



Auditor's Report on Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. and Subsidiaries

(Together with the consolidated annual accounts and consolidated directors' report of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. and subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2024)

(Translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)



KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Paseo de la Castellana, 259C
28046 Madrid

Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Annual Accounts

(Translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

To the Shareholders of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.:

REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. (the "Parent") and subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and consolidated notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated annual accounts give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated equity and consolidated financial position of the Group at 31 December 2024 and of its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable in Spain.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Annual Accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated annual accounts pursuant to the legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. We have not provided any non-audit services, nor have any situations or circumstances arisen which, under the aforementioned regulations, have affected the required independence such that this has been compromised.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated annual accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets

See notes 3.2.e), 3.3, 4, 5 and 7 to the consolidated annual accounts

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
<p>At 31 December 2024 the Group has recognised property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets for amounts of Euros 11,341 million, Euros 193 million and Euros 500 million, respectively, mainly comprising renewable energy electricity generation facilities in various geographical locations and under different regulatory scenarios. At 31 December 2024 the Group has significant accumulated impairment losses, recognised mainly in prior years.</p> <p>At the reporting date the Group evaluates whether there are any indications of impairment or impairment reversals, to determine whether it is necessary to calculate the recoverable amount of the assets or cash-generating units (CGUs).</p> <p>To estimate the recoverable amount, the Group uses discounted cash flow valuation techniques that require management and the Directors to exercise judgement and make assumptions and estimates. As a result of this estimate, at 31 December 2024 the Group has recognised in the consolidated income statement, impairment losses of Euros 40 million and reversals of impairment amounting to Euros 20 million.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the processes followed by the Group in identifying and evaluating indications of impairment and in estimating the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets. In addition, we assessed the design and implementation of the Group's key controls over this process. - Evaluating the reasonableness of the methodology and assumptions used by the Group when estimating the recoverable amount, with the involvement of our valuation specialists. Moreover, we assessed the sensitivity of the recoverable amount to reasonable changes in the key assumptions, in order to determine their potential impact on the valuation. - Procuring and evaluating the binding offers considered in those CGUs, the recoverable amount of which has been estimated considering fair value less costs to sell. - We also assessed whether the disclosures in the consolidated annual accounts meet the requirements of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group.



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<i>Key audit matter (Cont.)</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
<p>Furthermore, in relation to certain CGUs for which the Group has received binding purchase offers from third parties, which have served as the basis for determining the recoverable amount, during the year the Group has released provisions for impairment losses of Euros 154 million on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which have been disposed of during the year or are classified as non-current assets held for sale at 31 December 2024.</p> <p>Due to the high level of judgement and the uncertainty associated with these assessments and estimates, and the significance of the value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets, their measurement has been considered a key audit matter.</p>	

Other Information: Consolidated Directors' Report

Other information solely comprises the 2024 consolidated directors' report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Parent's Directors and which does not form an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated annual accounts does not encompass the consolidated directors' report. Our responsibility regarding the information contained in the consolidated directors' report is defined in the legislation regulating the audit of accounts, as follows:

- a) Determine, solely, whether the consolidated non-financial information statement, certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, as specified in the Spanish Audit Law, have been provided in the manner stipulated in the applicable legislation, and if not, to report on this matter.



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- b) Assess and report on the consistency of the rest of the information included in the consolidated directors' report with the consolidated annual accounts, based on knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit of the aforementioned consolidated annual accounts. Also, assess and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the consolidated directors' report are in accordance with applicable legislation. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report them.

Based on the work carried out, as described above, we have observed that the information mentioned in section a) above has been provided in the manner stipulated in the applicable legislation, that the rest of the information contained in the consolidated directors' report is consistent with that disclosed in the consolidated annual accounts for 2024, and that the content and presentation of the report are in accordance with applicable legislation.

Directors' and Audit and Sustainability Committee's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Annual Accounts

The Parent's Directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts in such a way that they give a true and fair view of the consolidated equity, consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance of the Group in accordance with IFRS-EU and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts, the Parent's Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Parent's Audit and Sustainability Committee is responsible for overseeing the preparation and presentation of the consolidated annual accounts.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Annual Accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated annual accounts.



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As part of an audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent's Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Parent's Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- Plan and execute the audit of the Group to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units of the Group as the basis to form an opinion on the consolidated annual accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed for the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit and Sustainability Committee of the Parent regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



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We also provide the Parent's Audit and Sustainability Committee with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, safeguarding measures adopted to eliminate or reduce the threat.

From the matters communicated to the Audit and Sustainability Committee of the Parent, we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated annual accounts of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

European Single Electronic Format

We have examined the digital files of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. and its subsidiaries for 2024 in European Single Electronic Format (ESEF), which comprise the XHTML file that includes the consolidated annual accounts for the aforementioned year and the XBRL files tagged by the Company, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. are responsible for the presentation of the 2024 annual financial report in accordance with the format and mark-up requirements stipulated in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 (hereinafter the "ESEF Regulation"). In this regard, they have incorporated the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration by means of a reference thereto in the consolidated directors' report.

Our responsibility consists of examining the digital files prepared by the Directors of the Parent, in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. This legislation requires that we plan and perform our audit procedures to determine whether the content of the consolidated annual accounts included in the aforementioned digital files fully corresponds to the consolidated annual accounts we have audited, and whether the consolidated annual accounts and the aforementioned files have been formatted and marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital files examined fully correspond to the audited consolidated annual accounts, and these are presented and marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.



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Additional Report to the Audit and Sustainability Committee of the Parent_____

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with our additional report to the Parent's Audit and Sustainability Committee dated 27 February 2025.

Contract Period _____

We were appointed as auditor of the Group by the shareholders at the general meeting on 6 June 2024 for a period of one year, for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Previously, we had been appointed by the Sole Shareholder for a period of one year, and have been auditing the annual accounts since the year ended 31 December 2017.

KPMG Auditores, S.L.
On the Spanish Official Register of
Auditors ("ROAC") with No. S0702

(Signed on original in Spanish)

This report
corresponds to
stamp number
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by the Spanish
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Registered
Auditors (ICJCE)

On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors ("ROAC") with No. 20,435



CORPORACIÓN ACCIONA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES, S.A.

AND

SUBSIDIARIES
(Consolidated Group)

2024 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

AND

CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR 2024

Prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the
European Union (IFRS-EU)

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2024 AND 2023 (millions of euros)

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Property, plant and equipment	4	11,341	10,419
Right of use	5	500	476
Goodwill	6	13	13
Other intangible assets	7	193	219
Non-current financial assets	10	125	67
Investments accounted for using the equity method	8	253	289
Deferred tax assets	21	856	564
Other non-current assets	11	256	154
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		13,537	12,201
Stocks	12	200	175
Trade and other accounts receivable	13	626	868
Other current financial assets	10	147	155
Current tax assets	21	117	99
Other current assets	21	168	176
Cash and cash equivalents	14	495	736
Non-current assets held for sale	22	954	262
CURRENT ASSETS		2,707	2,471
TOTAL ASSETS		16,244	14,672
<i>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Capital		325	329
Retained earnings		5,075	5,093
Profit for the year		357	524
Treasury stock		(9)	(69)
Translation differences		95	(27)
Interim dividend			
Equity attributable to holders of parent company equity instruments		5,843	5,850
Non-controlling interests		394	384
EQUITY	15	6,237	6,234
Debentures and other marketable securities	17	2,332	2,325
Bank borrowings	17	1,188	1,510
Lease obligations	5	538	495
Deferred tax liabilities	21	911	797
Provisions	16	352	194
Other non-current liabilities	20	1,576	874
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,897	6,195
Debentures and other marketable securities	17	273	165
Bank borrowings	17	369	103
Lease obligations	5	18	19
Trade and other accounts payable	35	438	496
Provisions	16	3	5
Current income tax liabilities	21	13	13
Other current liabilities	20	1,002	1,027
Liabilities associated with held-for-sale assets	22	994	415
CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,110	2,243
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16,244	14,672

Notes 1 through 35 of the enclosed report and its annexes are an inseparable part of the consolidated annual accounts for the 2024 financial year.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2024 AND 2023 (millions of euros)

	NOTE	2024	2023
Net revenue	24	3,048	3,547
Other revenue	24	855	442
Cost of goods sold	25	(1,739)	(1,776)
Personnel expenses	25	(272)	(256)
Depreciation and amortization and change in provisions	4, 5, 7 & 25	(559)	(491)
Other operating expenses	25	(759)	(753)
Equity method profit/ (loss) – analogous object	8	(10)	81
Results of asset impairment	4 & 25	134	(11)
Net profit on disposal of non-current assets	25		1
Other gains or losses		1	132
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		699	916
Financial income	27	43	25
Financial expenses	27	(232)	(179)
Foreign exchange rate changes		(25)	5
Changes in provisions for investment		(1)	
Profit / (loss) from changes in the value of financial instruments at fair value	19 & 25	(2)	9
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		482	776
Corporate income tax expense	21	(95)	(209)
YEAR'S PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		387	567
YEAR'S PROFIT		387	567
Non-controlling interests	15	(30)	(43)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY		357	524
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (euro/share)	30	1.1	1.6
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (euro/share)	30	1.1	1.6

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2024 AND 2023
(millions of euros)

	Note	2024	2023
A) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		387	567
1. Profit attributable to the parent company		357	524
2. Non-controlling interests		30	43
B) ITEMS THAT MAY NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT		1	(1)
1. Actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments		1	(1)
2. Tax effect	21		
C) ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT		(143)	(251)
Income and expense recognised directly in equity		(113)	(120)
1. Due to valuation of financial instruments			
a) Financial assets available for sale			
2. From cash flow hedges	15	(362)	24
3. Translation differences	15	136	(136)
4. Other income and expenses recognised directly in equity			
5. Tax effect	21	113	(8)
Transfers to the profit and loss account	15	(30)	(131)
1. Due to valuation of financial instruments			
a) Financial assets available for sale			
2. From cash flow hedges		(40)	(175)
3. Translation differences			
4. Other income and expenses recognised directly in equity			
5. Tax effect	21	10	44
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (EXPENSE) (A+B+C)	21	245	315
a) Attributable to the parent company	21	204	275
b) Attributable to non-controlling interest	21	41	40

Notes 1 through 35 of the enclosed report and its annexes are an inseparable part of the consolidated annual accounts for the 2024 financial year.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2024 AND 2023
(millions of euros)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Share capital	Other reserves	Treasury stock	Interim dividend	Translation differences	Profit for the year	Cash flow hedges	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening balance at 01.01.2024	329	5,061	(69)	-	(27)	524	32	384	6,234
Adjustments due to changes in accounting policies									-
Adjustments due to errors									-
Adjusted opening balance	329	5,061	(69)	-	(27)	524	32	384	6,234
Total comprehensive income and expenses		1			122	357	(276)	41	245
Adjustments for cash flow hedges							(276)	(3)	(279)
Translation differences					122			14	136
Actuarial changes in pensions		1							1
Profit for the year						357		30	387
Other changes in equity	(4)	257	60			(524)		(31)	(242)
Capital increases/(reductions)									-
Application of results		524				(524)			-
Dividend payments		(158)						(37)	(195)
Treasury share transactions (net)	(4)	(107)	60						(51)
Other transactions with shareholders or owners								1	1
Other changes		(2)						5	3
Balance at 31.12.2024	325	5,319	(9)	-	95	357	(244)	394	6,237

Notes 1 through 35 of the enclosed report and its annexes are an inseparable part of the consolidated annual accounts for the 2024 financial year.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2023
(millions of euros)

	Share capital	Other reserves	Treasury stock	Interim dividend	Gains(losses) on exchange	Profit (loss) attributable to parent company	Cash flow hedges	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening balance at 01.01.2023	329	4,533	(4)	-	92	759	161	391	6,261
Adjustments due to changes in accounting policies									-
Adjustments due to errors									-
Adjusted opening balance	329	4,533	(4)	-	92	759	161	391	6,261
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-1	-	-	-119	524	-129	40	315
Adjustments for cash flow hedges							(129)	14	(115)
Variations due to translation differences					(119)			(17)	(136)
Actuarial changes in pensions		(1)							(1)
Profit for the year						524		43	567
Other changes in equity	-	529	(65)		-	(759)	-	(47)	(342)
Capital increases (decreases)									-
Application of results		759				(759)			-
Dividend payments		(230)						(34)	(264)
Treasury share transactions (net)			(65)						(65)
Other transactions with shareholders or owners								(13)	(13)
Other changes									-
Balance at 31.12.2023	329	5,061	(69)	-	(27)	524	32	384	6,234

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CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2024 AND 2023 (millions of euros)

	2024	2023
Profit before tax from continuing operations	482	776
Adjustments to profit		
Amortisation and impairment	425	252
Profit before tax of companies accounted for using the equity method	10	(81)
Net profit on disposal of non-current assets	(84)	(133)
Financial income and expense	189	156
Other profit not involving the movement of funds	(75)	(75)
Corrected and adjusted profit before tax from continuing operations	947	1,145
Changes in working capital		
Changes in inventory	(10)	6
Changes in current assets/liabilities	213	(413)
Other cash flows from operations		
Current financial income and expense	(247)	(152)
Dividends received from associates and other non-current financial investments	45	16
Income tax received(paid)	(211)	(282)
Changes in non-current assets/liabilities	(56)	44
Cash flows from operations	681	364
Acquisitions of PPE, intangible assets and non-current financial assets	(1,630)	(1,907)
Disposals of tangible and intangible assets and non-current financial assets	2	
Investments in Group companies and associates	(89)	9
Disposals of Group companies and associates	266	
Cash flows from investments	(1,451)	(1,898)
Dividend payments	(158)	(230)
Dividends paid to external shareholders	(30)	(56)
From equity instrument issues		
From financial liability instrument issues	1,275	4,176
Payments on financial liability instruments issued	(779)	(2,265)
Net flows with Group from financial instrument issues		
Net flows from other current financial assets	52	(46)
Lease payments	(13)	(14)
Other financial flows	175	97
Cash flows from financing	522	1,662
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	7	(4)
Variation in cash and cash equivalents	(241)	124
Starting balance of cash and cash equivalents	736	612
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	495	736

Notes 1 through 35 of the enclosed report and its annexes are an inseparable part of the consolidated annual accounts for the 2024 financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CORPORACIÓN ACCIONA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES S.A.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Consolidated Group)

1. About the Group

Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.U. (hereinafter the “parent company” or the “company”) was founded as a limited liability company in Madrid on 12 June 2008. On 10 March 2021, it underwent a transformation whereby the parent company became a public limited company. Its registered offices are located in Madrid, Avenida de la Gran Vía de Hortaleza, 1.

According to Chapter III.1 TRLSC, approved by Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.L.U. was registered in the Commercial Registry as a Sole Shareholder company until it went public on 1 July 2021 and its stock started to trade on Spanish stock exchanges (SIBE - Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao stock exchanges).

At the 2024 year-end, the majority shareholder of the parent company is Acciona, S.A. (see Note 15 a), a company whose stock trades on the Spanish Stock Exchange Interconnection System (SIBE) in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao).

Its corporate purpose consists of:

- The operation of all kinds of primary energy resources by promoting, developing, designing, building, managing, operating, maintaining and repairing (i) power plants that generated electricity from renewable energy sources and (ii) green hydrogen power plants.
- Marketing, selling and storing the electricity generated at power plants using renewal energy sources.
- Producing, transporting, storing, marketing and selling green hydrogen and hydrogen subproducts or derivatives.
- Drafting studies and undertaking research related to the electrical and energy business in general and renewable energies in particular, as well as the technologies applied to that business.
- R&D+i activities related to the aforementioned business as well as the development of new auxiliary technology for renewable energy.
- Activities of a preliminary or supplemental nature to those included in the corporate purpose.
- Providing services to investee companies and undertakings, to which end it may provide them with the necessary bonds and guarantees.
- Managing the investments in other enterprises and companies of the business group.

Some or all of the activities enumerated above may be carried out by the company directly or indirectly through interests in other companies with identical or similar corporate purposes, in Spain or abroad.

The company is currently the parent of a group of domestic and international companies called Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables (hereinafter, “the Group”). The Group’s core business is the promotion, construction, operation, maintenance and development of renewable energies; fuel imports and exports, sales and co-generation, including engineering, consulting and auditing of sites and projects and drafting plans.

The Group’s total installed power at 31 December 2024 is 13,630 MW (12,131 MW at 31 December 2023) in all of the technologies with which the Group operates at both the domestic and international levels.

2. Basis of presentation of the consolidated annual accounts and consolidation principles

2.1 Basis of presentation and comparison of information

The consolidated annual accounts of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables and subsidiaries for the 2024 financial year were prepared by the Board of Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. on 27 February 2025 in such a way as to show a true image of the consolidated equity and financial situation of the Group at 31 December 2024 and the consolidated financial performance, changes in the consolidated statement of recognised income and expenses, changes in the consolidated equity and consolidated cash flows that have occurred within the Group during the financial year ending on that date

These consolidated annual accounts were prepared in accordance with the regulatory framework for financial reporting applicable to the company, in particular, the principles and criteria established in the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS-EU) pursuant to Regulation number 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council. The most significant mandatory accounting principles and measurement standards are summarised in Note 3 along with alternatives allowed by law and the standards and interpretations that had not taken effect as of the date of these consolidated annual accounts.

These consolidated annual accounts were prepared from the parent company's accounting records and those of the other Group companies. Those records include information on joint ventures, groups and consortia in which the companies participate using the equity accounting method, that is, companies consolidated based on the percentage of ownership of the assets, liabilities and operations carried out after eliminating certain asset and liability balances and operations for the year.

Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables is in turn part of the Acciona Group, whose consolidated annual accounts for the 2023 financial year were approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders of Acciona, S.A. held on 20 June 2024 and filed with the Madrid Commercial Registry. Likewise, in financial year 2024 Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables is part of Grupo Acciona, S.A., whose consolidated annual accounts were prepared according to IFRS-EU and will be filed, once approved, with the Madrid Commercial Registry as required by law.

At 31 December 2024, there were no significant changes to accounting estimates or policies and there were no material errors to be corrected.

For comparison purposes only and for each item on the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated income statement, consolidated cash flow statement, consolidated statement of change in equity and consolidated notes to the financial statements, the Directors have included the corresponding amounts for the previous year as well as the amounts for the 2024 financial year using identical accounting principles, which are consistent with IFRS-EU.

Unless otherwise indicated, these consolidated annual accounts are presented in millions of euros, which is the functional and reporting currency of the parent company of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables. Foreign currency transactions are included in accordance with the policies set out in Notes 2.3.f)) and 3.2.o).

2.2. Regulatory framework

The assets owned by the other member companies of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables in other countries are governed by the particular laws applicable in the countries where they are located. The regulatory framework that applies to the Group's electricity production plants are described in Annex V of these consolidated annual accounts.

2.3. Consolidation principles

a. Consolidation method

The companies over which the company has the ability to exercise a significant influence, either directly or indirectly, are considered associates. It is understood that a company controls another when, due to its involvement, it is entitled to share in the profits and has the ability to influence such profits because of the power it exerts over the company. The company has such power when it possesses substantive rights that give it the ability to direct a company's relevant activities. The company is entitled to a share in another company's profits when the yields obtained as a result of being involved vary depending on the company's performance. The method for consolidating subsidiaries is explained in part c) of this note and includes the companies listed in Annex I.

In those cases where operations are managed jointly with third parties and it is determined that the other party has direct rights and responsibilities stemming from the proportional part of the assets and liabilities under the agreement, the Group recognises in the consolidated annual accounts the assets, liabilities, income and expenses according to its stake in jointly-controlled business. The companies carried by this consolidation method, which is explained in part d) of this note, are listed in Annex II.

Companies not included in either of the preceding categories over which the parent has significant influences are considered associates and are carried using the "equity method" (see Annex III). This consolidation method is explained in part e) of this note.

For assets built in the United States with Production Tax Credits or ITCs and accelerated fiscal depreciation, external partners (Tax Equity Investors) are brought in whose economic interests vary over the life of the projects, although the Group continues to control the financial and operational aspects of the projects. These companies are consolidated using the same method as is used for subsidiaries (see part c) of this note. These partners continue to hold interests in the companies' capital, obtaining tax benefits and even a rate of return on their investments which depends on each project's performance. The Group holds purchase options on these projects at the market value when the investor-partner obtains a return. In Annex I, the nominal ownership percentage indicated for these companies refers to class B shares, which grant the shareholder full control over the company's activities and provide broad rights and authority over their management and administration.

In accordance with the applicable accounting regulations, since 2023 the Group has consolidated the stake of its subsidiary, Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A. (hereinafter, AGR), in Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A. (hereinafter, RENOMAR), using the full consolidation method. AGR owns a direct stake of 50% in this company plus an additional 25% indirect stake through a 50% stake in the vehicle, Medwind Energy S.L., a company over which it does not have control and which owns the remaining 50% of RENOMAR.

The directors believe that all the essential requirements for demonstrating control over RENOMAR are met:

- AGR has the power to direct the RENOMAR's operations, insofar as it has appointed more than half the members of its Board of Directors;
- AGR is entitled to financial returns for its involvement in the investee company, which is regulated in a shareholders' agreement; and
- AGR is able to exercise its power over the investee to influence the amount of those returns.

With reference to the shareholders' agreement which establishes the obligation to distribute the free cash flow generated by the subsidiary RENOMAR, the economic rights over the 25% stake not owned by the Group are no longer included in the Group's equity. Instead, they are presented on the consolidated balance sheet at the year-end as a financial instrument under the heading "Other current and non-current liabilities" (see Note 20).

However, the validity of the Group's full consolidation of RENOMAR has been challenged in court by a third party. The Group's legal services believe that the chances of this legal challenge succeeding are remote.

b. Elimination on consolidation

All balances and the effects of significant transactions between subsidiaries and the parent company or between the subsidiaries themselves are eliminated during the consolidation process

In transactions with associates and joint ventures, a percentage of the earnings equivalent to the Group's stake in their capital is eliminated.

c. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are undertakings which the company has the power to control, regardless of the percentage of ownership in the subsidiary. This ability is generally considered to exist if the following three conditions are met: power over the investee; exposure to or right to participate in the variable results of the investment and the ability to use that power to influence the amount of the returns.

Income, expenses and cash flows of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated annual accounts as from the acquisition date, which is the date on which the Group obtains effective control thereof. Subsidiaries are excluded from the consolidation as from the date on which control was lost.

The transactions and balances held with subsidiary companies and any profits or losses not realised are eliminated during the consolidation process. However, unrealised losses are considered an indicator that the transferred assets are impaired.

The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are adapted to the accounting policies of the Group for any transactions and other events which occur under similar circumstances.

The annual accounts or financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the consolidation process refer to the same submission date and the same period as those of the company.

When a new subsidiary is acquired that represents the acquisition of a business, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are calculated at fair value on the acquisition date, which is when the parent takes control of the subsidiary, according to IFRS 3 - "Business Combinations". Any excess of fair value over the acquisition cost of the identified net assets is recognised as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

For each transaction, the Group assesses whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets by analysing whether the aggregate of assets acquired meets the definition of a business, as defined in international accounting standards, or whether most of the fair value of the acquired gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset (or group of similar identifiable assets), in which case the assets acquired would not represent a business.

The results of subsidiaries generated during the year are consolidated taking into account only those generated on or after the acquisition date. Likewise, the results of subsidiaries that are disposed of during the year are consolidated taking into account only those generated up to the disposal date.

In addition, the interests of minority shareholders are calculated in proportion to the fair value of the recognised assets and liabilities of the minority shareholders.

Third-party interests in the capital of investee companies are shown under "Non-controlling interests" on the consolidated balance sheet under the heading of Group Equity. Similarly, their interest in the financial year's profit or loss is shown under "Non-controlling interests" on the consolidated income statement.

d. Continuing operations

Joint ventures are those undertakings that are jointly managed by a Group company and one or more unrelated third parties, where the parties act jointly to direct the relevant activities and where the decisions on such relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties.

Joint agreements in which it can be concluded that the other party has direct rights and responsibilities stemming from the proportional part of the assets and liabilities under the agreement are considered joint ventures.

The financial statements of joint ventures are consolidated by the company using the proportionate consolidation method so that their balances are only added and subsequently eliminated in proportion to the Group's percentage of ownership in the assets and liabilities of these companies and the operating income and expenses, as long as they are considered transactions with third parties or other operators.

The assets and liabilities of joint ventures are classified on the consolidated balance sheet by type. Likewise, the income and expenses originating from joint ventures are consolidated and classified on the consolidated income statement by type.

When there is an increase in the ownership percentage in a joint venture, the previous interest in the individual assets and liabilities is not revalued as long as the Group maintains joint control.

e. Equity method

Associates and joint ventures (jointly controlled business that entitles the partners to a share of the net assets) are carried by the “equity method” in the consolidated annual accounts, that is, the percentage of equity which represents the stake held by the Group in their capital, net of any dividends received and other eliminated equity items.

The value of these holdings on the consolidated statement of financial position may include the goodwill that arises from the acquisition.

The Group’s participation in the profit or loss of associates earned as from the acquisition date is recorded as an increase or decrease in the value of the investment, with the corresponding debit or credit to “Results of companies accounted for using the equity method - similar activities”. The Group’s participation in the profit or loss of associates earned as from the acquisition date is recorded as an increase or decrease in the value of the investment in the associated, with a balancing entry in other comprehensive income. Dividend payments are recorded as a reduction in the value of the investment. In order to determine the Group’s participation in profit or loss, including losses due to impairment of the value recognised by the associate, the Group considers the income or expense derived from the acquisition method.

When the Group’s investment in an associate is reduced to zero, the additional implicit obligations in the subsidiaries consolidated by the equity method, if any, are recorded under “Non-current provisions” on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Group evaluates the existence of a significant influence, including those cases in which the ownership percentage is less than 20%. In addition to the ownership percentage, qualitative factors such as participation in decision-making, presence on the Board of Directors, access to certain relevant information, as well as the exchange of management personnel are all taken into account.

f. Gains (losses) on exchange

The functional currency of each Group company is the functional currency in the country where it operates.

During the consolidation process, the assets and liabilities from the Group’s foreign transactions in currencies other than the euro are converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are converted at the average exchange rates for the period unless there are significant fluctuations. Capital and reserve accounts are converted using historical exchange rates. Differences arising on exchange are recognised as equity in other comprehensive income. These conversion differences are recognised as income or expenses for the period in which the acquisition or disposal takes place.

g. Changes in the scope of consolidation and non-controlling interests

The significant changes in the scope of consolidation for the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

- In November 2024, the Group completed the sale of the companies in the Saltos de Agua, S.L. subgroup (hereinafter “ASA”) to Elawan Energy, a subsidiary of ORIX Corporation. On the Interim Financial Statements at 30 June 2024, these companies were classified under non-current assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale. These companies (see details in Annex IV: Changes in the Scope of Consolidation) own a total of 23 hydroelectric plants with a combined installed capacity of 175 MW, located in Aragón, Cantabria and Catalonia.

The sale price was €293 million, generating a capital gain of €73 million, which was recorded under “Other income” on the consolidated income statement (see Note 24). Additionally, the reversal of an impairment provision in the amount of €76 million was recorded under “Depreciation and amortisation and change in provisions” on the consolidated income statement (see Notes 4 and 25).

ASA’s net revenue and after-tax profit as reflected in the Group’s consolidated income statement at 31 December 2024, was €24 million and €5 million, respectively (excluding the impairment reversal).

Company	Consolidation %	Transaction price	Transaction costs	Net price (a)	Net book value of assets and liabilities (b)	Capital gain recognised (a-b)
Acciona Saltos de Agua, S.L. Subgroup	100%	293	-3	290	217	73

Details of net assets	Saltos de Agua, S.L. Subgroup
Non-current assets	213
Current assets	35
Total assets	248
Non-current liabilities	25
Current liabilities	6
Total liabilities	31
Total net assets	217

There were no significant changes in the scope of consolidation during the year other than the ones described above.

