines the commitments and actions that Snam adopts to protect biodiversity. Snam's Biodiversity Policy applies to all activities, employees, contractors and all persons subject to supervision by the Snam Group; all Snam companies adopt this Policy and implement its principles.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

(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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Policy Biodiversity_ENG (5).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
☑ Pledge to Net Zero
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

UN GLOBAL COMPACT: Snam adheres to the UN Global Compact, the major international initiative in the field of sustainable development; each year we publish the Communication on Progress (CoP) through the completion of a public questionnaire available on a special platform prepared by the Global Compact. SBTN: Snam has joined SBTN's Corporate Engagement Programme, which provides the opportunity to engage in the development of the methods, tools, and guidance to set science-based targets on nature. TCFD: Snam adheres to the TCFD's recommendations on climate-related financial reporting. UN OGMP 2.0 protocol: Snam has joined the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership Protocol OGMP 2.0, a voluntary initiative launched by UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) to support energy companies in reducing methane emissions. Snam does what is required to stay in compliance and participates in the various steering groups where protocol updates are determined. MARCOGAZ – GIE: The European technical association of the gas industry (Marcogaz) and Gas Infrastructure Europe. Snam participates in the developing of several documents that have become international industry benchmarks regarding climate change and methane emissions. GERG: The European Association for Gas Research in which there is active international cooperation on methane emissions. CEN: Snam is following the implementation of several industry standards on methane emissions at CEN, the European standards body. ITALIAN GAS COMMITTEE (CIG): Snam is the representative of the Italian Gas Committee (CIG) at CEN for the initiative aimed at implementing sector legislation on methane emissions. IGU: Set up by the International Gas Union, Snam participates in the Group of Experts on Methane Emissions (GEME), which is responsible for keeping the various players in the gas chain up to date with the latest news from around the world. METHANE GUIDING PRINCIPLES (MGP): Snam has signed up to the Methane Guiding Principles (MGP), a partnership between oil and gas operators, across the entire value chain, and non-industrial organisations/research bodies/NGOs. AIMING FOR ZERO METHANE EMISSIONS INITIATIVE: this initiative, which Snam signed up to in 2023 (the only TSO), aims to achieve 'near zero' methane emissions for directly managed assets by 2030. SBTi: Snam gives full support to this initiative; while awaiting the publication of specific sector methodology guidelines from SBTi, Snam underwent a Net-Zero assessment by Moody’s in February 2024, becoming globally the first corporate to be covered by such an evaluation. PLEDGE TO NET ZERO: strictly linked to the SBTi initiative, Snam is a member of the Pledge, the environmental industry’s global commitment, requiring science-based targets from its signatories to tackle greenhouse gas emissions within their organizations.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Snam Climate Policy 2025.docx

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

The Transparency register is a database listing 'interest representatives' (organisations, associations, groups and self-employed individuals) who carry out activities to influence the EU policy and decision-making process. It is designed to show the public which interests are being represented at EU level, by whom and on whose behalf – as well as the resources devoted to these activities (including financial support, donations, sponsorship, etc.). Snam ID: 284336314886-25

(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

There are several processes ensuring that all the activities carried out by the company are in line with its climate change strategy: - the drafting of long-term Italian energy scenarios jointly with Terna (policy driven) - the risks assessment which identifies all the risks linked to climate change and the mitigation actions; - the double materiality analysis, which crosses the company's priorities with the external stakeholders' perspectives. - the sustainability model, which integrate business and sustainability and includes planning, control and stakeholder engagement. The Sustainability (SUST) unit acts as a bridge between the management and the Board (through the Control, Risk and Sustainability Committee). Topics and ESG issues addressed in the engagement with policymakers are reported to the SUST unit, that monitors the link between the activity and the company's climate change strategy. Should the approach of stakeholders not be in line with Snam strategy, the company engages further to realigne the two positions and finally evaluates the end of the relations. At the beginning of 2024, Snam presented the new Sustainability Strategy, the result of a structured and participatory process that involved a vast audience of internal and external stakeholders. During the initial listening phase, members of the Board of Directors, the C-Suite and several Executive Directors were consulted, as well as representatives of the investment community, civil society, sustainability experts, figures from the tech and supply chain world, specialists in biodiversity and regeneration and institutional and regulatory representatives. This process has enabled us to integrate stakeholders' opinions and interests in the definition and, in the future, in the further evolution of the strategy and business model, thus ensuring an approach increasingly aligned with the impacts and opportunities related to sustainability. The Strategy, already disclosed to the public through numerous events, includes further listening phases for continuous updates and planned measures, supported by specific work sites for each pillar and monitored through quarterly meetings between the CEO and his first reports. In these meetings, specific issues related to stakeholders are reported and brought to the attention of the relevant Committees, ensuring that the administrative, management and control bodies are constantly informed and involved in the sustainability path.
[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

Gas and H2 Package and Delegated Regulation on Low Carbon H2

(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

☑ Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
☑ Renewable energy generation

(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
☑ EU27

(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

Exceptions: Project-specific values for low carbon hydrogen and application of requirements. Proposed alternatives: Applies project-specific GHG emission values (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O), with a transitional phase for compliance with low-carbon hydrogen requirements.

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

Select all that apply
☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
☑ Responding to consultations

(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 development of large scale decarbonised gas markets is a pre-condition for Snam's transition plan achievement. The Gas and Hydrogen package defines the elements underlying decarbonised infrastructure development, underpinning these markets. Low carbon hydrogen can provide cost competitive emissions reductions and support the development of Co2 infarstructure.

(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

National CCUS market design evolution

(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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Emissions – methane

☑ Emissions – other GHGs

☑ Hazardous substances

☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify

(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

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(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

(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 development of large scale CO2 markets is functional to Snam's transition plan achievement. The national CCUS market design framework is the underpin for the creation of these markets at national level.

(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

EU CCUS Policy: Implementing Acts ETS addressing CO2 permanent storage

(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.)

☑ Carbon offsets

(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

☑ EU27

(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

Exceptions: the current interpretation of "permanent CO_2 storage". Proposed alternatives: a market-based definition of permanent CO_2 storage, allowing the private sector to develop scalable, efficient, and innovative storage solutions aligned with decarbonisation objectives.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

(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 development of large scale decarbonised CO2 markets is functional to Snam's transition plan achievement. This implementing regulation is an important legislative milestone contributing to the development of these markets.

(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

EU/International hydrogen auctions design (EU H2 Bank/ H2 Global)

(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 infrastructure

☑ Subsidies on products or services

☑ Sustainable finance

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

Select from:

☑ Global

(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

Exception: The current design of the EU H_2 Bank and H_2 Global programmes Proposed alternative: Geographical considerations to promote an harmonised and integrated market through the development of hydrogen infrastructure along key priority corridors.

(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

(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 design of h2 auctions, supporting production across all of the European Hydrogen Backbone Corridors, is a precondition to the delivery of decarbonised gas markets.

(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

NECP

(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

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

☑ Renewable energy generation

☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Strategies to ensure energy supply security, diversification of sources, and improvement of infrastructure

(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

☑ Italy

(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

Exceptions: Current policies measures to support decarbonised gases. Proposed alternatives: Specific policy measures designed to unlock the potential of decarbonised gases, ensuring full alignment with emissions targets and long-term energy transition goals

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

(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 Italian National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) is the most relevant strategic energy policy document at national level, setting a view on a number of key aspects: 1. Decarbonization Goals: it sets Italy's targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, in line with European and international commitments such as the Paris Agreement. 2. Energy Transition: defines strategies and measures for transitioning to renewable energy sources, reducing dependence on fossil fuels. It includes specific targets for increasing solar, wind, hydroelectric, and other renewable energy sources. 3. Energy Security: aims to ensure the security of energy supply by diversifying energy sources and improving energy efficiency. This is crucial for reducing Italy's vulnerability to fossil fuel price fluctuations and energy crises. 4. Economic Competitiveness: By promoting innovation and the adoption of clean technologies, intends to strengthen the competitiveness of the Italian economy. It supports the creation of new jobs in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors. 5. European Integration: being aligned with the European Green Deal and other EU initiatives, facilitates Italy's integration into European energy projects, promoting cross-border cooperation and energy network interconnection. 6.

Environmental Sustainability: contributes to improving air quality and protecting the environment by reducing pollution and promoting sustainable practices. Given its relevance, Snam contributed to the delivery of the Italian NECPs by conveying a whole system operator view on gas markets decarbonisation.

(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 6

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

EU Taxonomy

(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.)

☑ Sustainable finance

(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

☑ EU27

(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

Exception: The existing EU taxonomy framework with reference to repurposed assets for low carbon and renewable gases. Proposed alternative: Explicit recognition of dedicated and/or repurposed infrastructure for renewable and low-carbon gases, such as hydrogen and biomethane.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(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

Snam's climate transition plan and long term business plan are developed in consistency with EU-wide decarbonization targets and the underlying EU policy, including the EU taxonomy. Depending on policy evolution, Snam will have different options to pursue its climate projects strategy as part of Snam's environmental committments and transition plans.

(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 7

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

Renewable Energy Directive - UDB

(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

☑ Climate transition plans

(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

☑ EU27

(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

Exceptions: The current certification requirements for biomethane. Proposed alternatives: simplified certification approach based on the origin of raw materials and the distance from the production facility, streamlining compliance while maintaining traceability and environmental integrity.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(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

Supports renewable gas integration by setting mandates for renewable energy including biofuels and hydrogen. Snam will be a user of the Union Database, whose purpose it to ensure traceability, compliance, and fraud prevention in the EU's biofuels and biogas supply chains.

(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 8

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

EU Grids Action Plan

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation
☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

(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
☑ EU27

(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

Exceptions: Current planning and investment responsibilities of hydrogen TSOs Proposed alternatives: Explicit recognition of hydrogen TSOs in assessing infrastructure needs across sectors—specifically identifying the optimal location and size of energy storage and power-to-gas assets in collaboration with electricity TSOs as outlined in the Hydrogen and Gas Decarbonisation Package (Article 55 of the Directive). This includes assessing opportunities for co-locating hydrogen production and consumption to enhance system integration.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(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

Supports the development of hydrogen and CO2 grid infrastructure through subsidies and acceleration of PCIs

(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 9

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

CEF

(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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

(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

☑ EU27

(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

Exceptions: funding amount and financial instruments Proposed alternatives: increased funding allocations, simplified application and eligibility requirements, and geographically targeted funding aligned with pan-European infrastructure priorities to ensure balanced development across Member States.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(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

CEF could be a funding source for decarbonised infrastructure projects, namely the South H2 corridor and the Ravenna CCS projects that have obtained PCI status and therefore are eligible for CEF funding.

(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 10

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

EU ETS MRR

(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.)

☑ Carbon offsets

☑ Emissions trading schemes

☑ Subsidies on infrastructure

(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

☑ EU27

(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

Exceptions: definitions of low carbon fuels and zero-rated fro hydrogen. Proposed alternatives: full alignment of terminology and definitions across the gas, carbon, and energy legislative frameworks, and formal recognition of hydrogen as a zero-rated energy carrier within the EU ETS to facilitate its uptake and proper valuation in emissions markets.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(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

Zero-rated low carbon hydrogen would increase cost-competitiveness and alignement between definitions would ensure regulatory clarity faciliting investment in hydrogen infrastructure.

(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
☑ Confederation of Italian Industry (Confindustria)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Confindustria is the main organization representing manufacturing and service companies in Italy, promoting and protecting the Italian businesses, supporting their international growth, and contributing to the country's economic and social development. It operates through a network of national and local associations, providing services to members and advocating for businesses at all levels of government and international institutions. Snam supports the activities of Confindustria by contributing through its expertise and technical know-how, by sharing best practices and by making its business peculiarities known and acknowledged. Snam is directly involved in the relevant Confindustria's working groups and studies on energy and climate related issues, such as "Energy efficiency", "Emission trading", IED (Industrial Emission Directive), and Energy Transition. Snam shares the main views expressed in the latest Confindustria Study "Energy infrastructures for a safe and sustainable transition" on decarbonisation (energy and mobility), energy security, optimization of resources and employment levels The study was aimed at supporting the Italian Government in the definition of measures and policies catering for a sustainable energy transition in the short/medium term.

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

240261

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam joins Confindustria as part of its strategy of collaboration with the main Italian industrial associations. This type of financing is often aimed at supporting initiatives that promote economic development, innovation, and sustainability in the industrial sector. Confindustria, in fact, is one of the main representative associations of Italian businesses. Through collaboration with Confindustria, Snam can help steer energy and industrial policies towards more sustainable and innovative solutions. Additionally, collaboration with Confindustria allows Snam to actively participate in working groups and legislative consultations. This can lead to legislative proposals that favor energy transition and the reduction of carbon emissions. In dialogue with institutions, Confindustria plays a key role in defining environmental regulations. Snam’s support can help promote regulations that incentivize the use of clean technologies and energy efficiency, thus contributing to a positive environmental impact.

(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 :Proxigas

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Proxigas is the Italian national association representing companies across the entire natural gas supply chain. Its mission is to advocate for the interests of the gas sector by engaging in regulatory activity, technical standardization, and the promotion of the natural gas industry's role in the energy transition and national energy system. The association covers activities from gas transportation, storage, and distribution to commercial trading and the emerging fields of renewable gases and hydrogen. In this context, the Association's activities are aimed at promoting and strengthening: • The role of natural gas in the energy transition, as a cleanear, more flexible and reliable energy source, contributing to the development of renewables and supporting the achievement of the Paris Agreement objectives, while also enhancing energy security; • The research, development and dissemination of new technologies that use natural gas and / or its related infrastructure, including through cooperation with other sectors and energy sources; • The national gas infrastructure system to ensure economic sustainability of the energy transition and promote the integration of green gases such as biomethane and hydrogen.; In line with these objectives, Proxigas is committed to: • Promoting a clear, accurate and comprehensive understanding of natural gas, ensuring that the informations, are accessible to all audience, from the institutional stakeholders to the general public; • Engaging in proactive dialogue with institutional, technical and regulatory stakeholders in the energy sector, to provide meaningful contributions to policy proposals and evolving scenarios related to the gas sector; • Conducting studies and research on topics of strategic relevance for the sector represented; • Organizing events and conferences to promote greater awareness and understranding of the sector and Association’s positions. Snam supports the activities of Proxigas by contributing through its expertise and technical know-how, and also by sharing best practices, and making its business peculiarities known and acknowledged.

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

300000

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam joins Proxigas to support initiatives related to energy transition and sustainability. Proxigas is a key association in the gas sector and plays a crucial role in promoting the use of natural gas and other sustainable energy solutions. The association has worked to ensure that European regulations consider the peculiarities of individual member countries, promoting a complementary approach between different energy sources. Proxigas has also pushed for a regulatory framework that favors technological neutrality, supporting both existing solutions and technological innovation. This approach has helped create a more flexible and adaptable regulatory context, which can better support the energy transition and environmental sustainability.

(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 :Marcogaz

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Marcogaz is the European technical association of the gas industry, founded in 1968, that represents national and European gas associations and companies on technical matters related to safety, regulation, and standardization across the entire gas value chain. It focuses on monitoring and advising on technical legislation, promoting safety and integrity of gas systems, and supporting the industry's transition to cleaner energy by integrating new gases like hydrogen and biomethane. Marcogaz has developed over the years an efficient reputation with the official bodies in the European Union and other influential partners. Marcogaz chief mission is to serve its members as the European window for any technical issue regarding natural gas. As the representative organisation of the European Natural Gas Industry, it aims at monitoring and taking influence when needed on European technical regulation, standardisation and certification with respect to safety and integrity of gas systems and equipment, and rational use of energy. Snam supports the activities of Marcogaz, contributing through its technical know-how and making its business peculiarities known and acknowledged. Currently Snam is involved in the European survey on methane emissions for transmission, storage, regasification and distribution sector, also collecting the best practices to reduce methane emissions within the gas chain. Additionally Snam is involved in the best available techniques process revision for large combustion plants. Marcogaz also provides technical insights into the gas infrastructure system, use and sustainability of natural gas and new gases including hydrogen, biomethane, as well as on the integration of sector in Europe.

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

10502

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam's support for Marcogaz is part of its commitment to decarbonization and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Marcogaz is a European association representing the natural gas industry and promoting the development of sustainable technologies and practices in the sector. Marcogaz collaborates with European institutions to promote policies that favor the sustainable use of natural gas and low-emission technologies. This includes participating in public consultations and providing data and technical analyses to support informed policy decisions. The association works closely with regulatory bodies to develop standards and regulations that improve the safety and efficiency of gas infrastructure. This contributes to creating a regulatory framework that supports the energy transition and emission reductions. Additionally, the association disseminates best practices and technological innovations among its members, helping companies implement more sustainable solutions and reduce their environmental impact.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :CIB (Consorzio Italiano Biogas)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

CIB - CIB Consorzio Italiano Biogas is a voluntary Italian consortium for biogas and biomethane, established in 2006 to represent and support the entire agricultural biogas and biomethane value chain. It unites agricultural companies that produce biogas/biomethane, industrial firms providing technologies, and research institutions, all with the goal of optimizing production, promoting circular economy practices, thus contributing to climate change targets by fostering sustainable agriculture. The Consortium intends to be a reference point for the relevant institutions at national, regional and local level. CIB is engaged in a constructive dialogue with European and National regulatory authorities to promote and to support the development of biogas and biomethane sector. Snam supports the activities of CIB by contributing through its expertise and technical know-how to develop the production and the use of biomethane into the existing grid of gas through dedicated meetings/public events and positionings at institutional levels.