These changes in the scope of consolidation in 2024 and 2023, along with other less significant ones are shown in Annex IV. The impact on the enclosed consolidated annual accounts is discussed in the pertinent notes of this report.

3. Main accounting principles

3.1 Adoption of new standards and interpretations

Standards and interpretations applied this financial year

The following modifications and interpretations of accounting standards which took effect in 2024 were considered in preparing the enclosed consolidated annual accounts:

Standards, modifications and interpretations	Description	Mandatory application for financial years starting on or after:
Adopted by the EU		
Amendment of IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current and non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants.	Clarifications regarding the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current, and in particular with maturities contingent upon the fulfilment of covenants.	1 January 2024
Amendment of IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Financing agreements with suppliers	This amendment introduces specific disclosure requirements for supplier financing agreements and their effects on the company's liabilities and cash flows, including liquidity risk and associated risk management.	1 January 2024
Amendment of IFRS 16 - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction.	This amendment clarifies the subsequent accounting for lease liabilities arising in sale and leaseback transactions.	1 January 2024

Except as indicated below, these amendments were applied without any significant effect on the reported figures or the presentation or disclosure of information, either because they did not represent a significant change or because they refer to economic events that do not affect Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables.

Regarding the amendment of IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Financing Arrangements, qualitative and quantitative information on the nature of these agreements is provided in the note on "Trade and other accounts payable."

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet in force

At 31 December 2024, the following standards and interpretations were published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but are not yet in force, either because the effective date is after the closing date of the consolidated annual accounts or because they had not yet been adopted by the European Union:

Standards, modifications and interpretations	Description	Mandatory application for financial years starting on or after:
Approved by the EU		
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of exchangeability	This amendment contains guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.	1 January 2025
Not approved by the EU		
IFRS 18 - Presentation y disclosures de financial statements.	The purpose of this new standard is to set the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial statements. It replaces IAS 1 which is currently in force	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Disclosures of Subsidiaries Without Public Accounting	The purpose of this new standard is to specify the option disclosures that a subsidiary may make when issuing its financial statements.	1 January 2027
Amendment of IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 - Classification and measurement of share-based payments	This amendment clarifies the criteria for classifying certain financial assets, as well as the criteria for derecognizing financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems. It also introduces additional disclosure requirements.	1 January 2026
Annual improvements (Vol. 11).	The purpose of these improvements is to clarify or correct minor aspects of existing IFRS standards.	1 January 2026

The new IFRS 18 standard does not change how items are recognised or measured in the consolidated statement of financial position but significantly changes the income statement presentation. The Group is evaluating the impact of the new income statement structure.

The Group's directors do not expect any significant impact from the introduction of the amendments and improvements summarised on the table above, which have been published but are not yet effective, as they are prospective applications, changes in presentation and disclosure and/or they deal with aspects that are not applicable or immaterial to the Group's operations.

3.2 Measurement standards

The measurement standards used to prepare the Group's consolidated Annual Accounts in accordance with the International Financing Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) are as follows:

A) Property, plant and equipment

Fixed assets acquired for production, for the provision of goods or services or for administrative purposes are shown on the consolidated balance sheet as the lesser of the cost of acquisition or production, less the cumulative amortisation and recoverable value.

The cost of expansions, upgrades and betterments leading to an increase in productivity, capacity or efficiency, or a lengthening of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment items are capitalised. The acquisition cost includes professional fees and the financial expenses incurred during construction which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualified assets, which are those that require a substantial period of time before they are ready for use. All financial expense associated with the financing used to build the associated assets is capitalised during the construction period.

Capitalisation of interest begins when the expenses associated with the assets are incurred; when the interest has accrued; and the activities required to prepare the assets or parts of the assets for their intended use are being carried out. It ends when all or substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the assets or parts of the assets for their intended use have been completed. However, capitalisation of interest is suspended during periods when activities are interrupted, if these are prolonged significantly over time, unless the temporary delay is necessary to bring the asset into operating condition.

The cost of fixed assets includes the estimated cost dismantling or removal cost as well as the restoration of the place where they are located to its original state, provided that such obligations were assumed as a consequence of using the place for a purpose other than the production of inventories.

Assets that are removed from service because of upgrading processes or for any other reason are recorded by removing the carrying balance from the corresponding cost and accumulated amortisation accounts.

In-house work on the company's assets is measured at accumulated cost which is obtained by adding external costs plus in-house costs, which are determined on the basis of in-house materials consumption and manufacturing costs incurred. At 31 December 2024, the company recognised €621 million under "Other revenue" in the enclosed consolidated income statement for work carried out by the Group for its own property, plant and equipment, most of which was for wind power projects in Australia, Spain, the United States and South Africa, primarily.

Conservation and maintenance costs are carried to the consolidated income statement of the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is generally calculated using a straight-line method on the acquisition cost of the assets less the residual value. It is understood that the land on which buildings and other constructions are built has an indefinite useful life and is therefore not subject to depreciation. Companies depreciate property, plant and equipment by spreading the cost of the assets over the estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates for financial year 2024 are as follows:

Annual depreciation rate	
ASSETS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ELECTRICITY BUSINESS	
Wind farms	3.33%
Hydroelectric plants	1% - 4%
Photovoltaic solar power plants	3.33%
Other electricity-generating plants	4%-6%
OTHER ASSETS	
Buildings	2%
Other plant and machinery	5%-16.6%
Other plant, tools and equipment	10%-20%
Other PPE	20%-33,3%

At the national level, the regulation establishes a regulatory life for operating assets that depends on the technology, which is currently 20 years for wind assets, 30 years for photovoltaic assets and 25 years for biomass facilities. The regulatory life is the time during which the asset is eligible to be part of the special regime and, therefore, to earn income (return on the investment or operating income through the minimum remuneration mechanism established therein).

The Group, on the other hand, estimates the useful life of its facilities by assessing the number of years during which it will obtain positive economic flows. It may, therefore, extend beyond the regulatory life, as is the case with the Group's wind power assets.

Consolidated companies recognise any loss in the recorded value of these assets due to impairment with a balancing entry under "Results of asset impairment" on the consolidated income statement. The criteria for recognising impairment losses to these assets and any subsequent recovery of those losses are described in section E) of this note.

B) Leases and right-of-use

A contract is deemed to contain a lease if there is a transfer of the right to direct the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

At the inception date of a lease, a liability is recognised for the lease payments to be made, including any reasonably certain extensions, along with an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset for the term of the lease.

When assessing renewals in light of lease valuations, the Group considers lessee's contractual right to renew the contract and the business plans, project or asset with which the lease is associated, among other things. Because of the considerable investments made in assets related to leases, there is a strong economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option to extend the lease.

Insofar as land leases, which represent a majority of the Group's leases in terms of both volume and valuation, the term of the lease, including the contractually regulated extensions, are adapted to the useful lives of the facilities provided that they are entered into for an indeterminate period of time, where the termination date is directly linked to the duration of the lessee's activities or where extensions are implemented merely by means of confirmation on the part of the lessee of its intention to exercise the option to extend the lease. In residual cases where the decision is not a unilateral one on the part of the lessee, it is understood that the extensions will be agreed upon by the parties. Only extensions stipulated in the contract are considered to be within the lease period.

The Group measures lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at the commencement date. The Group discounts lease payments at the appropriate incremental interest rate unless it can reliably determine the lessor's implicit interest rate.

Outstanding lease payments consist of fixed payments, less any incentive receivable, variable payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured at the index or rate applicable at the commencement date, amounts expected to be paid for residual value guarantees, the strike price of the purchase option that is reasonably certain to be exercised and lease termination indemnity payments, provided that the lease term reflects the exercise of the termination. Variable payments not included in the initial measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they accrue.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the value of the lease liability is increased by the accrued finance expense and decreased by the payments made, re-estimating the carrying amount for lease modifications or to reflect updates of fixed payments.

Right-of-use assets are initially recognised at the present value of the lease liability, plus any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less incentives received, direct costs incurred and an estimate of decommissioning or restoration costs to be incurred. The assets are recognised as “right-of-use” assets and are initially classified according to the type of underlying asset.

They are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (see Note 3.2.E). These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract, except where the useful life of the asset is shorter than the term of the contract or where it is believed that a call option on the asset will be exercised, in which case the depreciation period coincides with the useful life of the asset.

The liability is revalued, generally as an adjustment to the usage right asset, whenever there are subsequent changes to the contract, such as in the following cases: changes in lease terms, changes in future lease payments due to updating the indexes indicated in the contract, changes in future payments and changes in purchase option expectations, etc. In the event of changes that alter the term of the lease or substantial changes to the scope of the lease, the contractual liability is revalued using the updated discount rate. The Group records the re-estimated liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset until it is reduced to zero, and subsequently in the income statement.

There are two exceptions to the recognition of lease assets and liabilities for which the expense is recorded in the income statement on an accrual basis:

- Low value leases: This refers to leases that are insignificant, i.e. contracts whose underlying asset is deemed to be of little relevance. The Group has determined that €5,000 is the reference amount for determining the upper limit of this value.
- Short-term leases: Contracts with estimated rental terms less than 12 months.

The Group records the principal payments for lease contracts under “Cash flows from financing” on the consolidated cash flow statement. The interest related to these contracts is recorded under “Cash flows from operations”.

C) Goodwill

Business combinations in which the Group assumes control over one or more businesses are recognised using the acquisition method in IFRS 3 Business Combinations.

As part of the business combination process, the excess of the cost of the business combination plus the value assigned to non-controlling interests plus the fair value of any previous stake in the acquired business over the net value of assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is recognised as goodwill. The deficit, if any, after evaluating the amount of the consideration paid, the value assigned to non-controlling interests and the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired at fair value are recognised in income.

The acquired assets and liabilities are tentatively measured on the takeover date and then revised no later than one year after the acquisition date.

Goodwill is not amortised; rather, it is tested for impairment each year or more often to see if there are indications of a potential loss in value. To this end, the goodwill arising from the business combinations mentioned above is assigned to each cash-generating unit (CGU) or groups of CGUs which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. After the initial recognition, goodwill is recognised at cost less any losses due to value impairment.

Goodwill that is generated internally is not recognised as an asset. Goodwill is only recorded when the assets have been acquired for a consideration and they represent anticipated payments by the acquiring entity of the future economic benefits derived from the assets of the acquired entity that are not separately or individually identifiable and recognisable.

For goodwill arising from the acquisition of companies with functional currencies other than the euro, they are converted to euros at the exchange rate in effect on the closing date of the consolidated balance sheet.

D) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially stated at cost and/or cost of production and are later stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and/or any losses due to impairment they have experienced.

All of the intangible assets of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables are considered intangible assets with defined useful lives and are amortised accordingly, using criteria that are similar to those used for the depreciation of fixed assets, which are basically equivalent to the following depreciation percentages (determined based on the average estimated useful lives of the different items):

	Annual depreciation rate
Development	20%
Concessions and other rights	3.33-5%
Computer applications	10%-33%

Consolidated companies recognise any loss in the recorded value of these assets due to impairment with a balancing entry under “Result of assets impairment” on the consolidated income statements. The criteria for recognising impairment losses to these assets and any subsequent recovery of those losses are described in section E) of this note.

Research and development

The cost of research activities is recognised as expense in the period in which it is incurred, with the exception of those projects in which an identifiable asset is created which is likely to generate economic profits in the future and the cost of developing the asset can be reliably evaluated.

The Group’s development expenses are only recognised as assets if they are likely to generate economic profits in the future and the cost of developing the asset can be reliably evaluated.

Development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. When the criteria mentioned above are not met, the development cost is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

Administrative concessions and other rights

Administrative concessions include the cost of acquiring concessions to exploit hydroelectric resources. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over a period of twenty-five years from the commissioning date of the power plant, which reflects the useful life of the assets and is always shorter than the concession term. Pursuant to the terms of the administrative concession, the plants are returned to the State in good operating condition at the end of the established term.

Also included under this heading is the acquisition cost of the rights to the land where certain wind farms operated by the Group are located as well as the connection or transmission rights for facilities that are not owned by the Group but in respect of which it has secured power evacuation rights. These assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the land rights contract starting with the commissioning of the asset.

This includes the cost of the intangible rights and identifiable value acquired in business combinations which will make it possible to develop additional production facilities in the future and which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the facilities once they are up and running. In addition, these intangible assets are written down when they experience a drop in value.

The Group also includes under the heading of administrative concessions the fixed assets associated with the concession business where the risk of recovering the investment is assumed by the operator (IFRIC 12). These types of concession activities are carried out through investments operated by project management companies, the most salient features of which are as follows:

- The concession infrastructure is owned by the body that grants the concession.
- The grantor, which may be a public or private entity, controls and regulates the services rendered by the concession holder and the conditions under which they are rendered.
- The assets are operated by the concession company according to the standards laid out in the award specifications for a particular period of time. At the end of that time, the assets revert to the grantor of the concession and the concession holder holds no rights over them.
- The concession holder earns income for the services rendered, either from the users directly or from the grantor of the concession.

The accounting criteria applied by the Group in relation to these concession projects are as follows:

- Capitalise the financial expenses incurred during the construction period and do not capitalise those incurred after the asset become operational.
- Straight-line depreciation of the fixed assets associated with the concession over the life of the concession.
- Concessions adhere to the criterion of amortizing the entire investment plus the estimated costs needed to return the asset in good working order at the end of the project.
- These assets are normally built by a member company of the Group. In this regard, the income and expenses related to the construction of infrastructure or betterments are recognised as a gross amount (sales and cost of sales in the consolidated accounts), recognised the construction margin in the consolidated annual accounts. No adjustments were necessary for this reason in 2024 or 2023.

Computer software

The acquisition and development costs incurred in relation to the Group's management computer systems are recognised with a charge to "Other intangible assets" in the consolidated balance sheet.

Computer system maintenance costs are recognised with a charge to the consolidated income statement for the year in which they are incurred.

E) Impairment of PPE, intangible assets and companies accounted for using the equity method

On each consolidated balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying value of the PPE and the associated rights-of-use, if any, along with intangible assets and companies accounted for using the equity method to determine whether there are indications that any of these assets has sustained impairment losses.

When assessing the need to recognise or reverse impairment, different variables are considered, including:

- Relevant fluctuations in the market value of the Group's assets, considering comparable transactions in the different markets.
- Assessment of the forward pricing behaviour of the assets that sell their energy at market prices.
- Unexpected shortfalls in anticipated production that persist over time, due either to technical or evacuation capacity constraints or changes in the assets' technical or economic performance.
- Changes in the legal, regulatory, economic or technological environment where the assets are located.
- Relevant changes in macroeconomic variables such as inflation and interest rates.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). If the asset does not generate cash flows independently of other assets, the Group calculates the recoverable amount of the smallest identifiable cash-generating unit to which the asset pertains.

If it is estimated that the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than the carrying value, the value of the asset or the cash-generating unit is reduced to the recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying value of the asset or the cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimated of the recoverable amount but in such a way that the carrying value when increased does not exceed the carrying value that would have been existed had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior financial years.

The recoverable amount is the fair value less the cost of the sale or the value-in-use, whichever is greater. The method used to estimate value-in-use of assets with a limited duration (primarily electricity generation assets) is explained below.

Fixed assets associated with projects

Grouped under this heading are the projects with limited durations characterised by contractual structures that makes it possible to determine with some assurances how much the project will cost (both in the initial investment phase and the operating phase) and to reasonably project the income that will be earned over the life of the project (fundamentally, the Group's tangible and intangible assets).

To calculate the value-in-use of these types of assets, the Group estimates the expected cash flows through the end of life of each cash generating unit (CGU). No terminal value is considered. This is possible because:

- The assets are associated with stable, long-term production which makes it possible to make reliable estimates for prolonged periods.
- There are plentiful historical series from reliable external sources.
- Determining revenues and estimating prices are based on a thorough understanding of markets and a careful analysis of the parameters that determine market prices when not directly insured by electricity futures contracts.
- The operating costs are known and are low in volatility.
- Many of the projects are financed by non-current debt directly associated with the cash flows from the projects, with fixed conditions that make it possible to forecast the expenditures that will be needed to service the debt.

The CGU for this calculation is usually the company that owns one or more of the assets that run on these technologies, which are the smallest units whose cash flows, both incoming and outgoing, are identifiable and independent of other flows shared with other assets. The net carrying value of each CGU takes into account both the identifiable assets and liabilities associated with each of them, including the asset and liability items derived from leases within the scope of IFRS 16, provided that the buyer must assume the leases if the CGU is transferred.

If the recoverable amount is determined using value-in-use, the carrying amount of the lease liability at the measurement date is deducted from both the invested capital of the CGU and its value-in-use. On the other hand, if the recoverable amount is determined using fair value less costs to sell, the carrying amount of the lease liability at the measurement date is equally considered to be the invested capital of the CGU and the fair value that would be obtained from the disposal of the CGU's assets and the related lease liabilities.

The forecasts include all known data (based on the project contracts) and fundamental hypotheses supported by specific studies performed by experts or historical data (demand, production, etc.). Macroeconomic data such as inflation, interest rates, etc. are also forecast using data from specialised independent sources (e.g., Bloomberg).

Future cash flows are the expected flows derived from the use of the asset. Value in use is established on the basis of the expected future cash flows for the period in which these assets are expected to generate revenue, expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash flows, the time value of money, the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the asset, and other factors that market participants would consider in pricing the future cash flows to be derived from the asset.

F) Information to be disclosed on financial instruments

Qualitative and quantitative disclosures in the consolidated annual accounts regarding financial instruments, risk management and capital management required under IFRS 7 are discussed in the following notes:

- Categories of financial assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments and measurement standards are discussed in Note 3.2.G).
- Classification of fair value measurements for financial assets and for derivative financial instruments according to the fair value hierarchy established in IFRS 13 are discussed in Note 3.2.G).
- Capital disclosure requirements (quantitative and qualitative information) are discussed in Note 15.G).
- Accounting and risk management policies are described in Note 18.
- Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting are discussed in Note 19.
- Transfers from equity to income due to the settlement of hedging operations using derivative financial instruments are discussed in Note 27.

G) Financial instruments

Current and non-current financial assets, except hedges

The financial assets held by Group companies are classified in two large blocks based on their subsequent valuation method:

- Financial assets at amortised cost: This refers to assets expected to be held in order to obtain contractual cash flows from the collection of principal and interest (if applicable). They are recorded at amortised cost, this being understood as the initial market value, less any principal that is repaid, plus the interest accrued but not received, calculated using the effective interest rate method. The types of assets in this category are:
 - Loans and receivables: those arising from the supply of cash, goods or services by a company to a debtor directly. This category consists almost entirely of the assets recognised under “Trade and Other Receivables”.
 - Cash and cash equivalents include the cash on hand and the cash and deposits at banks. Other liquid assets include short-term investments with maturities less than three months away which are not subject to a significant risk of changes in value.
 - Other financial assets: assets with values that are fixed or can be determined and with specified maturity dates. These are assets which the Group has the intention and the ability to keep in its possession from the date of purchase through maturity. This section mainly includes loans to companies accounted for by the equity method, short-term deposits, as well as deposits and guarantees.

The Group has devised an impairment model based on expected losses resulting from a default event for the next 12 months or for the entire life of the financial instrument, depending on the type of non-current financial asset and how the credit risk has evolved since its initial recognition. This model considers the type of client (public bodies, key accounts, etc.), as well as the credit history for the last five years. Changes in credit ratings from external market sources are used to assess significant change in credit risk for the classification of assets into tranches. For trade debtors and other accounts receivables classified as short-term, the Group has followed the simplified expected loss model established in the standard based on credit loss history.

- Financial assets at fair value through changes in the income statement: this refers to securities that are not included in any other category and are almost entirely made up of holdings in the share capital of other companies. Valuation:
 - For investments in unlisted companies, since fair value cannot always be reliably determined at acquisition, cost adjusted for evidence of impairment. The main criterion used by the Group to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment is the existence of evidence that the investees are impaired.
 - In all other cases they are recognised at fair value when it can be reliably determined, either by reference to the share value or, failing that, by reference to the value of recent transactions, or by reference to the discounted present value of future cash flows. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in the consolidated income statement.

In 2024 and 2023 there were no restatements of the financial assets between the categories defined in the preceding paragraphs.

Financial asset purchases and sales are recorded using the trading dates.

Transfers of financial assets

The Group writes off financial assets when they mature or the rights over the related cash flows are assigned and the risks and benefits incidental to their ownership have been substantially transferred, such as in firm sales of assets, trade credit assignments in “factoring” operations where the company retains no credit or interest risk, sales of financial assets with agreement to buy them back at their fair value or securitisation of financial assets where the assigning company neither retains any subordinate financing nor does it give any guarantee or assume any other type of risk.

Bank borrowings and debt with Group companies and related parties, except derivatives

Bank overdrafts and loans that accrue interest are recorded at the amount received, net of direct issuing costs.

Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlements or redemptions, and direct issuing costs are recorded based on an accrual criterion on the income statement using the effective interest rate method. They are added to the carrying value of the instrument if not settled in the accrual period.

These obligations are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Group derecognises a financial liability or a part thereof when it has fulfilled the obligation contained in the liability or is legally released from the responsibility for the liability, either by virtue of a judicial process or by the creditor.

The exchange of debt instruments between the Group and the counterparty or substantial modifications of initially recognised liabilities are accounted for by cancelling the original financial liability and recognising a new financial liability if the conditions of the instruments are considerably different.

The Group considers the conditions to be substantially different if the current value of the discounted cash flows under the new conditions, including any commissions paid and net of any commissions received, and using the original effective interest rate for the discount, differs by at least 10 percent of the current value discounted from the effective cash flow still remaining from the original financial liability.

If the interchange is recorded by cancelling the original financial liability, the costs or commission are recognised as part of results. Otherwise, the modified flows are discounted at the original effective interest, recognizing difference between this and the previous carrying value in profit and loss. Likewise, the carrying value of a financial liability is adjusted by costs and fees, and amortised using the amortised cost methods over the remaining life of the modified liability.

The Group recognises on the income statement the difference between the carrying value of a financial asset or the part of a financial asset that has been cancelled or transferred to a third party and the consideration paid, including any assigned asset other than the cash or the liability assumed.

In the case of North American wind farms, for facilities with tax incentives (PTC or ITC) and accelerated tax depreciation (see Annex V), through financing structures known as “Tax Equity Investments”, investment partners are incorporated with a stake in the economic interest of the projects obtained by taking advantage of the tax benefits thereof and until a rate of return is obtained on the investment made, which depends on the performance of the projects themselves. The investment thus maintained is treated by Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables Group as related-party debt under the heading of Other non-current and current liabilities. The debt is paid down as the tax benefits are realised, and with a small percentage of the annual free cash generated by the project. The expected maturity of these debts is associated with the tax incentives obtained for the asset, which in the case of the Group’s US projects, all of which have PTCs of around 10 years from the project’s operating start date and around seven years for ITC projects.

When determining the accounting criteria for recording the investment in companies owned by Tax Equity Investments facilities, the Group analyses whether such investments should be considered financial liabilities or non-controlling interests within shareholders’ equity. This analysis basically depends on the Group’s ability to avoid cash disbursements in the repayment of contributions and the contractually established return on the investment partner’s contribution.

As a general rule, with this type of structure no guarantees are provided by the sponsoring partner or the project associated with the investment partner regarding the repayment of the debt or its expected return. Its primary resource is limited to the cash flows from the project itself, to the extent that it is capable of generating them. The Group considers views these types of structures as financial liabilities, as established in IAS 32, although they are analysed on a case-by-case basis. Note 20 on related-party transactions contains a breakdown of the financial liabilities with related-parties related to the recognition of investments in these types of structures.

Derivative financial instruments and hedges

The Group’s business is basically exposed to the financial risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. To hedge these risks, the Group uses forward exchange rate contracts and financial interest rate swaps. The company’s policy is not to contract hedging instruments for speculative purposes.

Accounting criteria

Derivatives are recorded at fair value on the date of the consolidated balance sheet (see valuation methods below) under “Current and non-current financial assets”, if the value is positive or “Current and non-current bank borrowings” if the value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated income statement as they occur, unless the derivative is designated as a highly effective hedge. If the derivative is classified as a hedge and meets the accounting criteria applicable to an effective hedge, it is registered as follows:

- Fair value hedges: hedges used to reduce the risk of fluctuations in the value of the assets and liabilities recorded on the consolidated balance sheet (underlying). Gains or losses on the hedging of the underlying is recognised as a hedge adjustment in the consolidated balance sheet, and changes in the value of the underlying and the hedging instrument are recorded under the same heading in the consolidated income statement.
- Cash flow hedge: Cash flow hedges are intended to reduce the risk of potential fluctuations of cash flows caused by the payment of the interest accrued on non-current financial liabilities or exchange rate fluctuations. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedges are recorded, to the extent that such hedges are effective, under the heading of “Retained earnings - cash flow hedges” in consolidated equity. The cumulative loss or gain is taken to the consolidated income statement to the extent that the underlying has an impact on the income statement due to the hedged risks, netting the effect under the same caption on the consolidated income statement. The changes in value that represent the ineffective part of the hedges are taken directly to the consolidated income statement.

The Group has also entered into energy purchase and sale contracts for which it performs an analysis in order to classify them appropriately for accounting purposes. Generally speaking, contracts that are netted in cash or another financial instrument are considered derivative financial instruments and are carried at fair value at year-end as described above, with the exception of those entered into or held for the purpose of receiving or delivering energy under the Group’s strategic purchases, sales or utilisation requirements.

The Group’s hedging policy

At the beginning of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge and the company’s hedging objective and strategy. Hedge accounting is only applicable when there is formal documentation of the hedging relationship and all effectiveness requirements are met, i.e. if it can be demonstrated that there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, if the effect of credit risk does not predominate over changes in value arising from that economic relationship and if there is a reason why the hedging relationship is the same as that arising from the amount of the hedged item without an imbalance between the weight of the hedged item and the hedging instrument that would render the hedge ineffective.

In the process of measuring the effectiveness of the hedges, the Group used the fair value of the hedging instrument (derivative) and the fair value of the designated hedged item. The fair value of derivatives includes credit risk adjustments, so changes in credit risk adjustments are considered in the measurement of effectiveness. The Group records the change in equity or on the consolidated income statement, depending on whether the change in the fair value of the derivative in its entirety is greater or less than the change in the fair value of the hedged item.

For cash flow hedges on planned transactions, the Group would evaluate whether the transactions are highly likely and whether they are exposed to cash flow fluctuations that could affect financial year results.

If cash flow hedge for a firm commitment or planned transaction is derived from the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, when the asset or liability is recognised the profit or loss associated with the cash flow hedge previously recognised in equity include the initial value of the asset or liability. For hedges not associated with the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the deferred balances in equity are recognised on the consolidated income statement in the same period in which the hedged item has an effect on net profit.

The Group has no compound financial instruments with implicit derivatives.

Procedure for measuring derivatives and credit risk adjustment

For derivatives that do not trade on regulated markets (OTC), the Group uses the expected cash flows and generally accepted options measurement models to measure them, based on the market conditions for cash and futures as of the closing date of the financial year. The fair value of each type of financial instrument is calculated as follows:

- The value of interest rate swaps is calculated by updating the future cash flows from fixed and floating interest, according to market rates, obtained from long term interest rate swap curves. Implicit volatility is factored into the calculation of reasonable and cap and floor values using options-measuring formulae.
- Forex insurance contracts and options are measured using the quoted exchange rates and the interest rate curves for the currencies involved, as well as the implied volatility through the maturity date for options.
- Power price contracts are measured using forward price projections based on publicly available information from forward electricity markets and other variables that are not directly observable for the longer terms of the curve, making the Group's own assumptions about components correlated to the power price. These assumptions do not have a significant impact on the fair value estimates of the energy derivatives at the end of the current year and are therefore classified as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy required by IFRS 13.

At 31 December 2024, to determine the credit risk adjustment for derivative measurement purposes, the company used a technique based on simulations of total anticipated exposure (which includes both actual and potential exposure) adjusted by the probability of default over time and severity (or potential loss) assigned to the company and to each counterparty.

More specifically, the credit risk adjustment was obtained using the following formula:

$EAD * PD * LGD$, where:

- EAD (Exposure at default): Exposure at the time of the breach Calculated by simulating scenarios with market price curves. Calculated by simulating scenarios with market price curves.
- PD (Probability of default): Probability of a counterparty breaching its payment obligations at a given moment in time.

- LGD (Loss given default): $\text{Severity} = 1 - (\text{recovery rate})$: Percentage of loss that ultimately occurs when one of the counterparties breaches its obligations

The total anticipated exposure of derivatives is obtained using observable market inputs such as interest rate curves, exchange rates and volatilities, based on market conditions on the measurement date.

The inputs applied to obtain the company's credit risk and that of its counterparties (probability of default) are based primarily on the use of the company's own credit spreads or those of comparable companies that currently trade on the market (CDS curves, IRR on debt issues). If there are no credit spreads available for the company or comparable companies, in order to maximise the use of relevant observable variables, the company uses those of the public traded companies considered most appropriate in each case (credit spreads of quoted companies). When there is credit information available on the counterparties, the credit spreads are obtained from publicly traded CDS' (Credit Default Swaps).

To adjust the fair value (market value adjusted by bilateral credit risk), the company considers the credit enhancements relative to guarantees or collateral when determining the loss severity rate applicable to each position. Severity is considered constant in time. If there are no credit enhancements relative to guarantees or collateral, the standard market rate of 40% for unsecured senior debt is used. However, that rate can be anywhere from 68.98% to 83.13%, depending on the degree of completion of the project (construction or operating phase) and the geographical location (Western Europe, Eastern Europe, North America, Latin America, Oceania or Africa) for derivatives under Project Finance schemes.

The fair value measurements of the different derivative financial instruments, including the data used to calculate the company's own credit risk adjustment and that of its counterparties, fell into level 2 of the hierarchy of fair values established by IFRS 13 because the inputs were based on quoted prices for similar instruments on active markets (not included in level 1), quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in non-active markets and techniques based on valuation models for which all significant inputs are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data. It should be noted that for measurements of long-term energy sales contracts, part of the price curve is obtained from directly or indirectly observable values in the market and another part of the curve, for a more or less prolonged period depending on the country where the contract is executed, is calculated considering level 3 variables, i.e. not directly observable. These long-term energy sales contracts are classified in level 2 since observable inputs prevail over level 3 inputs. If the unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the valuation of the contracts, they would be classified in level 3, and when the unobservable part of the price curve becomes unobservable or its effect on the valuation is no longer relevant, the valuation would be reclassified to fair value hierarchy 2, as established by IFRS 13.

Similarly and in compliance with the Acciona Group's policies, although the Group has determined that most of the inputs used to measure the interest rate or exchange rate derivatives fall within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit risk adjustments use level 3 inputs such as credit estimates based on credit ratings or comparable companies to assess the likelihood of the company or the counterparty going bankrupt. The Group has evaluated the relevance of the credit risk adjustments to the total value of the derivative financial instruments and reached the conclusion that it is negligible.

Trade payables

Trade payables do not explicitly earn interest. They are recognised at their face value, which does not differ significantly from their fair value.

Outstanding balances payable to suppliers through confirming contracts with financial institutions are classified under Outstanding balances payable to suppliers through reverse financing contracts with financial institutions are classified under Outstanding balances payable to suppliers under confirming contracts with financial institutions are classified as Other current liabilities (under the Fixed asset suppliers subheading) and/or Trade payables. They are considered trade liabilities which are settled by financial institutions. Since the Group has entrusted the payments to the financial institutions while remaining the primary obligor for the debts to trade creditors, they continue to be recognised as such.

The balances shown under the confirming agreements signed by Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables refer almost entirely to suppliers of plant and equipment for power generation projects under construction. The types and characteristics of these commercial arrangements do not differ from the liabilities held under similar contracts, nor do the guarantees and payment terms. The primary obligor of the trade payables is the Group at all times, and the Group does not maintain balances with confirming companies beyond the maturity dates contractually stipulated with suppliers.

Regarding the classification of these items in the cash flow statement and given that practically all of the confirming lines are related to suppliers of plant and equipment for projects under construction, the cash flows are classified as investments, with the item "Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-current financial assets" on the consolidated cash flow statement rising or falling accordingly during the year.

Current/Non-current classification

Financial assets and liabilities are classified by maturity date on the enclosed consolidated annual accounts. Those maturing within twelve months are classified as current and those maturing in more than twelve months are classified as non-current.

Current terms loans which are sure to be refinanced to non-current loans at the company's discretion under available long-term credit policies are carried as non-current liabilities.

H) Stocks

Trade inventories are generally recognised at the lower of weighted average cost and net realisation value.

The Group assesses the net realisable value of the inventories at the end of each year and recognises the appropriate loss if this value is lower. When the circumstances that previously caused a reduction no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in the net realizable value due to a change in economic circumstances, the amount of the reduction is reversed.

I) Treasury stock

The Group measures treasury shares acquired at cost, i.e., the value of the consideration paid plus costs directly related to the transaction. Both the acquisition cost of treasury shares and the final result of transactions involving treasury shares are recognised directly in consolidated equity (see Note 15 c).

J) Termination benefits

Under the law, consolidated Spanish companies must indemnify employees that are dismissed without just cause. The member companies of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables have no layoff plans at this time for which the legally required provisions have not been funded.

K) Provisions

The Group's consolidated annual accounts include all of the provisions covering present obligations at the date of the consolidated balance sheet arising from past events which could give rise to a loss for the companies, which is certain as to its nature but uncertain as to its amount and/or timing. This includes all provisions for which it is more likely than not that they will have to be used to fulfil an obligation.

Provisions that are quantified based on the best information available on the consequences of the event to which they refer and which are re-estimated at each accounting year-end are used to fulfil the specific obligations for which they were originally recognised. When those obligations cease to exist or are diminished, the provisions are partially or totally reversed.

Litigation and/or claims in progress

At the end of 2024 and 2023, there were different legal proceedings underway involving the consolidated companies in connection with the normal conduct of their business. The Directors, based on the opinions of the Group's legal advisers, do not believe that these proceedings, once settled, will have a significant effect on the consolidated annual accounts of the financial years in which they are settled; consequently, it was not deemed necessary to set up any additional provisions.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

Certain Group companies have signed or assumed collective bargaining agreements that establish the payment of benefits to the personnel covered under these agreements when they reach retirement age, as long as the established conditions are met. In addition, some of these collective bargaining agreements provide for a retention bonus based on years of service. The impact of these commitments is not significant.

These Group companies have assumed pension commitments with their employees. These defined benefit commitments usually take the form of pension plans or insurance policies, with the exception of certain benefits, primarily commitments to supply electricity which, given their nature, are not outsourced but rather handled internally.

For defined benefit plans, the companies record the cost of these commitments based on an accrual criterion over the employee's working life. On the consolidated balance sheet date, the companies conduct the pertinent actuarial studies for each planned unit of credit. The cost of past services for variations in benefits are recognised on the consolidated income statement immediately, to the extent that the benefits have accrued.

The commitments associated with defined benefits plans show the current value of the accrued obligations after deducting the fair value of the asset associated with the different plans. The actuarial gains and losses arising on measurement affecting both the assets and liabilities associated with the plans are recorded in equity under the heading of "reserves - variations due to results of pension actual studies".

For each plan, if the difference between the actuarial liability for past services and the plan's assets is positive, the difference is recorded on the consolidated balance sheet under "Trade and other accounts receivable". If negative, it is recognised in "Trade and other accounts receivable" on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet, provided that the difference can be recovered by the Group, usually by deducting the amount from future contributions.

The impact of these plans on the consolidated income statement is not significant (see Note 16).

Likewise, the Group records severance benefits when there is an agreement with individual employees or groups of employees or when there is a certain expectation that an agreement will be reached that will allow them, either unilaterally or by mutual agreement with the company, to leave their employment in exchange for a consideration or indemnity. If mutual agreement is required, a provision is only recorded in those cases where the Group has decided to allow the employees to leave their jobs at the latter's request. Whenever provisions of this kind are recorded, there is an expectation on the part of the employees that the early retirement will take place.

Provisions for dismantling

The Group may be obligated to dismantle certain assets and restore the site to its original state under the terms of certain contracts signed in relation to such assets. In these situations, the Group recognises a liability for the estimated current cost of dismantling the asset and restoring the site to its original conditions over the accrual period, which is usually associated with the construction period of the asset.

The liability is also recognised as an increase in the value of the asset during the construction period, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset once it is up and running.

The provision for dismantling is adjusted at the end of each year if there are changes in the estimated cash flow estimates or the discount rates applied up to that time. Any increase in the dismantling provision due to the financial effect of the passage of time is recognised in the consolidated income statement of the year in which it accrues under the heading of "Financial expenses".

The liability for the dismantling provision represents management's best estimate of the current cost of fulfilling the obligation of the value at which a third party would be willing to assume such an obligation as of the closing date of the consolidated balance sheet.

Provisions for liabilities

The Group funds the provision of risks and expenses based on the estimates of the warranties assumed on the machinery and equipment it sells, as stipulated in the sales agreements.

L) Grants

Government grants for PPE and intangible assets are considered deferred income and as such are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet under "Other non-current liabilities". They are carried to the income statement, spread over the anticipated useful lives of the associated assets under the heading of "Other revenue" on the consolidated income statement.

M) Revenue recognition

Income is calculated as the fair value of the consideration to be received and represents the amounts receivable for goods delivered and services rendered as part of the ordinary course of business, less discounts, VAT and other sales tax.

Income and expenses are recorded based on the accrual principles, i.e., when the real movement of the goods and services they represent takes place, regardless of when the monetary or financial exchange associated with them occurs.

The Group identifies and separates the various commitments to transfer a good or service regulated in a contract. This requires the separate recognition of income from each one of the individually identified obligations within the same main contract.

The Group also estimates the price of each contract, taking into account not only the initial price agreed in the contract but also the amount of the variable consideration, the time value of money (in those cases where there is a significant financing component) and non-monetary consideration.

When the amount is variable or relates to unapproved claims, it is estimated using the approach that best predicts the amount to which the Group will be entitled, using either an expected value based on probability or the single most probable amount. Such consideration shall be recognised only to the extent that it is considered highly probable that a significant reversal of recognised income will not occur when the associated uncertainty is resolved.

When the Group acts as principal, it recognises energy sales and purchases at the gross amount of the it expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services; whereas when it acts as agent, it recognises revenue at the amount of any payment or commission it expects to receive in exchange for arranging for a third party to supply those goods or services.

Revenue from power sales

Revenue includes the electricity sold on both regulated and deregulated markets, generated by companies with their own power generation assets and through the Group's electricity sales business.

For the power generation business in regulated markets and projects with PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) or long-term energy supply contracts, there is a pre-set sale price for electricity and supplements; For projects that sell energy without this type of contract, the sale price of energy and supplements can vary throughout the project depending on the quoted prices in the market ("*pool*") at any given time.

Sales of energy, together with associated allowances, are recorded as revenue at the time of delivery to the customer based on the volume of electricity supplied, at which time the performance obligations for the quantities supplied during the period are satisfied and includes, for retail energy sales, an estimate of the electricity remaining to be invoiced at the end of the year. In this regard, in the retail business the Group acts as the principal of the contract while, in its role as market representative, the Group's marketing company acts as the agent of the contract.

According to the of RD 413/2014, renewable energy generation assets in Spain receive certain incentives. In addition to the remuneration for the sale of generated energy at market prices, these assets may receive specific remuneration composed of a term per unit of power (investment remuneration) that covers the investment costs of a standard asset that cannot be recovered by the sale of energy and a term for the operation that covers the difference between operating costs and revenue from the asset's participation in the market. The Royal Decree also establishes that certain remuneration parameters in each regulatory semi-period will be updated by ministerial order. Order TED/741/2023, approving the final parameters applicable to the current regulatory sub-period (2023–2025) was published on 8 July 2023.

RD 413/2014 regulates the procedure to be followed if the actual market prices during the different half-periods of the regulatory life of the asset are lower (positive adjustments) or higher (negative adjustments) than the prices estimated by the regulator at the beginning of the regulatory half-period and that were used to determine the incentives to be received.

In 2021, the Group adopted the recording criteria for positive and negative differences arising between the market price adjustment in Spain recognised in the current regulatory framework (see Annex V) and the one established in the document titled "Accounting for adjustments due to deviations in market price" (Vadjm), in accordance with article 22 of Royal Decree 413/2014 published by the CNMV on 22 October 2021, by virtue of which the Group:

- Generally recognises the positive and negative market deviations arising under RD 413/2014 in the consolidated balance sheet with a balancing entry in net revenue.
- However, if during the residual regulatory life of the assets the Group considers, based on its best estimate of the future evolution of energy prices, that it is highly likely that the market returns will be higher than those established in RD 413/2014 and that leaving the remuneration regime would therefore not have significantly more adverse economic consequences than remaining in it, then the general criterion is not followed and the asset is only recognised in the event of positive market deviations.

Annex VI of these consolidated annual accounts provides a breakdown of the Net Present Value (NPV) for each type of asset operated by the Group, as established in the most recent parameter update.

Thus, pursuant to the provisions of the aforementioned publication, the Group recognises all deviations, positive and negative, under "Net revenue" in the consolidated income statement for the year, except for standard facilities that the Group believes are highly likely to obtain returns directly from the market that are higher than the ones guaranteed in Royal Decree 413/2014 over their remaining regulatory useful life.

This situation arises at standard (IT) facilities when the Group's management considers the market forecast and estimates at the end of the year that when the remuneration parameters for the next regulatory half-period are adjusted it is highly likely that no return on investment will be obtained (e.g., when the associated NPV is zero). In such cases, the valuation assigned to the liability associated with the adjustment for market price deviations is considered to be zero and therefore the negative differences up to that date are adjusted at that time under the same heading in the consolidated income statement and in accordance with the provisions of IAS 8 with respect to a change in estimates.

The applicable market price forecast used by the Group is based on the forward market quote obtained from the OMIP platform at each year-end.

Conversely, if as a result of forward market price fluctuations, negative differences valued at zero as described in the preceding paragraphs were to recover as a result of a change in expectations regarding the PNV of the standard asset in question or the likelihood of receiving a return on the investment, this change would also be recorded as a change in estimates in accordance with IAS 8.

Assets and liabilities arising from adjustments for deviations from the net market price up to the last review of remuneration parameters are reversed on a straight-line basis over the remaining regulatory life of the associated standard asset. In turn, the net asset or liability that is built up during the current regulatory half-period begins to be reversed, using the same criteria, from the start of the following regulatory half-period.

Assets originating as a result of positive differences arising from the adjustment for market price deviations are recognised under “Other non-current assets” in the consolidated balance sheet or under “Trade and other receivables”, depending on whether the debt matures within twelve months of the closing date of the consolidated financial statements. Liabilities materialising as a result of the negative differences arising from this mechanism are recorded under “Other non-current liabilities” or “Trade and other accounts payable”, again depending on the expected maturity date.

At 31 December 2024, the current situation of the energy market, the expected evolution of energy prices in the short and medium term, the analysis of other qualitative factors and the analysis of the order to update parameters which was published on 8 July 2023 all indicate:

- Practically all of the standard assets operated by the Group in Spain have ceased to receive remuneration for investment at least during the next regulatory half-period (2023-2025). Only the biomass business maintains a certain level of remuneration.
- As of the reporting date of these consolidated financial accounts, the accumulated price deviation for the IT-00657 wind power assets operated by the Group in Spain is favourable. However, the Group has not recognised this asset, since the projected energy price trends at year-end indicate that the Net Present Value (NPV) of these assets will be fully depleted. As a result, they are expected to achieve the minimum guaranteed return under Royal Decree 413/2014 without requiring additional regulatory remuneration.
- For the IT-00658 and IT-00659 wind power assets, and contrary to the estimates at the end of 2023, the projected price trends do not guarantee that the minimum yields will be achieved within the regulatory lifespan. As a result, the accumulated negative differences of these asset types have been recognised throughout the year. As a result of recognising these amounts, liabilities increased by €61 million, which, in turn, has led to a reduction in net revenue and profit before tax in the same amount.
- For biomass assets and IT-00660 to IT-00663 type wind assets, as estimated at the end of 2023, leaving the remuneration system could have more adverse economic consequences than remaining in it, since this activity could be remunerated during the remainder of its regulatory life, depending on the prices in force during that time.

At 31 December 2024, the Group has recorded a net liability of €23.6 million due to market price deviation adjustments for IT-00658 to IT-00663 wind power assets (which overall reflect a positive adjustment, i.e., €5 million in assets at year-end). The Group also recorded €28.6 million in liabilities for the biomass business at the end of the year.

Similarly, at 31 December 2023, the Group had recorded €45.2 million in net liabilities for the IT-00660 to IT-00663 wind power assets and the biomass business (see Notes 11 and 20).

Turnkey project income

Part of the Group's business consists of building turnkey wind farms and other energy-producing facilities. The Group recognises the results of construction contracts using the product method criterion, hereinafter the percentage of completion method, which is determined on the basis of the percentage of costs incurred in relation to total estimated costs. Income is recognised in the income statement as a percentage of the cost incurred (compared to the total estimated cost of the contract) as it relates to the total income from the project. This is a method that is commonly used in Anglo-Saxon markets and for contracts without unit prices.

For contracts where it is considered probable that the estimated cost will exceed the income derived, provisions are made for the expected losses and charged to the consolidated income statement for the year in which they become known.

Ordinary income under a contract is recognised considering the initial contract value agreed with the client and any modifications or claims in relation thereto, only to the extent that it is highly likely that income will be earned, that it can be reliably measured and that there will not be any significant reversals in the future.

A modification is considered to exist when instructions are received from the client to alter to scope of the contract. A claim is considered to exist under a contract when costs not included in the initial contract (delays, specification or design errors, etc.) are incurred by the client or third parties and the contractor is entitled to be compensated for the extra costs incurred, either by the client or by the third party that caused the extra cost.

These modifications and claims are considered revenue under the contract when the client has approved the work, either in writing, verbally or tacitly according to standard business practice, i.e. when collection is considered highly probable and no significant reversal of revenue will occur in the future.

N) Corporate income tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Current tax liability is the amount of corporate income tax to be paid or refunded on the consolidated earnings for the financial year. Current tax assets and liabilities are carried at the amounts expected to be paid to or received from the tax authorities according to prevailing legislation or regulations that have been approved and are pending publication at the year-end.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts payable in the future for income tax related to taxable timing differences, while deferred tax assets are the amounts recoverable for income tax due to the existence of deductible timing differences, tax loss carryforwards or deductions pending application. Timing differences are therefore understood as the difference between the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities and their taxable base.

Current or deferred tax assets are recognised in income unless they arise from a transaction or event which is recognised in the same financial year or a different one, against consolidated equity or a business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Recognition of deferred tax liabilities

The Group always recognises deferred tax liabilities except:

- when they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the carrying value nor the taxable base;
- when they are related to investments or subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities over which the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal and they are unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Group recognised deferred tax assets as long as:

- it is likely that there will be sufficient future tax revenues to offset them or when the tax laws provide for the possibility of converting deferred tax assets into tax credits in the future. However the assets that arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the carrying value nor the taxable base are not recognised;
- the temporary differences are related to investments or subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is expected that enough taxable income will be generated in the future to offset the difference.

The Group recognises the conversion of a deferred tax asset into a tax refund as this is allowed by the tax laws in effect. A deferred tax asset is derecognised with a charge to deferred corporate tax and the and the receivable is derecognised with a credit to corporate tax payable.

O) Transactions and balances denominated in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the company's operating currency (euros) calculated using the interest rate on the transaction date. During the year, the differences that occur between the recorded exchange rate and the rate in force on the payment or receipt date are recorded as financial profit(loss) on the consolidated income statement.

The balances receivable or payable denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are converted at the exchange rate on the 31st December each year. Generally speaking, differences on exchange are recorded as financial gains(losses) on the consolidated income statement.

P) Activities affecting the environment

In general, environmental activities are those activities whose purpose is to prevent, reduce or repair environmental damages.

In this regard, investments in environmental activities are stated at acquisition and carried as a higher cost of the asset in the financial year in which the expense is incurred.

The expenses associated with protecting and improving the environment are charged to the income statement for the year in which they are incurred, regardless of when the monetary or financial flows associated with them occurs.

The provisions for probable or certain liabilities, litigation in progress and pending obligations or indemnities of an environmental nature whose quantity is unknown that are not covered by insurance policies are set up when the liability or obligation which could result in a payment or indemnity arises.

Q) Discontinued operations and non-current assets and liabilities held for sale

The Group classifies property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, other non-current assets, *investments accounted for using the equity method*, and disposal groups (groups of assets to be disposed of together with their directly associated liabilities) as non-current assets held for sale when, on the closing date of the consolidated balance sheet, actions are being taken to sell assets for a fair market price and it is estimated that the sale will go through within the next twelve months.

In turn, the Group considers relevant business lines that have been sold or otherwise disposed of or that meet the conditions to be classified as held for sale as discontinued operations, including, where appropriate, other assets which, together with the business line, are part of the same sales plan or a consequence of acquired commitments. Enterprises acquired for the sole purpose of being resold are also considered discontinued operations.

These assets or disposal groups are recognised at the lesser of the carrying value or estimated selling value, less the cost incurred to conclude the sale. They cease to be amortised as soon as they are classified as non-current assets held for sale. However, valuation adjustments are made at each consolidated balance sheet date so that the carrying value does not exceed the fair value less the cost of the sale.

Non-current assets held for sale and the liabilities directly associated with them, as well as net assets from discontinued operations, are presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as follows: assets as a single line item titled "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"; and liabilities as a single line item titled "Liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations".

The after-tax profit or loss generated by discontinued operations is presented on a single line on the consolidated income statement as "After tax profit or loss from discontinued operations".

As of December of the current year, the Group maintains certain assets as held for sale (see Note 22). These assets do not meet the requirements to be considered as discontinued operations.

R) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated as the quotient between the net profit for the period attributable to the parent company and the weighted average number of shares in circulation during the period, not including the average number of shares held by the parent company in Group companies.

Diluted profit per share is calculated as the quotient between the net profit (loss) for the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders, adjusted by the effect attributable to the ordinary shares of a potentially diluting effect and the weighted average number of shares in circulation during the period, adjusted by the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued if all potential shares were converted into ordinary company shares. The conversion is considered to take place at the beginning of the reporting period or when the potential shares are issued if the shares are placed in circulation during the period in question.

S) Consolidated cash flow statement

The following expressions are used with the following meanings on the consolidated cash flow statements prepared according to the indirect method:

- Cash flows: incoming and outgoing cash and cash equivalents, these being understood as alterations in the value of highly liquid short term investments.
- Operations are the company's typical business activities along with other activities that cannot be classified as investment or finance activities. Based on the before-tax results of the continuing operations and the corrections to "fixed asset depreciation" under the caption titled "Other adjustments to (net) results", the interest paid and received which is shown separately but under the same heading is transferred, along with the results of any disposed assets recorded as investments and finally the corrections to results generated by companies accounted for using the equity method and in general any other results that do not generate cash flows.
- Investments: the activities associated with buying, selling or otherwise disposing of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash or cash equivalents.
- Financing: activities that lead to changes in the size and composition of equity and liabilities that are not part of operations.

3.3 Accounting estimates and judgments

The information contained in these consolidated annual accounts is the responsibility of the parent company's Directors.

When preparing the enclosed consolidated annual accounts for financial years 2024 and 2023, the Group's management used certain estimates to assess the value of some assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments. Basically, these estimates, details of which can be found in the applicable valuation standards, relate to:

- The valuation of assets with indications of impairment to determine the existence of impairment losses and the calculation of the recoverable amount (see Notes 3.2.E and 4).
- The useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (see Notes 3.2.A, 3.2.D, 4 and 7).
- The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments (see Notes 10, 11, 19 and 25).
- The amount of undetermined or contingent liabilities and the probability of materialising (see Notes 3.2.K and 16).
- Future costs for decommissioning installations and land restoration (see Notes 3.2.K and 16).

- The tax results that will be reported by Group companies to the tax authorities in the future which were used as the basis for recording the different corporate income tax balances shown on the enclosed consolidated annual accounts and the recoverability of recognised deferred taxes (see Notes 3.2.N and 21).
- The incremental rate used to measure lease contracts and to determine lease terms (see Notes 3.2.B and 5).
- Energy supplied to customers in the trading business not yet invoiced (see Note 3.2.M and 24).
- Estimated Net Present Value (NPV, see Note 2.2) and the return on investment to be obtained at each of the standard assets operated by the Group in Spain in the recalculation of parameters for the next regulatory half-period (see Notes 11 and 20 and Appendix VI).

These estimates are based on the best information available at 31 December 2024 and 2023 for the events analysed. However, it is possible that future events may require modifications, which would be done, where appropriate, prospectively in accordance with IAS 8 prospectively by recognising the effects of the change in estimate in the consolidated income statement for the years affected.

There were no material changes to the accounting estimates used in 2024 or 2023 compared to prior years.

3.4 Changes in accounting policies and correction of errors

Where the effects of such changes and corrections are material, the Group records the cumulative effect in reserves at the beginning of the year and the effects on the financial year in question are carried to the income statement for the year. In these cases, the comparative financial data presented along with the figures for the current year are also restated.

There were no changes in accounting policies or corrections of errors in 2024.

– 4. Property, plant and equipment

The changes in cost, cumulative depreciation of PPE and provisions in 2024 and 2023, in millions of euros, were as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other plant	Other PPE	Advanced and PPE under construction	Amortisation	Provisions	Total
Balance at 31.12.2022	250	13,163	44	30	1,780	(5,936)	(620)	8,711
Changes in the scope of consolidation	18	1,241				(557)	(84)	618
Additions/Funding		25	11	3	(1,900)	(417)	(10)	1,512
Retirement		(14)			(2)	6	10	--
Transferred	(13)	438	3	2	(990)	319		(241)
Translation differences	(1)	(193)	1	(1)	(61)	65	9	(181)
Balance at 31.12.2023	254	14,660	59	34	2,627	(6,520)	(695)	10,419
Changes in the scope of consolidation	(8)	(407)			(4)	198	8	(213)
Additions/Funding	10	234	1	3	1,415	(476)	(40)	1,147
Retirement		(57)			(9)	40	196	170
Transfers	(2)	281	(25)	(1)	(1,323)	383	79	(608)
Translation differences		489	(1)		39	(94)	(7)	426
Balance at 31.12.2024	254	15,200	34	36	2,745	(6,469)	(459)	11,341

The net balances by heading at the end of 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	2024			2023		
	Cost	Amortisation and provisions	Total	Cost	Amortisation and provisions	Total
Land and buildings	254	(159)	95	254	(161)	93
Plant and machinery	15,200	(6,699)	8,501	14,660	(6,971)	7,689
Other facilities	34	(27)	7	59	(33)	26
Other PPE	36	(29)	7	34	(28)	6
Advances and PPE under construction	2,745	(14)	2,731	2,627	(22)	2,605
Total	18,269	(6,928)	11,341	17,634	(7,215)	10,419

The most notable changes in 2024 were additions under “Advances and PPE under construction” to reflect investments in progress, mainly in wind power generation assets in Australia, Canada, Spain and Croatia; photovoltaic generation assets in Australia, the US, India and the Dominican Republic; a biomass plant in Spain; and battery energy storage systems in the US.