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

37578

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam joined the Italian Biogas Consortium to support the development and dissemination of biogas and biomethane in Italy. The CIB has played a significant role in influencing environmental policy and regulation in Italy. Through collaboration with institutions, the CIB has contributed to:

- *Promoting laws and regulations favorable to the development of biogas and biomethane, such as tax incentives and funding for production plants.*
- *Raising public awareness and informing policymakers about the importance of biogas/biomethane as a renewable and sustainable energy source.*
- *Collaborating with research institutions and universities to improve biogas production and utilization technologies, making them more efficient and sustainable.*

These actions have had a positive impact on Italian environmental policies, contributing to greater attention towards renewable energy and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :ENTSOG European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

ENTSO-G is the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas, is a non-profit association founded in 2009 to foster cooperation among national gas transmission operators (TSOs) in Europe. Its primary mission is to facilitate the coordinated operation and development of a pan-European gas network, ensuring security of supply, market completion, and the integration of renewable gases like hydrogen to meet the EU's energy goals. Key tasks defined by European law include developing network codes, publishing the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP), and providing data on gas supply and demand. ENTSOG is committed to meeting the legislative objectives of the European Green Deal, within the 'Fit for 55' legislative package. Snam takes part in the ENTSOG activities of: developing harmonised market and technical rules (EU Network Codes) and monitoring their implementation; elaborating Union-wide network development plans (TYNDP) and analysis on gas supply and demand for the European market; delivering common operational tools to ensure gas networks security and reliability.

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

610246

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

This funding represents a membership fee. ENTSO-G (European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas) facilitates cooperation among gas transmission system operators (TSOs) in Europe. ENTSO-G was established by EU Regulation 715/2009 and confirmed by the new Gas Package (Regulation 2024/1789) to develop competitive markets and ensure the security of energy supply, in line with the objectives of the European Union. TSOs participation to ENTSO-G is also defined by the same Regulations. ENTSO-G contributes to the definition of European energy policies, supporting the transition to a sustainable energy system. This includes the integration of renewable and low-carbon gases, such as biomethane and hydrogen. The association works closely with European institutions to develop and implement network codes and guidelines that regulate the operation of gas markets and transmission systems. These codes are essential for ensuring an efficient and secure energy market.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Gas Infrastructure Europe

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE) is the European association representing gas infrastructure operators across 26 countries, focused on promoting a secure, efficient, and sustainable energy supply through its work with transmission pipelines (GTE), storage facilities (GSE), and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals (GLE). GIE provides public data and insights through platforms like the AGSI and ALSI Transparency Platforms for storage and LNG terminals. GIE engages with European institutions to advocate for a stable regulatory framework to facilitate investment and works on decarbonization pathways by innovating with renewable and low-carbon molecules like hydrogen and biomethane, aiming to make gas infrastructure the backbone of Europe's future energy system meeting the needs of the network users. GIE is a trusted partner and interlocutor for European institutions and regulatory bodies to promote market-based solutions and a stable, predictable regulatory environment for investments. With regard to regulated activities GIE support sound regulatory framework evolutions consistent throughout the European Union, in order to create an environment that facilitates investments. This is of particular importance since infrastructure is a prerequisite both for security of supply, competition and decarbonisation. GIE promotes a safe, reliable and efficient European gases infrastructure system able to meet present and future energy needs, highlighting the role of molecules and gases infrastructure in achieving the EU energy policy objectives in a reliable, cost-effective and sustainable way. GIE is also supporting innovation, new uses of gas, technologies and services and is contributing to the setting of a stable EU policy and regulatory framework, in cooperation with EU institutions and European regulatory authorities. Snam supports the activities of GIE in order to represent gases infrastructure operators voice across the main EU stakeholders. In particular, Snam contributes through its expertise and technical know-how, and also by sharing best practices and making its business peculiarities known and acknowledged among institutions and stakeholders.

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

79100

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam is a member of and finances Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE) for several strategic reasons: • Energy Security: Snam, as the leading European operator in natural gas transportation, aims to ensure the security of energy supply. Participating in GIE allows Snam to collaborate with other operators to diversify supply sources and improve storage infrastructure. • Energy Transition: Snam is committed to transitioning towards more sustainable

energy. GIE supports initiatives that promote the use of low-carbon gas and innovative technologies such as green hydrogen. • Political and Regulatory Influence: Being part of GIE enables Snam to enhance its participation in regulatory discussions at the European level. Indeed, GIE actively works promoting regulations that favor energy security and environmental sustainability. GIE collaborates with European institutions to develop policies that support energy security and the transition to renewable energies. This includes promoting infrastructure for liquefied natural gas (LNG) and hydrogen. The association actively participates in defining environmental regulations, ensuring that regulations are balanced and consider the needs for energy security and sustainability. Additionally, it works to create a more integrated and competitive gas market in Europe, influencing regulations concerning gas transportation, storage, and distribution.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :GERG

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The European Gas Research Group, GERG, is a European organization founded in 1961 that brings together gas industry players to promote collaborative R&D for a secure, competitive, and sustainable energy future. GERG identifies strategic R&D priorities, such as hydrogen, biomethane, methane emissions management, LNG, and infrastructure and end-use, and executes innovative projects to achieve these goals. Through specialist knowledge exchange and collaborative project execution, GERG supports members in achieving net-zero objectives for the energy transition. GERG also fosters collaboration among members to share knowledge, exchange technical information, and identify common issues; drives innovative R&D projects through dedicated, multi-disciplinary teams; contributes to the development of relevant standards for gas equipment and safety at the European level. Snam is collaborating on several projects focused on the main areas of research of GERG (Hydrogen, Biomethane, LNG and methane emissions) in order to support pre-normative research in that technical areas (pre-normative research represents the base on which technical regulation as UNI, CEN and ISO can evolve).

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

16100

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam funds the European Gas Research Group (GERG) for various strategic and operational reasons. GERG is an organization that promotes research and innovation in the natural gas sector, with the aim of improving the efficiency, sustainability, and safety of energy

infrastructure. Snam aims to develop advanced technologies for the energy transition, such as biomethane and green hydrogen. Collaborating with GERG allows Snam to be at the forefront of these technologies, and participating in research projects enables Snam to enhance the safety and competitiveness of its infrastructure and diversify its supply sources. By participating in research and development groups, Snam can play an active role in defining technical and safety regulations for the gas sector. This strategy not only helps Snam improve its operations but also contributes to a more sustainable energy future for Europe.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Hydrogen Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Hydrogen Council is a global, industry-led initiative launched in 2017 to accelerate the development and commercialization of hydrogen as a key solution for the clean energy transition and global decarbonization. It brings together leading energy, transport, and industry companies from across the entire hydrogen value chain to advocate for hydrogen's role in diversifying energy sources, fostering innovation, and supporting the decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors. The Council works to accelerate investment, influence policy, develop safety standards, and foster a global hydrogen ecosystem through collaboration with governments, investors, and civil society. In particular, the Hydrogen Council provides a high-level vision on the role of hydrogen for an energy transition, the plan to achieve this global ambition and the challenges to overcome for large-scale implementation; coordinates and funds hydrogen studies (regional/global) to provide data and facts to support the further development of the hydrogen industry and serves as a point of reference for key global stakeholders. It facilitates high-level networking and allows access to relevant international events (e.g. COP 28, International CEO Meeting, etc.) Snam supports Hydrogen Council in their advocacy and reporting activities, as well as participating in international conferences and networking events.

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

25000

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam joins the Hydrogen Council to strengthen its commitment to energy transition and decarbonization. The Hydrogen Council is a global initiative that brings together leading companies in their sectors to accelerate investments in hydrogen as a sustainable energy source. By

participating in this initiative, Snam can collaborate with other companies and institutions to develop innovative technologies and promote the use of hydrogen, thus helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency. The Hydrogen Council has a significant impact on environmental issues through various initiatives: • Promotion of green hydrogen: The Hydrogen Council supports the development and adoption of hydrogen produced from renewable sources, thereby reducing dependence on fossil fuels and CO2 emissions. • Investments in infrastructure: The association promotes investments in infrastructure for the production, transport, and storage of hydrogen, facilitating the transition to a low-carbon economy. • Global collaboration: By bringing together companies and governments from around the world, the Hydrogen Council facilitates the sharing of knowledge and technologies, accelerating the implementation of sustainable solutions on a global scale. These actions contribute to creating a cleaner and more sustainable energy future, in line with decarbonization and climate change goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :H2IT

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

H2IT is a non-profit organization founded in 2005 that brings together businesses, research centers, and universities across the entire hydrogen value chain in Italy. Its primary goal is to promote the growth of the Italian hydrogen sector by stimulating the development of infrastructure, advocating for supportive policies, fostering collaboration between industry and research, and establishing Italy as a leader in the global hydrogen market. H2IT achieves this by organizing events, creating technical working groups to identify barriers, and offering expertise to government bodies for developing strategies and regulations. The Association focuses on advancing knowledge and expertise in the production and use of hydrogen, with the goal of securing Italy a leading role in the global hydrogen market. To achieve this, H2IT works closely with national and local governments to accelerate the development of the Italian hydrogen market. The Association helps establish regulatory frameworks, create effective incentive schemes, and promote the development of projects that build hydrogen production and use ecosystems across the country. Snam is an active member of the H2IT Board. Snam supports the association's efforts to define a clear regulatory framework and incentive schemes, advance project development, and raise awareness among both the government and the public about hydrogen's role in a zero-emission energy system.

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

6375

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

This funding represents a membership fee. As one of the leading energy infrastructure companies in Europe, Snam is strongly committed to the development and promotion of hydrogen as a clean energy source. Being part of H2IT allows Snam to collaborate with other companies and institutions, sharing knowledge and innovative technologies. Hydrogen is seen as a key to long-term decarbonization and energy security. H2IT works to influence national and European energy policies, promoting the adoption of hydrogen as part of the energy mix. The association collaborates with regulatory bodies to develop regulations that facilitate the use of hydrogen in various sectors, including transport and industry.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Carbon Capture and Storage Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA) is a European trade association established in 2006 to accelerate the commercial deployment of carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technologies. The Association aims to promote, through advocacy and the definition of an adequate legislative framework, the acceleration and commercial implementation of CO2 capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technology at the UK, European, and international levels, as an essential solution to achieve net-zero emissions in the industry, heating, energy, and transport sectors. Snam supports the association's efforts to define a clear European CCUS regulatory framework, incentive schemes, certification and standards for the development of CCUS projects in Europe.

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

28621

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

This funding represents a membership fee. The Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA) is an organization that promotes the development and implementation of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies, which are essential for reducing CO2 emissions and combating climate change. Participating in the CCSA allows Snam to contribute to projects that reduce carbon emissions, stay at the forefront of CCS technologies, and improve its skills and infrastructure. Joining the CCSA enables Snam to have a voice in political and regulatory discussions regarding CCS technologies, influencing decisions at both national and international levels. The CCSA works closely with governments to promote policies favorable to the development of CCS technologies. This includes creating economic and regulatory incentives for companies that adopt these technologies. The association contributes to the formulation of laws that support carbon capture

and storage, ensuring that regulations are up-to-date and promote the adoption of sustainable solutions. It collaborates with regulatory bodies to establish standards and guidelines that ensure the safety and effectiveness of CCS technologies, protecting the environment and public health.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Hydrogen Europe is a European trade association and industrial partner to the Clean Hydrogen Partnership, representing the hydrogen and fuel cell industry across the entire value chain to accelerate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy. With over 600 members including companies, national associations, and regions, its mission is to advocate for a supportive regulatory framework, drive innovation, and facilitate the scaling-up of clean hydrogen technologies for a sustainable future. Hydrogen Europe works with policymakers, regulators, and industry stakeholders to create a supportive regulatory framework for the clean hydrogen sector. Indeed, Hydrogen Europe focuses on the industrial and commercial aspects of hydrogen, while Hydrogen Europe Research, a division of Hydrogen Europe, concentrates on advancing hydrogen and fuel cell technologies through research and development. Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research are key partner in the Clean Hydrogen Partnership, a public-private partnership with the European Commission and the research community, aimed at accelerating the development and deployment of clean hydrogen. Hydrogen Europe is also the organizer of European Hydrogen Week, one of the main Europe's leading hydrogen events. Snam is an active member of both the Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research Boards. We support their activities to develop a supportive regulatory framework that boosts hydrogen production, import, and use through both new and repurposed pipelines, as well as to develop innovative projects.

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

25000

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

This funding represents a membership fee. Snam is strongly committed to the energy transition and sees hydrogen as a key to reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change. Investing in Hydrogen Europe allows Snam to promote innovation and the development of sustainable technologies, such as green hydrogen production, and to collaborate with other companies and institutions, sharing knowledge and resources to accelerate the development of hydrogen infrastructure.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe
☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Clean Hydrogen Alliance (ECH2A)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The European Clean Hydrogen Alliance was launched by the European Commission in 2020 to foster a clean and competitive hydrogen industry in Europe by bringing together industry, public authorities, and civil society to support the large-scale deployment of clean hydrogen technologies. Its primary goals are to drive market creation for hydrogen, enable deep decarbonisation of hard-to-abate industries, create jobs, and facilitate the transition to a carbon-neutral economy by 2050 by identifying and building a pipeline of viable, large-scale investment projects across the hydrogen value chain. Snam is an active participant in the Transmission Roundtable. This Roundtable, which includes key European Transmission System Operators, has developed reports on the progress and financing of the development of hydrogen backbone corridors across Europe. No fees are foreseen for this association. Snam supports the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance for strategic and environmental reasons. This alliance was created to support the large-scale deployment of clean hydrogen technologies by 2030. By participating in this alliance, Snam can participate to discussions related to: • Promotion of investments: The alliance aims to stimulate significant investments in clean hydrogen, creating European value chains and facilitating large-scale hydrogen projects. • Innovation and leadership: Contribute to technological innovation and maintain an industrial leadership position in the energy sector. • Sustainability: Support the EU's climate goals by reducing carbon emissions and promoting a more sustainable economy. The alliance works closely with the European Commission to define strategies and policies that favor the adoption of clean hydrogen. It identifies and proposes measures to overcome regulatory and infrastructural barriers that hinder the spread of hydrogen. This includes policy recommendations to facilitate permits and improve regulatory practices.

(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 13

(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 :Alliance for Industry Decarbonisation (AFID)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The Global Platform is an initiative launched in 2022 to accelerate the adoption of policies that align with the Paris Agreement's net-zero emissions goals. It facilitates dialogue, knowledge exchange, and collaboration among industry leaders to help parties develop robust decarbonization strategies. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) coordinates and facilitates the activities of the Alliance, leveraging its extensive experience in platform organization multisectoral. Snam is the leader of Green Hydrogen Working Group and helps the association in developing reports and materials related to this topic. No fees are foreseen for this association. Snam is strongly committed to the energy transition and the reduction of carbon. Supporting the Alliance allows Snam to promote innovation and the development of sustainable technologies and to collaborate with other companies and institutions, sharing knowledge and resources.