Also during the year, property, plant and equipment items valued at €604 million, mainly under the heading of generation assets, together with their accumulated depreciation, were transferred to “Non-current assets held for sale” (see Note 22).

Additionally, there were changes in the scope of consolidation due to the sale of Group companies, primarily the Acciona Saltos de Agua subgroup, as noted in section 2.3.g. These adjustments are recorded under generation assets, along with the accumulated depreciation totalling €210 million.

The increase in generation assets is due primarily to the acquisition of two operational wind farms in the United States, known as “Green Pastures,” adding €200 million in renewable energy infrastructure to the Group’s portfolio.

Assets valued at €1,320 million were transferred in 2024 from “Advances and PPE under construction” to “Generation assets and other plant”, mainly due to the following generation assets that came online during the year: the Red Tailed Hawk and Union photovoltaic plants in the United States; Escepar and Peralejo in Spain; and the San Juan de Marcona wind farm in Peru.

In 2024, the caption titled “Gains (losses) on exchange and other” includes the effects of positive exchange rate fluctuations during the year, which mainly affected the assets located in the United States, Chile, Peru, and Mexico, whose financial statements are shown in USD, which appreciated against the euro. The impact on assets in Australia and Canada was negative due to the depreciation of their local currencies against the euro. Also recorded under this heading are variations related to decommissioning provisions for the Group’s wind farms. The most significant change during the year was an increase in decommissioning liabilities in Spain, the United States, and Peru (see Note 16).

In 2024, the companies capitalised €108 million in financial expenses (€66 million at 31 December 2023) as an increase in the value of property, plant and equipment for assets under construction in Australia, the United States, Spain, and Canada (see Note 27).

At 31 December 2024, the Group’s property, plant and equipment consists mainly of wind and solar photovoltaic power plants located in various geographical areas with different regulatory environments. At 31 December 2024, the Group had recognised impairment in the amount of €459 million (€695 million at 31 December 2023) which included both international markets (mainly the United States, Ukraine, Portugal, Poland, Australia and Italy) and Spanish assets, the latter mostly arising after the regulatory changes in 2012 and 2013. €271 million of the total impairment at the 2024 year-end is non-reversible (€306 million at 31 December 2023).

The Group, in accordance with the internal procedures established in this respect, analyses the evolution of the yields on core assets, assessing compliance or the appearance of deviations in the main assumptions and estimates underlying the impairment tests, as well as the existence of relevant changes vis-a-vis the regulatory, economic or technological environment in the markets where these assets operate, in order to accurately update the impairment provisions for the period. In 2024, the following amounts were recorded as “Asset impairment losses” in the consolidated income statement:

Technology/Geography	Spain	International	Total
Hydraulic	154		154
Wind	(32)	(4)	(36)
Photovoltaic	1	16	17
Biomass	3		3
Development		(4)	(4)
Total	126	8	134

Spain

In the first half of 2024, the Group recorded an impairment loss of €32 million as a result of commencing the repowering of five wind farms in the Tahivilla area in the province of Cadiz, without having reached the end of their estimated useful lives.

In addition, the Group reversed €154 million in provisions for hydraulic assets: on the one hand, €76 million for the hydraulic assets of subsidiaries sold by the ASA Subgroup (Note 2.3.g); and on other hand, €78 million for hydraulic assets of the subsidiary Corporación Acciona Hidráulica, S.A., currently held for sale (Note 22), thanks to the market values of the offers received at the time.

Also in 2024, the impairment tests performed on operational biomass power generation assets located in Spain were updated to align with the regulatory changes mentioned in Appendix V. Order TED/526/2024 establishes a new methodology for updating the remuneration for the operation of electricity generation facilities whose operating costs are basically dependent on fuel prices. As a result, €3 million in fixed asset impairment was reversed.

International

The Group has six photovoltaic plants in Ukraine with a combined capacity of 100 MW. When the war broke out in Ukraine in February 2022 and martial law was imposed, limiting both energy production and energy payments, the Group conducted an impairment test. In addition, normal production levels at the plants decreased as a consequence of the war. As a result, the Group recognised an impairment loss of €35 million in the consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Based on the positive evolution of both production, which is now nearly back to pre-war levels, and cash flow, with receipts during the year accounting for approximately 50% of revenue and having recovered a significant amount of outstanding balances, despite the ongoing conflict, the Group decided to reassess the impairment of the plants in the current financial year.

The main assumptions used in the cash flows are as follows:

- The production associated with each asset is estimated based on Group management's best long-term resource forecast for each site, adjusted for historical annual deviations but without any reduction due to the ongoing armed conflict.
- Prices. The price obtained by the plants is based on a feed-in tariff (FiT) model indexed to the euro at a fixed rate, which remains in effect until 2030. After that, each plant earns the market price for the output generated until the end of its useful life, which is the market price estimated by Group management based on currently available information. According to the test results, approximately 45% of the receivables for the year up to the end of the Feed-in Tariff period will be collected, with the remaining outstanding balance expected to be received over the next three years.
- The operating costs of each plant are based on management's best estimates and experience considering existing contracts and expected increases due to inflation. Future synergies or cost savings as a result of planned or potential future actions do not figure into the calculations. Costs are estimated in a way that is consistent with the recent past and considering the assets in their current condition.
- The discount rate used to update the cash flows of the aforementioned assets was 18.5% (post-tax) and 19.93% (pre-tax).

As a result of the analysis, €16 million in impairment was reversed.

The Group also conducted a sensitivity analysis to determine the sensitivity of the results of the impairment test to the following changes in assumptions:

Assumption	Fluctuation	Total (millions of euros)
Discount rate	-0.50%	1.0
	0.50%	(0.9)
Price curve	-2.50%	(0.4)
	2.50%	0.4
Production	-2%	(1.1)
	2%	1.1

The results of these sensitivity analyses indicate that:

- A change of +0.5% and -0.5% in the discount rate would result in €0.9 million less in impairment reversal and €1 million more in impairment reversal, respectively.
- Likewise, upward and downward variations of 2.5% in pool tariffs would result in a €0.4 million increase and a €0.4 million decrease in reversal, respectively.
- Finally, upward and downward variations of 2% in the assets' estimated production would result in a €1.1 million increase and a €1.1 million decrease in reversal, respectively.

Fully depreciated operational property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2024 totalled €170 million, most of which were still in use (€182 million at 31 December 2023).

The most notable changes in 2023 were related to the expansion of the scope of consolidation, primarily the full consolidation of the Spanish company Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A. and the Portuguese Moura Fabrica Solar, Lda.

The additions to "Advances and PPE under construction" refer to investments underway, mainly in wind power generation assets in Australia, Canada, Peru and Croatia; photovoltaic generation assets in the United States, Spain, the Dominican Republic and Australia; and a biomass plant in Spain.

During the year, property, plant and equipment items valued at €247 million, mainly under the heading of technical installations together with their accumulated depreciation, were transferred to "Non-current assets held for sale" (see Note 22).

During the year, €990 million in assets were transferred from "Advances and PPE under construction" to "Generation assets" mainly due to the Fort Bend and High Point photovoltaic plants in the United States, Bolarque in Spain, Calabaza in the Dominican Republic, the Mortlake wind farm in Australia and the Cunningham battery energy storage plant in the US coming online.

In 2023, the caption “Translation differences” includes the effects of fluctuations in the exchange rate during the year, which have mainly affected the facilities located in the United States, Chile and Mexico, whose financial statements are shown in USD, and assets in South Africa and Australia whose currencies depreciated against the euro during the year.

At 31 December 2024, Group companies have commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment amounting to €468 million for wind, photovoltaic, batter energy storage, and biomass assets currently under construction, mainly in Australia, the United States, Canada, India, the Dominican Republic, and Spain. At 31 December 2023, Group companies have committed €802 million to acquire property, plant and equipment for wind, photovoltaic and biomass assets currently under construction in Canada, Spain, the United States, Australia and Croatia.

The Group has insurance policies in place to cover the potential risks to which its property, plant and equipment are exposed and the potential claims that may be brought in connection with its business activities. The coverage provided by these insurance policies is deemed to be sufficient.

At 31 December 2024, the net amount of property, plant and equipment used as collateral to secure financial debt associated with a specific project is €941 million (€1,082 million in 2023).

The Group has taken out mortgages on land and buildings as security for loans, the net book value of which at 31 December 2024 is €15 million (31 December 2023: €19 million).

5. Leases

a) Right of use

The changes in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>Right of use</i>	Land and natural resources	Buildings	Plant	Machinery and vehicles	Amortisation	Total
Balance at 31.12.2022	413	17	20	10	(84)	376
Changes in the scope of consolidation	23					23
Additions/Funding	113	5		5	(26)	97
Retirements	(1)	(1)		(1)	2	(1)
Transferred	(14)				4	(10)
Translation differences and other	(7)				(2)	(9)
Balance at 31.12.2023	527	21	20	14	(106)	476
Changes in the scope of consolidation	(9)				1	(8)
Additions/Funding	56	3		4	(28)	35
Retirements	(5)	(3)		(7)	6	(9)
Transfers	(2)				1	(1)
Translation differences and other	12		(1)		(4)	7
Balance at 31.12.2024	579	21	19	11	(130)	500

The leases in which the Group acts as lessee and which are recorded under this heading refer to the leased land on which the power plants, offices and other facilities are located.

The additions in 2024 refer mainly to the recognition of new lease agreement on “Land and natural assets” totally €45 million euros, in connection with wind farms and photovoltaic plants located in the United States and India; and the recognition of €5 million in new lease agreements for “Buildings” (office space) in Australia and vehicles in Spain. The remaining additions reflect amendments to existing leases, due primarily to changes in future payments as a result of consumer price index (CPI) adjustments and/or deadline extensions.

The cancellations of lease agreements are due to the rotation and/or termination of auto leases.

The additions in 2023 refer mainly to the recognition of €88 million in new lease agreements on “Land and natural assets” in connection with wind farms and photovoltaic plants located in Australia, the United States, the Dominican Republic and Spain; and the recognition of €4 million in new lease agreements on “Buildings” for office space located mainly in the United States and Portugal. The remaining additions reflect amendments to existing leases, due primarily to changes in future payments as a result of consumer price index (CPI) adjustments.

The Group has added new right of use assets due to the change in the way in which Renomar in Spain and Moura in Portugal are consolidated, as well as the acquisition of the Solideo Group.

Also this year, right of use assets, mainly land and its accumulated amortisation totally €10 million, were transferred to “Non-current assets held for sale” (see Note 22).

Details of the net book value of the right of use assets classified by the type of underlying asset at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows, in millions of euros:

<i>Right of use</i>	2024			2023		
	Cost	Amortisation	Total	Cost	Amortisation	Total
Land and natural assets	579	(104)	475	527	(80)	447
Buildings	21	(10)	11	21	(8)	13
Plant	19	(10)	9	20	(9)	11
Vehicles	11	(6)	5	14	(9)	5
Total	630	(130)	500	582	(106)	476

The Group has availed itself of the exemptions for short-term contracts and low-value assets (see Note 3.2 b), with the expense recognised for short-term contracts amounting to €1.1 million in 2024 (€1.4 million in 2023) and for contracts relating to low-value assets amounting to €0.5 million in both years.

In financial year 2024, the Group recognised interest and amortisation expense of €36 million and €28 million, respectively, associated with these lease contracts in the income statement (€31 million and €26 million, respectively, in financial year 2023).

The total amount of cash lease payments is €49 million in financial year 2024 (€48 million in financial year 2023).

No impairment was recorded on the Group’s consolidated income statement in 2024 or 2023.

b) Non-current and current lease obligations

The balance of lease liabilities at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is detailed below, in millions of euros:

	2024			2023		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Lease obligations	18	538	556	19	495	514
Total lease liabilities	18	538	556	19	495	514

The Group has no lease agreement with material residual value guarantees.

The maturity dates of the Group's "Lease obligations" at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows, in millions of euros:

<i>Maturity</i>	2024	2023
	Par value	Par value
Less than one year	51	47
1-5 years	200	184
>5 years	881	822
Total	1,132	1,053

6. Goodwill

The changes in 2023 under this caption of the enclosed consolidated balance sheet, in millions of euros, are as follows:

	Balance at 31.12.2022	Additions	Impairment	Change in the scope of consolidation	Other changes	Balance at 31.12.2023
Solideo subgroup	--	--	--	13	--	13
Total	--	--	--	13	--	13

The changes in 2024 under this caption of the enclosed consolidated balance sheet, in millions of euros, are as follows:

	Balance at 31.12.2023	Additions	Impairment	Change in the scope of consolidation	Other changes	Balance at 31.12.2024
Solideo subgroup	13	--	--	--	--	13
Total	13	--	--	--	--	13

In relation to the goodwill recorded in 2023, at 31 December 2024 there were no circumstances that would indicate that the hypotheses and assumptions considered at the time of acquisition have experienced any material change.

7. Other intangible assets

The changes in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>Other intangible assets</i>	Development	Concessions	Other	Computer software	Amortisation	Provisions	Total
Balance at 31.12.2022	17	309	5	44	(144)	(2)	229
Changes in the scope of consolidation		1					1
Additions/Funding	1	15		14	(29)	(1)	--
Transferred		(8)			1		(7)
Translation differences and other	1	(11)			4	2	(4)
Balance at 31.12.2023	19	306	5	58	(168)	(1)	219
Changes in the scope of consolidation		(11)			1		(10)
Additions/Funding	1	10		19	(32)		(2)
Retirements		(1)					(1)
Transfers		(19)			3		(16)
Translation differences and other		8		(1)	(4)		3
Balance at 31.12.2024	20	293	5	76	(200)	(1)	193

The net balances by heading at the end of 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

<i>Other intangible assets</i>	2024			2023		
	Cost	Amortisation and provisions	Total	Cost	Amortisation and provisions	Total
Development	20	(12)	8	19	(11)	8
Concessions	293	(143)	150	306	(124)	182
Other	5	(4)	1	5	(2)	3
Computer software	76	(42)	34	58	(32)	26
Total	394	(201)	193	388	(169)	219

The breakdown of the concessions balance at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

<i>Concessions</i>	2024			2023		
	Cost	Amortisation and provisions	Total	Cost	Amortisation and provisions	Total
Intangible concessions (IFRIC 12)	119	(65)	54	111	(55)	56
Other concessions	174	(78)	96	195	(69)	126
Total	293	(143)	150	306	(124)	182

The caption titled "Concessions" includes primarily those concession assets where the risk of recovering the asset is assumed by the Group as operator. It also includes the cost of government concessions as well as the expectant rights and identifiable intangible assets for the development of future renewable projects acquired from third parties by acquiring interests in the companies that own those rights through business combinations.

The only concession recorded under IFRIC 12 at the attributable level is a wind farm in Costa Rica operated by Consorcio Eólico Chiripa, 65% of which is owned by the Group. This is a concession for the construction and operation of the Chiripa wind farm for 20 years, through the year 2033, which is currently operational.

The most significant changes in 2024 refer to the addition of identifiable intangible assets for the development of future renewable projects undertaken through the acquisition of shares in companies holding such rights (mainly in the Dominican Republic and Philippines) and computer programs to improve the energy management digitalisation process being carried out by the Group in Spain.

Also recognised under this heading are the intangible assets transfers made to tangible fixed assets in relation to associated expectant rights worth €13 million, mainly due to the commissioning of the San Juan de Marcona wind farm in Peru, for an amount of €10 million. In addition, €3 million in intangible assets (Concessions) were transferred to “Non-current assets held for sale” (see Note 22).

The most significant changes in 2023 refer to the addition of identifiable intangible assets for the development of future renewable projects undertaken through the acquisition of shares in companies holding such rights (mainly in the Dominican Republic). Transfers to property, plant and equipment were also recorded for a total net amount of €6 million for expectant rights associated mainly with the commissioning of the Bolarque photovoltaic plant in Spain and Calabaza in the Dominican Republic. The Group also transferred €1 million in intangible assets (Concessions to “Non-current assets held for sale” (see Note 22).

Fully amortised intangible assets at 31 December 2024 totalled €48 million, most of them still in use (€44 million at 31 December 2023).

No material impairment of intangible assets was detected in financial year 2024, nor were there any significant deficits not covered by existing provisions at 31 December 2024.

8. Holdings in associates

The changes under this heading on the enclosed consolidated balance sheet in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

<i>Investee company</i>	Balance at 31.12.23	Pre-tax share in profits (losses)	Interim dividend	Tax effect and other changes	Balance at 31.12.24
Parques Eólicos de Buió, S.L.	65	2	(16)	(1)	50
Grupo Cathedral Rocks	16	1		(1)	16
Parque Eólico de Bobia y San Isidro, S.L.	5	1	(1)		5
Blue Canyon Winpower, LLC	1	(1)			--
Grupo Energy Corp. Hungary	2			(2)	--
Parque Eólico Adraño, S.L.	19	2	(5)		16
Grupo Eurovento	1				1
Alsubh Solar Power, S.A.E.	5				5
Sunrise Energy, S.A.E.	6				6
Rising Sun Energy, S.A.E.	5			1	6
AT Solar V, SAPI de CV	13	(7)		4	10
Tuto Energy II, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	16	(5)		3	14
Parque Eólico de Abara, S.L.	9			3	12
Power to Green Hydrogen Mallorca, S.L.	14				14
Eolink, S.A.S.	5				5
The Blue Circle, Pte. Ltd.	29	(4)		2	27
Nordex H2, S.L.U.	41			9	50
Medwind Energy, S.L.	29		(23)		6
Other	8	1	(1)	2	10
Total holdings in associates	289	(10)	(46)	20	253

Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

<i>Investee company</i>	Balance at 31.12.22	Pre-tax share in profits (losses)	Interim dividend	Tax effect and other changes	Balance at 31.12.23
Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A.	101	39		(140)	--
Parques Eólicos de Buio, S.L.	49	27	(24)	13	65
Amper Central Solar, S.A.	48	10		(58)	--
Grupo Cathedral Rocks	18	1	(3)		16
Parque Eólico de Deva, S.L.	7			(7)	--
Parque Eólico de Tea, S.L.	10			(10)	--
Parque Eólico de Bobia y San Isidro, S.L.	8	1	(3)	(1)	5
Parque Eólico Ameixenda Filgueira, S.L.	7			(7)	--
Parque Eólico A Ruña, S.L.	5			(5)	--
Blue Canyon Winpower, LLC	1				1
Grupo Energy Corp. Hungary	4	1	(2)	(1)	2
Parque Eólico Virxe do Monte, S.L.	3			(3)	--
Parque Eólico Adraño, S.L.	4	4	(7)	18	19
Grupo Eurovento	2		(1)		1
Parque Eólico Vicedo, S.L.	2			(2)	--
Parque Eólico Currás, S.L.	2			(2)	--
Alsubh Solar Power, S.A.E.	6	1		(2)	5
Sunrise Energy, S.A.E.	6	1		(1)	6
Rising Sun Energy, S.A.E.	6	1		(2)	5
AT Solar V, SAPI de CV	17	(2)		(2)	13
Tuto Energy II, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	18	(1)		(1)	16
Parque Eólico de Abara, S.L.	9				9
Power to Green Hydrogen Mallorca, S.L.	14				14
Eolink, S.A.S.	6			(1)	5
The Blue Circle, Pte. Ltd.	32	(2)		(1)	29
Nordex H2, S.L.U.	34			7	41
Medwind Energy, S.L.				29	29
Other	4			4	8
Total holdings in associates	423	81	(40)	(175)	289

The shareholdings of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables in associates are listed in Annex III of this report.

In addition to the tax effects of the annual result, the caption titled “Tax effects and other changes” includes variations in derivative values (see Note 19) and translation differences amounting to €4.2 million at 31 December 2024 (€3.7 million at 31 December 2023).

Disclosures on derivative financial instruments relating to companies accounted for using the equity method are provided in Note 19.

There were no material changes under this heading in financial years 2024.

The most important changes in 2023 were the purchase of Med Wind Energy, S.L. and Amper Central Solar, S.A.

The assets, liabilities, ordinary income and profit (loss) for financial years 2024 and 2023 are listed below in proportion to the percentage of ownership in the capital of each associate:

	2024 Total	Total 2023
ASSETS		
Non-current assets	583	544
Current assets	89	126
Total Assets	672	670
LIABILITIES		
Equity	253	289
Non-current liabilities	308	325
Current liabilities	112	56
Total equity and liabilities	673	670
RESULT		
Revenue	75	204
Profit before tax	(10)	81

There is no single associated company that is individually significant to the Group.

9. Holdings in joint ventures

The holdings of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables in joint ventures are listed in Annex II of this report. The most significant amounts included in the consolidated financial statements for financial years 2024 and 2023 in relation to these investments are summarised below:

	2024		2023	
	Companies	Joint ventures and jointly-owned	Companies	Joint ventures and jointly-owned
Revenue	9	11	9	16
Gross operating profit	(3)	(1)	(2)	3
Operating profit	(6)	(1)	(5)	3
Non-current assets	28	14	30	13
Current assets	8	0	8	4
Non-current liabilities	18	16	27	17
Current liabilities	19	4	19	5

None of the holdings in joint ventures is individually significant to the Group.

10. Non-current and current financial assets

The breakdown of the balance of this item on the consolidated balance sheet at the end of 2024 and 2023, presented by type and category for valuation purposes, is as follows:

31.12.2024					
<i>Financial assets: Type/Category</i>	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value with changes in the consolidated statement of recognised income and expenses	Financial assets at amortised cost	Hedging derivatives (Note 19)	Total
Equity instruments					--
Other loans with Group companies and associates			81		81
Derivatives				24	24
Other financial assets			20		20
<i>Long-term / Non-current</i>	--	--	101	24	125
Other loans with Group companies and associates			40		40
Other receivables			38		38
Derivatives				23	23
Other financial assets			46		46
<i>Short-term / Current</i>	--	--	124	23	147
Total	--	--	225	47	272

31.12.2023					
<i>Financial asset: Type/Category</i>	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value with changes in the consolidated statement of recognised income and expenses	Financial assets at amortised cost	Hedging derivatives (Note 19)	Total
Equity instruments	2				2
Other loans with Group companies and associates			37		37
Derivatives				24	24
Other financial assets			4		4
<i>Long-term / Non-current</i>	2	--	41	24	67
Other loans with Group companies and associates			4		4
Other receivables			54		54
Derivatives				8	8
Other financial assets			89		89
<i>Short-term / Current</i>	--	--	147	8	155
Total	2	--	188	32	222

The amount shown under “Other loans” at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are mainly deposits that are pledged as collateral for the project finance contracts for each one of the operating wind farms, which are subject to market interest rates (see Note 17). The most notable changes in 2024 and 2023 were related to the funding and release of reserves to cover the debt service of the Group companies that signed financing agreements in those years. In the current financial year, €22 million was restated as “Non-current assets held for sale” (see Note 22).

The caption titled “Other loans to Group companies and associates” refers primarily to loans granted to companies carried by the equity method, which are not eliminated on consolidation and which are subject to annual market interest rates. The market value of these assets does not differ substantially from the carrying value.

At 31 December 2024, there is a balance of €17.7 million recorded under “Other financial assets” in non-current assets. This balance reflects payments made by Group companies to Red Eléctrica Española following a CNMC resolution that revised the total energy covered under the exemption mechanism for the period 16 September 2021 – 31 March 2022. This resolution is being appealed in court and the Group’s directors believe that it is likely that the settled amounts will eventually be recovered. Therefore, the Group will not sustain any loss of equity as a result (see Annex V).

“Other current financial assets”, refer mostly to deposits and bonds provided by the Group, including those provided by Grupo Acciona Green Developments, S.A., to enable them to operate in the daily and forward electricity trading markets. Short-term deposits for the placement of cash surpluses are also recorded.

In 2024, there were no significant changes in the balances for this consolidated balance sheet item. Likewise, there were no material impairment losses on the balances comprising non-current and current financial assets.

The valuation hierarchy of financial instruments at fair value is described in Note 3.2 f).

11. Other non-current assets

The composition of this caption at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	2024	2023
Non-current payables	132	26
Derivatives	107	119
Non-current accruals	17	9
Total non-current receivables and other non-current assets	256	154

“Non-current receivables” at 31 December 2024 refer mainly to the credit rights of a Chilean subsidiary with the Chilean energy market regulator, which is guaranteed by the state, as a result of a pending update of the tariff associated with a PPA entered into with the latter in the amount of €33.5 million (€26.2 million at 31 December 2023). Also included under this heading are the cumulative assets from the adjustment for deviations in legally established market prices for renewable generation assets for the current regulatory semi-period (2023 and 2024). At 31 December 2024, the balance under this heading was €98.8 million (see Note 3.2.I).

The “Derivatives” caption also includes the fair value of derivatives related to the sale and purchase of energy in various countries, mainly:

- €14.7 million is the fair value at 31 December 2024 of the commodity derivatives contracted by Group subsidiaries in Australia for the supply of energy under which they are able to fix the forward selling price of electricity for a certain volume of power generated. These contracts are valued at market value €19.8 million is the recognised value at 31 December 2023 of the designated hedging derivatives entered into in Spain by the Group’s trading subsidiary related to forward power purchase contracts which are settled by differences and which are taken out to eliminate the price risk with respect to contracts for the delivery of power to customers at a fixed price.
- €73.8 million is the fair value at 31 December 2024 of the commodity derivatives contracted by Group subsidiaries in Australia, the United States, Canada and Poland for the supply of energy under which they are able to fix the forward selling price of electricity for a certain volume of power generated (€80.5 million at 31 December 2023). These contracts are valued at market value.
- €18.5 million is the fair value at 31 December 2024 of a commodity derivative contracted by a Chilean subsidiary for the supply of energy to a customer at an inflated fixed price (€19.1 million at 31 December 2023). This contract is valued at the market rate and changes in value are recorded in consolidated income as the result of changes in the value of financial instruments at fair value.

The initial value of this contract, originally recognised as “Deferred income”, is presented net of the value of the associated derivative. The gross amount of the derivative is €43.5 million euros, €24.9 million of which was the netted amount at 31 December 2024. At 31 December 2023, the gross amount was €45.1 million, of which €26 million was netted.

12. Inventories

The composition of the Group’s inventories at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	2024	2023
Raw materials, other supplies and trade inventories	219	194
Advances delivered	16	19
Provisions	(35)	(38)
Total inventories	200	175

The balances under “Raw materials, other supplies and trade inventories” include spare parts for the maintenance of the Group’s various assets.

The Group makes adjustments for impairment if there are reasonable doubts about the total or partial recovery of these assets, the changes in which are recorded under “Depreciation and amortisation charge and change in provisions” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 25). During the year, a provision of €3 million was set up for value corrections (€5 million in 2023).

13. Trade and other receivables

The composition of the balance at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	2024	2023
Trade receivables from clients for sales and services	434	731
Receivables, group companies (Note 32)	172	105
Receivable, associates (Note 32)	22	17
Sundry debtors	20	25
Derivatives (Note 19)	14	14
Provisions	(36)	(24)
Trade and other accounts receivable	626	868
Advance payments from customers	(1)	(3)
Total net balance at 31 December	625	865

The amount recorded under the heading of “Trade receivables from clients for sales and services” refers primarily to the balances due on the sale of energy generated in Spain and abroad.

At the end of 2024, the Group has €147 million in non-recourse factoring (€137 million at the end of 2023). The Group enters into these contracts with certain financial institutions, selling the Group’s receivables under specific commercial terms and conditions.

The caption titled “Receivables, group companies” refers primarily to loans with the parent company in the amount of €137 million 31 December 2024 (€86 million at 31 December 2023) as a consequence of being a member of the tax group whose parent company is Acciona, S.A. The domestic companies that are members of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables are subject to the applicable tax laws.

The details of the aging of trade receivables are as follows:

	2024	2023
Invoices up to 3 months old	401	701
Invoices between 3 and 6 months old	4	6
Invoices more than 6 months old	29	24
Total	434	731
Past due invoices more than 3 months old not provisioned	6	6

Changes in the impairment provision for losses on receivables are as follows at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	(24)	(13)
Increase in provisions for impairment of trade receivables	(14)	(11)
Decrease in uncollected debts	1	
Decrease in collected	1	
Closing balance	(36)	(24)

The Group recognises expected credit losses over the life of the asset for those trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, using a simplified approach based on historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted accordingly to reflect current economic conditions and estimates of future conditions. This simplified approach divides trade receivables into customer segments to reflect the different loss patterns for each segment. This allows the Group to recognise expected losses over the life of the assets without the need to identify significant increases in credit risk.

14. Cash and other liquid assets

The composition of the balance at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash	426	667
Deposits and other	69	69
Total cash and cash equivalents	495	736

This caption includes the Group's cash as well as loans and bank deposits with initial maturity dates no longer than three months away and with no associated risks.

There are no restrictions on the availability of cash and cash equivalents other than the one mentioned in the previous paragraph.

In financial years 2024 and 2023, cash and cash equivalents earned market interest rates.

15. Equity

a) Subscribed and registered share capital

The resolution adopted on 6 June 2024 at the parent company's General Meeting was registered in the Commercial Registry on 21 June 2024, whereby the parent company's share capital was reduced by €4,488,759 through the redemption of 4,488,759 treasury shares with a par value of €1 each, acquired under the Buyback Programme and whose purpose was to reduce capital through the redemption of shares and, to a lesser extent, to fulfill the obligations that may arise from the Share Delivery Programs to executive directors, managers and employees of the Group. Following this transaction, the parent company's capital is represented by 324,761,830 ordinary shares with a par value of €1 each, fully subscribed and paid up, all in the same class and series, all conveying the same rights on their holders.

At 31 December 2024, the parent company's majority shareholder is Acciona, S.A. As mentioned in Note 1, on 1 July 2021 a portion of the parent's shares were admitted to trading on the Spanish Stock Market Interconnection System (SIBE - Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao Stock Exchanges). At the date of these consolidated annual accounts, the majority shareholder of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables is Acciona, S.A., with 88.34% of the shares. The remainder is freely traded on the stock exchange.

There are no balances or transactions with the majority shareholder other than those detailed in Note 32.

b) Retained earnings

The balance in the “Share premium” account, which at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was €2,599,689 thousand, arose as a result of a series of capital increases carried out with share premiums. Article 296 of the Revised Text of the Capital Companies Act expressly permits the use of the balance of the share premium account to increase capital and places no specific restrictions on the availability of said balance. The breakdown of the issue premium, reserves and translation differences on the statement of change in equity is as follows:

	2024	2023
Share premium	2,600	2,600
Legal reserve	66	66
Voluntary reserves	1,706	1,763
Reserves for fully or proportionally consolidated companies	776	710
Reserves in companies accounted for using the equity method	(73)	(46)
Reserves Subtotal	5,075	5,093
Translation differences	95	(27)
Total Reserves	5,170	5,066

On 22 March 2021, Acciona, S.A., the majority shareholder of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A., approved the contribution of shareholders through which it proceeded to capitalise €1,859 million of the financial debt held with Acciona Group companies at that date and in particular of that held with Acciona Financiación de Filiales, S.A., through a non-monetary contribution of the credit rights with this subsidiary made by the company’s shareholder (Acciona, S.A.). Previously, Acciona Financiación Filiales, S.A. transferred these credit rights to Acciona, S.A. under a purchase and sale agreement entered into on the same date.

c) Treasury stock

Changes under this balance sheet heading in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Cost (millions of euros)	Number of shares	Cost (millions of euros)
Opening balance	2,642,747	69	130,951	4
Added	5,504,324	111	3,057,275	100
Retirements	(5,520,340)	(112)	(3,058,344)	(100)
Changes in liquidity contracts	(16,016)	(1)	(1,069)	--
Capital reduction	(4,488,759)	(106)	--	--
Added	2,426,070	56	2,512,865	65
Retirements	(199,880)	(9)	--	--
All other changes	2,226,190	47	2,512,865	65
Closing balance	364,162	9	2,642,747	69

On 18 October 2021, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. entered into a liquidity agreement with Bestinver Sociedad de Valores, S.A. for the management of its treasury stock under the terms of Circular 1/2017 of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV). Within the framework of this agreement, the transactions with company shares are carried out by Bestinver on the Spanish stock exchanges and the purpose is to favour the liquidity of the transactions and the regularity of the stock price.

On 27 August 2023, the Board of Directors approved a temporary programme for the repurchase of treasury under the authorisation granted by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 26 May 2021 (the "Buyback Programme") and pursuant to the provisions of Articles 2.2 and 2.3 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1052 of 8 March 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market abuse, temporarily suspending the liquidity contract as a result.

Within the framework of this Buyback Programme, the company carried out transactions with its own shares in 2023 and 2024 which were completed on 27 February 2024. The resolution adopted on 6 June 2024 at the parent company's General Meeting of Shareholders was registered in the Commercial Registry on 27 June 2024, whereby the parent company's share capital was reduced by €4,488,759 through the redemption of 4,488,759 treasury shares with a par value of 1 euro each, acquired under this Programme.

In 2024, the loss recorded in reserves from transactions with treasury stock carried out under the liquidity contract was €0.6 million (a gain of €0.1 million in 2023).

As part of the Share Delivery Plan and the Bonus Substitution Plan for company executives, 199,880 shares were derecognised, with a loss of €0.9 million in reserves (116,595 shares and a gain of €0.4 million in 2023).

d) Reserves in consolidated companies and conversion differences

The details of the consolidation reserves contributed by subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and the conversion differences at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Consolidated reserves	Translation differences	Consolidated reserves	Translation differences
Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.L.U.	69	12	704	18
Acciona Energía Subgroup	(23)	(12)	181	(54)
Ceólica Hispania Subgroup	371		(256)	(1)
Alabe Sociedad de Cogeneración Subgroup	137		138	
Ineuropa de Cogeneración Subgroup	(27)		(27)	
Acciona Saltos de Agua Subgroup			(66)	
Corporación Acciona Eólica, S.L.U.	53		8	
Corporación Acciona Hidráulica, S.L.U.	74		10	
Acciona Eólica de Galicia, S.A.U.	8		11	
KW Tarifa, S.A.U.	7		3	
Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A.	32	103	(43)	10
Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales Australia PTY LTD	4	(8)	1	
Other	(2)		(0)	
Total	703	95	664	(27)

None of the direct or indirect investees of the parent company have their shares and/or holdings admitted to trading.

e) Valuation adjustments in equity

▪ Cash flow hedges

The balance under “Retained earnings” on the consolidated balance sheet includes the net amount of the tax impact of the changes in the value of financial derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments (see Note 19).

The changes in the balances under this heading in 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

	2024	2023
Balance on 1 January	32	161
Net increase for the year	115	276
Net decrease for the year	(361)	(274)
Transfer to FY profit (loss)	(30)	(131)
Balance at 31 December	(244)	32

The main upward and downward changes during the year were due to changes in the value of power purchase and sale derivatives designated as accounting hedges (see Note 19).

f) Non-controlling interests

The balance under this caption in the enclosed consolidated statement of financial position reflects the value of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries. The interest of those non-controlling interests in the financial year results is reflected in the enclosed consolidated income statement.

The details under this heading for financial years 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>Company</i>	Balance at 31.12.23	2024 profit (loss)	Change in scope of consolidation	Translation differences	Balance at 31.12.24
Grupo Acciona Energía Internacional	374	27		(21)	380
Compañía Eólica Granadina, S.A.	2	1		1	4
Eólica de Villanueva, S.L.	1	1		(1)	1
Eólica de Zorraquín, S.L.	2				2
Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A.		(1)		1	
Other	5	2	1	(1)	7
Total non-controlling interests	384	30	1	(21)	394

<i>Company</i>	Balance at 31.12.22	2023 profit (loss)	Translation differences	Balance at 31.12.23
Grupo Acciona Energía Internacional	374	29	(29)	374
Compañía Eólica Granadina, S.A.	6		(4)	2
Eólica de Villanueva, S.L.	1			1
Eólica de Zorraquín, S.L.	2			2
Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A.		12	(12)	
Other	8	2	(5)	5
Total non-controlling interests	391	43	(50)	384

At 31 December 2024, the balance under “Other items” includes a €38 million decrease in non-controlling interests for dividends and other refunds distributed to non-controlling shareholders, as well as changes due to differences in the value of financial derivatives and currency conversion.

The composition of the balance under this heading on the enclosed consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows, by item, in millions of euros:

Company	2024			2023		
	Capital and reserves	Result	Total	Capital and reserves	Result	Total
Grupo Acciona Energía Internacional	353	27	380	345	29	374
Compañía Eólica Granadina, S.A.	3	1	4	2		2
Eólica de Villanueva, S.L.		1	1	1		1
Eólica de Zorraquín, S.L.	2		2	2		2
Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A.	1	(1)		(12)	12	
Other	6	2	8	3	2	5
Total non-controlling interests	365	30	395	341	43	384

Below is a summary of the financial information for those subgroups which represent a significant portion of the Group's assets, liabilities and operations, in relation to which there are non-controlling interests:

<i>31.12.2024</i>	Subgrupo Acciona Energía Internacional
% non-controlling interests	25.00%
ASSETS	
Non-current assets	1,982
Current assets	425
Total Assets	2,407
LIABILITIES	
Equity	1,019
Equity	852
Non-controlling interests	167
Non-current liabilities	1,063
Current liabilities	325
Total Liabilities	2,407
RESULTS	
Trade union	454
Operating results	178
Profit before tax	115
Profit after tax	80
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(10)
Attributable to the parent company	71
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	
Cash flows from operations	190
Cash flows from investments	(10)
Cash flows from financing	(194)

<i>31.12.2023</i>	Subgrupo Acciona Energía Internacional
% non-controlling interests	25.00%
ASSETS	
Non-current assets	2,165
Current assets	282
Total Assets	2,447
LIABILITIES	
Equity	1,028
Equity	870
Non-controlling interests	158
Non-current liabilities	1,238
Current liabilities	181
Total Liabilities	2,447
RESULTS	
Trade union	479
Operating results	211
Profit before tax	131
Profit after tax	86
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(10)
Attributable to the parent company	76
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	
Cash flows from operations	172
Cash flows from investments	(2)
Cash flows from financing	(181)

d) Cash management

The Group's cash management objectives are aimed at safeguarding the ability to continue operating as a going concern, generating profits for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, as well as maintaining an ideal financial-equity structure for reducing capital costs. This policy makes it possible to create shareholder value while at the same time having access to the financial markets at a competitive cost in order to cover the needs, both for refinancing debt and for financing investments, which are not covered by the funds generated by the business.

To maintain or adjust the equity structure, the Group could adjust the amount of dividends payable to the shareholders, reimburse capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

Like other businesses operating in the same sector, the Group uses its gearing ratio to control its capital structure. This ratio is the quotient obtained by dividing net debt by net equity. Net debt is the sum of the current and non-current financial debt, excluding assets held for sale, less current asset investments, cash and cash equivalents.

The gearing ratio at 31 December 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Net financial debt:	4,076	3,726
Non-current bank borrowings (Note 16)	1,188	1,510
Non-current bonds and debentures (Note 16)	2,332	2,325
Non-current lease obligations (Note 5)	538	495
Current bank borrowings (Nota 16)	369	103
Current bonds and debentures (Note 16)	273	165
Current lease obligations (Note 5)	18	19
Current asset investments (Notes 10 and 13), cash and cash equivalents	(642)	(891)
Equity:	6,237	6,234
Of the parent company	5,843	5,850
Non-controlling interests	394	384
Leveraging	0.65	0.60

h) Restrictions on the availability of subsidiaries' funds

The financial agreements of certain Group companies contain clauses with requirements that must be met in order to profits to be distributed to shareholders or partners.

16. Provisions and Litigation

a) Provisions -non-current

The changes under the heading of “Non-current provisions” on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024 and 2023, by item, in millions of euros, are as follows:

	Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	Provisions for risks and charges	Provision for liabilities	Total
Balance at 31.12.22	5	154	2	161
Additions and funding	1	10		11
Retirements				-
Transfers				-
Other changes		22		22
Balance at 31.12.23	6	186	2	194
Additions and funding	1	9	(1)	9
Retirements		(1)		(1)
Transfers	(1)	(21)		(22)
Other changes		173	(1)	172
Balance at 31.12.24	6	346	--	352

According to the best estimates of the parent company’s directors, these provisions cover the potential liabilities derived from the litigation, appeals, disputes and obligations that were pending at the end of the year.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

The Group includes provisions for pensions and similar obligations under this heading on the enclosed consolidated balance sheet, most of which are derived from:

- The acquisition of assets and/or companies from the Endesa Group in 2009, which included a defined benefit pension plan with salary increases limited to the consumer price index. There are 74 people in this group (79 people in 2023), 36 of whom are already semi-retired or retired (34 people in 2023). Not all of these employees are in the same situation or eligible for the same benefits.

The assumptions used to calculate the actuarial liability for the uninsured defined benefit commitments are as follows at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023
Interest rate	3.52%	3.39%
Mortality rates	PERM / F2020	PERM / F2020
Expected return on assets	3.52%	3.39%
Salary increase	1.50%	1.50%

The information on the variation in the actuarial liabilities for defined benefit commitments at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows, in millions of euros:

	2024	2023
Initial actuarial liability	1	1
Final actuarial liability	1	1

The information on the variation in the actuarial assets for defined benefit commitments at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows, in millions of euros:

	2024	2023
Initial actuarial assets	1	1
Final actuarial assets	1	1

- At the end of 2021 and following the assumption of personnel as a result of regulatory changes in Mexico, a subsidiary of the Group in Mexico assumed the obligation for a retirement plan that is not outsourced. There are 84 employees in this group (88 people in 2023).

The assumptions used to calculate the actuarial liability for the uninsured defined benefit commitments are as follows at 31 December 2024:

	2024	2023
Interest rate	10.00%	9.85%
Mortality rates	EMSSA-09	EMSSA-09
Salary increase	6.00%	5.00%

The information on the variation in the actuarial liabilities for defined benefit commitments at 31 December 2024 is as follows, in millions of euros:

	2024	2023
Initial actuarial liability	2	2
Accrued cost for the year		
Final actuarial liability	2	2

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, all actuarial assets and liabilities referred to the defined benefit commitments located in Spain and Mexico.

The amounts recorded in the consolidated income statement for defined benefit pension obligations totalled €0.5 million at the end of 2024 (€0.4 million in 2023) which included the cost for the year plus the yield and the financial cost of the assets and liabilities associated with these employee benefits.

In addition, there are obligations to provide certain fringe benefits to employees during the retirement period, mainly related to electricity (affecting certain employees with 10 years or more of recognised seniority in the group of people included in the plan in Spain), as well as seniority bonuses and other items included in the Mexican subsidiary's collective bargaining agreement. These obligations are not outsourced; they are covered by internal provisions. The total amount for these items was €2.6 million 31 December 2024 (€3.1 million at 31 December 2023).

The actuarial changes recorded for these other items generated a gain of €0.1 million in 2024 (€1.3 million in 2023).

These liabilities refer in their entirety to the agreements signed by Group companies in Spain and Mexico.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables operates in a number of countries, each with its own sector-specific regulations. In the normal course of business, it is exposed to litigation related to these operations, mostly in the form of tax-related claims, claims for construction defects in the work performed, discrepancies in the provision of services and the decommissioning of renewable energy assets, among others. Some of these risks are covered by insurance policies; for the rest of the identified risks, provisions are made accordingly.

The decommissioning provision is the directors' best estimate of the cost of the decommissioning commitments assumed in relation to the electricity production plants operated by the Group, when the Group concludes, following an analysis of the specifics of these contracts, that there is an obligation to decommission these assets. These provisions are initially recognised with a charge to "Property, plant and equipment" and therefore have no impact on the income statement at the time of initial recognition. The balance for this item at 31 December 2024 was €346 million (€186 million at 31 December 2023).

The key changes in 2024 compared to the year before are the additions of newly installed MW (shown under "other changes"), mainly in the United States, Peru and Spain. In the case of the latter, this is a due to performance and to newly adopted environmental measures that are being taken into account, such as the steps taken by the government of Galicia regarding repowering obligations to promote social and economic benefits for its territory (see Annex V). To that end, Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables has adapted more restrictive criteria in evaluating its commitments to dismantle assets in environmentally sensitive areas, in keeping with its strong commitment to protecting biodiversity and preserving ecosystems.

As discussed in Note 3.2.1, this provision is estimated as the present value of the projected decommissioning and restoration obligations of these assets over the accrual period. The discount rates and inflation rates applied to calculate this present value in the most relevant countries are as follows:

	Discount rate	Inflation
Canada	4.40%	2.20%
Spain	3.00%	2.00%
US	3.96 - 4.85%	2.60%
India	8.00%	6.00%
Italy	3.90%	2.00%
Mexico	4.18%	2.50%
Poland	5.80%	2.70%
Portugal	2.79 - 3.15%	2.00%

According to the best estimates of the parent company's directors, these provisions cover the potential liabilities derived from the litigation, appeals, disputes and obligations that were pending at the end of the year. It is complicated to predict what the outcome will be. However, it is not expected that any cash outlays will be required in the near future given the status of the proceedings at the present time.

The best estimates of the risks and uncertainties which inevitably surround most of the events and circumstances affecting these provisions were used measure them.

Group management does not believe there will be any additional liabilities for which provisions have not been made in the financial statements at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

b) Provisions non-current

The changes under “Non-current provisions” on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024 and 2023, by item, in millions of euros, are as follows:

	Other provisions	Total
Balance at 31.12.22	4	4
Additions and funding	4	4
Retirements	(3)	(3)
Balance at 31.12.23	5	5
Additions and funding	1	1
Retirements	(3)	(3)
Balance at 31.12.24	3	3

In addition to what has been mentioned previously, the Group sets up provisions, based on the best estimates of the parent company’s directors, to cover the potential liabilities derived from the litigation, appeals, disputes and obligations that were pending resolution at the end of the year.

c) Litigations

At the date of these consolidated annual accounts, the Polish company Golice Wind Farm Sp. z.o.o. is in the midst of a dispute with its main customer (ENEA) over the unilateral termination by the latter of the CPA (bilateral agreement for the purchase and sale of emission certificates from the production of energy from renewable resources) signed by the parties. In August 2020, the Poznan court of first instance ruled in favour of the plaintiff’s arguments regarding the termination without quantification of the damages caused. The court ordered ENEA to pay the outstanding invoices from 2017 and 2018, with interest. An extension of the claim was filed claiming additional damages in the amount of 53.3 million zlotys (approximately €11.6 million euros) incurred through October 2020, including late interest. On 21 February 2022, the Court of Appeals upheld the decision recognising the termination of the CAP by ENEA as improper and without effect, leaving the final amount of damages to be paid by ENEA to Golice to be determined. ENEA lodged an appeal in cassation against this decision with the Supreme Court (and GWF filed a response to that appeal). At the date of these consolidated annual accounts, the Supreme Court’s decision is pending.

17. Financial debt

a) Bank borrowings:

The details of the balances payable to banks at 31 December 2024 and 2023 on recourse and non-recourse loans, where non-recourse loans are understood as unsecured debt whilst recourse debt is limited to the debtor’s cash flows and assets, are as follows in millions of euros:

Item	2024		2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Non-recourse bank borrowings	136	49	303	70
Project financing	118	42	280	61
Other project-related debt	18	7	23	8
Mortgage loans to finance non-current assets				1
Recourse bank borrowings:	1,052	320	1,207	33
Other project-related recourse debt	1,052	320	1,207	33
Total bank borrowings	1,188	369	1,510	103

Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

In 2024 and 2023, the loans and lines of credits taken out by Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables accrued interest mostly referenced to Euribor for financing in euros, although part of the debt is also referenced to other indices such as BBSY for debt in Australian dollars and SOFR for US dollars, as the most relevant indices outside the Eurozone. A significant part of the debt of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables is either issued directly with a fixed rate or is hedged using financial derivatives to reduce the volatility of the interest rates paid by the Group.

The Group, through its subsidiaries or associates, makes investments in energy infrastructures that occasionally take the form of “project finance” arrangements. The debt service on these loans is guaranteed primarily by the future cash flows generated by the project itself and by in rem guarantees on the project’s assets.

In 2024, “Project finance” shows a net decrease of €181 million, primarily due to scheduled repayments on these types of loans and the positive effects of currency exchange differences for the period. The transfer of €128 million from two South African companies to “Liabilities associated with held-for-sale assets” also had an impact (see Note 22).

However, the Group’s main source of financing is recourse debt. In 2024, there were several bank financing transactions with recourse, the most relevant being the signing of a green loan with a local impact indicator with five financial entities in the amount of AUD 452.6 million and a term of 15.5 years, backed by CESCE. The loan will be used to finance the construction of the Aldoga photovoltaic park, with a total installed capacity of 388 MW, located in the state of Queensland, Australia.

The most relevant financing operations with recourse in recent years were as follows:

- On 26 May 2021, the subsidiary Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. and a syndicate of banks entered into a sustainable financing agreement with a local impact indicator for a total amount of €2,500 million, backed by the parent company, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. The financing was divided into three tranches: tranches A and B for a maximum amount of €1 billion each and tranche C for a maximum amount of €500 million. It should be noted here that tranches A and B were repaid early, leaving only tranche C, a revolving line of credit, still in force with a maturity date on May, 26 2028.
- In November 2022, the subsidiary Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. and a syndicate of banks entered into a sustainable credit facility agreement with a local impact indicator for a total amount of €450 million, backed by the parent company, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. After two extensions, the credit facility has a maturity date of November 2027.
- In December 2022, the Australian subsidiary, Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales Australia, Pty. Ltd. signed a AUD 400 million “green” syndicated loan with a local impact indicator and a three-year term. This transaction includes both a loan (AUD 300 million) and a revolving line of credit (AUD 100 million). It matures in December 2025.

- Also in December 2022, the subsidiary MacIntyre Wind Farm Pty Ltd and six financial institutions signed a “green” syndicated loan with a local impact indicator for AUD 1,098 million, with a term of approximately 16 years, backed by CESCE under its new “green policy”. The drawdown period of this loan is 24 months and it will be used to build the MacIntyre wind farm in the Australian state of Queensland. The latter loan was novated in December 2023 to reflect the change of borrower, the new borrower being Acciona Energy Finance Subsidiaries Australia Pty. Ltd.
- A three-year €750 million syndicated line of credit was granted to the subsidiary Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. in November 2023, underwritten by 29 national and international financial institutions. This line of credit includes a discount on the applicable interest rate of 5 basis points based if certain sustainable local impact objectives are met, in addition to being “green” due to how the funds are used. An extension of this line of credit was signed in November 2024. The current maturity date is November 2027.

The main change in recourse debt under “Other project-related recourse debt” in 2024 is a net increase of €132 million due mostly to disbursements of new transactions carried out during the year and drawdowns of financing arrange in previous years. All these contracts are subject to market interest rates.

At 31 December 2024, Group companies had €1,969 million in unused bank financing available to them. The Group’s Directors believe that these lines of credit and the ordinary cash that will be generated, along with the realisation of current assets, are sufficient to cover its short term payment obligations.

As indicated in Note 3.2.f), the adoption of IFRS 13 requires an adjustment to the valuation techniques used by the Group to obtain the fair value of derivatives to include the bilateral credit risk adjustment so as to reflect not only the company’s own risk but that of the counterparty in the fair value of the derivatives.

At 31 December 2024, the credit risk adjustment resulted in a €0.6 million reduction in the value of the derivative liability, which was recognised, on the one hand, as a reduction of €0.4 million in bank borrowings, and on the other hand as a reduction in the financial burden of the subsidiaries. The net effect of this modification on equity adjustments for the valuation of cash flow hedges was a gain of €0.4 million.

For certain loans, the investee companies have assumed commitments to comply with a series of financial ratios that are calculated on the individual financial statements at the end of each financial year, including the maintenance of certain balances in cash accounts (see Note 10).

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, neither the parent company nor any of its major subsidiaries had breached any of their financial obligations or any other type of obligation that could lead to the early termination of the loan agreements. There were no defaults or other breaches of obligations to pay principal, interest or amortisations on the balances payable to financial institutions in 2024 or 2023.

The breakdown of the nominal value of financial debt by contractual maturity date (excluding the value of cash flow hedging instruments) at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter	Total
338	204	175	171	79	59	522	1,548

b) Bonds and debentures

Set out below are the details at 31 December 2024 and 2023 of the outstanding balance of debt securities issued by the company or other members of the Group at those dates, as well as the changes in this balance during 2024 and 2023:

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	31.12.24				Balance at 31.12.2024
	Balance at 31.12.2023	Emissions	Repurchases or redemptions	Adjustment due to exchange rates, changes in scope and	
Debt securities issued in a member state of the European Union that require the registration of an informative prospectus.	2,135	939	(846)	13	2,241
Other debt securities issued outside a member state of the European Union (with recourse)	181			12	193
Other debt securities issued outside a member state of the European Union (without recourse)	174		(14)	11	171
Total current and non-current	2,490	939	(860)	36	2,605

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	31.12.23				Balance at 31.12.2023
	Balance at 31.12.2022	Emissions	Repurchases or redemptions	Adjustment due to exchange rates, changes in scope and other	
Debt securities issued in a member state of the European Union that require the registration of an informative prospectus.	1,585	2,582	(2,049)	17	2,135
Other debt securities issued outside a member state of the European Union (with recourse)	188		(8)	1	181
Other debt securities issued outside a member state of the European Union (without recourse)	195		(15)	(6)	174
Total current and non-current	1,968	2,582	(2,072)	12	2,490

In relation to short-term debt instruments, in 2024 Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. issued €939 million in Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) as part of the ECP program described below. The balance under Amortisation reflects the repayment by Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. of €846 million in promissory notes at maturity, as well as debt repayments on bonds issued by Mexican subsidiaries.

“Other changes” refers to accrued interest pending payment, as well as gains and losses on exchange affecting the bond issues denominated in currencies other than the euro.

At 31 December 2024, the details of the issues making up the balance under this heading are as follows:

- Placement of a private bond issue carried out on 10 August 2012 with a credit rating of BBB by Standard & Poors and BBB- by Fitch, by the Mexican subsidiaries CE Oaxaca Dos, S. de R.L. de C.V. and CE Oaxaca Cuatro, S. de R.L. de C.V. in the amount of US\$ 298.7 million. The purpose of this bond issue was to finance the development, construction and operation of a number of projects for 102 MW of wind power each, the end client being the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE). The issue accrues 7.25% annual interest, payable every six months on 30 June and 31 December each year through 31 December 2031. The amortisation of the debt began on 31 December 2012 and will continue with payments every six months until the debt is paid in full.. At 31 December 2024, the non-current and current outstanding balances due, net of transaction costs and considering unpaid accrued interest, totalled €154 million and €17 million, respectively (€160 million and €14 million in 2023).
- Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) programme established on 20 July 2021 and renewed successively since then for 12-month periods, the last renewal being on 16 July 2024. This programme listed on Euronext Dublin is subscribed by Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. and guaranteed by Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. up to a maximum amount of €2,000 million. Los promissory notes under this programme are issued at a discount and have maturities ranging between 3 and 364 days. The rating agency Fitch has given the programme an F3 rating.

At 31 December 2024, the total balance recognised for the bonds issued under this programme is €217.2 million, net of transaction costs and considering unpaid accrued interest, all of it recorded as non-current on the consolidated balance sheet.

- Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme of Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. established on 20 July 2021 and last renewed on 23 July 2024. The programme is underwritten by the parent, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A and has a limit of €3,000 million. The rating agencies Fitch and DBRS have given the programme ratings of BBB- and BBB, respectively. Both the initial prospectus and its renewals and supplements are approved by the Central Bank of Ireland. The securities issued under this programme may be denominated in euros or another currency, may accrue fixed or floating interest, may have different maturity dates for interest and principal and may be issued at par, with a premium or under par.

On 7 October 2021, a 6-year, €500 million green government bond was issued under this programme. The annual coupon was set at 0.375%. On 26 January 2022, a second €500 million public bond with a 10-year maturity was issued under this programme. The annual coupon was set at 1.375%. There were two new issues under this programme in 2023. In April 2023, a 7-year, €500 million green public bond was issued with an annual coupon of 3.75%. In October 2023, the last issue to date was a new 7.5-year, €500 million bond with an annual coupon of 5.125%.

To date, all issues under this programme are structured in accordance with Group's Sustainable Impact Financing Framework in force in any given period. They are also fully aligned with the ICMA's (International Capital Market Association) Green Bond Principles, updated in 2021, and their *Use of Proceeds* complies with the criteria of the European Union taxonomy of sustainable activities.

At 31 December 2024, the total balance recognised for the bonds issued under this programme is €1,986.4 million, net of transaction costs, with the non-current portion recognised in the consolidated balance sheet. The current portion of accrued but unpaid interest is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet.

- On 26 April 2022, the subsidiary Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A. issued its first private placement in the US market under the USPP modality, for USD 200 million, guaranteed by the parent company Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. The notes have a term of 15 years and a coupon of 4.54%.

At 31 December 2024, there are no convertible bond issues or others that confer privileges or rights which could in the event of a contingency make them convertible to shares of the parent company or any of the Group companies.

The breakdown of the nominal value of these obligations, by contractual maturity date at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter	Total
236	19	522	24	27	1,030	728	2,586

c) Other debt information

At 31 December 2024, the average interest on bank borrowings and other debt assumed in the form of debentures and bonds was 4.92% (4.23 % at 31 December 2023).

In 2024, the percentage of debt not subject to interest rate volatility was 54% (59% in 2023).

The composition of financial debt denominated in currencies other than the functional currency at 31 December 2024 and 2023, classified by the main currencies in which the Group operates, is as follows (in millions of euros):

Currency	2024	2023
US dollar	939	500
Australian dollar	886	880
Indian rupee	128	31
Canadian dollar	21	24

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of financial debt, excluding IFRS 16, is provided below in millions of euros, differentiating between changes that generate cash flows and those that do not:

Balance at 31.12.22	2,429
Cash inflows	4,176
Cash outflows	(2,265)
Transferred from held for sale (Note 22)	(362)
Variation	1
Changes in consolidation scope	117
Translation differences	6
Balance at 31.12.23	4,102
Cash inflows	1,275
Cash outflows	(779)
Transferred from held for sale (Note 22)	(477)
Variation	16
Translation differences	25
Balance at 31.12.24	4,162

18. Risk management policy

Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, due to its line of business and geographical diversification, is exposed to certain financial risks that are effectively managed by a risk management system. This system is designed to identify events that could potentially affect the company, manage risks by establishing internal control systems to keep the probability of those events occurring and their impact within the permitted tolerance levels and provide reasonable assurances that the group's strategic business objectives will be met.

The aim of this policy is to make risk management part of the Group's strategy and establish the framework and principles of the Risk Management System.

This policy considers all the risks associated with the business activities carried out by the Group in all of the geographical markets where it does business.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate fluctuations modify the future flows of the assets and liabilities tied to an adjustable interest rate.

Interest rate risk is particularly significant as far as financing the construction of wind farms and other renewable energy plants is concerned, where the project returns can be affected by fluctuations in interest rates (see Note 17). This risk is mitigated through hedging operations by contracting derivatives, mainly interest rate swaps (IRS) (see Note 19).

Based on the Finance Department's estimates of how interest rates will evolve and the financing coverage requirements associated with each project, appropriate hedging is used to mitigate these risks and enable the expected yields to be achieved. The level of hedging of the debt achieved for each project depends on the type of project involved and the country where it is located.

The reference interest rate for the debt assumed Acciona Group companies is basically Euribor for transactions in euros, Term SOFR or SOFR for transactions in US dollars and BBSY for transactions in Australian dollars. For projects in Latin America, debt is referenced to the usual indices in keeping with local banking practice, or to Term SOFR or SOFR for projects financed in US dollars. As a rule, each project is financed in the currency in which the asset's cash flows will be generated (natural hedging of exchange rate risk).

Sensitivity test of derivatives and indebtedness

The financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk are basically floating interest rate financing and derivative financial instruments.

In order to analyse the effects which a change in interest rates could have on the Group's accounts, we did a simulation assuming a 50 bp increase and decrease in variable interest rates at 31 December 2024.

This analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an upward or downward variation of 0.50% in the floating interest rate tied to the Euribor, BBSY and SOFR showed that the impact on the consolidated income statement of the Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables as a result of the increase or decrease in interest payments amounted to €9.5 million at 31 December 2024.

The results of the analysis of sensitivity to upward or downward movements in the long-term interest rate curve in relation to the fair value of interest rate derivatives forming part of cash flow hedging relationships recorded in "Equity", contracted by the Group at 31 December 2024 and based on the percentage of ownership, shows a decrease in the value of the consolidated financial derivative debt in the event of a 1% increase in the interest rate curve of €2 million (greater net assets).

b) Foreign currency risk

The international expansion of the Group's business means that it has greater exposure to exchange rate risks from foreign currency transactions in the countries where it invests and does business.

Risk management is the responsibility of the Acciona Group's Corporate Finance Department and adheres to non-speculative criteria.

Exchange rate risk basically arises from the following types of transactions:

- Debt assumed by group companies and associates in foreign currencies.
- Payments to be made in foreign currency for purchasing supplies or paying for goods and services.
- Payments received in foreign currency.
- Investments in foreign companies.

Natural hedges are used to the extent possible. This means taking out financing in the same currency (natural hedge). When this is not possible, the Group arranges currency derivatives (mainly foreign exchange hedges) to hedge transactions involving future cash flows, in keeping with limits on assumable risk.

Likewise, net assets from investments in companies with operating currencies other than the euro are exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations when the financial statements of those companies are converted to euros during the consolidation process. To mitigate this impact, during this financial year the company has begun to implement hedging of net foreign investments in US dollars (cross-currency swaps).

The composition of current and non-current assets, liabilities and equity at 31 December 2024 in the main currencies in which the Group operates is as follows, in millions of euros:

<i>Currency</i>	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Equity	Sensitivity -10%
US dollar	6,312	1,016	2,581	254	4,493	449
South African rands	66	188	1	230	23	2
Australian dollar	2,208	111	1,218	556	545	55
Canadian dollar	578	28	103	127	376	38

c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty to an agreement may breach its obligations, thereby causing the Group to sustain economic losses. The Group has a policy of only doing business with solvent third parties and obtaining sufficient guarantees to mitigate the risk of financial losses caused by defaults. The Group only does business with entities at the same or higher investment level range and obtains information on the counterparties from independent business rating bodies, other public sources of financial information and through its own relations with clients.

The receivables and customer accounts consist of a large number of clients distributed across different sectors and geographical areas. Credit relations with clients and the solvency of those clients are continuously evaluated and credit surety contracts are taken out as needed.

The Group has no significant exposure to credit risk with any of its clients or groups of similar clients. Moreover, the credit risk is not highly concentrated.

The Group's credit and liquidity risk associated with derivative instruments at fair value is limited since both cash investments and derivatives are placed with solvent entities that have high credit ratings and no one counterparty assumes significant percentages of the total credit risk.

On the other hand, the new definition of the fair value of a liability under IFRS 13 based on the concept of transferring the liability to a market participant confirms that the credit risk itself should be considered in the fair value of the liabilities. The Group has included a bilateral credit risk adjustment to reflect its own risk and that of the counterparty in the fair value of the derivatives.

In this regard, it is important to note that since August 2021, Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables has been rated "Investment grade" by two rating agencies (Fitch and DBRS) with BBB- and BBB (stable) ratings, respectively, and a long-term stable outlook, which shows the Group's ability to meet its financial obligations.

d) Liquidity risk

Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables has a prudent risk management system based on maintaining sufficient amounts of cash and cash equivalents.

The ultimate responsibility for managing liquidity risk lies with the Group's Corporate Finance Department, which devises an appropriate framework for controlling the Group's cash needs in the short, medium and long term. The Group manages its liquidity by maintaining adequate reserves, appropriate banking services and the availability of loans and credit facilities by constantly supervising the forecasts and the actual flow of funds and pairing these with the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities (see Note 17).

Lastly, it should be noted that the Group, in its quest to diversify financing sources, has registered a European Commercial Paper (ECP) programme for a maximum amount of €2 billion to issue commercial paper with a term of less than one year and a Euro Medium Term Note programme for a maximum amount of €3 billion (see Note 17).

As seen on the enclosed consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024, the Group has €363 million in negative working capital (excluding non-current assets held for sale and the associated liabilities), since current liabilities are higher than current assets. However, in the opinion of the Parent's directors, no problems are expected to arise in servicing the debts with third parties when they fall due, as the Group's budgets, which reflect management's judgement based on current circumstances, the factors it considers most significant and their most likely evolution, foresee the generation of sufficient funds to meet the Group's payments in the coming year, reinforced by the Group's financing capacity and also considering the undrawn financing facilities existing at the end of 2024.

e) Economic risk "vs" budget deviations

The Group has a global economic and budget control system for each line of business adapted to each business activity that provides the people responsible for the business with the information they need to control potential risks and take the most appropriate decisions. The economic and financial management information is contrasted periodically with the estimates and indicators, evaluating the deviations in terms of business volume, yields, cash flows and other relevant and reliable indicators, taking the pertinent corrective measures as needed.

f) Price and regulatory risk

A large part of the Group's electricity generation business in Spain is subject to the regulatory framework initially established in LRD 9/2013 and the new remuneration scheme established in Royal Decree 413/2014 which regulates electricity production using renewable energy sources, co-generation and waste. The remuneration model in place aims to provide predictable income for the plants and mitigate their exposure to variations in market prices by reviewing this remuneration parameter every three years (regulatory half-period). The regulation also provides for the possibility of adjusting the parameters for determining the future remuneration of the plants every six years (full regulatory period) which, if modified, could affect the results of the operations subject to this regulation.

Legislative Royal Decree 17/2019 extends the reasonable remuneration of the first regulatory period to the next two periods (through 2032). By setting this long-term target return (7.398%), many of the uncertainties associated with the review of the rest of the remuneration parameters are eliminated as the return for existing assets is guaranteed.

Following the regulatory changes in 2023, mainly LRD 5/2023 of 28 June and Order TED/741/2023 of 30 June (see Annex V), it is expected that a significant portion of the Group's renewable assets will no longer be remunerated above and beyond market price and will therefore be exposed to variations in electricity market prices in the 2023-2025 regulatory half-period.

Finally, Order TED/526/20024 was published on 31 May 2024, establishing the new methodology for updating the remuneration for the operation of standard electrical power generation assets whose operating costs depend essentially on the price of fuel. This order changes the methodology for biomass facilities, effective 1 July 2024, by updating the remuneration for operation on a quarterly basis and at the beginning of each quarter and incorporating into the calculation the estimated market price fluctuations for the period of reference. Similarly, it fixes the return on investment until the end of the regulatory life of the respective asset, which will now only be updated at the end of this semi-period and for the adjustment for price deviations obtained during 2023, and establishes a temporary remuneration mechanism for the adjustment for price deviations that occurred during the first half of 2024.

The effect of this regulatory change on the Group's biomass facilities has been an anticipation of the cash effects of the regulatory mechanisms, derived from the transitional remuneration regime mentioned in the previous paragraph and, to a lesser extent, from the anticipation of updates to the remuneration for the operation, which in any case better captures the evolution of the cost of supplies and avoids a solvency problem in scenarios of depressed prices.

Of the Group's total attributable production in the national electricity market, approximately 19% is subject to regulated remuneration (20% of production in 2023), 61% is covered by different pricing mechanisms (59% of production in 2023) and the rest is remunerated at market prices.

The Group is trying to reduce its market-risk exposure through private energy purchase agreements (PPAs) to establish the future sale price with third parties for an agreed period. This lessens exposure to potential rate changes in the market.

Overall, as far as price risk in the electricity markets of the countries where Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables Group operates is concerned, approximately 52% of its production is subject to a long-term price contract with a third party (PPA or hedge), (51% in 2023), 14% to feed-in tariff or other regulatory structures (17% in 2023) and the remainder to market prices. Almost all the PPA contracts signed by the Group are contracts that are settled by physical delivery of energy and were entered into or are maintained for the purpose of receiving or delivering energy in accordance with purchases, sales or utilisation requirements based on the Group's strategy, and are therefore not measured at fair value (see Note 3.2.G). PPA contracts that are not settled by physical delivery (hedge) are measured by the Group at fair value with changes in profit and loss or equity if hedging criteria are applied (see Note 19).

g) Climate change and energy transition risk

Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables encourages the adoption of ambitious global targets for the decarbonisation of the economy. The company's business model and its Risk Management System include the management of risks and opportunities related to climate change. The methodology is based on the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), currently integrated into the IFR (International Financial Reporting Standards).

Climate change governance is the responsibility of the Board of Directors' Audit and Sustainability Committee, which performs the following functions, among others:

- Identify and guide the Group's climate change policies, objectives, best practices and programmes.
- Evaluate, monitor and review the implementation plans of the strategies drawn up by the Group's executives.
- Periodically review internal control systems and manage the degree of compliance with the strategies implemented.
- Submit the climate change policies, objectives and programmes to the Board of Directors as the estimated budget for their implementation.

Climate-risk management is carried out through a specific procedure, which identifies, values, prioritises and communicates to the Group's executive bodies the risks associated with climate change that could affect its work centres. This process enables policies to be formed for action based on tolerance thresholds appropriate to the achievement of the Group's goals on different time horizons.

In accordance with the scenario analyses and emissions-reduction targets assumed by the Group, the short term is 1 year, the medium term is 5 years, and the long term is 10 years.

Different tools are used to identify climate risks and opportunities. For example, the Group uses a digital climate change mode which monitors historical and projected climate variables at all job locations under different temperature increase scenarios and with different time horizons as foreseen in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports. This instrument supervises production and financial variables, the generation of emissions and energy usage and includes references to the climate policies and carbon markets in each region. In addition, tools not integrated in the digital model are used to identify legal requirements and the expertise of the members of the climate change risk assessment group is indispensable.

The risk management process is conducted annually. Through the use of these tools, a range of risk situations is proposed for all centres, groups of centres and/or activities of the Group (or its value chain), according to their geographical location, type of business and vulnerability, which are characterised and quantified using a series of key indicators.

The climate scenarios used are based both on those developed by the IPCC, which include trajectories ranging from moderate temperature increases to extreme warming scenarios (above 3 °C), showing different levels of physical risk derived from increasingly intense meteorological phenomena, as in those projected by the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for the Greening of the Financial System (NGFS) that contemplate more or less abrupt transitions towards low-carbon models, evaluating macroeconomic and financial factors, as well as the resilience of the most exposed sectors.

Climate risk situations with a higher probability of occurrence and economic-financial and/or reputational consequences are considered material and require the preparation of specific treatment sheets that inform the company's decision-making bodies of the current situation and options for managing the risk (mitigation, adaptation, transfer or acceptance of the risk and estimated cost).

Finally, identified and analysed climate risk situations are integrated into the Group's general Risk Management System, where their tolerability is determined based on the structure presented above.

As part of its low-carbon business strategy, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables assesses the most significant climate risks and opportunities for the company annually. In 2024, climate risks were identified by business line along with their potential impact, time horizon and geographical scope, and actions were taken to manage them.

The most significant physical climate change risks identified are: a potential increase in the cost of capital due to a possible decoupling of the company's performance in relation to its public decarbonisation targets (in the short to medium term) and the adaptation to or non-compliance with new climate transition regulations related, which could result in financial penalties and harm the company's reputation and competitiveness in the medium to long term.

None of the risks identified has a material impact on the Group's financial performance.

Generally speaking, it can be concluded that Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables is resilient to climate changes, with a moderately low impact in terms of risk, and high in terms of opportunities.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2024, Grupo Acciona Energías Renovables has considered the impact of climate change in the key assumptions of its accounting estimates and judgements. It did not identify any impairment losses on tangible or intangible assets, changes in the valuation of financial instruments, or additional obligations other than the ones already recognised.

19. Derivative Financial Instruments

The derivative financial instruments in place at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are shown on the enclosed consolidated balance sheet at fair value, as detailed below:

Millions of euros		31.12.2024			
Type of derivative	Hierarchical level	Assets (Notes 10 & 11)		Liabilities (Notes 17 & 20)	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Energy hedges	Level 2	6	63	3	448
Other energy derivatives	Level 2	8	44	12	42
Interest rate hedges	Level 2	1	24		
Cross currency swap	Level 2				9
Exchange rate hedges	Level 2	5			
Exchange rate hedges	Level 2	3		9	
Total derivatives		23	131	24	499

Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Millions of euros		31.12.2023			
Type of derivative	Hierarchical level	Assets (Notes 10 & 11)		Liabilities (Notes 17 & 20)	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Energy hedges	Level 2	14	86		88
Other energy derivatives	Level 2		34	15	28
Interest rate hedges	Level 2		24		3
Cross currency swap	Level 2				
Exchange rate hedges	Level 2				
Exchange rate hedges	Level 2	6		2	
Total derivatives		20	144	17	119

a) Energy hedges

As part of their operations, Group companies seek to enter into long-term energy sales contracts for part or all of the energy produced at their facilities in order to partially or fully mitigate the risks of fluctuations in market prices. Depending on the regulatory framework in which the facilities operate, these contracts may be concluded with physical delivery of energy (the so-called Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs) or through financial derivatives in which the underlying is the market energy price. They are settled periodically at the difference between this price and the contractually established strike price for production.

In this case, the Group records the market value of the derivative, provided that it cannot be demonstrated that it is consistent with the energy sales strategy established for the asset. Depending on the characteristics of the contract and the way in which it is settled, the Group designates it as a hedge or as a change through profit and loss.

The total value of energy derivatives recorded at fair value at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows in millions of euros:

2024				2023			
Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates (*)	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates (*)
4,046	(505)	121		4,035	(131)	134	

(*) The investments in associates are net of taxes.

Energy derivatives designated as accounting hedges

To eliminate the risk of price fluctuations affecting the energy generated by its assets in Spain which are exposed to this risk (see Note 18), the Group arranges financial hedges on the various forward markets currently available (OMIP, MEFF, EEX, etc.), in keeping with its policies and the expectations of the Group's senior management with respect to the evolution of energy prices at the national level at any given time. These hedges, primarily forwards and swaps, are settled for the difference.

The Group also arranges energy purchase derivatives to hedge the risk of price fluctuations under contracts with energy supply customers at fixed prices. Certain subsidiaries in Australia, Poland and Canada have signed agreements that allow them to set the future sale price of electricity for a certain volume of MWh.

These contracts are measured at market value and changes in value are recorded, for the most part, as adjustments due to changes in equity.

	2024				2023			
Energy derivatives	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates (*)	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates (*)
Accounting hedges	2,643	(451)	69		(2,637)	(88)	100	

(*) The investments in associates are net of taxes.

Energy derivatives classified at fair value with changes in the consolidated income statement.

Certain long-term energy sales contracts in Chile and the United States, due to their contractual and settlement conditions, cannot be treated as hedges. Therefore, the Group assesses them at the year-end and any change in value is recorded in the income statement under “Gains/(losses) on changes in value of financial instruments at fair value”.

	2024			2023		
Energy derivatives	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets
With changes in the income	1,403	(54)	52	1,398	(43)	34

The change in value is recognised in the consolidated income statement under “Profit and loss from changes in value of financial instruments at fair value” as a cost of €7 million in 2024 (€8 million in 2023).

b) Interest rate hedges

Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables regularly contracts interest rate derivatives which are designated as accounting hedges. These instruments are intended to reduce the potential risk of fluctuations in cash flows due to adjustable interest rates on non-current financial liabilities and variations in the fair value of financial liabilities due to fluctuating interest rates.

The interest rate hedging derivative financial instruments contracted and in force at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are recognised in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at their market value, as follows:

	2024				2023			
Interest rate hedges	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates (*)	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates (*)
Cash flow hedges	130		1	3	226	(3)	2	2
Fair value hedges	500		24		500		22	
Total	630	--	25	3	726	(3)	24	2

(*) The investments in associates are net of taxes.

(**) Financial liabilities from interest rate swaps are recognised under “Bank borrowings” in the consolidated balance sheet.

The notional contractual amount of the contracts signed by companies whose assets have been transferred to assets held for sale is €70 million as of 31 December 2024.

The interest rate derivatives most commonly used by the Group are interest rate “swaps” whose purpose is to fix or limit the evolution of the floating interest rates on financing. These financial derivatives are used primarily to hedge the cash flows from the debt assumed by the Group to undertake its power generation plants using renewable energy sources.

The amounts recognised by the Group are based on the market value of equivalent instruments on the date of the consolidated balance sheet. For interest rate swaps that are designed as cash flow hedges and are effective as such, the fair value is deferred and recognised in equity.

Changes in the fair value of these instruments are carried directly to equity (see Note 15.d). The anticipated or deferred tax assets generated by recognising these financial instruments, which at 31 December 2024 totalled €0.2 million, and €0.3 million in anticipated net tax at 31 December 2023, are recorded with a debit or credit to equity (see Note 21).

The methods and criteria used by the Group to determine the fair value of these financial instruments are described in Note 3.2.G).

The periods in which these hedges are expected to impact the income statement, in proportion to the percentage of ownership, are set out below:

	Future settlements				
	< 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	+ 5 years
Group Companies			(3)	20	15
Associates (*)			1	3	2

(*) Investments in associates are stated at the Group's percentage of ownership and are shown without considering the tax effect.

The notional value of the liabilities hedged by the interest rate swaps came from:

	2024	2023
Group companies and associates	539	634
Associates (*)	91	92
Total notional value	630	726

(*) Amounts based on percentage of ownership.

The notional contractual amount does not refer to the risk assumed by the Group, since this amount is only used as the basis upon which the settlement calculations are made. The changes in the notional values of the financial instruments contracted in recent years, in proportion to the percentage of ownership, are shown below:

	Evolution of notional value					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Group Companies	500	500	500	500	500	250
Associates (*)	84	77	70	63	55	47

(*) Amounts based on percentage of ownership.

c) Exchange rate hedges

Exchange rate hedges with impact on reserves

The Group uses currency derivatives to hedge significant future transactions and cash flows. At 31 December 2024 and 2023, they are shown on the enclosed consolidated balance sheet at fair value, as detailed below:

<i>Exchange rate hedges</i>	2024				2023			
	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates (*)	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Investments in associates
Exchange rate hedge with impact on reserves	92	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92	0	5	0	0	0	0	0

The amounts recognised by the Group are based on the market value of equivalent instruments on the date of the consolidated balance sheet. Practically all forex transactions are designed to be effective and are effective as cash flow hedges. The fair value of these transactions is deferred and recorded in equity.

Details of outstanding transactions at 31 December 2024 are as follows in millions of contracted currency:

	2024			
	Currency	Final maturity	Amount contracted (in millions of contracted currency)	Financial assets (Note 10)
Foreign currency purchases	USD	02.01.2025	100	5

The periods in which these hedges are expected to impact the income statement are set out below:

	Future settlements				
	< 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	+ 5 years
Group Companies	5				

Exchange rate hedge with impact on reserves

There are exchange rate hedging instruments whose hedged items are recognised on the balance sheet and pending payment, i.e., the expected future cash flows hedged by the derivative affect the current year's profit or loss by accruing exchange rate differences. When the hedged items are already recognised, the Group does not recognise the impact on reserves. Rather, it recognises the fair value of these instruments in the income statement in such a way that there is a correlation between the hedged items and the derivative instruments.

Derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are recognised in the enclosed consolidated balance sheet at market value, under assets or liabilities, depending on the valuation, with changes in the profit and loss account, as detailed below:

(millions of euros)	2024			2023		
	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets
Exchange rate hedge with impact on reserves	757	9	3	587	2	5
Total	757	9	3	587	2	5

Details of outstanding transactions at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows, in millions of euros:

Currency	Final maturity	2024	
		Amount contracted (in millions of contracted currency)	Financial assets (Note 10)
USD	20.02.2025	626	2
AUD	20.03.2025	121	-9
CAD	12.06.2025	101	--

These derivatives are meant to cover short-term foreign currency exposure.

The periods in which these cash flow hedges are expected to have an impact on the income statement are as follows (in millions of euros):

	Future settlements				
	< 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	+ 5 years
Group Companies		(7)	1		

d) Exchange rate and interest rate hedges (CCS)

The Group uses cross-currency swaps to manage the risk of exchange rate fluctuations associated with net investments in foreign companies whose functional currency is not the euro. This mitigates the impact when the financial statements of these companies are converted in the consolidation process. Using these instruments, the Group exchanges capital and interest flows in foreign currency for other capital and interest flows in euros.

The derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are recognised in the enclosed balance sheet at market value, under assets or liabilities, depending on the valuation, as detailed below:

Cross currency swap	2024			2023		
	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Notional amount	Financial liabilities	Financial assets
Cash flow hedges	209	1				
Net investment hedges	318	8				

The changes in the notional values of the financial instruments contracted for the coming years are shown below:

	Evolution of notional value					
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Group Companies	527	527	527	527	527	527

The periods in which these cash flow hedges are expected to have an impact on the income statement are as follows (in millions of euros):

	Future settlements				
	< 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1 - 5 years	+ 5 years
Group Companies	2		(12)	(39)	3

The impact of derivative instruments on equity at 31 December 2024 is summarised below:

<i>Item</i>	2024
Financial liability for interest rate hedge	
Financial asset from interest rate hedges (Note 10)	(1)
Positive impact of interest rate hedges on equity, net of taxes	(3)
Net tax receivable from interest rate hedges	
Other, primarily due to impact of CCS	(8)
Adjustment for change in the value of interest rate hedges	(12)
Energy contract liabilities	450
Energy contract assets	(69)
Net financial assets settled daily in cash	2
Net tax receivable from energy contracts	(113)
Negative impact on equity of energy contracts with associates, net of taxes	
Other, mainly external holdings in energy contracts	(11)
Adjustment for change in the value of energy contracts (net external and tax)	259
Adjustment for change in the value of exchange rate hedges (net of non-controlling interests and tax)	(3)
Total receivable balance for adjustments due to value changes at 31 December (Note 15)	244

20. Other current and non-current liabilities

The breakdown of this item on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows, in millions of euros:

	Non-current		Current	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Grants	115	92		
Other deferred revenue	147	97		
Creditors falling due after more than one year	166	111		
Non-financial derivative liabilities (Note 19)	490	116		
Payables to Group companies (Note 32)			64	52
Payable to associates and related parties	649	440	11	5
Outstanding salaries			42	45
Other payables			42	33
Fixed asset suppliers	9	18	763	812
Taxes (Note 21)			80	80
Closing balance	1,576	874	1,002	1,027

The changes under the heading of “Grants” in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Grants
Balance at 31.12.2022	93
Grants released to income (Note 22)	(7)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	8
Other	(2)
Balance at 31.12.2023	92
Added	26
Grants released to income (Note 22)	(7)
Other	4
Balance at 31.12.2024	115

In 2024, the increase in “Grants” refers mostly to grants awarded for projects located in Spain and Canada that are under construction at the closing date of these consolidated annual accounts.

The most significant change in 2023 was due to the amount carried to FY profit and loss. The variation under “Changes in the scope of consolidation” in 2023 refers mainly to the acquisition of an additional state in Amper Central Solar, S.A., previously accounted for using the equity method.