(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
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual Report 2024: pag 21-23, 27-34, 92-95, 96-103, 118-142, 151-163, 169-206, 262-285, 287-303, 343-345

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

All ESG aspects, such as corporate governance, climate change strategy, risks and opportunity assessment, emissions figures and targets and social topics are fully integrated in the corporate Snam strategy and therefore analysed and developed in all our main public documents and reports.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2025 Remuneration Report: pag 13-16; 31

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Snam S.p.A. - Relazione remunerazione 2025 ENG.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Remuneration Policy is strongly geared towards ensuring alignment with the corporate strategy, focused on long-term investments, and sustainable performance over time. Therefore, the remuneration package is strongly focused on variable remuneration components, especially long-term ones. Snam's Remuneration Policy supports the achievement of the pillars of the new Strategic Plan through an appropriate balancing of the performance parameters of the short-term and long-term incentive systems, directing management towards the goal of creating sustainable value for shareholders.
[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:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

As of today, Snam has not identified any significant impacts, risks, or opportunities related to water issues, which is why this topic is currently not overseen at the board level.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Snam considered three scenarios from a best-, mid-, and worst-case perspective. The scenario with significant changes to 2050 from the short-to-medium term analysis is RCP 8.5. The RCP 8.5 physical scenario, or high-emissions scenario, which assumes that there are few restrictions on emissions, which will therefore grow rapidly, and an increase in the use of coal as a fossil fuel. These assumptions also apply to 2040.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

These describe the long-term effects of climate change on chronic and acute climate phenomena. The RCP 8.5 scenario assumes that there will be no future strengthening of policy actions, and governments will not meet the announced targets, leading to an increase in emissions throughout the 21st century. This results in a temperature rise of more than 2 °C by 2050 and more than 5 °C by 2100. Under these assumptions, a significant intensification of natural phenomena is expected.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ 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

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Increase in supply prices for gas technologies; Increase in operating costs for transition businesses; Increase in insurance policy costs

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Delays/higher costs for the development/purchase of transition technologies; Increased costs and extended timelines for the execution of projects/construction sites

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

With particular reference to the IEA NZE 2050 cenario, analyzed alongside the RCP 1.9 and SSP1 scenarios, Snam's investments and business model are not only resilient to climate change, but are also fundamental for the Net Zero transition. As a result of the analyses, the main themes concern, on the one hand, technological aspects for the development of infrastructure elements in a long-term multi-molecule perspective and, on the other hand, reputational aspects mainly connected to the achievement of long-term sustainability objectives. In the same scenario, opportunities are highlighted related to the achievement of Snam's ambition in the long term both in the industrial and business fields and for the potential reputational advantages and recognition of stakeholders in the event of achievement of the sustainability objectives defined by the Group. Snam is engaged in the national energy transition path and aims to become a multimolecule gas infrastructure by 2030 capable of transporting and storing different types of gas including biomethane and hydrogen. In cooperation with Terna, Snam prepared scenarios for the evolution of the national energy system in 2022, which were updated in 2024, as part of the national framework defined by ENTSO. These scenarios aim to achieve net zero by 2050, using 2019 as the reference year, and are developed over a time horizon up to 2040 using quantitative and quality analysis. They assume a single scenario for 2030, aligned with the targets of the EU Fit for 55 package and adapted to the national context and assuming a single scenario for 2030 in line with the targets of the EU Fitfor55 package and adapted to the national situation. Starting with a single scenario at 2030, for 2040 two scenarios were developed with different decarbonization

strategies on the path to net zero by 2050 which were complemented by a Late Transition scenario that reaches the 2030 and 2040 energy environmental targets late.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NZE scenario, the same one considered by Snam's Strategic Plan, predicts that the world is moving toward a more sustainable path: - Global temperatures remain below 1.5C warming, with net zero emissions to 2050; - Countries implement their national 2030/50 targets. - Decline in fossil fuel use and strong growth in renewables - Consumption shifts toward growth in low- emission materials and lower energy intensity.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 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)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario assumes that the world moves gradually but pervasively toward a more sustainable pathway. - The radiative forcing achieves the goal of staying below 1.5C warming relative to pre-industrial times, and the goal of zero net emissions in the second half of the century; - Governments fully implement their national and 2050 targets, and energy demand is met through gradually declining fossil fuels, increasingly replaced by renewable sources; - Consumption habits are tilted toward low-emission growth and lower resource and energy use. - Inequalities are narrowing both between and within countries. - World population growth is moderate and stabilizes in the second half of the century. These assumptions apply to both 2040 and 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenario 1.9 is based on the assumption that all actions necessary to achieve the goals defined by the Paris Agreements will be taken. This is the scenario adhering to the goals defined in terms of the net zero strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Increase in supply prices for gas technologies; Increase in operating costs for transition businesses; Increase in insurance policy costs

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario does not assume future strengthening of policy actions and instead considers the assumption that governments do not pursue/achieve all of the announced targets. - The radiative forcing continues to grow, reaching an increase of 2°C by 2050 and 5°C by 2100. - The push for economic and social development is accompanied by the exploitation of abundant fossil fuel resources. - Consumption shifts toward energy-intensive lifestyles worldwide, leading to rapid growth in the global economy. - Global population peaks and begins to decline in the 21st century. The above described scenarios have been analyzed jointly with climate scenarios. These assumptions apply to both 2040 and 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario was selected from a worst-case perspective.
[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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The scenario analysis outcomes indicate that Snam's assets, investments and business model are not only resilient in the face of climate change, but are also fundamental for the transition to Net Zero. In particular, molecules are a fundamental component of the Italian energy system and currently represent ~40% of the energy mix; In the medium term, electricity generation from gas will play a key role as a backup solution for the electricity system and in the long term, bio-decarbonised molecules and hydrogen will become a significant part of the mix by 2050. Additionally, daily peak demand will remain relatively high. The above considerations, combined with a recent analysis on the capacity utilisation rate of the transmission network over a long-term horizon (2040 and 2050), focusing on the associated peak consumption conditions, highlight that, even in this conservative scenario, only 1% of the gas pipeline infrastructure will see a capacity utilisation factor below 25%. Although the areas of uncertainty in the analysis are linked to the assumptions made, it emerged that transition risks have minimal impact and that physical risks to assets have negligible impact in the short and medium term, thanks to the effectiveness of physical controls (direct and indirect) as well as intangible controls. The results of the scenario analysis demonstrate significant resilience of the business model in the short and medium term, thanks also to the strategy and

financial planning related to the management and mitigation measures of the physical and transition risks analyzed. In addition, as mentioned above, Snam's overall resilience to climate change is high. Therefore, during this year, the decisions informed by the scenario analysis — in relation to the business process 'resilience of the business model and strategy' — have focused on the continued use of adaptation and mitigation measures implemented during the asset construction phase, as well as on defining the company's transition strategy.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Snam's Climate transition plan includes a series of strategic activities centered on energy transition and sustainability. To reduce Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Snam is investing in dual-fuel and electric compressor stations, upgrading its network to reduce methane leaks, optimizing dispatching operations, using certified green energy, and adopting the ISO 50001 standard to improve energy efficiency. To reduce Scope 3 emissions Snam applies six strategic levers, focusing on three main areas: supply chain, subsidiaries, and other indirect sources. In the supply chain, the company engages suppliers through the Open-Es and CDP Supply platforms, requesting the submission of detailed decarbonisation plans. ESG criteria are integrated into the technical scoring models of tenders, with weighting adjusted according to the maturity level of the companies involved. Sustainable construction practices are promoted, including the use of biofuels, electrification of equipment (such as inverters), and the recycling and reuse of waste and water. In addition, dedicated working groups focus on product Lifecycle Assessment (LCA)

and Environmental Product Declarations (EPD). For subsidiaries, Snam develops long-term decarbonisation plans approved by the Board of Directors. These plans include the use of green gases, installation of electric compressors to reduce CO_2 emissions from combustion, implementation of Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) programs to limit fugitive emissions, and the use of renewable energy sources. The company also fosters continuous dialogue to share best practices in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding other Scope 3 emissions, Snam promotes the use of subsidised public transport passes for employees and low-emission transport solutions for business travel.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Our organization has developed a climate transition plan, which was prepared through a structured engagement process with investors. Investor engagement in preparation Before drafting the plan, we held 10 one-to-one meetings with specialized climate investors – both shareholders and non-shareholders – to gather their input, identify best practices, and understand which data and information they expected to find in a credible transition plan. Content of the plan: Their feedback was directly reflected in the document, which for the first time included long-term energy scenarios up to 2050, an evolution of system emissions to 2050, and a detailed analysis of stranded asset risks. Engagement with the Net Zero Engagement Initiativ: on 1 October 2024, a letter was received by our Investor Relations department, addressed to the Chair of the Board, from a group of investors belonging to the Net Zero Engagement Initiative, a coalition of more than 100 investors engaging collectively with over 150 corporates. The letter specifically asked whether the company had developed – or intended to develop – a transition plan aligned with the Net Zero Investment Framework, and whether it planned to submit it to shareholder vote ("Say on Climate"). Company response: On 21 October 2024, the company responded with a letter outlining the main elements of the transition plan recently presented to the market and stakeholders. The response highlighted that the plan is substantially aligned with the criteria requested, and that it was developed by strongly incorporating engagement and feedback received from institutional investors during the preparatory phase. With regard to the request on a potential Say on Climate vote, the company clarified that it currently considers ongoing engagement to be a more effective measure, as investor positions on this topic are not yet fully aligned, while dialogue allows for a more in-depth and constructive discussion. Follow-up events to continue the dialogue: to further pursue this engagement, two dedicated events were organized for the presentation of the Transition Plan: - an online event in English focused on the most relevant climate topics for investors. - an institutional in-person event in Italian dedicated to all stakeholders.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

Snam's climate transition plan is based on the assumption that the Italian energy transportation market trend will allow for the effective development of the hydrogen, biomethane, and CCS projects market in the near future, in order to develop a multi-molecule infrastructure no longer solely based on natural gas transportation. In

addition, the Transition Plan is based on long-term energy scenarios which represent the most up-to-date evolution of Italian energy demand, in line with those developed jointly with the Italian electricity transportation operator, the National Integrated Plan for Energy and Climate (NECP) 2024 and the European scenarios of the sector, such as those developed by the continental electricity and gas network operators (ENTSOs). The commitments in the decarbonisation of the energy system, which leverage the key role in the development of transition activities: biomethane, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage and energy efficiency are supported by a solid investment programme of €27 billion for the period 2025-2034. The first part from 2025 to 2029, with €12.4 billion (net of public funding), focuses on maintaining the reliability and resilience of assets worldwide, combined with the simultaneous reduction of their carbon footprint. In the long term (2030-2034), overall investment opportunities will come to €14.7 billion (net of public funding) for supporting the evolution of the energy system, including the repurposing of existing infrastructure elements towards a multi-molecule system.

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

With reference to question 7.10, which highlights the decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and to question 7.10.1, which outlines the underlying causes, the positive progress achieved in relation to the transition plan is mainly attributable to the following factors: - the implementation of energy management initiatives, including the transition to renewable energy sources, with a growing share of energy consumption from these sources. This has been enabled by the installation of photovoltaic plants and the procurement of electricity from certified renewable sources; - the installation of co-generators powered by biogas produced through the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste or other organic waste, for electricity generation; - the installation of high-efficiency heat generators, particularly at gas reduction and regulation plants; - the reduction in methane consumption in 2024, driven by Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) activities; - the decrease in natural gas transport volumes and the reduced use of the most energy-intensive transmission pipelines.

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

Transition_Plan_Report_2025.pdf,Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf,2025-2029_Strategic_Plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Multi-molecule infrastructure development, Green transition, Carbon neutrality, People, Local communities, and Transformative innovation

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

Snam's strategy for climate transition adopts an all-round approach, fully integrated into the Group's operations and corporate strategy, with a focus on seven pillars: Multi-molecule infrastructure development, Green transition, Carbon neutrality, Biodiversity and regeneration, People, Local communities, and Transformative innovation. In line with this integrated approach, an Sustainability scorecard has been developed, containing specific key performance indicators (KPIs) to monitor progress across each of the pillars by 2029.
[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

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Snam's services can benefit from the early development of transition technologies that facilitate the use of green gases, enabling competition with emerging, less polluting and/or renewable energy businesses. On the other hand, Snam can be impacted by reputational risks resulting from delays or failures in meeting the Group's declared sustainability goals related to climate change. To manage these opportunities and risks over the medium to long term, Snam actively promotes the use of flexible, low environmental-impact energy sources and green gases. In the new 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, Snam underlined its contribution to supporting the great transformation underway in the energy sector, leveraging on the enabling role of infrastructure to achieve a fully decarbonised economy through a plan of increasing investments for approximately 1,5 billion euros in businesses for energy transition: • around 270 million euros in biomethane infrastructure to the reconversion of the plants and the expansion of the capacity to 78 MW by 2027; • around 500 million euros in CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) focusing on the decarbonisation of hard-to-abate sectors • around 380 million euros in hydrogen to help prepare the national ecosystem for the use of hydrogen; • around 250 million euros in energy efficiency to consolidate its position as a national player.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Innovation is one of the strategic levers of the Plan to 2029 and the Vision to 2034, which Snam adopts in order to enable the creation of a flexible, modular and multi-molecule infrastructure and develop its green business portfolio. To this end and in order to seize the identified opportunity, the Group has adopted a dual approach aimed on the one hand at supporting new ideas and technologies through the 'Open Innovation' model in collaboration with start-ups, incubators, and universities (60 mln capex in the Plan), and on the other hand at harnessing scalable and reliable industrial innovations to support the operation of assets (340 mln capex in the Plan). In this context, Snam pursues the technological development of infrastructures through the digitalisation and optimisation of asset management systems and industrial processes, with the aim of promoting the acceleration of innovation, transformation and flexibility, as well as operational excellence through increased digitalisation, the use of Artificial Intelligence and innovative technologies for the development of decarbonised molecules. To confirm the importance that Snam attributes to digitalisation and technological innovation processes to accelerate the energy transition and manage its business in an increasingly effective, efficient and resilient manner, the Group invests significant resources to monitor this issue and to implement strategic interventions that contribute to achieving the targets and objectives of its policies on innovation and digitalization. Snam's digital innovation strategy, aimed at seizing the opportunities offered by the evolution of the energy system, focuses on two macro-areas: • digitisation of the core business for technological innovation and digital transformation of the transport, storage and regasification business; • digitisation of corporate functions to achieve digital transformation also among corporate functions supporting the core business.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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 operations could be impacted by the risk related to extreme environmental events (such as tornado) that could have impacts on service continuity and quality and asset integrity. The analyses related to Climate Change & Biodiversity risk management carried out by Snam, highlighted that Snam's degree of resilience to climate change is overall high thanks to the adaptation and mitigation measures already implemented during the asset construction phase and definition of its transition strategy; This is supported by the fact that the estimated expected financial effects of the material physical and transition risks, assessed through the Climate Change Risk Management process carried out annually by Snam, were found to be limited or minimal. Therefore, as a response to this risk, in order to ensure the complete, efficient and effective monitoring of all assets, Snam provides for continuous checks on the proper functioning of the network, which are carried out with the help of technologies and experienced personnel. Over the years, the experience and professionalism of the specialised personnel have been complemented by technologies that support them in their work, to guarantee high levels of infrastructure monitoring quality. Among these, Snam uses In Line Inspection (ILI) instruments, which, through the use of intelligent pigs equipped with sensors, pass through the pipelines, detecting the presence of any defects, geometric anomalies, corrosion, or minimal axial displacement of the pipelines themselves. ILI technologies also include remote control systems to check the stress state of pipes laid in areas with potential hydrogeological instability. With a view to constantly improving its ability to observe the infrastructure and to prevent and/or intercept potential dangerous situations for network security, Snam invests in research and development activities to seek out new opportunities, including the use of technological innovations. In this regard, the use of drones and satellite tracking technologies, as well as the creation of an aviation-based organisational structure are some of the technological innovations implemented in recent years. In 2024, the activity related to satellite interferometry radar (INSAR) continued, aimed at searching for slow movements along the gas pipeline route. In 2024, field activities began and are currently ongoing on the first 51 gas pipelines (selected according to a specially created ranking) whose historical series had been analysed during the previous year. A larger-scale application of the technology is also underway as new time series analyses will be initiated on a further 185 gas pipelines spanning 3,700 km. In addition, The Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) project, developed in-house, continued to establish itself in 2024. This instrument is essential for inspecting and carrying out field surveys in order to prevent, detect and resolve any methane leaks from pipelines.
[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

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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

Indirect costs: the risk of reputational and competitive disadvantage due to delay or lack of achievement of sustainability targets could generate an increase in potential additional costs for ad-hoc stakeholder engagement activities (i.e. relations with local institutions, media, community representatives, social media and crisis management). All these activities can be quantified in the magnitude of EUR 250,000, but the real expenditure for managing each specific risk may vary over time, on a case by case basis.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Capital expenditures: the stronger competitive advantage opportunity could generate a significant increase of capital expenditures. Our ambition reflects our aspirations and where we envision Snam in the medium to long term. The effective implementation of our strategy aimed at building a Pan-European multi-molecule infrastructure, the achievements reached and the EU energy context evolution, led us to evolve our Strategic framework to an even more integrated perspective. In the evolved framework, gas infrastructure and energy transition are increasingly interconnected, leveraging on shared infrastructure, as well as the Pan-European perspective. We plan to achieve our Ambition by investing €12.4 billion over the period 2025-2029 (€13.4 billion gross of grants), with €10.9 billion allocated to gas infrastructure and €1.5 billion to our energy transition businesses. A large portion of investments are directed towards gas infrastructure to complete projects aimed at achieving a resilient, flexible, and sustainable energy system, albeit with a future-proof multi-molecule perspective. The increase in the energy transition capex reflects core projects, such as the South H2 corridor and Ravenna CCS, further progresses. These figures refer only to the consolidated perimeter. Of the total investments, 41% are aligned with the Taxonomy and 58% with the SDGs. This year we decided to shift our Strategic Plan horizon one year ahead, to accurately reflect our future five-year investments, from 2025 to 2029. The growth rates we outline today will be based on the 2024 guidance. Investments in the energy transition business account for €1.5 bn (+25% vs previous plan) and are related to: the acceleration of our CCS project and H2 backbone, the development of our biomethane platform and the refocus of our energy efficiency business on long term contracts with Public Administration.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Access to capital: risks and opportunities may affect the access to capital and are considered in the new Strategic plan. For example: • Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services would lead to a limited decrease in the revenue that could cause a loss of interest of the investors with a medium-low negative magnitude impact on the access to capital. • Snam's effort in pursuing as sustainable growth and the continuous attention to Corporate Social Responsibility could positively impacts the relation with investors that are more sustainability-oriented and therefore facilitate the access to capital. • Snam has increasingly leveraged sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked bonds and loans to fund corporate capital expenditures and projects with environmental and social benefits. These instruments are key to our strategy, as evidenced by our target to increase the share of sustainable finance in our overall funding to 90% by 2029, incorporating both use of proceeds and sustainability-linked mechanisms. Currently, about 55% of our sustainable financing is directly tied to key performance indicators (KPIs) for emissions reduction, underscoring our ongoing commitment to aligning financial planning with environmental sustainability goals.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

919000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

31

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

34

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

39

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

72

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

28

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in Article 10.1, describes activities that contribute substantially to climate change mitigation, and specifically in point g) it mentions among these activities the creation of energy infrastructure required for enabling the decarbonisation of energy systems. The interpretation of this regulation, and the subsequent delegated acts published by the European Commission, allowed Snam to assess the share of eligible activities (Taxonomy-Eligible activities) out of those pursued by the Group. All activities associated with the maintenance, development and reconversion of gas transportation networks, activities related to the production and transportation of biomethane and hydrogen, emissions reduction, and energy efficiency are mapped by the Climate Act and therefore considered eligible. It should be noted that unlike Taxonomy-Eligible activities, Taxonomy-Aligned activities are activities that contribute to at least one of the environmental objectives contained in the Climate Act, meet the technical screening criteria of the delegated acts, do not significantly harm any of the other objectives and are carried out in compliance with minimum measures of social safeguards. Related to CapEx, the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, ‘business combinations‘ are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business). Double accounting in the calculation of revenues, CapEx and OpEx is excluded as Snam uses financial data at the activity level and associates each Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned activity with the reference article of the Climate Act. For reporting purposes, aggregation is done on the basis of the individual items under which eligible activities fall. In 2024, CapEx was 31% aligned to the EU taxonomy and 72% eligible (compared to 29% and 55% respectively in 2023). This alignment increase in 2024 is mainly related to the acquisition of the FSRU

vessel in 2023 (non-Taxonomy aligned investment). Compared to the previously communicated data on the percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025: CapEx Taxonomy aligned increases (972 million vs 844 million) due to higher investments in Decarbonization Projects. Compared to the previously communicated data on the percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025: CapEx Taxonomy aligned increases (1199 million vs 972 million) due to higher alignment of our biomethane investments and the investment in Ravenna Breakwater. Compared to the previously communicated data on the percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030: CapEx Taxonomy aligned decreases (1004 million vs 1391 million) due to lower investments in Decarbonization Projects (investments in H2 Network postponed).