In 2024 and 2023, the caption “Other” mainly reflects exchange rate differences arising from the appreciation of the US dollar against the euro.

“Other deferred revenue” includes the anticipated sale of the Investment Tax Credits (ITCs, see Appendix V) rights to a battery project and a photovoltaic power plan, both in the US. The amount of these rights is taken to the income statement over the useful life of the projects.

The balance of “Non-current payables” under non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet includes primarily the net accumulated liability resulting from the adjustment for deviations in market prices established by Spanish law for renewable generation assets. This reflects the portion generated up to the start of the current regulatory sub-period, which at 31 December 2024 was to €102.4 million (see Note 3.2.M).

At 31 December 2023, the Group applied the alternative standard established in the CNMV’s memorandum on the standards to be applied to reflect the “value of adjustments for market price deviations (Vajdm)” in the consolidated financial statements to IT-00657, IT-00658 and IT-00659.

For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 and as a result of the decline in energy sales prices and expected future developments, this alternative approach only applies to IT-00657. The reason is that for the rest of the ITs it is no longer a foregone conclusion that the returns will likely be greater than the ones guaranteed in RD 413/2014, so leaving the remuneration regime would have more adverse economic consequences than remaining in it. No expert reports were used to reach this conclusion. The Group uses the OMIP forward price quotation curve at the closing date (31 December 2024 and 2023) for 2023-2025 as its primary information source, when it is reasonable to believe that there is a high-level market consensus regarding the conclusions reached.

At 31 December 2024, the Group has no contingent liabilities for market price deviations. Unrecognised liabilities at 31 December 2023 totalled €106.1 million.

At 31 December 2024, the balance under “Non-financial derivatives payable” includes €490 million (€116 million at 31 December 2023) which is the fair value of commodity derivatives contracted by Group subsidiaries, primarily in Australia, for the supply of energy. These instruments allow them to fix the forward selling price of electricity for a certain volume of energy generated. These contracts are measured at market value (see Notes 18 and 19).

For certain contracts included under this heading, at 31 December 2023 the Group has capitalised the difference of €26 million (€19 million at 31 December 2023) between the transaction price and the estimated fair value (“Day-one profit and losses”) of these derivatives and is recognising it on a straight-line basis in the consolidated income statement under “Gains/(losses) on changes in the value of financial instruments at fair value”. The outstanding balance will be taken to income when there is an estimate of long-term market prices for all years in the visibility range based on observable data. This outstanding balance is presented net of the value of the associated derivative. The gross amount of the derivative is €65 million, of which €39 million were netted at 31 December 2024. At 31 December 2023, the gross amount was €61 million, of which €42 million was netted.

The change recognised in “Fixed asset suppliers” is mainly due to changes in the investments in progress and pending payment for wind farms under construction the year before in Canada, Australia, Peru and Spain; for photovoltaic plants in the US and Australia; for battery storage projects in the US; and for a biomass plant in Spain. This heading also includes an outstanding balance payable for the acquisition of the battery storage project in the United States (Green Pastures) for €200 million (see Note 4). In 2023, the outstanding balance of €211 million for the 2022 acquisition of the battery storage project in the United States (Cunningham) was paid.

The amount recognised under “Payable to group companies” on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet includes amounts owed to Acciona, S.A. and other Acciona group companies as a result of the consolidated income tax and VAT regime in Spain and Australia.

The balance of “Payables to associates and related party enterprises” under non-current and current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet includes financial contributions made by other shareholders with non-controlling interests in Group projects and assets through the Tax Equity Investor structure, mainly seven renewable energy production plants in the United States totalling €545.6 million (€334.6 million at 31 December 2023). In 2024, the Group received a net amount of €260 million under this heading (€152 million in 2023). These loans accrue annual interest at a rate equivalent to the target return established in the contract (see Note 3.2.g).

In 2024, the company completed the accounting for the Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A. business combination by updating the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities. As part of this process, the economic rights to the 25% stake in this subsidiary which do not belong to the Group were reclassified under this heading for 2024 and 2023 (see Note 2.3.c). As of 31 December 2024, the total is €100 million, of which €90 million is recorded under non-current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet (€105 million at 31 December 2023, of which €100 million was classified as non-current).

21. Taxes

a) Tax consolidation system

Under current law, the consolidated tax groups include the parent company along with certain subsidiaries that meet the legal requirements. Since 2009 there has been a single tax group in Spain operating under this special tax regime, the parent company of which is Acciona, S.A. The Group also files consolidated tax returns in Australia, the US and Portugal.

The rest of the member companies of Group file individual tax returns in accordance with the applicable tax regulations in force in each jurisdiction.

Effective 1 January 2008, certain investee companies of the Group joined the special VAT system for business groups provided for in Chapter IX, Title IX of the Value Added Tax Law 37/1992 of 28 December. The parent company of the group is Acciona, S.A. A number of other Group companies located in Navarra also belong to a VAT tax group. Internationally, there are also VAT groups in Australia.

b) Financial years open to tax inspection

On 1 July 2021, the tax inspection service at the Central Office of Large Taxpayers notified Acciona, S.A., in its capacity as the parent company, of the commencement of a general audit of the consolidated tax group's corporate tax for the years 2013 to 2017; a review of the special VAT group for all months in the second half of 2017; as well as personal income tax withholdings, non-resident income tax and capital gains tax for the same period. Subsequently, the same Central Office for Large Taxpayers notified several member companies of the tax group of the commencement of an audit of corporate tax for different tax years.

These inspection proceedings concluded on 11 July 2023 with the signing of the following assessments:

- Uncontested personal income tax and VAT assessments (2017) in the amount of €11,000 and €35,000, respectively.
- Contested Non-resident income tax assessment for 2017 resulting in a tax debt of €190,000 (including late interest). On 18 September 2023, the Technical Office issued a Settlement Agreement confirming the tax adjustment, which has not been appealed.
- A contested corporate tax assessment for 2013-2017 which resulted in a tax debt of €2,683,000 (including late interest). On 27 September 2023, the tax authorities issued a Settlement Agreement for €2,683,000 (including late interest) in connection with the proposed assessment. An economic-administrative appeal was filed with the court of appeals (TEAC) on 3 November 2023, pending the presentation of arguments. The debt been suspended by providing a bond, for which a duly funded provision has been set up.

On 24 July 2023, Acciona, S.A. requested the rectification of its self-assessment for Corporate Income Tax for the 2018 financial year, following the Supreme Court ruling STC 11/2024 in which Article 3.1(1) and (2) of Legislative Royal Decree 3/2016, of 2 December, was declared unconstitutional. This provision had introduced a mandatory reversal of one-fifth of the impairment losses on equity investments that had previously been tax-deductible, as well as a restriction on the offsetting of tax loss carryforwards from prior years. The request for rectification ended with the initiation of a partial tax audit and an uncontested assessment that was signed on 5 February 2025.

On 10 January 2013, Guadalaviar Consorcio Eólico, S.A. was notified of the commencement of an audit of its 2008 and 2009 corporate tax and VAT tax returns, during which the auditors examined the value of the wind farm rights transferred in 2009. The audit ended with an assessment which was contested the company. The company received the settlement agreement from the Central Office for Large Taxpayers on 23 December 2013 and filed the corresponding economic-administrative complaint with the economic-administrative appeals court (TEAC) on 13 January 2014. On 16 February 2017, a court of appeals (TEAC) issued a decision upholding part of the claim, invalidating the settlement agreement due to a formal defect and sending the proceedings back to the inspection phase.

On 27 August 2017, the company was notified by the Technical Office of AEAT's Tax and Customs Control Department of a resolution to enforce the TEAC's ruling, ordering the proceedings to return to the inspection phase and announcing a new settlement agreement. An economic-administrative claim was filed with the TEAC on 22 September 2017. In the decision of 24 September 2020 (RG 00/0241/2014), the claim was partially upheld and assessment in the tax inspection reports was reduced. A contentious-administrative appeal was lodged against the ruling on 14 December 2020 with the National Court. The claim was officially filed on 4 May 2021 and written conclusions were submitted on 17 January 2023. A decision is pending.

A request was made to suspend the enforcement of the contested assessment, with no bonds provided. On 6 October 2014, an appeal was lodged with the Spanish National Court against the TEAC's decision, but the appeal was dismissed. In its ruling of 19 November 2014, the National Court denied the application for the suspensions. The company filed a cassation appeal with the Supreme Court on 2 February 2015 and on 28 January 2016 was notified that the appeal had been upheld by the court, following which the National Court agreed to suspend the enforcement of the tax debt. As a result of the notice of a new settlement agreement following the TEAC's decision, which contained a tax debt, the company again requested the suspension of the enforceability of the debt and the waiver of all court-ordered guarantees TEAC. On 25 June 2019, the TEAC denied the suspension request and guarantee waiver. A contentious-administrative appeal was filed against this denial with the National Court, which is pending at this time. Finally, on 7 March 2022 the National Court ruled in the company's favour (Rec. 585/2019), agreeing to the suspension, contingent upon the delivery of the wind energy rights of zones 10 and 12 of the Valencian Community's wind energy plan as a guarantee.

On 19 June 2021, the company was notified of the decision to enforce the TEAC ruling dated 24 September 2020.

Additionally, Guadalaviar Consorcio Eólico, S.A. was notified of the enforcement of the TEAC Resolution dated 23 March 2022 in relation to Elecnor, S.A. and Enerfin Sociedad de Energía, S.L. (RG 00/05239/2021), but not the one related to Guadalaviar Consorcio Eólico, S.A. dated 9 May 2022.

An appeal was lodged against the aforementioned enforcement orders on 20 July 2021 and 9 June 2022, (ex-article 241 ter of the General Tax Law), respectively, receiving a decision upholding the appeal on 23 February 2023 (RG 00/05632/2021 and RG 00/05704/2022), which erroneously voided the enforcement orders due to the presumed suspension of the TEAC Resolution of 24 September 2020. An appeal to overturn that decision was subsequently lodged with TEAC (article 241 bis of the General Tax Law), which was rejected in the Resolutions of 25 April 2023. A contentious-administrative appeal was ultimately lodged with the National Court, with the TEAC acquiescing.

At 31 December 2024, the corporate tax returns of the companies that are part of the consolidated tax group and all other major tax returns consolidation that are subject to inspection and for which the statute of limitations had not expired were open to inspection by the tax authorities. All other consolidated Spanish companies are subject to inspection by tax authorities in relation to the main taxes for the last four financial years. Foreign companies are bound by the statute of limitations which in most counties where the Group operators is 4 or 5 years.

Because tax laws are open to different interpretations, the results of any future tax inspections by the tax authorities could give rise to tax liabilities, the amount of which cannot be objectively quantified at this time. However, the possibility of significant additional liabilities arising is remote and the directors of Acciona, S.A. believe that any liabilities that might arise would not have a material impact on the equity of Grupo Acciona.

c) Taxes and social security

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the debit and credit balances with the tax authorities are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Deferred	Current	Deferred	Current
Receivables	856	285	564	275
VAT/ILIC		162		171
Tax refund		6		5
Deferred taxes receivable	856		564	
Corporate tax		117		99
Taxes payable	911	93	797	93
Corporate tax		13		13
Personal income tax withholdings		6		7
VAT/ILIC		34		35
Deferred taxes payable	911		797	
Social Security		3		4
Local tax (primarily Electricity tax)		37		34

d) Reconciliation of carrying results with tax results

The reconciliation between profit before tax and corporate tax liability at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is shown below:

	2024	2023
Consolidated profit before tax	482	776
Permanent differences	(332)	238
Adjusted carrying result	150	1,014
Adjusted tax expense	26	263
Deductions	(4)	(3)
Unrecognised tax credits	(4)	18
Tax expense for the year	18	278
Change in tax rate		(1)
Adjustment of prior year taxes	77	(68)
Tax expense posted to the income statement	95	209
Current corporate tax expense	128	213
Deferred corporate tax expense	(33)	(4)

“Permanent differences” include income and expenses that are not computable under applicable tax laws. They also include results that are eliminated during the consolidation process but are nonetheless fully effective from a tax perspective as far as the individual tax returns of the corresponding Group entities are concerned, especially those which are not part of the tax group.

The most significant permanent differences in 2024 include a positive difference of €40 million due to the effect of inflationary adjustments of companies taxed in Chile and Mexico (positive difference of €44 million in 2023). They also include negative differences totalling €290 million, arising mostly from the integration of subsidiaries in their functional currencies. These differences occur when the income tax settled in accordance with applicable legislation is based on financial statements issued in the local currency, leading to foreign exchange differences on monetary items (positive differences of €162 million in 2023). Likewise, the 5% non-deductibility of dividends received from subsidiaries, mainly in Spain, has an impact, with a positive permanent difference of €18 million being recorded in FY2024 (€32 million in FY 2023). In 2024, the non-taxation of most capital gains and losses from sales and/or liquidations of companies resulted in a permanent negative difference of €78 million (negative €5 million in 2023).

The “Tax expense adjusted to the tax rate” is obtained by applying the pertinent tax rate to the adjusted carrying values in each jurisdiction where the Group operates.

The item titled “Unrecognised tax credits” reflects the impact of not recognising the tax effects of the losses generated by certain subsidiaries.

The item titled “Adjustment of prior year taxes and other” includes the re-estimation of tax credits and other deductions with respect to the amount recorded in prior years, either due to the existence of projects or operations that allow for such re-estimation, or due to the restatement of deferred assets and liabilities associated with the value of the facilities in dollarized subsidiaries in Mexico, Chile, Peru and Costa Rica, or as a result of the restatement of tax credits recognised for inflation in those jurisdictions where the tax credits are recognised.

e) Taxes recognised in equity

Aside from the taxes on profits recognised in the consolidated income statement, in financial years 2024 and 2023 the Group recorded the following items and amounts in consolidated equity:

	2024	2023
Changes in the fair value of financial instruments	123	36
Total	123	36

f) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Pursuant to the tax codes in the different countries where the consolidated companies are located, certain timing differences arose in financial years 2024 and 2023 which must be considered when calculating the corporate income tax.

The origins of the deferred taxes recorded in both years are shown below:

Deferred taxes receivable arising from:	2024	2023
Tax loss carryforwards	416	289
Deductions to be offset	10	11
Derivative financial instruments	138	29
Impairment and other provisions	89	102
Other items	203	133
Total deferred taxes receivable	856	564

Deferred taxes payable arising from:	2024	2023
Derivative financial instruments	29	44
Free and accelerated amortisation	648	493
Assignment of first consolidation differences to assets	178	200
Other items	56	60
Other items	911	797

Set out below is an analysis of deferred taxes, which are shown net of accounting effects at the financial year-end:

Assets	2024	2023	Liabilities	2024	2023
Tax loss carryforwards to be offset	5	5	Derivative financial instruments	5	5
Impairment and other provisions	15	16	Free and accelerated amortisation	10	12
Other items			Other items	5	4
Total	20	21	Total	20	21

At 31 December 2024, the amount of tax loss carryforwards generated by subsidiaries prior to their inclusion in the tax group, whose parent company is Acciona, S.A., is €9 million. Practically all of this balance represents tax loss carryforwards not capitalised in the consolidated balance sheet because there is no guarantee that there will be sufficient future taxable profits or because tax law places limits on offsetting. At the international level, there are also unrecorded tax losses of €391 million, mainly in the United States, Chile and India.

At 31 December 2024, the maturity dates of the tax credits arising from tax loss carryforwards pending application were as follows in millions of euros:

Expiration	Amount
2025 - 2028	13
2029 - 2034	166
2035 and thereafter	11
No statute of limitations	231
Total	421

The Corporate Tax Law 27/2014 of 27 November eliminated, effective on 1 January 2015, the 18-year deadline for offsetting tax losses in Spain, making the deadline indefinite. Of this amount, €336 million pertains to tax credits taken in the US, Mexico, Chile and South Africa, mainly as a result of the application of accelerated depreciation which is allowed under the laws of these countries.

There are also pending tax deductions, mostly in Spain, in the amount of €6 million. At the end of 2024, the maturity dates of the tax credits arising from tax loss carryforwards pending application were as follows in millions of euros:

Country	Amount	Expiration
Spain	6	No statute of limitations
US	3	No statute of limitations
Australia	1	No statute of limitations
Total	10	No statute of limitations

At year-end there were unused international tax credits of €3 million and €18 million in Spain.

Regarding the tax loss carryforwards and pending deductions on the books, the Group hopes to recover them in the course of the company's ordinary operations without any risk to equity.

“Other items” under deferred tax liabilities refers mainly to the tax limitation on the deductibility of interest, primarily in the US, Australia, Chile and Poland, as interest expenses are not deductible until they are paid. This section also contains the homogenisations made as part of the consolidation process and the elimination of internal margins that are reversed as the assets are amortised, as well as the adjustment for the 30% non-deductible accounting depreciation limitation for Spanish companies, introduced temporarily for 2013 and 2014 and which began to be reversed in 2015, and the non-deductibility of depreciation and financial expenses under IFRS16 in those jurisdictions where the share is deductible.

Lastly, this section and the balance under “Other items” in the breakdown of deferred taxes payable includes temporary differences arising from adjustments to the tax base due to the application of specific regulations in other countries in which certain expenses and income are not taxable until they are effectively settled in cash through the corresponding payment or collection, or do not follow the accrual or degree of progress criterion for deductibility, as is the case mainly in Mexico, Poland and Australia. The balance also reflects the impact of the standardisation which is part of the consolidation process, such as the elimination of internal margins.

g) Reporting obligations

The laws in force on corporate income tax establish different tax incentives designed to foster certain investments. The Group companies have taken advantage of the tax incentives provided for in those laws.

There was one transaction of the kind discussed in article 86 of Corporate Tax Law 4/2014 in 2024, which is subject to the special rules governing mergers, spin-offs, investments of assets or security swaps.

- Merger by absorption of the companies Rec Energy Solutions S.L.U., Cargacoches Cantabria S.L.U. and Charge&Parking S.L.U. by Acciona Recarga S.L., documented in a public deed dated 19 December 2024.

As established in article 86.3 of Law 27/2014 TRLIS, the information required for the transactions carried out in prior years is contained in the approved individual reports.

h) New supplementary tax following the transposition of Pillar Two in Spain

As the parent company of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables Group and a large multinational group (with revenue exceeding €750 million), Grupo Acciona is subject to the GloBE Rules under Pillar Two of the OECD's Inclusive Framework on BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting), approved on 14 December 2021, and adopted by the member states of the European Union, among others.

From 2024 onwards, the Group will be required to pay a supplementary tax on profits earned in any jurisdiction in which it operates where the effective tax rate, calculated at the jurisdictional level, is lower than the minimum rate of 15%.

Law 7/2024 of 20 December was published on 21 December 2024. Among other things, it transposes Directive (EU) 2022/2523 into Spanish law. The Group has applied the mandatory temporary exemption included in IAS 12 vis-a-vis accounting for deferred taxes arising from jurisdictions that implement global tax standards to ensure consistency in the financial statements while facilitating the implementation of the rules.

An analysis was conducted based on the available information, considering, where applicable, the transitional safe harbours provided for in the Fourth Transitional Provision of the Pillar Two Law. It was concluded that the impact of Pillar Two on the group is not significant.

The Group has committed to apply the OECD's Pillar Two guidelines and is aligned with the principles and actions advocated by the OECD. It is analysing the impact of the new Pillar Two standard in order to establish a compliance control and management system that will enable it to adapt to the regulations in a timely manner.

i) Other disclosures

The Tax on Electricity Production (IVPEE - 7%) has been suspended since June 2021 by Royal Decree Law 12/2021 of 24 June, introducing urgent measures in the field of energy taxation and energy generation and the management of the regulation fee and the water use tariff. Pursuant to Legislative Royal Decree 8/2023, starting on 1 January 2024, the suspension will be phase out over a six-month period until it is fully incorporated.

With regard to the water tax, Law 7/2022 of 8 April on waste and contaminated soil for a circular economy introduced two changes to the legal regime: on the one hand, it expressly repealed the first transitory provision of Law 12/2015; and on the other, it redrafted article 112 bis of the Water Law, which will come into force in 2023.

Finally, in a judgment dated 18 January 2024, the Constitutional Court declared article 3 unconstitutional and null and void. First, articles 3.1(1) and (2) of Legislative Royal Decree 3/2016 of 2 December, which introduced tax measures aimed at consolidating public finances and other urgent social measures.

The overturned measures are: limits on the offsetting of tax losses; the introduction of limits on double taxation deductions and the obligation to include a minimum amount of the impairment of shares that have been deductible into the taxable base, by fifths, as established in article 12.3 of the Consolidated Text of the Corporate Income Tax Law, approved by Legislative Royal Decree 4/2004 of 5 March.

Law 7/2024 was published on 21 December 2024, reintroducing the measures that were declared unconstitutional in January 2024: i) the limit on offsetting tax losses, ii) the limit on the application of double taxation deductions and iii) the requirement to integrate portfolio impairments that had been deductible and were still pending reversal at 31 December into the tax base in thirds (previously in fifths) (Article 12.3 TRLIS).

The reports on the individual annual accounts of these companies include the information required by tax legislation regarding the difference in the year between the equity of the investees, the amounts included in the tax base and the amounts that are still pending.

22. Assets and liabilities held for sale

At 31 December 2024 and 2023 the details of the main asset categories prior to being classified as held for sale are as follows, in millions of euros:

	2024	2023
Property, plant and equipment	851	247
Right-of-use assets	11	10
Other intangible assets	4	1
Deferred tax assets	13	3
Other current financial asset; cash and cash equivalents	31	
Other assets	44	1
Held-for-sale assets	954	262

In addition, at 31 December 2024 and 2023 the details of the main liability categories prior to being classified as held for sale are as follows, in millions of euros:

	2024	2023
Current and non-current financial debt	851	373
Deferred tax liabilities	58	28
Trade and other accounts receivable	11	1
Other liabilities	74	13
Liabilities held for sale	994	415

The cumulative income and expense recognised directly in equity at 31 December 2024 and 2023 in respect of assets classified as held for sale are as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash flow hedges	(2)	2
Total recognised income and expenses	(2)	2

In 2024, Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables classified a number of assets and their directly associated liabilities belonging to certain Group companies under non-current assets and liabilities held for sale. On the one hand, there are 34 hydroelectric power stations in Spain with a total installed capacity of 626 MW, all of which are operational (“CAH”). The Group reached an agreement for the sale of these assets which was finalised on 26 February 2025 (Note 31). And on the other hand, a wind power project and a photovoltaic project, both located in South Africa with a total of 232.3 MW, which are operational.

In 2023, Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables classified a total of 16 wind power projects in Spain representing a total of 308 MW under “non-current assets and liabilities held for sale”, all of them operational. At the closing date of these consolidated financial statements, they are still classified under this heading.

The Group has taken this decision as part of its strategy of rotating assets that have reached an appropriate degree of maturity. Consequently, the carrying value of these assets will be recovered through the aforementioned sale rather than through their continued use. The Group’s management considers that it is highly likely that these assets will be sold in the short term.

23. Third-party guarantees

The companies have provided third-party guarantees to customers, public bodies and financial institutions totalling €1,254 million at 31 December 2024. The amount of the guarantees provided at 31 December 2023 was €1,177 million.

Most of the bonds are used to guarantee the satisfactory performance of the member companies’ business activities. The directors of the parent company have determined that any liabilities arising in connection with these bonds would not be significant.

The parent company’s direct and indirect holdings in certain companies are used to guarantee the loans and credit lines extended by the financial institutions to these companies.

24. Revenue

a) Revenue

The details of the Group's revenues are given below:

	2024	2023
Sales		
Energy (revenue from sales to customers)	1,618	1,803
Energy (revenue from sales settlement of energy hedges)	99	224
Retailer	1,228	1,433
Other sales	68	56
Services rendered	35	31
Total revenue	3,048	3,547

These sales include an estimate of the energy supplied to retail electricity customers, mostly in Spain and Portugal, which was not yet invoiced at year-end. This estimate is calculated on the basis of the consumption measurements that are definitively confirmed by the system operators during the month following each monthly closing, at which time invoicing takes place. At 31 December 2024, the Group has €116.6 million in retail energy sales to be invoiced (€113.6 million at 31 December 2023).

The breakdown of the Group companies' total production by geographical area is detailed in the segment reporting (see Note 26).

b) Other operating revenue

This heading in the consolidated income statement for the year includes mostly revenue from work performed by certain Group companies on fixed assets in the construction of electricity production facilities (see Note 3.2.a), mainly relating to projects in the United States, Australia, India and Spain. The amount recognised for this item in 2024 was €621 million (€328 million in 2023). Also included under this heading are the capital grants released to the income statement in the amount of €7 million in 2024 and €7 million in 2023 (see Note 20).

This section also includes the proceeds from the sale of assets, as part of the Group's asset rotation strategy. The amount recognised for this item in 2024 was €84 million, which reflects the sale in Spain discussed in Note 2.3.g.

25. Expenses

The breakdown of the Group's operating expenses is as follows:

	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	1,739	1,776
Purchases	1,699	1,713
Hedging contracts	61	94
Changes in inventory	(21)	(31)
Personnel expenses	272	256
Wages and salaries	215	204
Social Security contributions	38	35
Other personnel costs	19	17
External services	608	599
Taxes	146	150
Other current operating expenses	5	4
Subtotal	2,770	2,785
Change in provisions	23	19
Amortisation funding	536	472
Total	3,329	3,276

a) Personnel

The average headcount in the course of 2024 and 2023, by professional category and broken down between men and women was as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Directors and managers	500	187	687	460	174	634
Technical staff with degrees	932	481	1,413	885	448	1,333
Administrative and support staff	18	114	132	14	109	123
Other personnel	937	55	992	956	53	1,009
Average headcount	2,387	837	3,224	2,315	784	3,099

Of the average headcount in 2024, there were 3,141 permanent employees (3,008 in 2023) 2,332 of whom were men and 809 were women (2,249 and 759, respectively, in 2023).

The average number of employees with a disability rating of 33% or higher increased to 81 full-time equivalent workers (including both direct and indirect employment) in 2024, compared to 61 in 2023. The percentage of compliance with Legislative Royal Decree 1/2013 of 29 November was 4.78% (3.96% in 2023). Direct employment accounted for 1.86%, while purchases from Special Employment Centres and donations to outside organisations that promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in the workforce accounted for the rest. 26% of the people with disabilities who work for the company are women.

b) External services

The breakdown of this balance sheet heading on the consolidated income statement is as follows, in millions of euros:

	2024	2023
Repairs and maintenance	123	123
Rents and royalties	77	88
Services of independent professionals	120	126
Insurance premiums	30	18
Supplies	22	28
Other expenses	236	216
Total	608	599

c) Change in provisions

The breakdown of this balance sheet heading on the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	2024	2023
Change in bad debt provision	13	11
Change in inventory provisions	(3)	5
Other provisions	13	3
Change in provisions	23	19

d) Results of asset impairment

The details of this caption on the 2024 and 2023 consolidated income statements are as follows:

	2024	2023
Impairment of other assets (Notes 4 and 6)	(134)	21
Total	(134)	21

e) Income from changes in the value of financial instruments at fair value

The details of this caption on the 2024 and 2023 consolidated income statements are as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit/(loss) from changes in the fair value of derivatives with changes in the income statement	7	8
Profit/(loss) from inefficiency of hedging derivatives	(10)	1
Total	(3)	9

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, this heading mainly includes the result corresponding to the change in the fair value of energy sales contracts entered into by Group subsidiaries in the United States, Australia, Spain and Chile for the purpose of supplying a certain amount of energy on a long-term basis at a fixed price (see Note 19).

26. Segment reporting

As indicated in Note 1 to the consolidated annual accounts, the Group's core activity is the promotion, construction, operation, maintenance and development of renewable energies. The values that inspire the business model of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables are based on the main geographical areas in which it operates: Spain, Rest of Europe, America and Australia, with an array of products and services that emphasises the supply of solutions to meet the challenges of today's society, always under the same guiding principle: the sustainable development of energy from renewable resources.