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

62000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

35

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

6

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

13

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

98

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

2

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in Article 10.1, describes activities that contribute substantially to climate change mitigation, and specifically in point g) it mentions among these activities the creation of energy infrastructure required for enabling the decarbonisation of energy systems. The interpretation of this regulation, and the subsequent delegated acts published by the European Commission, allowed Snam to assess the share of eligible activities (Taxonomy-Eligible activities) out of those pursued by the Group. All activities associated with the maintenance, development and reconversion of gas transportation networks, activities related to the production and transportation of biomethane and hydrogen, emissions reduction, and energy efficiency are mapped by the Climate Act and therefore considered eligible. It should be noted that unlike Taxonomy-Eligible activities, Taxonomy-Aligned activities are activities that contribute to at least one of the environmental objectives contained in the Climate Act, meet the technical screening criteria of the delegated acts, do not significantly harm any of the other objectives and are carried out in compliance with minimum measures of social safeguards. Related to OpEx, the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery. These

activities may be carried out by the company itself or outsourced to third parties and are necessary to ensure the continuous and efficient operation of these assets. Double accounting in the calculation of revenues, CapEx and OpEx is excluded as Snam uses financial data at the activity level and associates each Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned activity with the reference article of the Climate Act. For reporting purposes, aggregation is done on the basis of the individual items under which eligible activities fall. In 2024, OpEx is 35% aligned with the EU Taxonomy and 98% eligible (compared to 47% and 89%, respectively, in 2023). Eligible OpEx increased from 2023 due to the inclusion of maintenance OpEx for storage (included through the European Commission FAQ of December 2024). Conversely, the alignment decreased due to the energy efficiency activity which, following the DNSH analyses, aligned only a part of the OpEx referring to Article 9.3 (while in 2023 all the OpEx eligible for 9.3 were also aligned). Regarding the forward-looking values of aligned opexes at 2025 and 2030, the taxonomy requires only maintenance opexes to be considered, not operating opexes. Based on this, Snam expects opex values proportional to aligned revenue percentages. The process of analysing business activities against the EU Taxonomy, including methodology, interpretation criteria and related KPIs, was audited by an internationally recognised consulting firm.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

212000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

6

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

6

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

13

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

8

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

92

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in Article 10.1, describes activities that contribute substantially to climate change mitigation, and specifically in point g) it mentions among these activities the creation of energy infrastructure required for enabling the decarbonisation of energy systems. The interpretation of this regulation, and the subsequent delegated acts published by the European Commission, allowed Snam to assess the share of eligible activities (Taxonomy-Eligible activities) out of those pursued by the Group. All activities associated with the maintenance, development and reconversion of gas transportation networks, activities related to the production and transportation of biomethane and hydrogen, emissions reduction, and energy efficiency are mapped by the Climate Act and therefore considered eligible. It should be noted that unlike Taxonomy-Eligible activities, Taxonomy-Aligned activities are activities that contribute to at least one of the environmental objectives contained in the Climate Act, meet the technical screening criteria of the delegated acts, do not significantly harm any of the other objectives and are carried out in compliance with minimum measures of social safeguards. Related to revenues, the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover

(denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs. Double accounting in the calculation of revenues, CapEx and OpEx is excluded as Snam uses financial data at the activity level and associates each Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned activity with the reference article of the Climate Act. For reporting purposes, aggregation is done on the basis of the individual items under which eligible activities fall. In 2024, revenues were 6% aligned to the EU taxonomy and 8% eligible (compared to 26% and 28% respectively in 2023). The main source of reduction is the energy efficiency sector which brought total revenues to €200 million (compared to a 2023 of almost €950 million) including approximately €125 million aligned (compared to a 2023 of approximately €890 million) broken down into: transportation - €7 million, energy efficiency - €125 million, biomethane - €79 million and decarbonisation - €1 million. In calculating the total aligned revenues, the value of the intercompany taxonomy aligned was considered negligible. Compared to the previously communicated data on the percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025: Taxonomy aligned revenues slightly decrease due to a reduction in alignment in energy efficiency and lower volumes of green gas in the regulated business. As for 2030, the decrease in taxonomy aligned revenues is mainly due to the reduction in the alignment of energy efficiency
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply
☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

648000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

22

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

22

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH).

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1147000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

39

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

46800000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

26

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH).

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX
☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply
☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

24000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.7

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.7

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

15000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

5

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

5

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and

non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH).

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

11000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4000000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH).

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Professional services related to energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX
☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply
☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

54000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

36000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

20

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

20

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Professional services related to energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

30000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.8

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

22000000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

12

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total

OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

62000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.7

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.7

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

21000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using

the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular

economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 14

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

22000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 15

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Construction of new buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

83000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs

for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum

social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 16

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the

indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 17

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 18

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX
☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply
☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

55000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

68000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

11000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

6

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

6

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and

non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 19

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2024 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the turnover relating to eligible activities and aligned activities to the total turnover of the Group. The Group's total turnover (denominator) corresponds to the revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding the fees to cover pass-through costs; • CapEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the capital expenditure relating to the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total capital expenditure of the Group. The Group's total CapEx expenditure (denominator) correspond to the investments in PPE and intangible assets, including tangible assets recognised under IFRS 16, in addition to financial investments resulting from business combinations (under IFRS 3, 'business combinations' are corporate transactions, such as mergers/ acquisitions/share increases, which result in the acquisition of control of a company or business); • OpEx: the share of Snam's eligible and aligned activities is calculated by comparing, respectively, the sum of the operating expenses of the eligible activities and the aligned activities to the total operating expenses of the Group. The numerator of the indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 20

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Close to market research, development and innovation

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy- Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 21

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport of CO2

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

45000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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indicator is composed of: expenses related to R&D (decarbonisation), expenses related to photovoltaics, heat pumps and professional services connected to the energy performance of buildings (energy efficiency), maintenance expenses of the Bioenerys Ambiente and Bioenerys Agri (biomethane) plants. The Group's total OpEx expenses (denominator) correspond to noncapitalized direct costs related to research and development, building restructuring measures, short-term leasing, maintenance and repairs, as well as any other direct expenses associated with the daily upkeep of buildings, plants, and machinery.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 22

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. In carrying out the analysis aimed at identifying eligible activities, the Q&A published by the European Commission on 2 February 2022 was taken into account, which suggests that qualifications such as "low carbon", to which certain articles of the Climate Act refer, should only be taken into account for the purpose of determining compliance with the technical screening criteria, thus for the purpose of identifying taxonomy-aligned activities. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 24

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation and operation of electric heat pumps

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. In carrying out the analysis aimed at identifying eligible activities, the Q&A published by the European Commission on 2 February 2022 was taken into account, which

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 25

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

40000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.1

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

36000000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

20

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. In carrying out the analysis aimed at identifying eligible activities, the Q&A published by the European Commission on 2 February 2022 was taken into account, which suggests that qualifications such as "low carbon", to which certain articles of the Climate Act refer, should only be taken into account for the purpose of determining compliance with the technical screening criteria, thus for the purpose of identifying taxonomy-aligned activities. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum

social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 27

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Data processing, hosting and related activities

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

16000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2023 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding pass-through fees; • CapEx: investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in accordance with IFRS16; • OpEx: direct costs of managing group activities excluding overheads such as Snam S.p.A. costs, service contracts with subsidiaries and the costs of managing development and R&D projects.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. In carrying out the analysis aimed at identifying eligible activities, the Q&A published by the European Commission on 2 February 2022 was taken into account, which suggests that qualifications such as "low carbon", to which certain articles of the Climate Act refer, should only be taken into account for the purpose of determining compliance with the technical screening criteria, thus for the purpose of identifying taxonomy-aligned activities. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 28

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Flood risk prevention and protection infrastructure

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

15000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2023 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding pass-through fees; • CapEx: investments in property, plant

and equipment and intangible assets recognised in accordance with IFRS16; • OpEx: direct costs of managing group activities excluding overheads such as Snam S.p.A. costs, service contracts with subsidiaries and the costs of managing development and R&D projects.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the "Climate Act"). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. In carrying out the analysis aimed at identifying eligible activities, the Q&A published by the European Commission on 2 February 2022 was taken into account, which suggests that qualifications such as "low carbon", to which certain articles of the Climate Act refer, should only be taken into account for the purpose of determining compliance with the technical screening criteria, thus for the purpose of identifying taxonomy-aligned activities. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 29

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3000000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since the first developments of the European Taxonomy, Snam has welcomed the direction defined by the European Commission, in line with the strategy and investment choices of the Company, aimed at decarbonisation and the creation of a low-carbon economy. The Group's economic indicators needed to calculate KPIs for the portion of the business subject to taxation for fiscal year 2023 were calculated on each activity deemed taxonomy aligned or taxnomy eligible by Snam, using the following methodology: • Revenues: revenues from regulated and non-regulated activities, excluding pass-through fees; • CapEx: investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in accordance with IFRS16; • OpEx: direct costs of managing group activities excluding overheads such as Snam S.p.A. costs, service contracts with subsidiaries and the costs of managing development and R&D projects.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

On 4 June 2021, the European Commission adopted Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, which sets out the criteria for technical screening to determine when a given economic activity can be considered "environmentally sustainable" because it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation or adaptation, without causing significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives (the “Climate Act”). The Climate Act outlines the two sets of technical screening criteria respectively in Annex 1, for climate change mitigation (art. 10 of EU Regulation 2020/852), and Annex 2, for climate change adaptation (art. 11 of EU Regulation 2020/852). Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Eligible are described in the Delegated Acts with respect to the intended environmental objectives. In carrying out the analysis aimed at identifying eligible activities, the Q&A published by the European Commission on 2 February 2022 was taken into account, which suggests that qualifications such as "low carbon", to which certain articles of the Climate Act refer, should only be taken into account for the purpose of determining compliance with the technical screening criteria, thus for the purpose of identifying taxonomy-aligned activities. Snam's economic activities defined as Taxonomy-Aligned are, among other things, in compliance with the technical screening criteria defined in the Climate Act.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Environmentally-sustainable activities' (aligned activities) are defined as all those activities that contribute to at least one of the following environmental objectives, without, at the same time, causing significant harm to other environmental objectives (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH) and carried out in compliance with minimum social safeguards: Climate change mitigation, Adaptation to climate change, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control and Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Snam, for all activities assessed as aligned, does not cause significant harm to other objectives environment (Do No Significant Harm - DNSH)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Snam operates within the framework of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the fundamental Conventions of the ILO - International Labour Organization - and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, supporting and promoting these principles in its relations with internal and external stakeholders. Furthermore, Snam is a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and is among the founders of the UNGC CFO Task Force. Under the Taxonomy, in order to assess the alignment of economic activities, Companies must ensure that their operations are in line with the principles and guidelines contained within the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the 'UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights'. The Company has conducted an analysis of the company procedures and processes to assess compliance with the principles and guidelines contained in the frameworks reported above. With regard to the minimum social safeguard requirements, the principles and guidelines contained in the above frameworks were assessed, as well as the gender pay gap and Gender Diversity in the Board in accordance with Commission Communication 2023/C 211/01. Snam has adopted solid policies and procedures with the aim of identifying, preventing and monitoring risks and managing the negative impacts relating to the areas described above. In addition, during 2024 Snam was not involved nor was it convicted in this regard. The areas analyzed are: - Human Rights; - Employment and Industrial Relations; - Environment; - Fight against corruption; - Consumer interest; - Science, Technology and Innovation; - Competition; - Taxation; - Diversity and inclusion.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

None

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed 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)

366000

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

As water is not a material topic for Snam, we do not have capital expenditures related to this topic. As for operating expenditures, the reported amount refers to an accounting item related to the environmental controls on chemicals that we apply to water and air within our buildings used for civil purposes. These expenses are relatively stable over time, and we do not anticipate any material changes going forward.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Drive low-carbon investment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to international standards

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

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

Snam applies an internal carbon pricing system based on the social cost of carbon, defined according to the thresholds established by the Investment Committee and applied during the evaluation of infrastructure projects. The applied price is equal to €177.90/tCO_2e, determined on the basis of the shadow costs indicated in the EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025, updated through the ISTAT revaluation coefficient. The scope of the system concerns the emissions estimated in the construction phase of the works approved by the Investment Committee, with particular reference to Scope 3 emissions. The volumes of gross emissions involved in the current year are estimated at 975,000 tCO_2e.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

177.9

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

177.9

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :For the approval of projects by the Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and the Environment

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

51

(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

The applied approach is verified annually based on the most recent published data on the social cost of carbon, in order to apply an updated methodology on the data available at the European level. The carbon price is applied in the cost-benefit analysis of transport network development projects evaluated by the Investment Committee. Applying the internal carbon price allows for the consideration of environmental externalities from greenhouse gas emissions among the costs and benefits, specifically: emissions from the supply chain for the implementation of the evaluated project, and emissions avoided thanks to the implementation of the project. The internal carbon price is thus an integral part of Snam's strategy to reduce its emissions as a tool for evaluating the environmental externalities of investments in transport network development projects.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

No additional categories of stakeholders in the value chain have been identified, whose involvement on environmental issues would be relevant to Snam's environmental goals and strategies.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

In relation to the criterion 'Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions,' suppliers that have substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment are those collectively responsible for 80% of our Scope 3 emissions related to suppliers.

(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

60
[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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Other, please specify :Presentation of decarbonization plans

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The criteria adopted to determine supplier engagement priorities have been developed with the aim of maximizing the effectiveness of engagement activities. For instance, by analyzing procurement spend, preference is given to suppliers with whom the company has a significant number of active contracts, as they represent a greater potential for impact. Similarly, suppliers that significantly contribute to Scope 3 emissions are prioritized, as they also represent a high potential for impact. These criteria are fully aligned with the company's emission reduction objectives, considering that Scope 3 emissions account for the majority of the overall inventory."
[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:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers and subcontractors must adhere to and share the principles contained in the 'Supplier Code of Ethics' and must sign the 'Ethical and Integrity Agreement' if they are to: • access the Snam Vendor List; • maintain 'Qualified/Accredited Supplier' status; • participate in selection and/or assignment procedures; • enter into contracts. The signing of this Ethics and Integrity Pact fosters the forging of a relationship of trust between the Company and its suppliers, aimed at raising the latter's awareness towards the adoption of virtuous behaviour, with a view to achieving continuous improvement. By adopting a business model based on responsible supply chain management, Snam defines and maintains stable and long-lasting relationships, capable of creating and strengthening an advantage for both parties. In particular, Snam's suppliers and business partners are necessarily required to adopt the main environmental, health and safety and quality standards, in accordance with ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and ISO 9001, as well as the principles contained in Snam's Human Rights Policy, the Code of Ethics and the Supplier Code of Ethics. The Sustainability Scorecard target contributes towards achieving the objectives set out in the Supplier Code of Ethics and the HSEEQ Policy, in particular in terms of reducing emissions and disseminating of good environmental practices. In 2024, the performance of the target stood at 42% (up from 2023), thus achieving the set target of 35%.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Registration on the Open-es portal and/or completion of the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(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:
☑ Retain and engage

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

For the calculation of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions related to the supply chain, Snam requires its suppliers to measure their own emissions and share them through the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire and/or the Open-es platform. Snam also verifies the availability of this primary data by reviewing sustainability reports, where available. Where primary data are not available because the supplier does not calculate its own carbon footprint, Snam estimates Scope 1 and 2 emissions

based on the supplier's consumption data, using the GHG Protocol as the reference methodology. The calculation is carried out through the Sustainability and Carbon Accounting platform launched by Snam in 2023 or through the Open-es Carbon Estimator.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Clarifications and further details on the decarbonization plan to be integrated and resubmitted

(5.11.6.12) Comment

To achieve the Scope 3 GHG emission reduction targets set out in the Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero Strategy, Snam has conducted a thorough analysis of its supply chain, assessing the potential to contain and reduce emissions, with particular focus on those suppliers whose activities make them the largest emitters in the chain. This analysis was carried out through increasingly detailed and targeted questionnaires, which enabled the mapping of the supply chain and, subsequently, the planning of the most appropriate interventions and actions to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Based on the results of the analysis, Snam has continued to engage its most business-critical suppliers to identify solutions rooted in decarbonization, the circular economy, and electrification, and to bring these initiatives to the attention of stakeholders at both Italian and European level. Through the Open-es Carbon Estimator tool, we support companies in measuring their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, calculated in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. In addition, the Carbon Accounting Portal was launched to support 60 strategically important suppliers in their decarbonization journey. Furthermore, we continue to require suppliers, during the bidding phase, to present a decarbonization plan, which is carefully assessed by Snam. If a plan does not meet the required criteria, the supplier is asked to revise and improve it based on specific feedback.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

At the end of 2024, out of 2722 suppliers in vendor list, the 366 suppliers accredited for critical commodity have ISO 14001. In this case, certification is mandatory. The documentation is required for the supplier to demonstrate compliance with each requirement. If they don't have the requirement, they are excluded from the qualification process.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection
☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect their Decarbonization Plans

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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

Snam has several engagement channels with its suppliers: the Open-es platforms, a digital platform for the sustainable development of industrial supply chains to involve companies engaged in the energy transition in a common path of sharing, improving and growing sustainability performance. In 2024 the platform was revised in order to meet the new European ESG standards and has been simplified in all three areas: Governance, Social and Environmental. There were 1.525 Snam suppliers registered on the platform (+ 225 more suppliers than at the end of 2023), of which 457 were large companies and 1.068 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). In addition, in 2024 Snam introduced, among the requirements of the accreditation process for new applications and internal requests, for certain commodity groups, the mandatory registration on the platform, presenting the Open-es Card. CDP Questionnaire: over the past year, the Company has further expanded the scope of its analysis, focused on the involvement of 220 suppliers selected among the most significant in terms of sourcing and strategic for the business, with a response rate of 50%. In 2024, in order to continue strengthening direct collaboration along the value chain, Snam established a Standing Committee (Supplier Advisory Council) with a small number of its strategic suppliers. In 2024 Snam's Sustainability and Carbon Accounting Portal was launched to support 60 business-relevant suppliers in their decarbonization process and data quality assurance. More than 80% of the companies involved have actively collaborated on the Portal estimating their emissions from consumption, calculating the carbon footprint for the business conducted with Snam (direct consumption, LCA and EPD), sharing the emission targets and the main tools/best practices to support decarbonization and virtuous management of waste and water.

(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 :Engagement tools helps supplier to measure their emissions. ISO 14001 certification obligation ensures that we have certified suppliers on the commodity groups where it is required.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

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

Select from:
☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement
[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:
☑ 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
☑ 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

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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

Snam actively engage with shareholders with the scope of providing them with comprehensive and timely information. In line with the Code of Ethics and the Corporate Governance Code, Snam keeps an on-going dialogue with shareholders, institutional investors, including ESG investors, analysts, the other financial market operators and the other stakeholders relevant to the Company, especially through the activity carried out by "Investor Relations" function. The Company has always recognised the centrality of dialogue with its shareholders and bondholders, as well as with institutional investors and asset managers, and encourages constant and continuous dialogue that results in benefit for investors and the Company, with a view to creating value in the medium-long term. To this end in July 2021 the Board of Directors approved the Policy for managing dialogue with the Shareholders and other stakeholders (the "Engagement Policy"), available on the Company's website, in line with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code. Such policy is aimed at regulating the traditional means of conducting dialogue not only with the Company's shareholders, but also – in implementation of Principle IV of the Corporate Governance Code – with the other main stakeholders relevant to the Company, and namely the holders of other financial instruments issued by the Company, proxy advisors and rating agencies. In the last three years this policy has been activated three times and led to a deep and positive dialogue between investors and the Board. Starting from 2022, Snam has been conducting a direct engagement activity with a number of institutional investors by organizing a roadshow dedicated to governance and sustainability issues prior and after to the Shareholders' Meeting. In the context of this activity, the Chair, accompanied by the support functions, proactively met with the stewardship teams of the largest institutional investors of Snam who provided valuable feedback on a variety of topics ranging from remuneration to climate change. Snam intends to continue this activity in the future to gather direct feedback from institutional investors to further strengthen its practices and disclosures. Finally Snam, in 2024 adopted a policy on the public management system relating to lobbying and association activities in on climate change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The constant and transparent engagement with the financial community brought to several positive effects: also in 2024 Snam consolidated its commitment to ESG issues by reconfirming its position among the leading sustainability indices and ESG ratings. The percentage of ESG investor in the company shareholding is around 45% at the end of 2024, from about 20% in 2018. Consistent with the growing importance that sustainable finance and related instruments are assuming within the financial landscape, starting in 2018, Snam has progressively aligned its financial strategy with the Group's sustainability objectives, in order to strengthen its role in the energy transition, as well as diversify its investor base and make them aware of its ESG initiatives and investments. This commitment was also reflected in the setting of a target to increase the weight of sustainable finance out of total funding to 90% to be achieved by 2029. Thanks to this strategy Snam has been honored with two prestigious awards at the CFO Summit, the annual event dedicated to the Chief Financial Officers of the most important Italian and international companies.

Snam has been awarded for its strong, innovative and sustainability-oriented financial strategy, which supported an investment plan aimed at ensuring robust credit metrics. Snam has been also awarded as "Sustainable Finance Issuer of the Year" at the IFR Awards by IFR - one of the leading provider of global capital market intelligence.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(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

Our mission is to provide a commercial service focused on continuous improvement, with the goal of consistently ensuring high quality standards. To ensure the quality of service and consequently a high level of customer satisfaction, activities are implemented for the continuous improvement of the IT platforms used for business processes and to ensure greater responsiveness in the management of support requests. In 2024, activities continued on Jarvis, Snam's commercial platform, which was enriched with a new user experience defined in co-design together with market operators and aimed at establishing a new service model that the

company offers its customers, with integrated business processes. Between the end of 2024 and the beginning of 2025, a new Snam commercial assistance model was launched, which included the introduction of a Level I support service, which manages customer requests received via telephone contact, email and by opening requests on the Jarvis platform. A webinar was held in October to introduce customers to the new sales support model. Among Snam's customer engagement activities in 2024, 4 commercial workshops stand out, of which 2 were organised in person in the months of April and November, always guaranteeing the possibility of remote connection, and 2 were held digitally in the months of February and July. Furthermore, in June and December, 2 thematic in-depth tables were organised in digital mode, which saw significant participation from customers. Through appropriate analyses, the Company detects and monitors the degree of customer satisfaction with respect to the service offered. To this end, customers are asked to rate the ability to satisfy requests, the availability of contact persons, the timeliness and comprehensiveness of the answers provided, and the customer engagement activities undertaken. The survey involved all shippers and traders with whom Snam cooperated during the year, and involved sending 381 questionnaires. The results showed a high level of satisfaction, with an average score of 7.7 on a scale of 0 to 10, and 7.9 as the average over the last three years. In addition, one-to-one meetings with customers were held online in 2024 with the aim of quickly intercepting needs and critical issues, consolidating the relationship and gathering ideas for improvement. The engaged customers are the only ones over whom Snam has leverage (shippers), yet they are not included in the calculation of related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Jarvis: We have developed a new commercial platform, Jarvis, designed with an innovative user experience and co-created with market operators. The goal was to create an advanced service model that integrates business processes related to transportation, storage, and regasification. The project, developed using the Agile methodology, envisions the continuous evolution of the platform and ongoing dialogue with customers. This platform allows us to transition from 18 separate applications to a single, integrated solution. To date, we have decommissioned over 80% of the old applications, and by the end of 2026, we plan to manage all commercial activities with customers exclusively through the Jarvis platform. So far, we have also achieved a 30% reduction in manual operations and a 40% decrease in incidents. Stakeholder Engagement: We engage our customers through Commercial Workshops, Thematic tables, and highly attended one-on-one meetings, all of which receive a high level of satisfaction Over the years, we have seen a significant increase in customer participation, which has nearly doubled in percentage terms, also thanks to the option to participate remotely. In 2024, the satisfaction rate reached a score of 8.3 for the workshops and 8.8 for the thematic tables (on a scale from 1 to 10).
[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

In line with the approach of consolidating environmental data used by Snam in previous years, operational control is applied to define the scope of companies to be included for the collection and reporting of climate change data.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In line with the approach of consolidating environmental data used by Snam in previous years, operational control is applied to define the scope of companies to be included for the collection and reporting of water data.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We do not have any data on this issue.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As of today, Snam does not collect data on the topic of plastic, as it has not been deemed relevant, having no associated impacts, risks, or opportunities.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In line with the approach of consolidating environmental data used by Snam in previous years, operational control is applied to define the scope of companies to be included for the collection and reporting of biodiversity data.
[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, a merger

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

ACQUISITION: Terminale GNL Adriatico DIVESTMENT: Renerwaste Cupello; MERGER: Bietifin, Biowaste CH4 Anzio, Biowaste CH4 Foligno, Biowaste CH4 Genova, Biowaste CH4 Group, Biowaste CH4 Tuscania, Ecoprogetto Tortona, Renerwaste Lodi, Tessagli Agroenergia, Agriwatt Castel Goffredo, Agrimetano, Agrimezzana Biogas, Asola Energie Biogas, Biostellato 1, Biostellato 2, Biostellato 3, Biostellato 4, San Giuseppe Agroenergia, Santo Stefano Energia, Soragna Agroenergie, FSRU I Limited, Ravenna LNG Terminal

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The changes in the scope of consolidation of the Snam Group at December 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023 concerned: ACQUISITION: Increase in the shareholding from 7.3% to 30% for Terminale GNL Adriatico (12/3/24), the company that owns the Adriatic LNG terminal, by Snam S.p.A. Located about 15 kilometres off the Veneto coast, the terminal is the country's largest offshore infrastructure for the unloading, storage and regasification of liquefied natural gas (LNG). DIVESTMENT: Sale of Renerwaste Cupello (7/19/24), owner of a development project for a plant for the production of biomethane from OFMSW, 85% owned by Snam through its wholly-owned subsidiary Bioenerys Ambiente. MERGER: Merger by incorporation of: - 12 companies (Società Agricola Tessagli Agroenergia (10/3/24), Agriwatt Castel Goffredo Società Agricola (9/13/24), Società Agricola Agrimetano (4/12/24), Società Agricola Agrimezzana Biogas (4/16/24), Società

Agricola Asola Energie Biogas (9/11/24), Società Agricola Biostellato 1 (7/1/24), Società Agricola Biostellato 2 (7/1/24), Società Agricola Biostellato 3 (7/1/24), Società Agricola Biostellato 4 (7/1/24), Società Agricola San Giuseppe Agroenergia (4/30/24), Società Agricola Santo Stefano Energia (10/21/24), Soragna Agroenergie Società Agricola (2/15/24)), active in the business of biomethane from agricultural waste and biomass, into BYS Società Agricola Impianti, and 1 company (Bietifin (7/1/24)) into Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.; - 7 companies (Biowaste CH4 Anzio (6/17/24), Biowaste CH4 Foligno (5/7/24), Biowaste CH4 Genova (6/14/24), Biowaste CH4 Group (4/1/24), Biowaste CH4 Tuscania (6/17/24), Ecoprogetto Tortona (2/19/24), Renerwaste Lodi (2/22/24)), owners of plants for the production of biomethane from FORSU, into BYS Ambiente Impianti; - FSRU I Limited (10/1/24), the owner of the Floating, Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) 'BW Singapore' into Snam FSRU Italia S.r.l.; - the company Ravenna LNG Terminal Srl (12/24/24), owner of the maritime terminal, off the port of Ravenna, where the storage and regasification vessel (FSRU) 'BW Singapore' will be moored and connected to the transportation network, in Snam FSRU Italia.
[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

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

- Change in boundary: Scope 3: 2023 - Category 15 was changed as a result of the integration of the GHG emissions data of the associates that were updated during the year. - Change in methodology: Scope 3: 2022 and 2023 Category 3 was changed in light of a change in the emission factor database.
[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:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The Snam's Recalculation Policy provides for a modification of the baseline value in the following cases: • a change in the calculation methodology, due to a change in the applicable standard, or following a significant change in the data due to improved accessibility to the data or the discovery of errors in the data; • a significant structural change in the Group's scope due to an acquisition, divestiture, merger or spin-off, a disposal, a sale of assets or other restructuring; • any changes to laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies applicable to the Group's business; • an event that, individually or collectively, has a significant impact on the baseline, i.e. which causes an increase or decrease in the value equal to or greater than 5% compared to the value itself. In this regard, considering the information provided in the responses to questions 7.1.1 and 7.1.2, the baseline value of Scope 3 emissions has been modified following the decision to use, starting from the 2024 reporting, an additional database alongside DEFRA for the emission factors related to the category "Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)." This database (Ecoinvent 3.11) often provides country-specific emission factors, thus allowing a more precise estimate of emissions for this category. Since the variation resulting from using the new emission factors exceeds 5% of the 2022 value, the baseline and the figures for the following years have been recalculated using the respective databases (Ecoinvent 3.9.1 for 2022 and Ecoinvent 3.10.1 for 2023), in line with Snam's Recalculation Policy.

(7.1.3.4) 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

☑ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Other, please specify :CH4 emissions (scope 1): UNEP OGMP. Scope 2 LB: Italian GHG Inventory (National Report 2024) - ISPRA Scope 2 MB: European Residual Mixes 2023 (AIB) 2.0, GRI US EPA (Tier 3 Marcogaz). Scope 3 Cat. 3: Ecoinvent 3.11

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

The Market-Based (MB) approach attributes a zero CO2eq emission factor to energy consumption deriving from certified renewable sources. (e.g., guarantees of origin); the Location-Based (LB) approach considers an average CO2eq emission factor based on the national energy grid mix.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Albanian Gas Service Company SH.A. (AGSco)

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.8

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Although Snam appears to have operational control of this company, the data relating to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were not found to be material, given the type of activities carried out (offices and maintenance) and are therefore not included.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The value of Scope 1 and 2 emissions (both market-based and location-based) was calculated using consumption data provided directly by the company concerned; therefore, no estimations were made.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Terminale LNG Adriatico S.r.l.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

12/02/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Snam appears to have operational control of this company following the finalization of the increase in Snam's shareholding (from 7.3% to 30%) recorded in December 2024. Given the proximity of the operation to the end of the financial year, the reporting of the data of this company will take place starting from FY2025.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1484999

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For each company within the Snam Group's consolidated perimeter, direct GHG emissions are monitored, categorized into NOx, CO, CO2, CH4 and HFCs, and further divided by direct emissions for civil use, industrial use, and automotive use. These emission quantities are multiplied by the appropriate GWP from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year). These converted GHG emissions allow for the quantification of total direct tons of CO2 equivalent emissions for each company within the consolidated perimeter, which are then summed to obtain the direct Scope 1 emissions. Additionally, the emissions from the plants covered by the ETS system are calculated using the standard national ETS coefficients from ISPRA.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38581

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For each company, the consumption of purchased and self-produced electricity and heat is monitored. Self-production is achieved through photovoltaic panels and cogenerators that consume biogas. For the calculation of location-based emissions in tons of CO2 equivalent, the emissions from the consumed electricity are quantified by applying the appropriate Italian Greenhouse coefficients, and the emissions from the consumed heat are quantified by applying the appropriate coefficients from the UK DEFRA database.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32771

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For each company, the consumption of purchased and self-produced electricity and heat is monitored. Self-production is achieved through photovoltaic panels and cogenerators that consume biogas. For the calculation of market-based emissions, the consumption of purchased electricity is adjusted by subtracting the MWh of electricity purchased with Guarantees of Origin. The remaining amount of purchased electricity and the purchased heat are multiplied by the appropriate emission factors (AIB European residual mix) to quantify the indirect Scope 2 emissions based on the market-based method in tons of CO2 equivalent.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102729

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

739795

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

388073

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation process involves multiplying the energy and fossil fuel consumption reported by companies within the reporting boundary by the emission factors related to: 1) upstream activities for Italian electricity production (i.e. fuel extraction and transportation) and grid losses; 2) upstream activities for all fuels consumed by the Company, including those related to gas (extraction and transportation). The emission factors used are DEFRA (WTT - fuels + WTT heat & steam) and Ecoinvent 3.11.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4106

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For each category of purchases, the calculation process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3321

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1161

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The travel agency provides Snam with emissions data based on specific information about the trips made by Snam staff.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1685

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculation is based on real data collected through a survey. Data gathered on distances covered and means of transport was then multiplied for emission factors, considering the different means of transport used and the percentage of hours worked in smartworking. In order to integrate the value obtained from the survey to represent the emissions related to the entire Group, the resulting average annual carbon intensity per employee metric was applied to the number of employees excluded from the survey. The emission factor used is DEFRA (Business travel-land)

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1232

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This cathegory was near to zero in the base year as it strictly depends to the new Snam business (Biomethane, Energy Efficiency, green mobility)

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This cathegory was near to zero in the base year as it strictly depends to the new Snam business (Biomethane, Energy Efficiency, green mobility)

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316370

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions are determined on the basis of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported by Snam Group subsidiaries excluded from the reporting perimeter. Snam's sharing percentages are applied to these quantities.
[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)