Under the heading of "Other Areas", the Group records the activities carried out mainly in South Africa and India. The countries included in the "Rest of Europe" and "America" geographical segments are as follows:

- Rest of Europe includes Germany, Portugal, Poland, Croatia, Italy, France, Belgium, UK, Hungary and Ukraine.
- America: Mexico, Chile, The United States, Canada, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru and Argentina.

Each geographical area is a separate business with its own operating and reporting structure to assess the degree of achievement of objectives. The information reported to Group management and to the Board of Directors to assess the performance of the various segments and to allocate resources among them is structured according to this segmentation criterion. The costs incurred by the Corporate Units are apportioned using an internal cost distribution system among the different countries in each geographical region. Sales between segments are carried out at market prices.

Segmented information for 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

31.12.24	Segments					Total
	Spain	Rest of Europe	America	Australia	Other regions	
Net revenue	1,889	316	699	65	79	3,048
Other operating income and expenses	(1,389)	(225)	(291)	1	(11)	(1,915)
Profit (loss) of companies consolidated by equity	4		(12)	1	(3)	(10)
Gross operating revenue (EBITDA)	504	91	396	67	65	1,123
Allowances, impairment and other	(104)	(26)	(238)	(37)	(19)	(424)
Operating profits (EBIT)	400	65	158	30	46	699
Financial profit	227	(19)	(327)	(66)	(32)	(217)
Profit before tax	627	46	(169)	(36)	14	482
Corporate tax	(104)	(11)	23	7	(10)	(95)
Profit (loss) for the year	523	35	(146)	(29)	4	387
Non-controlling interests	(5)	(7)	(12)	4	(10)	(30)
Profit / (loss) attributable to the Parent	518	28	(158)	(25)	(6)	357

Balances at 31.12.24	Segments					Total
	Spain	Rest of Europe	America	Australia	Other regions	
ASSETS						
Intangible assets and PPE	2,572	593	6,227	1,818	324	11,534
Right-of-use assets	128	45	266	56	5	500
Goodwill	13					13
Investments accounted for using the equity method	163	6	24	16	44	253
Non-current and other financial assets.	213	39	684	259	42	1,237
Non-current assets	3,089	683	7,201	2,149	415	13,537
Stocks	94	19	79	7	1	200
Trade and other receivables	351	89	124	55	7	626
Other assets and other current financial assets	73	32	259	25	43	432
Cash and cash equivalents	181	84	179	25	26	495
Non-current assets held for sale	769				185	954
Current assets	1,468	224	641	112	262	2,707
Total assets	4,557	907	7,842	2,261	677	16,244
EQUITY & LIABILITIES						
Consolidated equity	230	630	4,603	492	282	6,237
Bank borrowings	2,120	17	661	609	113	3,520
Lease obligations	131	48	290	64	5	538
Other liabilities	589	83	1,599	539	29	2,839
Non-current liabilities	2,840	148	2,550	1,212	147	6,897
Bank borrowings	247	5	115	276	(1)	642
Lease obligations	9	3	4	2		18
Trade and other accounts payable	408	121	570	279	78	1,456
Liabilities associated with held-for-sale assets	823				171	994
Current liabilities	1,487	129	689	557	248	3,110
Total liabilities and equity	4,557	907	7,842	2,261	677	16,244

31.12.13	Segments					Total
	Spain	Rest of Europe	America	Australia	Other regions	
Net revenue	2,426	279	708	56	78	3,547
Other operating income and expenses	(1,760)	(189)	(330)	(47)	(17)	(2,343)
Profit (loss) of companies consolidated by equity	70	11	(3)	1	2	81
Gross operating revenue (EBITDA)	736	101	375	10	63	1,285
Allowances, impairment and other	(79)	(52)	(191)	(29)	(18)	(369)
Operating profits (EBIT)	657	49	184	(19)	45	916
Financial profit	149	(16)	(208)	(41)	(24)	(140)
Profit before tax	806	33	(24)	(60)	21	776
Corporate tax	(199)	(10)	(5)	16	(11)	(209)
Profit for the year	607	23	(29)	(44)	10	567
Non-controlling interests	(12)	(9)	(14)	2	(10)	(43)
Profit attributable to the Parent	595	14	(43)	(42)	--	524

Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Balances a 31.12.23	Segments					Total
	Spain	Rest of Europe	America	Australia	Other regions	
ASSETS						
Intangible assets and PPE	3,006	562	5,457	1,375	238	10,638
Right-of-use assets	140	46	229	61		476
Goodwill	13					13
Investments accounted for using the equity method	189	8	30	16	46	289
Non-current and other financial assets.	103	41	477	130	34	785
Non-current assets	3,451	657	6,193	1,582	318	12,201
Inventories	94	11	60	8	2	175
Trade and other receivables	295	74	99	380	20	868
Other assets and other current financial assets	110	33	247	10	30	430
Cash and cash equivalents	394	71	219	15	37	736
Non-current assets held for sale	262					262
Current assets	1,155	189	625	413	89	2,471
Total assets	4,606	846	6,818	1,995	407	14,672
EQUITY & LIABILITIES						
Consolidated equity	2,831	521	2,377	337	168	6,234
Bank borrowings	395	57	1,909	1,329	145	3,835
Lease obligations	138	49	240	68		495
Other liabilities	444	91	1,177	89	64	1,865
Non-current liabilities	977	197	3,326	1,486	209	6,195
Bank borrowings	25	13	204	12	14	268
Lease obligations	10	3	4	2		19
Trade and other accounts payable	348	112	907	158	16	1,541
Liabilities associated with held-for-sale assets	415					415
Current liabilities	798	128	1,115	172	30	2,243
Total liabilities and equity	4,606	846	6,818	1,995	407	14,672

In addition to the segmented information, certain information on the countries in the Americas segment for the years 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

31.12.24	United States of		
	America	Mexico	Chile
Revenue	145	249	237
Other operating income and expenses	(25)	(95)	(140)
Profit (loss) of companies consolidated by equity method	(1)	(11)	
Gross operating revenue (EBITDA)	119	143	97
Allowances, impairment and other	(103)	(69)	(41)
Operating profits (EBIT)	16	74	56
Financial profit	(122)	(91)	(83)
Profit before tax	(106)	(17)	(27)

31.12.23

	United States of America	Mexico	Chile
Revenue	130	277	248
Other operating income and expenses	(14)	(91)	(203)
Profit (loss) of companies consolidated by equity		(3)	
Gross operating revenue (EBITDA)	116	183	45
Allowances, impairment and other	(68)	(61)	(43)
Operating profits (EBIT)	48	122	2
Financial profit	(49)	(62)	(70)
Profit before tax	(1)	60	(68)

Moreover, certain information on the main renewable energy technologies operated by the Group for the financial years 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

31.12.24

Technology

	Wind	Photovoltaic	Hydraulic	Biomass and solar thermal	Other	Total
Revenue	1,300	180	181	71	1,316	3,048
Other operating income and expenses	(619)	14	33	(46)	(1,297)	(1,915)
Profit (loss) of companies consolidated by equity	3	(11)			(2)	(10)
Gross operating revenue (EBITDA)	684	183	214	25	17	1,123
Allowances, impairment and other	(449)	(55)	129	(12)	(37)	(424)
Operating profits (EBIT)	235	128	343	13	(20)	699
Financial profit	(159)	(55)	(2)	6	(7)	(217)
Profit before tax	76	73	341	19	(27)	482
Corporate tax	(37)		(63)	(1)	6	(95)
Profit (loss) for the year	39	73	278	18	(21)	387
Non-controlling interests	(22)	(8)		(2)	2	(30)
Profit / (loss) attributable to the Parent	17	65	278	16	(19)	357

31.12.23

Technology

	Wind	Photovoltaic	Hydraulic	Biomass and solar thermal	Other	Total
Revenue	1,645	150	174	66	1,512	3,547
Other operating income and expenses	(774)	(12)	(25)	(43)	(1,489)	(2,343)
Profit (loss) of companies consolidated by equity	72	11			(2)	81
Gross operating revenue (EBITDA)	943	149	149	23	21	1,285
Allowances, impairment and other	(240)	(59)	(25)	(15)	(30)	(369)
Operating profits (EBIT)	703	90	124	8	(9)	916
Financial profit	(89)	(52)	3	4	(6)	(140)
Profit before tax	614	38	127	12	(15)	776
Corporate tax	(171)	(9)	(32)	(2)	5	(209)
Profit for the year	443	29	95	10	(10)	567
Non-controlling interests	(35)	(9)		(1)	2	(43)
Profit attributable to the Parent	408	20	95	9	(8)	524

The Group has other lines of business comprising other types of technologies also associated with renewable energies, which are grouped under "Other", comprising mainly the biofuels, cogeneration, retail, energy efficiency and other less significant businesses.

Information on the Group's products and services is detailed in Note 24.

27. Financial income and expenses

The breakdown of these captions in the consolidated income statement for 2024 and 2023, according to the origin of the items comprising them, is as follows:

	2024	2023
Income and other securities and loans	6	5
Other financial income	37	20
Total financial income	43	25
Payable to third parties	(273)	(195)
Financial costs capitalised (Note 4)	108	66
Other finance costs	(67)	(50)
Total financial expenses	(232)	(179)

The amount that has been deducted from equity in 2024 and 2023 and included under the heading of financial expenses for debts to third parties corresponding to the periodic settlements of the hedging derivatives of companies that are integrated in the Group by global integration amounts to a higher financial cost of €2 million for financial year 2024 and €1 million for financial year 2023.

28. Proposed distribution of profit

The distribution of 2024 profits that the Board of Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. will propose to the shareholders for approval at the General Meeting is as follows (in euros). The distribution of 2023 profits approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders on 6 June 2024 was as follows (in euros):

	2024
Available for distribution:	
Profit and loss of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	357,158,029
Distribution:	
To voluntary reserves	214,262,824
Dividend	142,895,205
Total	357,158,029

	2023
Available for distribution:	
Profit and loss of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	208,456,956
Distribution:	
To voluntary reserves	50,416,673
Dividend	158,040,283
Total	208,456,956

The proposed distribution includes an interim dividend of €0.44 per share.

29. Environmental disclosures

In 2024, the Group allocated €15 million to the management of the environmental impacts generated by its operations (the cost of environmental studies, oversight and programme monitoring, primarily). Of that amount, €10 million covered costs and €5 million went to investments.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group was not involved in any significant litigation or disputes with regard to environmental protection for which the proper provisions had not be set up. The Directors of the parent company do not believe that additional environmental contingencies of any consequence are possible. The Directors do not believe there are any liabilities that are not duly covered in the parent company's liability insurance policies which could have a significant impact on the consolidated annual accounts.

30. Earnings per share

The diluted earnings per share are the same as the basic earnings per share, as follows:

	2024	2023
Net result for the year (thousands of euros)	357,158	524,114
Weighted average number of shares in circulation	324,397,668	326,607,842
Basic earnings per share (euro/share)	1.1	1.6

31. Events after the balance sheet date

The sale of the subsidiary Corporación Acciona Hidráulica to Endesa was completed on 26 February 2025. The net asset of CAH had been recorded at 31 December 2024 as Non-current assets held for sale and Liabilities associated with assets held for sale in the amount of approximately €960 million.

Except as explained above, there were no other events subsequent to the closing date which could have a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 or its present or future activities.

32. Related-party transactions

Law 5/2021 of 12 April introduced into the Capital Companies Act a set of specific rules for related-party transactions, provided for in Chapter VII-bis of Title XIV on transactions carried out by listed companies or their subsidiaries with directors, shareholders holding 10% or more of the voting rights or represented on the board of directors of the company or with any other person who are considered related parties in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS 24).

Article 34 of the Board Regulations stipulates that any transaction by Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. or its subsidiaries with the company's directors, with shareholders who are considered related parties, or with other related parties, is subject to authorisation by the Board of Directors, following a report from the Audit and Sustainability Committee, except where such authorisation is not legally required. The authorisation must necessarily be approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting when involves a related-party transaction for a value or amount of 10% or more of the company's assets as shown on the latest annual statement of financial position approved by the company.

The Board of Directors must ensure that these types of transaction are carried out at arm's length and observing the principle of equal treatment of shareholders.

The Board of Directors may delegate the approval of the following related-party transactions, which do not require a prior report from the Audit and Sustainability Committee: a) those entered into between the company and its subsidiaries and the other member companies of the group in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis; and b) those entered into under contracts whose standard terms and conditions are applied across-the-board to a large number of customers, are carried out at prices or rates set by whomever acts as the supplier of the goods or services question, provided that the amount does not exceed 0.5% of the company's revenue, as shown on the company's latest consolidated or individual accounts approved at the General Meeting (jointly, the Delegable Related-Party Transactions).

At the meeting held on 14 July 2021, the Board of Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. approved the Internal Protocol for Approval, Information and Periodic Control of Related-Party Transactions, in which the Audit and Sustainability Committee is involved and which establishes an internal procedure for these transactions to be dealt with within the legal, statutory and regulatory framework established by the Group, without prejudice to the framework agreement on relations signed by the Group and Acciona, S.A., referred to below, and in accordance with the provisions of the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act, referred to below, and in accordance with the provisions of the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act.

In addition, on 15 November 2023, the Group's Board of Directors approved the Internal Protocol of Approval, Information and Periodic Control regarding Related-Party Transactions with the Nordex Group, in which the Audit and Sustainability Committee also participates, and which establishes an internal procedure for the approval and control of transactions between the Group and the Nordex Group, given their particularities, so that such transactions are treated in accordance with the applicable internal and external regulations.

Both Protocols establish different delegated bodies for Delegable Related-Party Transactions, depending on the transaction amount: Supply Chain Management, Internal Code of Conduct Control Unit (UCRIC), Chief Executive Officer and Audit & Sustainability Committee.

According to the Protocol, proposed related-party transactions must be reported by the related party with knowledge of the transaction to the UCRIC for analysis.

The UCRIC is composed of the Finance and Sustainability Department, the Compliance Department, the Investor Relations Department, the Legal Services Department and the Secretary of the Board. According to its mandate, the UCRIC meets at least once every six months to report to the Audit and Sustainability Committee on approved transactions.

Related-party transactions that cannot be delegated or that involve additional strategic interest are submitted to the Audit and Sustainability Committee for review. The committee may then issue a report for consideration by the Board of Directors or the General Shareholders' Meeting, as applicable.

The transactions between the parent company and its related party subsidiaries which are part of the normal course of their operations in terms of their aims and conditions were eliminated in the consolidation process, as indicated previously in this report, and are therefore not disclosed in this note. Transactions with associates, the majority shareholder and other consolidated companies of the Acciona Group are disclosed below.

a) Transactions with the majority shareholder

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balances and transactions with Acciona, S.A., majority shareholder of the Group's parent company, are as follows:

	Receivables / income		Payables/expense	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade receivables (Nota 13)	11	2		
Trade payables			23	34
Tax consolidation balances	136	86	59	47
Operating and expenses			60	58

Credit balances also include outstanding invoices for management support services provided to the Group by Acciona, S.A. These transactions were carried out at arm's length under the terms of the Framework Agreement signed by the Group and Acciona, S.A. on 26 May 2021, the purpose of which is to regulate relations between the two companies and their respective groups (the "Framework Agreement").

The tax consolidation balances are the balances payable and receivable for belonging to the same tax group, of which Acciona S.A. is the parent company.

In March 2023, the Group acquired 100,000 shares or 0.03% of the capital of Acciona, S.A. in order to meet the obligations under the variable remuneration plans by delivering shares to the CEO and other senior executives and employees of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.

b) Transactions with Acciona Group companies

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balances receivable and payable from and payable to companies in the Acciona Group that are consolidated at a higher level are as follows (excluding those with the majority shareholder, detailed above):

	Receivables / income		Payables/expense	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade receivables (Note 13)	17	9		
Advances delivered	3	4		
Trade and other accounts payable			258	137
Credit facilities and loans				
Tax consolidation balances	8	8	5	5
Operating and expenses	31	32	211	486
Financial income and expense				

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance receivable and generated income refer mainly to balances with Acciona Group companies for electricity supply contracts.

Trade receivables and trade payables refer primarily to:

- Those generated by transactions carried out in relation to the performance of maintenance contracts for the Group's various renewable power production plants. These include transactions with the Nordex Group, which in 2024 amounted to €14 million (€11 million in 2023).
- Those generated by transactions carried out in connection with the construction and acquisition of fixed assets for the development and commissioning of the Group's different renewable energy generation plants. These include transactions with the Nordex Group, which in 2024 amounted to €60 million (€201 million in 2023). In 2024, the Group also added €216 million of construction advances with the Nordex Group to its property, plant and equipment for various projects under construction (€152 million in 2023).

In 2023, the Nordex Group changed from an associate to an Acciona Group company when the Group increased its ownership stake, assuming control over the company and changing the consolidation method.

These transactions were carried out at arm's length.

c) Transactions with associated companies

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the debit and credit balances with associates are as follows:

	Receivables / income		Payables/expense	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade receivables (Note 13)	22	17		
Payables to associates (see Note 10)	121	41		
Trade and other accounts payable			14	15
Operating income and expenses	21	20	3	40
Financial income and expense	7	5		

These transactions were carried out at market prices and refer mainly to the installation, management and maintenance of wind farms on the debtor side.

d) Transactions with other related parties

	Receivables / income		Payables/expense	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Credit facilities and loans (Note 20)			660	445
Financial income and expense			31	19

The outstanding balance payable to other related parties at 31 December 2024 and 2023 includes financial contributions made by other partners with a non-controlling interest in Group projects and facilities (see Note 20).

e) Transactions with directors and officers

In addition to subsidiaries, associates and jointly-controlled companies, certain "key personnel" (members of the Board of Directors and other directors and officers and their immediate families) are also considered related parties, as are the companies controlled by key management personnel or over which they have significant influence. Related-party transactions are carried out under the same market conditions as any other ordinary commercial transactions that take place as part of the Group's ordinary business operations.

In addition, as mentioned in Note 33, there are two five-year share plans, one for the Group's Executive Director and one for Senior Management.

There were no additional transactions between the Group and related parties (significant shareholders, members of the Board of Directors and other related parties) in 2024 or 2023.

33. Salaries and employee benefits

a) Board of Directors

The remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Directors in 2024, considering that such remuneration is determined from the perspective of the parent company and subsidiaries, was as shown in this note, in thousands of euros.

Pursuant to Article 29 of the company's Articles of Association, the remuneration of the Board of Directors for acting in their capacity as such consists of a fixed annual allowance sitting on the Board and Board committees. The remuneration which the company may pay to all Board Members for sitting on the Board of Directors and Board committees is determined at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Unless otherwise stipulated by the General Meeting or the Remuneration Policy, the exact amount to be paid within this limit and its distribution among the different Board Members is determined by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, considering the functions and responsibilities of each Board Member, their board committees and other objective circumstances it deems relevant.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph notwithstanding, the remuneration of Board members is compatible with any other remuneration (salaries, bonuses for the achievement of business and/or corporate objectives and/or personal performance objectives; severance pay when a director is terminated for reasons other than breach of their duties; social welfare systems; deferred remuneration items, etc.) which, on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee and by resolution of the Board of Directors may be paid to the Director for the performance of other functions in the company, including executive functions of senior management or others, but excluding the supervisory and collegiate decision-making functions they perform as members of the Board.

Subject to a resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting and to the extent allowed by law, executive directors' remuneration may also take the form of shares or stock options or any other remuneration system linked to the value of the shares.

Article 43 of the Board Regulations stipulates that it is up to the Board of Directors to decide on the remuneration system for Board Members within the framework established in the Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors will endeavour to ensure that Directors' remuneration is moderate and in line with what is offered in the market by companies of a similar size in similar lines of business, favouring arrangements that link a significant part of their remuneration to their dedication to Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.

The remuneration system for independent directors must be sufficient to compensate them for their efforts without compromising their independence. The remuneration of proprietary directors must be proportionate to that of the other directors and must not entail favourable treatment in the remuneration of the shareholder that appointed them. The remuneration system must be based on comparable remuneration for comparable functions.

With regard to the remuneration of executive directors, Article 44 of the Regulations provides that the Board of Directors must also ensure that the remuneration policies in force from time to time include, for variable remuneration, technical safeguards to ensure they reflect the professional performance of the beneficiaries and not simply the general progress of the markets or the company's sector, or other circumstances of this kind. The directors' remuneration must be transparent.

In 2023, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved a new Remuneration Policy for Directors, applicable from its effective date of approval and for the three-year period from 2024-2026, as a result of the company's listing on the IBEX-35. The aim is also to achieve greater alignment with best practices and the latest trends in good governance.

The current Remuneration Policy establishes that the maximum annual remuneration to be paid to all directors in their capacity as such is €1,750,000 and, unless otherwise determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting, the remuneration will be distributed among the directors by resolution of the Board of Directors, which shall take into consideration the functions and responsibilities of each director, the Board committees they sit on and any other circumstances it deems relevant. On the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors established the following annual amounts:

<i>Assignment</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of euros)</i>
Members of the Board of Directors (*)	100
Additional amount for Chairman of the Board of Directors	
Member of the Audit and Sustainability Committee	70
Additional amount for Chairman of the Audit and Sustainability Committee	18
Member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee	55
Additional amount for the Chairman of the Appointments and Remuneration	14
Additional amount for members of Executive Committee (if there is one)	55
Additional amount for Independent Director Coordinator	30

(*) Except Executive Directors

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee considered that the proposed remuneration is in line with what is paid in the market by companies of a comparable size and scope, that the remuneration is similar for comparable functions and dedication, and that without compromising their independence it adequately incentivises the directors on the different committees.

The total remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Directors for the performance of their duties as part of the company's governing body was €1,244,000 in 2024 (€1,332,000 in 2023), broken down as follows:

	Fixed remuneration	Allowance for sitting on Board committees	2024	2023
José Manuel Entrecanales Domecq				
Juan Ignacio Entrecanales Franco				
Rafael Mateo Alcalá (Executive Director)				
Sonia Dulá	100	70	170	170
Juan Luis López Cardenete	100	69	169	163
Karen Christiana Figueres Olsen**	43	24	67	155
Alejandro Mariano Werner Wainfeld	100	70	170	163
María Salgado Madriñán	100	55	155	169
Rosauro Varo Rodríguez	100	55	155	161
María Fanjul Suárez	100	88	188	181
María Teresa Quirós Álvarez	100	70	170	100
Inés Elvira Andrade Moreno**	-	-	-	70
Total	743	501	1,244	1,332

(*) Directors who joined the Board in 2023 or 2024.

(**) Directors who stepped down from the Board in 2023 or 2024.

In 2024 and 2023, the proprietary directors with executive functions in the parent company did not receive any remuneration for acting in their capacity as such.

The CEO's cash remuneration for the performance of senior management functions and for sitting on the board totalled €738 thousand in 2024 (€836 thousand in 2023). He also received in kind compensation in the amount of €30 thousand in 2024 and (€27 thousand in 2023) and €132 thousand in vested shares in 2024. He received 80% of the annual stock delivery agreed by the Board of Directors, or 5,828 shares, on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee for achieving the annual performance objectives in the 2021 Plan, which is discussed below in this note. He also received 20% of the shares to be delivered in 2023 (899 shares) which were deferred for one year. In 2023 he earned €167 thousand in gross profit for vested shares, equal to 80% of the annual stock delivery plan approved by the Board of Directors in 2023 (3,596 shares) upon the recommendation of Appointments and Remuneration Committee, along with 20% of the total shares assigned in 2022 (1,025 shares).

The total remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A., including remuneration for executive functions, in their capacity as directors of this company was €2,144 thousand and €2,362 thousand in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Group has not granted any advances, loans or guarantees to any members of the Board of Directors.

b) Officers

The details of the people who held senior management positions in Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables (including the parent company and subsidiaries) in 2024 are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title (s)</i>
Ana Benita Aramendia	Director of Organisation, Talent y Health
Arantza Ezpeleta Puras	Chief Operating Officer (COO)
David Liste Alba	Director of Energy Services
Elvira López Prados	Director, Office of the CEO
Ignacio del Romero Montes	Internal Audit
Joaquín Ancín Viguiristi	Director of Engineering and Construction
José Entrecanales Carrión	Chief Financial and Sustainability Officer (CFSO)
Juan Otazu Aguerri	Production Director
Marta Simón Benito	Compliance
Rafael Esteban Fernández de Córdoba	Director of Business Development
Raimundo Fernández-Cuesta Laborde	Director of Finance and Investor Relations
Santiago Gómez Ramos	Director of Energy Management
Yolanda Herrán Azanza	Director of Legal Affairs

The details of the people who held senior management positions in Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables (including the parent company and subsidiaries) in 2023 are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title (s)</i>
Ana Benita Aramendia	Director of Organisation and Processes
Antonio Ferreiro Viña	Director of Procurement and Logistics
Arantza Ezpeleta Puras	Director of Operations
Belén Linares Corell	Director of Innovation
Brett Wickham	Country Director of Australia
David Liste Alba	Director of Energy Services
Elvira López Prados	Office of the CEO
Francisco Javier Montes Jiménez	Director of Sales
Ignacio del Romero Montes	Internal Audit
Joaquín Ancín Viguiristi	Director of Engineering and Construction
Joaquín Francisco Castillo García	Country Director for North America
Jorge Paso Cañabate	Country Director for Mexico and Central America
José Entrecanales Carrión	Director of Finance and Sustainability
Juan Otazu Aguerri	Production Director
Klaus Falgiani	Country Director for Europe and North Africa
Marta Simón Benito	Compliance
Miguel Ortiz de Latierro Imaz	Director of Prevention, Social Responsibility, the Environment and Quality
Rafael Esteban Fernández de Córdoba	Director of Development:
Raimundo Fernández-Cuesta Laborde	Director of Finance and Investor Relations
Santiago Gómez Ramos	Director of Energy Management
Yolanda Herrán Azanza	Director of Legal Affairs

The above details include the persons holding management positions in their capacity as Senior Management of the Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables Group and the head of internal audit. This classification is for information purposes only and should never be used as a way of interpreting or assessing the concept of senior management established in the laws in force, and in particular in Royal Decree 1382/1985.

The remuneration of members of senior management in 2024 and 2023, excluding those who are simultaneously members of the Board of Directors (whose remuneration is discussed above) is summarised as follows:

	2024	2023
Number of people	13	21
Remuneration (thousands of euros)	5,465	8,118

Information for 2023 shows that there were 21 people in management positions, whereas the remuneration information for 2024 shows 13 people in management positions within the Group, in accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 596/2014 of April 2014 and as confirmed by the Head of Internal Audit.

The amount that would have been paid to the same group of 13 people if this year’s criteria had been applied in 2023 would be €4.8 million compared to €5.5 million in 2024.

The amount reflected in 2024 and 2023 includes those amounts arising from severance payments made to executives who have left in that year due to the termination of their contractual relationships.

The Group records the accrued cost under “Personnel Expenses” in the consolidated income statement for the year. The cost estimate is based on the evolution of the variables that determine eligibility for bonuses, which is settled once the shares are delivered to the employees. In those cases where the shares delivered are shares of the Group’s majority shareholder, the cost is recorded against an account with Acciona, S.A.

Below is a breakdown of the various share distribution plans approved by Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables as of the filing date of these consolidated annual financial statements of the Group and their characteristics and scope within the various levels of the personnel structure.

[Plan 2021 for “performance shares” and distribution of shares aimed at the executive directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A., as a long-term incentive related to value creation](#)

The company currently has a long-term incentive plan related to growth and sustainability goals established in the 2021–2025 Business Plan, known as the “2021 Performance Share and Stock Delivery Plan” or “2021 Plan” for the executive directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.” approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables at its meeting of 26