1175380

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For each company within the Snam Group's consolidated perimeter, direct GHG emissions are monitored, categorized into NOx, CO, CO2, CH4 and HFCs, and further divided by direct emissions for civil use, industrial use, and automotive use. These emission quantities are multiplied by the appropriate GWP from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year). These converted GHG emissions allow for the quantification of total direct tons of CO2 equivalent emissions for each company within the consolidated perimeter, which are then summed to obtain the direct Scope 1 emissions. Additionally, the emissions from the plants covered by the ETS system are calculated using the standard national ETS coefficients from ISPRA.
[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)

37419

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19402

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For each company, the consumption of purchased and self-produced electricity and heat is monitored. Self-production is achieved through photovoltaic panels and cogenerators that consume biogas. For the calculation of location-based emissions in tons of CO2 equivalent, the emissions from the consumed electricity are quantified by applying the appropriate Italian Greenhouse coefficients, and the emissions from the consumed heat are quantified by applying the appropriate coefficients from the UK DEFRA database. For the calculation of market-based emissions, the consumption of purchased electricity is adjusted by subtracting the MWh of electricity purchased with Guarantees of Origin. The remaining amount of purchased electricity and the purchased heat are multiplied by the appropriate emission factors (AIB European residual mix) to quantify the indirect Scope 2 emissions based on the market-based method in tons of CO2 equivalent.
[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)

90477

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

49

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data disclosed are the result of a carbon emissions model on Snam's supply chain. The direct emissions of Snam's main suppliers have been estimated considering expenditure and data publically disclosed. The suppliers considered correspond to 100% of total Snam expenditure. GHG emissions are analysed in accordance with the Greenhouse gas protocol, an international corporate accounting and reporting framework developed by the Word Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Emissions reported here provide an indication of Snam's scope 3 emissions from information services (software and periodical publishers and telecommunication), professional scientific and technical services, employment services and business support services, manufacturing of goods other than capital goods, wholesale trade (i.e. motor vehicle, machinery equipment and suppliers wholesalers) and 'other' services (among which automotive repairs, personal care, electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance). Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

567508

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

74

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data disclosed are the result of a carbon emissions model on Snam's supply chain. The direct emissions of Snam's main suppliers have been estimated considering expenditure and data publically disclosed. The suppliers considered correspond to 100% of total Snam expenditure. GHG emissions are analysed in accordance with the Greenhouse gas protocol, an international corporate accounting and reporting framework developed by the Word Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Emissions reported here provide an indication of Snam's scope 3 emissions from manufacturing and construction of our assets, including mining activities. Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

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)

288168

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions estimated here refer to: i) the upstream activities for the Italian production of electricity (i.e. fuel extraction and transport); ii) the upstream activities for all the fuels consumed by the Company, including the gas-related ones (exctraction and transportation), calculated for the first time in 2019; iii) the electricity losses along the Italian network. The calculation process involves multiplying the energy and fossil fuel consumption reported by companies within the reporting boundary by the emission factors related to: 1) upstream activities for Italian electricity production (i.e. fuel extraction and transportation) and grid losses; 2) upstream activities for all fuels consumed by the Company, including those related to gas (extraction and transportation). The emission factors used are DEFRA (WTT - fuels + WTT heat & steam) and Ecoinvent 3.11. 100% of the energy and fossil fuel consumption of the companies is included within the reporting boundary.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

745

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data disclosed are the result of a carbon emissions model on Snam's supply chain. The direct emissions of Snam's main suppliers have been estimated considering expenditure and data publically disclosed. The suppliers considered correspond to 100% of total Snam expenditure. GHG emissions are analysed in accordance with the Greenhouse gas protocol, an international corporate accounting and reporting framework developed by the Word Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Emissions reported here provide an indication of Snam's scope 3 emissions from upstream transportation and warehousing. For each category of purchases, the calculation process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1175

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

47

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data disclosed are the result of a carbon emissions model on Snam's supply chain. The direct emissions of Snam's main suppliers have been estimated considering expenditure and data publically disclosed. The suppliers considered correspond to 100% of total Snam expenditure. GHG emissions are analysed in

accordance with the Greenhouse gas protocol, an international corporate accounting and reporting framework developed by the Word Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Emissions reported here provide an indication of Snam's scope 3 emissions from waste management and remediation services. Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2182

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The travel agency provides Snam with emissions data based on specific information about the trips made by Snam staff. 100% of km travelled by employees of companies are included in the reporting perimeter. The emissions calculated for business travel derive 93% from air travel and 7% from train travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2450

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

28

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation is based on real data collected through a survey. Data gathered on distances covered and means of transport was then multiplied for emission factors, considering the different means of transport used and the percentage of hours worked in smartworking. In order to integrate the value obtained from the survey to represent the emissions related to the entire Group, the resulting average annual carbon intensity per employee metric was applied to the number of employees excluded from the survey. The emission factor used is DEFRA (Business travel-land). 100% of employees of the companies are included in the reporting period

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

839

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

4

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data disclosed are the result of a carbon emissions model on Snam's supply chain. The direct emissions of Snam's main suppliers have been estimated considering expenditure and data publically disclosed. The suppliers considered correspond to 100% of total Snam expenditure. GHG emissions are analysed in accordance with the Greenhouse gas protocol, an international corporate accounting and reporting framework developed by the Word Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Emissions reported here provide an indication of Snam's scope 3 emissions from automotive equipment rental and leasing. Emissions deriving from fuels used by leasedcars assigned to senior managers have been included in our scope 1 emissions. Supplier-specific emissions are extracted from the Open-es and CDP Supply Chain questionnaires and parameterized based on the expenditure relative to the awarded contracts. For each category of purchases, the process involves: 1. identifying GHG emission sources and applying Trucost emission factors to calculate the emissions associated with each unit of product or service purchased; 2. multiplying the amount spent on each purchase category by the related emission factor.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category does not currently apply to Snam. There is no good transportation downstream of our activities. Emissions from distributors to which we deliver natural gas are not considered to be relevant because the Company does not have any influence on the amount of gas transmitted over the network

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Snam as we currently sell a capacity service, with no further processing required.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

385560

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :49% of emissions are directly received by the owner of the product, and we multply the amount for the emission factor. For the 51% remaining we estimate the quantity of utilization of the product.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

49

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data disclosed are the result of a carbon emissions model on Snam's supply chain. The estimation methodologies include the following: 1) For products sold to third-party companies outside the Snam Group perimeter that directly consume energy during use: - Quantity of products sold (and, possibly, the geographical distribution of sales); - Total expected lifespan of the products; - Expected usage profile for each product during its lifetime (hours of operation for each use and number of uses per year); - Fuel and electricity consumption per product use. Regarding greenhouse gases (GHG) and products containing or forming GHG released

during use (applicable to Bioenerys - N2O). For products sold to third-party companies outside the Snam Group perimeter: - Total quantity of products sold (for example: tons of compost and digestate); - Nitrogen content (e.g.: data provided by Snam = 30% nitrogen for a quantity in tons of digestate); - Quantity of greenhouse gases contained per product (for example: amount of N2O emitted by nitrogen transformation = 0.0220 kgN2O / kgN (information extracted from the Technical Report 'Suggestions for updating the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) method' of the Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Union). The emission factors used include ISPRA 2024, Ecoinvent 3.11, GHG released during use of compounds/digestate (applicable to Bioenerys - N2O): GWP of N2O: 273 kgCO2e/ kg N2O (IPCC 6th Assessment Report), BEIS DEFRA 2024 - Bioenergy - Biomethane (compressed). 100% of the consumption of products sold or 100% of the emissions generated by products sold is taken into account.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Snam, because Snam does not sell products, but services. In the gas system, the end of life of products correspond to the combustion (i.e. "use") of the gases itself. Therefore, the end of life treatment of transported products (not owned by Snam at any stage of the process) correspond to the combustion of natural gas, and consequently to the Category "Use of sold product".

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

133

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach that combines activity data provided by the lessor, including consumption of fuels, electricity, steam, heating and cooling specific to the facility, as well as non-combustion emissions, such as fugitive gases from industrial processes, with estimates based on the average data method for activities without direct data. Source of emission factors:: Table of UNFCC 2024 national standard parameters from source ISPRA 2024. It is specified that the emission factor considered is the most recent one, relating to the year 2022. 100% of consumption of leased assets is included in the analysis.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category does not apply to Snam, as it doesn't have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

581585

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions are determined on the basis of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported by 100% of Snam Group subsidiaries excluded from the reporting perimeter. Snam's sharing percentages are applied to these quantities.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

124311

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

644761

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

352109

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

4845

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2687

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1538

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3931

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

909

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

641660

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3 GHG emissions data - Category 15. Investments and Category 3. Fuel & Energy for 2023 were modified. Category 15 was changed as a result of the integration of the GHG emissions data of the associates that were updated during the year for an additional 2,334 ktonCO2e, The new figure is 641,660 tCO2e. The figure for Category 3 was changed in light of a change in the emission factor database, the new figure is 352,109 tCO2e.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

102729

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

739795

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

388073

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

4106

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3321

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1161

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1685

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1232

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

316370

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The figures for Scope 3 GHG emissions - Category 3. Fuel & Energy for 2022 were revised in light of a change in the emission factors database. The new figure for Category 3 is 388,073 tCO2e
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ 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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

KPI Statement - ING.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Please refer to page 3 of the independent auditor’s report on the statement of specific sustainability indicators (page 19 of the PDF), where it is expressly stated that the information subject to reasonable assurance is: - Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1); - Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2).

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

KPI Statement - ING.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please refer to page 3 of the independent auditor's report on the statement of specific sustainability indicators (page 19 of the PDF), where it is expressly stated that the information subject to reasonable assurance is: - Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1); - Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

KPI Statement - ING.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please refer to page 3 of the independent auditor's report on the statement of specific sustainability indicators (page 19 of the PDF), where it is expressly stated that the information subject to reasonable assurance is: - Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1); - Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Investments
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

KPI Statement - ING.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Please refer to page 1 of the independent auditor’s report on the statement of specific sustainability indicators (page 17 of the PDF), where it is expressly stated that the information reported in the KPI Statement, other than those specified under point b) (Scope 1 and Scope 2), is subject to a limited assurance engagement. The list of this information is on pages 1–2, which includes Scope 3.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ 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)

1374

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Consistent with its decarbonization goals, Snam is pursuing a path of reducing emissions from purchased energy by increasing energy consumption from renewable sources. The reported decrease results from the proportional increase in the amount of renewable electricity consumed in 2024. The value was calculated by dividing the tCO_2e reduction achieved (-1.374 tCO_2e) by the Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions recorded in 2023 (1,413,122 tCO_2e).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52244

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reported decrease results from the decrease in the amount of methane emissions in 2024. This value was quantified as follows: the difference in methane emissions between 2024 (11,593.49 tons CH4) and 2023 (13,346.65 tons CH4) is -1,753.16 tons CH4. This difference was multiplied by the GWP of methane from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (29.8 kgCO2eq/kgCH4; AR6 - 100 year), resulting in a reduction of -52,244 tons CO2eq. Then the percentage value was calculated by dividing the tCO_2e reduction achieved (-52,244 tCO_2e) by the Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions recorded in 2023 (1,413,122 tCO_2e).

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

There are no emission variations related to the divestment issue.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There are no emission variations related to the acquisitions issue.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There are no emission variations related to the mergers issue.

Change in output

(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

There are no emission variations related to the change in output issue

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There are no emission variations related to the change in methodology issue

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There are no emission variations related to the change in boundary issue

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164722

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The significant reduction in CO_2 emissions compared to 2023 is the result of a combination of climate change mitigation actions and external factors, such as a reduction in natural gas transport and lower use of the most energy-intensive transmission pipelines. The main mitigation actions undertaken include the implementation of energy efficiency initiatives and the expansion of ISO 50001 certification for the Energy Management System. The value was calculated by dividing the tCO_2e reduction achieved (-164,722 tCO_2e) by the Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions recorded in 2023 (1,413,122 tCO_2e).

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-
[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) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

190802

(7.12.1.2) Comment

In addition to direct biogenic emissions, there are a further 39,364.32 tonnes of indirect biogenic emissions. With regard to biogenic emissions from biomass combustion or biodegradation to be reported separately from Scope 2 GHG emissions, these emissions are estimated on the basis of the percentage of biomass and biofuels present in the share of renewable sources in the national energy mix, re-proportioned to the share of renewable sources in the energy mix of the electricity provider. The estimated share of MWh produced from biomass and biofuels is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor to quantify biogenic CO_2 emissions. Relatively to biogenic emissions from biomass combustion or biodegradation to be reported separately from Scope 3 GHG emissions, these emissions, from the combustion of biomethane sold to third parties, outside the perimeter of the Snam Group, are estimated by multiplying the quantities of biomethane sold by the emission factor for biogenic CO2 of biomethane (DEFRA).
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

829001

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

345486

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

893

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Italy	*1175380*	*37419*	*19402*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Transmission (Snam Rete Gas + Gas transportation infrastructure)*	*650776*
Row 2	*Storage (Stogit)*	*285666*
Row 4	*Regassification (GNL + FSRU)*	*136929*
Row 5	*Corporate Snam and other companies*	*102009*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Transmission (Snam Rete Gas + Gas transportation infrastructure)*	*11723*	*7613*
Row 2	*Storage (Stogit)*	*10597*	*10869*
Row 3	*Regassification (GNL + FSRU)*	*6003*	*11*
Row 5	*Corporate Snam and other companies*	*9096*	*909*

[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)

1175380

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37419

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19402

(7.22.4) Please explain

The reported emissions for the Scope 1 and 2 inventory cover the entire consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no other entities for which we have included emissions data for in 7.6 and 7.7, but do not fall within the 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:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Oil & gas pipelines & storage

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 1964271

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

650776

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11711

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7593

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Main TSO (Transmission System Operator) of the group, the scope of application covers natural gas dispatch and transportation activities.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Stogit S.p.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Oil & gas pipelines & storage

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 1633445

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

285666

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10597

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10869

(7.23.1.15) Comment

UGS (Underground Gas Storage) company, the scope of application covers natural gas storage and modulation activities in geological units.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Infrastrutture Trasporto Gas S.p.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Gas utilities

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 1994377

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Marginal TSO (Transmission System Operator) (1km), the scope of application covers natural gas pipeline, ancillary plant and metering activities.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Snam Corporate

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Gas utilities

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 1633443

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

618

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

782

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

508

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Corporate activities

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Greenture S.p.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Transportation support services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 2097214

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

545

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Green mobility company, the scope of application covers the design and management of the production, installation, maintenance and marketing of compression and delivery systems for natural gas for automotive use.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

GNL Italia S.p.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Gas utilities

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 1659334

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57682

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5906

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.23.1.15) Comment

LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) terminal, the scope of application covers receipt of LNG by sea, transfer to tanks, storage, subsequent regasification and injection into the pipeline network

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Bioenerys S.r.l.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Biofuels

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 2528509

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12400

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7599

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Biomethane company, the scope of application covers the management and development of activities for the production of biomethane from organic waste, agricultural and agro-industrial waste and livestock effluents, as well as promotion of green business aimed at achieving sustainability and decarbonisation objectives, with particular reference to the transport sector.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Renovit S.p.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Energy services & equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 2515883

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88807

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Energy efficiency company, the scope of application covers the strategic direction, management, coordination and control of operating companies focused on the management and development of their businesses with non-regulated activities.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Snam FSRU Italia S.r.l.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Gas utilities

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Business Registration No. (REA Number)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

MI - 2593890

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79247

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) terminal, the scope of application covers receipt of LNG by sea, transfer to tanks, storage, subsequent regasification and injection into the pipeline network.
[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(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:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ 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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4035775

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4035775.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

93682

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

37695

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

131377.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2964

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2964.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

769

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

769.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

94451

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4076434

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4170885.00
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Snam did not consume Sustainable biomass during the reporting year.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Snam did not consume Other biomass during the reporting year.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Snam did not consume Other renewable fuels during the reporting year.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Snam did not consume Coal during the reporting year.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Snam did not consume oil during the reporting year.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4003296

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3994008

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

9288

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Snam's main energy consumption is due to gas turbines used in the compression plants that provide the pressure needed to transport gas in the network, in storage plants and in LNG terminal.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

32479

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

454

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

32025

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Snam consumes other non-renewable fuels for its corporate fleet. Composed of: Diesel 26264 MWh, Gasoline 6189 MWh, LGP 26 MWh.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4035775

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

454

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4026033

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

9288

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-
[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)

451739

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

451685

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

238500

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

769

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

265520

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2846

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

262674

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

155

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

155

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12138

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of GNL Italia.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6207

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of GNL Italia.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

601

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of GNL Italia.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1022

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of GNL Italia.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

777

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Greenture.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

680

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Greenture.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

164

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam S.p.A.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4954

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Stogit.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4776

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Stogit.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6195

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Stogit.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1486

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Stogit.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Stogit.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

159

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1904

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

969

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1928

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

295

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

301

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1993

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

178

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

140

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

475

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

937

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4552

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3241

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8539

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

593

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

309

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1294

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Volume of Guarantees of Origin (MWh) canceled in favor of Snam Rete Gas.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131377

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

769

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2964

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

135110.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000335

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1194782

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3568000000

(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

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The variation in the intensity metric between combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions and total revenue is due to an overall reduction in emissions in the 2024 financial year, driven by increased energy consumption from renewable sources, a decrease in methane emissions, and a combination of climate change mitigation actions and external factors, such as reduced natural gas transport and lower use of the most energy-intensive transmission pipelines. Moreover, the figure published in the previous year (2023) was calculated using revenues that have been restated this year following a request from the auditors (p. 51 of the 2024 Annual Report. The new figure is 3,941,000,000 euros). Comparing this year's intensity value with the recalculated intensity based on the revised revenues, a 7% reduction is observed. [Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

15015

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tera joule

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

na

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

16

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The significant reduction in energy consumption compared to 2023 is due to a combination of climate change mitigation actions and exogenous factors related to the lower transport of natural gas and reduced use of the most energy-intensive backbones. The main mitigation actions undertaken include the implementation of initiatives to improve energy efficiency and the expansion of ISO 50001 certification for the Energy Management System.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute 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:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(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)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

936540

(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)

936540.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

66

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

66

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

280962.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

345486

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

345486.000

(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

90.16

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target for natural gas emissions concerns Snam Group perimeter.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduction of methane (CH4) emissions from all businesses.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Snam plans a combined strategy that includes: • the reduction of methane losses through the following initiatives: – implementation of LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) programs to reduce fugitive emissions from all major infrastructures in the transportation, storage and regasification businesses; – replacing gas-operated pneumatic regulators with compressed air, electric, mechanical or lowemission devices; – reduction of pressure in the pipelines prior to maintenance activities, with consequent reduction of related venting emissions

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

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, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1564246

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32773

(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)

1597019.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

958211.400

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1175380

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19402

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1194782.000

(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

62.97

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

The target has been revised in order to cover 100% of Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions, including regulated and non regulated businesses.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2024, the baseline value of the Scope 1 and 2 emission targets was updated. In fact, in 2023, with a view to diversifying its supply sources to guarantee energy security, the Company acquired a regasification vessel (FSRU) located at the Port of Piombino. Following this, emissions from the FSRU's operations in 2024 were added to the 2022 baseline value of the target, as 2024 was the first full year of operation of the vessel and its share of emissions was 5% of the baseline value. These emissions, therefore, were only added to the target baseline and not to the inventory, as the regasification vessel did not exist in 2022.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce the emissions of Snam group (Scope 1+2 market-based)

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve its 2030 and 2040 reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions vs. 2022, Snam plans a combined strategy that includes: • the reduction of methane losses (with a contribution of approximately -17/18% by 2030 and -20/-21% by 2040) through the following initiatives: – implementation of LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) programs to reduce fugitive emissions from all major infrastructures in the transportation, storage and regasification businesses; – replacing gas-operated pneumatic regulators with compressed air, electric, mechanical or lowemission devices; – reduction of pressure in the pipelines prior to maintenance activities, with consequent reduction of related venting emissions; • a positive combined emission reduction effect resulting from: – the installation of electric

compressors, with a contribution of -5/6% by 2030; – an increase in the share of purchased green electricity and energy efficiency that will help reduce emissions by -6/7% by 2030; – dispatching optimisation and changes in the environment including gas demand, storage and regasification, with a contribution of -5/7% to 2030; Together, the above-mentioned levers will contribute to a 50% reduction in emissions by 2040. • the biomethane consumption required to cover all combustion emissions (with a contribution of about -2/7% by 2030 and -15/18% by 2040). To achieve carbon neutrality by 2040, the remaining approximately 14% of emissions to be reduced, related to non-abateable methane emissions, will be offset through the purchase of high-quality carbon credits.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1564246

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32773

(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)

1597019.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

86

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

223582.660

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1175380

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19402

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1194782.000

(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

29.29

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

The target has been revised in order to cover 100% of Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions, including regulated and non regulated businesses.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2024, the baseline value of the Scope 1 and 2 emission targets was updated. In fact, in 2023, with a view to diversifying its supply sources to guarantee energy security, the Company acquired a regasification vessel (FSRU) located at the Port of Piombino. Following this, emissions from the FSRU's operations in 2024 were added to the 2022 baseline value of the target, as 2024 was the first full year of operation of the vessel and its share of emissions was 5% of the baseline value. These emissions, therefore, were only added to the target baseline and not to the inventory, as the regasification vessel did not exist in 2022.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce the emissions of Snam group (Scope 1+2 market-based)

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve its 2030 and 2040 reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions vs. 2022, Snam plans a combined strategy that includes: • the reduction of methane losses (with a contribution of approximately -17/18% by 2030 and -20/-21% by 2040) through the following initiatives: – implementation of LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) programs to reduce fugitive emissions from all major infrastructures in the transportation, storage and regasification businesses; – replacing gas-operated pneumatic regulators with compressed air, electric, mechanical or lowemission devices; – reduction of pressure in the pipelines prior to maintenance activities, with consequent reduction of related venting emissions; • a positive combined emission reduction effect resulting from: – the installation of electric

compressors, with a contribution of -5/6% by 2030; – an increase in the share of purchased green electricity and energy efficiency that will help reduce emissions by -6/7% by 2030; – dispatching optimisation and changes in the environment including gas demand, storage and regasification, with a contribution of -5/7% to 2030; Together, the above-mentioned levers will contribute to a 50% reduction in emissions by 2040. • the biomethane consumption required to cover all combustion emissions (with a contribution of about -2/7% by 2030 and -15/18% by 2040). To achieve carbon neutrality by 2040, the remaining approximately 14% of emissions to be reduced, related to non-abateable methane emissions, will be offset through the purchase of high-quality carbon credits.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/14/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

102729

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

739795

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

388073

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4106

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3321

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1161

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1685

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1232

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

710370

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1952472.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1952472.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1366730.400

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90477

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

567508

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

288168

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

745

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1175

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2182

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2450

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

839

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

581585

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1535129.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1535129.000

(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

71.25

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

The target has been revised in order to cover 100% of Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2024, the baseline value of the Scope 3 emission targets was updated. In fact, to ensure that the 2022 baseline was representative of the business, emissions from SeaCorridor, a company acquired in early 2023, were added to the baseline. These emissions, therefore, were only added to the target baseline and not to the inventory, as the SeaCorridor did not exist in 2022.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce the emissions of Scope 3 of Snam group

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve its 2030 reduction target of Scope 3 GHG emissions vs. 2022, Snam plans a combined strategy that includes: • the reduction of emissions of most of the associates, in line with emission reduction plans and decarbonisation targets similar to those of Snam (with a contribution of approximately -13%/15%). Such decarbonisation plans include among the levers: – the use of green gases and the installation of electric compressors to reduce CO2 emissions from combustion; – the use of renewable sources; – implementation of Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) programs to reduce fugitive emissions. • involvement of the supply chain in the decarbonisation process through supplier training on climate change mitigation, analysis and evaluation of supplier performance and decarbonisation plans (with a contribution of approximately -10%/12%); • reduction of emissions related to category 3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or 2) of the GHG Protocol, as a consequence of the decarbonisation levers implemented in the reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (with a contribution of approximately -6%/8%); • The other minor GHG emissions in Scope 3, subject to decarbonisation levers (with a contribution of approximately <1%) are the emissions related to the GHG Protocol categories 6. Business travel and 7. Employee commuting, through the involvement and awareness-raising of employees on the issue.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[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

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/14/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers
☑ Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) setting emissions reductions targets

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :euro

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

23

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2027

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

35

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

41

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

150.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, it's not part of an emissions target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target refers to the product categories related to the ‘Top Emitters’ (year by year) for which the decarbonisation plan was provided. The perimeter of the target corresponds to: Snam S.P.A., Snam Rete Gas, GNL Italia, Stogit, Enura, FSRU Italia, Greenture and Cubogas.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective is to have an increasingly sustainable supply chain.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Snam directly involves its suppliers in the fight against climate change, organising training meetings and supporting them on the path to decarbonisation, providing its know-how and experience in defining sustainability priorities, applying best practices, identifying the most valid monitoring measures to be implemented, and promoting the spread of innovative and low-emission energy efficiency solutions. Supplier engagement activities are designed to provide each player in the value chain with the most suitable approach to sustainability issues, taking due account of the heterogeneity of the supplier base and the different sensitivities and specific skills on these issues. In addition, suppliers are encouraged to define an appropriate corporate governance, in order to make actions such as the fight against climate-changing emissions and the general approach to the adoption of sustainability criteria in supply chain management effective and efficient. The initiation of a systematic awareness-raising action towards the Group's suppliers on sustainability issues, in order to accelerate their contribution to the energy transition, has resulted in the consolidation of existing partnerships, the sharing of values and objectives, the enhancement of strengths and the development of areas for improvement for each of them. In this regard, in 2024, two rounds of meetings were organised with the main suppliers in the DT&T sector, during which feedback and suggestions on ESG issues were shared; in particular, Snam made available to the analysed supplier, the comparison with suppliers belonging to the same product category present in OpenES, with the aim of improving their performance and sharing best practices. In addition, an agenda of further meetings including training activities, technical webinars and working groups was planned. Moreover, Snam has carried out a careful analysis of its supply chain, assessing the potential for containing and reducing emissions in the near future. Considering the results of the analysis, Snam, firstly, incentivised those suppliers that define clear plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and, secondly, supported the development of joint projects with suppliers to promote emerging technologies aimed at increasing the use of green fuels (biomethane, hydrogen) and renewable energy in production processes, and to convert vehicle fleets using green fuels.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/14/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Snam has given itself an ambitious target: net zero emissions by 2050 for all direct and indirect emissions of the Group, to be understood as a 90% reduction in emissions and the remaining 10% through off-setting projects.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Eliminate all direct and indirect emissions of the Group.

(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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

Today, Snam is focusing on reducing emissions and has not yet identified projects for compensation, which it will not implement before 2040. By that time, the market will undoubtedly be much more advanced than it is today

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

In order to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain, Snam created Arbolia. This benefit company has been set up in 2020 by Snam and Fondazione Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, now wholly owned by Snam, to create new green areas in Italy, contributing to combating climate change, improving the quality of air and life in cities and the sustainable development of local areas. The company deals with urban forestation initiatives on land made available by the public administration and private individuals, including planting trees and their care and maintenance for the first few years, thanks to funding from environmentally sensitive companies. As a benefit company, the Company intends to pursue – in addition to the economic objectives of a business – purposes that have a common benefit, operating in a responsible, sustainable and transparent manner towards people, communities, local areas and the environment, cultural and social assets and activities, bodies and associations and other stakeholders. Arbolia's customers, i.e. the companies that sponsor the creation of the forests and their maintenance for the first years after planting, are both SMEs and large companies; they belong to different industrial sectors, from construction to manufacturing, and from consulting to the IT sector. In

total, more than 50 companies have financed one or more Arbolia forestation projects, contributing to the creation of entire forests or to parts of them. Each of the reforestation projects carried out by Arbolia is unique and designed to last. Each project involves an initial preliminary assessment of the suitability of the area on the basis of the information made available by the granting body. This is followed by a feasibility verification phase carried out on the basis of an analysis of the constraints and of the pedological and morphological characteristics of the area. In the event of a positive outcome, there is a subsequent executive design phase of the planting operation with the careful selection of the plant species most suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the site and with resilient characteristics to ongoing climate changes.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

At the beginning of 2024, the Group announced an update of its emission reduction targets, defining a new baseline for 2022 to reflect the changed context in which Snam operates. 2022 was a turning point for the global energy system, which had to deal with the geopolitical, economic and social consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The energy crisis has led to a reversal of gas flows from the North European and Russian backbones to the more energy-intensive North African backbone, increasing both activity and emission intensity. In light of these changes, the company also decided to update its Scope 3 targets for several reasons: - Due to the evolving context, including the acquisition of SeaCorridor, the increased need for CapEx, the use of a new database for the emission factor of the "Fuel and energy related activities" category and the growing importance of value chain procurement, driven by the need for new projects to secure energy supply; - To make the targets more ambitious, the company established a single reduction target for all Scope 3 emission categories in absolute terms. This replaced the previous two-target system, which had one absolute target (CO2eq) for emissions from associates and minor categories and an intensity-based target (tCO2eq/M CapEx) for supply chain emissions. Additionally, the Group has committed to achieving net zero by 2050 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions across the entire organization. Finally, the company aligned its Scope 3 targets, both in terms of base year and scope, with the updated Scope 1 and 2 targets. This process of target review reflects the Group's responsiveness to external challenges and its dedication to ensuring that its Net Zero target, which covers all three Scopes, remains robust and aligned with current and future realities.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*5*	*253188*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☑ Other, please specify :Gas recompression

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

223371

(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)

685891

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11625279

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In order to limit natural gas emissions from the transportation network, during 2024, a total of 23 new connections with tapping machines were made as well 16 recompression operations. The more intensive use of all these technologies combined avoided the emission of about 12 million cubic meters of natural gas. This reduction applies to scope 1 emissions, it is totally voluntary and it is a year by year initiative.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

233

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

307685

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5215000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Photovoltaic plants. This reduction applies to scope 2 emissions. It is totally voluntary

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Purchase of green power energy

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

28386

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

59849

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024 Snam purchased 93.682 MWh from low carbon sources for the electricity use at Panigaglia (GNL Italia), Brugherio e Fiume Treste (Stogit), Messina, Terranuova, Enna, Poggio Renatico, Melizzano, Malborghetto, Montesano, Gallese, Istrana, Tarsia (Snam Rete Gas), Headquarters and S4Mobility plants. This reduction applies to scope 2 emissions and it is totally voluntary.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Other, please specify :Smartworking

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1017

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Smart Working project allows employees to work outside of office premises, for most days a week in 2024. The initiative has been involving about 2500 people.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Other, please specify :Building renovation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

181

(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)

174050

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2950000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Renovation of buildings with an annualy saving of 75,000 cubic meters of gas and 250 MWh of electricity by 2025. In 2024 Snam achieved 60,000 cubic meters of gas and 225 MWh of electricity
[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:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency plays a central role in the fight against climate change and in the development of sustainable and competitive economic systems, fostering decarbonisation and economic and social development, and promoting innovation on a technology-neutral basis. Energy efficiency measures allow energy to be used more rationally, reducing consumption and thus energy and environmental costs for citizens, businesses and public bodies. Today, Snam is one of Italy's leading operators in energy efficiency services in the residential, industrial, tertiary and public administration sectors, all through its subsidiary Renovit, which was established in 2021 by Snam and CDP Equity and became a B-Corp at the beginning of 2022 and a Benefit Company from 2023. Through its subsidiary Renovit, Snam offers innovative energy efficiency solutions to its customers by investing directly in decarbonisation, digitalisation and also by promoting self-consumption. As part of the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, Snam will invest in the development of Renovit's portfolio towards customers in the public and industrial sectors, leveraging the company's established technical expertise. On energy efficiency through Renovit, Snam will dedicate around €250 million in investments to further develop the portfolio towards public sector and industrial customers, leveraging the distinctive technical skills it has acquired over the years. In fact, Renovit has built a leading role in the energy efficiency services sector, developing a solid base of energy performance contracts and energy upgrading projects for companies, residential buildings and public administration. With the investments in the Plan, Snam intends to go from about €1.4 billion in total contracted amount by 2024 to about €2.7 billion by 2029, of which more than 60% in the public sector, with an average duration of 11 years.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Snam builds strong, collaborative relationships with all its stakeholders by promoting dialogue and active listening, while developing tools and engagement initiatives that foster trust, inclusion, and mutual growth. Guided by its Code of Ethics that applies to Snam S.p.A. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, the company is committed to maintaining a continuous dialogue with institutions and civil society in the areas where it operates and to developing relationships founded on transparency, integrity and loyal collaboration. Snam's dedication to ethical business conduct includes its approach to lobbying and associations. In 2024, Snam introduced a Climate Lobbying Policy, outlining the principles underlying the Group's climate strategy, advocacy position and affiliations with associations. Snam is a longstanding and active member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and was one of the founding members of the UNGC CFO Taskforce. This initiative aims at improving the sustainable finance market by promoting the flow of capital towards investments that significantly contribute to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Snam is also a member of ENTSOG (European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas), an association to strengthen

European cooperation between national gas transmission system operators. Snam is also set to join ENNOH (European Network of Network Operators of Hydrogen) once it is established. Snam actively contributes to shaping the role of gas in the energy transition through its involvement in several key associations, including: OGMP 2.0 (Oil & Gas Methane Partnership Protocol): A global initiative focused on reducing methane emissions across the oil and gas industry. IGU (International Gas Union): Snam participates in the Group of Experts on Methane Emissions (GEME), which provides updates to various stakeholders in the gas sector on global developments related to methane emissions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Snam guarantees all workers the right to freely express their thoughts, join associations and carry out trade union activities. The dialogue with the social partners is framed and regulated by the current Protocol for Industrial Relations, signed in 2013. In 2024, all people in the Group had the opportunity to participate in the Snam Engagement Survey, the listening tool to be submitted to the corporate population every year, with the aim of measuring the degree of employee satisfaction based on their experience in the Company on a scale from totally agree to totally disagree. The results of the survey showed that the Snam People are truly engaged, strongly aligned with the corporate objectives and with a great desire to contribute individually to their achievement. In addition, the quality of the relationships that exist between its people, combined with a sustainable work pressure and a good work-life balance, have proved to be elements of strength for Snam. From the survey, positive feedback also emerged on the flexible working solutions introduced in recent years, especially in terms of work-life balance and as a tool to improve work performance. The response rate to the questionnaire was very satisfactory, registering a participation rate of 87%, confirming the active participation of Snam people, who provided useful indications for defining an action plan responding to the needs that emerged. In the 2024 Survey, the following areas were analysed: - Sustainable engagement - Wellness - Innovation and empowerment - Work, organisation and efficiency - Purpose, guidance and trust - People - Supervisor - Diversity, equity and inclusion - Development and recognition - Retention

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Snam's vision is to become a future-proof pan-European multi-molecule infrastructure to secure energy supply at national and international levels. To achieve this objective, Snam's latest Strategic Plan to 2034 projects up to €27 billion (net of grants) in cumulated CapEx. Investments will grow over time, from €12.4 billion of CapEx from 2025 to 2029, to €14.7 billion between 2030 and 2034. These investments will support Snam's initial phase of decarbonisation. Once the dual-fuel compressor stations plan reaches mid-term, Snam will evaluate the need for a second phase of decarbonisation based on the outcomes achieved, the external context and the technologies available at that time. This will lead to the development of customised trajectories towards 2040 and 2050, aligned with Snam's Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero goals. Up to 2029, the investments of €12.4 billion are allocated in part to strengthen transport, storage and LNG infrastructure and 1.5 billion euros to scale up energy transition businesses. In this regard, The €10.9 billion allocated to sustainable gas infrastructure is divided as follows: €8 billion for transportation (including the Adriatic Line, pipeline replacements, compression stations, and biomethane plant connection projects); €2.0 billion for the expansion and upgrading of storage sites; and €0.9 billion for commissioning the Ravenna FSRU and constructing small-scale infrastructures. The €1.5 billion in investments for energy transition businesses is divided as follows: €500 million for Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS); €380 million for the Hydrogen Backbone; €270 million for Biomethane; and €250 million for the energy efficiency business.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The issue of climate change is central to Snam, which has defined a decarbonisation strategy aimed at containing and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting energy efficiency, and seeking innovative, low-carbon solutions. At the beginning of 2024, the Group announced an update of its emission reduction targets using a more recent baseline, in order to renew its commitment to decarbonisation, play a leading role in the energy transition, and reflect the changing environment in which it operates. In this regard, with the aim of reducing methane emissions, total investments of €100 million have been planned (CapEx + OpEx). Among the main initiatives is the LDAR project, an instrument essential for inspecting and carrying out field surveys to prevent, detect, and resolve any methane leaks from pipelines. In addition, approximately €2 billion (CapEX) will be invested in dual-fuel compressor stations to reduce emissions from combustion. These are key infrastructures that support both energy distribution and energy security. Their function is to compress natural gas and inject it into the national pipeline network.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Consistent with the growing importance that sustainable finance and related instruments are assuming within the financial landscape, starting in 2018, Snam has progressively aligned its financial strategy with the Group's sustainability objectives, in order to strengthen its role in the energy transition, as well as diversify its investor base and make them aware of its ESG initiatives and investments. This commitment was also reflected in the setting of a target to increase the weight of sustainable finance in total funding to 80% by 2026, achieved in 2023 three years early. With the presentation of the 2023-2027 Strategic Plan, the target was raised to 85% of total funding, to be reached by 2027. The target was further raised to 90% to be achieved by 2029, in conjunction with the presentation of the Strategic Plan 2025-2029. Recent years have seen significant developments in sustainable finance markets and equally important changes at the macroeconomic and geopolitical level. To reflect the changed environment, at the beginning of 2025 Snam updated its Sustainable Finance Framework, which will guide the Group's financial strategy in the coming years. The framework will enable the issuance of green (use of proceeds) and sustainability-linked financial instruments (sustainability-linked format) in order to reinforce the company's continued commitment to the energy transition.
[Add row]

(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:
☑ 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)

Biofuels
☑ Biomass gasification

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Biogas and biomethane are thus one of the solutions in which Snam has invested to relaunch and renew the current agri-ecological model. In fact, biogas is one of the most widely used alternative sources of renewable energy. It is the result of the fermentation of organic substances (vegetable biomass or livestock waste) by numerous bacteria in the absence of oxygen and at a controlled temperature. This process of biomass degradation (from agricultural residues, livestock or sewage effluents, supplementary crops, organic fraction of separately collected municipal waste, etc.) is called anaerobic digestion. When subjected to the refining and purification process (called upgrading), the biogas becomes biomethane, which has a methane or CH4 concentration of more than 98%. Biomethane is therefore renewable and circular because it is produced from agricultural biomass (specific crops, agricultural by-products and waste and animal manure) and agri-industrial biomass (waste from the food chain) and from OFMSW (organic fraction of municipal solid waste). In particular, biomethane produced from OFMSW can be fed into the grid for energy uses (automotive, domestic heating), following circular economy criteria, as well as becoming quality compost for agriculture. Overall, the development of the biomethane infrastructure has already allowed Snam to avoid 107 ktCO2 emissions in 2024 (together with Energy efficiency business), with expectations to surpass 400 ktCO2 in 2027.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :The methodology used is based on the calculation of emissions avoided by using biogas and biomethane as a substitute for natural gas considering the use stage, obtained through the comparison of emissions factors.

(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

The functional unit used is represented by the combustion (use stage) of 1 standard cubic meter of biomethane vs. the combustion (use stage) of 1 standard cubic meter of natural gas

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Given Snam's role as the main domestic and European transportation network of natural gas, the choice of the reference product or baseline scenario fell on natural gas which is the most likely alternative solution among fuels in the absence of biomethane.

(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

0.00199

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Using the attributional approach, the estimated avoided emissions were calculated using the formula "Use stage emissions of 1 standard cubic meter of natural gas – Use stage emissions of 1 standard cubic meter of biomethane", leading to an amount of avoided emissions of 0.00199 metric tons of CO2e per functional unit. The methodology involves calculating the emissions of one functional unit of reference product or baseline scenario (equal to the emission factor of natural gas in the use stage, namely 0.00199 metric tons of CO2e/ std m3 – source: ISPRA 2022) compared to the emissions of one functional unit of low-carbon product (equal to the emission factor of biomethane, namely 0 metric tons of CO2e/ std m3 – source: ISPRA 2022). Overall, the development of the biomethane infrastructure has already allowed Snam to avoid 107 ktCO2 emissions in 2024 (together with Energy efficiency business), with expectations to surpass 400 ktCO2 in 2027.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

3.1
[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:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals through water meters installed in our infrastructures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Final total volume of source-specific water is annually provided to local authorities. As for the rainwater, they are collected and become part of the operations of our subsidiary company Bioenerys. We also communicate the outcomes of our measures within our annual financial and non financial reports.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measured through source-specific water meters installed in our infrastructures. In particular, we measure and monitor underground water, collected rainwater, seawater and municipal water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Final total volume of water is annually provided to local authorities. We also communicate the outcomes of our measures within our annual financial and non financial reports.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor withdrawn water quality when the water is used for civil purposes. Detailed analysis is regularly conducted to exclude any contamination, according to national legislation, environmental permits and internal management procedures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Some environmental permits require supplementary controls to ensure the compliance with specific parameters thresholds.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharges volumes as it is not required by authorities and water is not considered a relevant topic within our business. Nevertheless, we estimate discharges of water used for civil purposes.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharges volumes as it is not required by authorities and water is not considered a relevant topic within our business.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharges volumes as it is not required by authorities and water is not considered a relevant topic within our business.

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:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor discharged water quality when the water is used for civil purposes. Detailed analysis is regularly conducted to exclude any contamination, according to national legislation, environmental permits and internal management procedures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To comply with local legislation and environmental permits, we regularly meeasure water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters (BoD, COD, PH).

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Detailed analysis is regularly conducted to exclude any contamination, according to national legislation, environmental permits and internal management procedures. Data are subject to third-party assurance assessment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Within Bioenerys operations, we monitor the presence of nitrates, phosphates and pesticides. The monitoring frequency changes based on different environmental

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement methods include water meters that are installed in our infrastructures and are periodically calibrated. Data are subject to third-party assurance assessment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Temperature of water discharge is measured in all regasification plants in order to comply with environmental permits.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement methods include water meters that are installed in our infrastructures. Final total volume of withdrawn water is annually provided to local authorities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor volumes of consumed water regularly. Frequency changes based on specific environmental permit requirements (at least annual).

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Within the operations of our subsidiary Bioenerys, rainwater is collected, measured with specific metering systems, then reused within the company's operations processes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Within the operations of our subsidiary Bioenerys, rainwater is collected and reused within the company's operations processes.

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:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality is monitored when the water is used for civil purposes. Detailed analysis is annually conducted to exclude any contamination, according to national legislation, environmental permits and internal management procedures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All our operations are provided with the necessary facilities to guarantee an adequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene for our employees. All our facilities provide fully-functioning WASH services for all workers.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

105517

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We do not envisage any significant changes in our processes under standard conditions.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Please consider withdrawals is not a material topic for our company. We do not envisage any changes in total withdrawals under standard conditions (excluding M&A activity, accidents).

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

105400

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We do not envisage any significant changes in our processes under standard conditions.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water discharges is not a material topic for our company. We do not envisage any changes in total withdrawals under standard conditions (excluding M&A activity, accidents).

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

117

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Very small number as the company continues operating under standard conditions.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We do not envisage any significant changes in our processes under standard conditions.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We do not envisage any change in our business leading to a significant increase/decrease of the water consumption
[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)

105

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Please consider that water withdrawals is not a material topic for our company. We not envisage any changes in total withdrawals under standard conditions (excluding M&A activity, acccidents).

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Please consider that water withdrawals is not a material topic for our company. We not envisage any changes in total withdrawals under standard conditions (excluding M&A activity, acccidents).

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.10

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

According to WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas, Italy is a country considered to have a high baseline water stress. From 2024, in accordance with CSRD provisions, our HSEQ function collected data from our local units. Nonetheless, consider that our operations do not have a negative impact on water stress areas because almost 100% of the water withdrawn is seawater at our regasification plants.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

24

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :The company continues operating under standard conditions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The company continues operating under standard conditions

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

105252

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Seawater is used within our FSRUs operations. Since one of our FSRU (FSRU Ravenna) started operating in mid 2024 and it will run at full capacity in 2025, we foresee an increase in total seawater withdrawal.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

68

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :The company continues operating under standard conditions.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The company continues operating under standard conditions

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have any withdrawal from this source at all.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have any withdrawal from this source at all.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

197

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :The company continues operating under standard conditions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We include in this category water collected from acqueducts.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

In accordance with environmental permits, tests are conducted to analyze the quality of the water. We estimate that the total amount of emissions of such substances is negligible.
[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:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water is considered a non material issue for Snam. We do not have identified facilities with significant dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to water, unless for what concerns our regassification plants.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Based on our materiality analysis that we conduct every year, we consider this topic as not material within our value chain.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Piombino Floating Storage Regasification Unit

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify :Thyrrenian Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.93904

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

10.558671

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

95928

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

95928

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

95928

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All the water used within the plant's operation is discharged. No water is consumed in the process.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Panigaglia Regasification Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify :Tyrrhenian Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

44.074191

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

9.831101

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9300

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

9300

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9300

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024 saw more LNG ships coming to the terminal vs the previous year.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Assured by third party (Deloitte & Touche), using GRI standards.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3568000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

33814.46

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

About the same. Please consider that water withdrawal is not a material topic of our business. Hence, water withdrawal efficiency is not a relevant KPI for us.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Being Snam a midstream company and an independent European TSO,our current business model does not involve the production nor the sale of any product. [Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Our services have no relevant impact on water, either in terms of pullution or in terms of consumption.*	*None of our service has any significant impact on water.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

The topic "water" was identified within our materiality analysis, resulting among the non-material topics in terms of both impact materiality and financial materiality. [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

☑ 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* ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The double materiality analysis on the theme 'Biodiversity and ecosystems' included the identification and evaluation of actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems at their sites and along the upstream and downstream value chain and of physical and transition opportunities and risks. With particular reference to the impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems, Snam has considered the location of its operating sites within or near sensitive areas in terms of biodiversity, including the two booster stations (Montesano and Messina) within Natura 2000 Network sites. In addition, activities related to the laying of new gas pipelines within or near sensitive areas in terms of biodiversity were also taken into account. If it cannot avoid crossing them, Snam takes great care with operations near Sites of Community Interest (SICs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which together constitute the Natura 2000 Network Sites. In 2024, the extent of Natura 2000 Network Sites subject to infrastructure laying was lower than in the previous year (8.96 km vs 0.66 km) and affected the regions of Emilia-Romagna and Piedmont.

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

Snam does not have activities located in or near areas important for biodiversity corresponding to the category of this row.

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

Snam does not have activities located in or near areas important for biodiversity corresponding to the category of this row.

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Snam does not have activities located in or near areas important for biodiversity corresponding to the category of this row.

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Snam does not have activities located in or near areas important for biodiversity corresponding to the category of this row.

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

Activities related to the laying of new gas pipelines within or near sensitive areas in terms of biodiversity were also taken into account. If it cannot avoid crossing them, Snam takes great care with operations near Sites of Community Interest (SICs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which together constitute the Natura 2000 Network Sites. In 2024, the extent of Natura 2000 Network Sites subject to infrastructure laying was lower than in the previous year (8.96 km vs 0.66 km) and affected the regions of Emilia-Romagna and Piedmont.
[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:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

With reference to the total number of species on the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) National Conservation List and Red List with habitats in areas affected by the operations carried out by the organisation, in 2024 the following were counted: 12 species are critically endangered, 35 are endangered, 59 are vulnerable, 45 are near-endangered and 173 are of least concern.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

362

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Snam minimises these environmental impacts, which are temporary, through appropriate construction measures to avoid damaging the environment and the biodiversity of the areas where the infrastructure is located, while at the same time ensuring compliance with the principle of preserving ecosystems, public health, the safety of workers and the environmental sustainability of construction sites. The Company: - avoids, where possible, locating the route in areas of significant natural or cultural interest, in archaeological, geologically unstable, man-made areas or where new housing developments are planned - minimises the cutting of vegetation,such as by using narrow lanes, i.e. corridors that limit the cutting of adult trees and avoids occupying new areas, using existing technology corridors as much as possible - uses, where possible, trenchless technology, which implies the absence of open excavations, for watercourse crossings and areas of naturalistic value and avoids scheduling works during the most sensitive and critical periods according to the specific naturalistic elements of the area concerned - separates the excavated material from the fertile soil (humus) which is conserved and placed on the surface during the restoration phase of the route and avoids occupying areas of natural vegetation for pipe storage.

(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

☑ Scheduling
☑ Restoration
☑ Site selection
☑ Project design
☑ Physical controls
☑ Operational controls
☑ Biodiversity offsets

(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

With climate action now gaining momentum, efforts to mitigate biodiversity loss are being addressed at the corporate level, following a similar but more accelerated path. Given the impact on biodiversity of Snam’s operations, the Group intends to be one of the first global infrastructure companies to integrate biodiversity actions into its strategy, using credible international methodological standards. To this end, the Group has embarked on a well-defined path to develop its biodiversity strategy and set targets aligned with the latest guidelines of the SBTN framework. Snam's analysis of the “Nature Footprint” of its direct operations identified land-use change due to infrastructure construction and maintenance, particularly pipelines, as the only major impact on biodiversity, with low to medium impacts on air, soil and freshwater also linked to the same types of activity. This indicates that Snam’s operations beyond infrastructure construction, such as transport and dispatching, storage, and regasification, have minimal impacts on the environment. Regarding land use change, Snam evaluated the impact of each pipeline project by measuring the area affected in square kilometres. These figures were then compared with local biodiversity risks, using tools such as the Ecosystem Integrity Index, resulting in a total risk index for land use change. This analysis identified only four 'Hotspot' projects as critical, meaning that they are located in areas with high biodiversity risk in accordance with the SBTN methodology. Snam has defined a strategy aimed at contributing to European commitments on biodiversity, defining the objectives ‘Zero Net Conversion‘ and ‘Net Positive Impact‘. The latter, in particular, has made it possible to strengthen the dialogue and involvement of local authorities, in order to define shared projects in favour of biodiversity in the identified hotspots. In the field of the sustainability strategy, in 2023, Snam introduced a specific Climate Change Risk Management (CCRM) framework in the ERM Model to integrate and identify in more detail the risks and opportunities related to climate change and, consequently, to improve the management of the uncertainty that characterises them, as well as to strengthen the Group’s resilience. Following the approach adopted for climate-related risks, Snam has defined a framework dedicated to the analysis of biodiversity-related risks, aligned with key frameworks and standards such as the TNFD (Taskforce on Naturerelated Financial Disclosures). This framework aims to complement Snam’s existing analysis of its impact on biodiversity, ensuring a comprehensive approach to environmental risk management, which has enabled an assessment of Snam’s resilience to biodiversity risks to be carried out alongside analyses of climate risks.
[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

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS - Principio di Attestazione della Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità - SSAE (Italia)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Report has been subjected to a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the assurance standard of sustainability report - "Principio di Attestazione della Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità - SSAE (Italia) by Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. Please be aware that the SSAE is the assurance standard of sustainability report adopted by Italy and related to the requirements of the Italian Legislative Decree No. 125 of September 6, 2024, implementing Directive 2022/2464/EU (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). The Indipendent Auditor's Report can be found on page 465 of the 2024 Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Snam_annual_report_2024.pdf

Row 2

(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

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The KPI Statement has been subjected to a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the criteria established in the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE 3000 Revised) – Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The Independent Auditor's Report can be found on page 17 of the document.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

KPI Statement - ING.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CFO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute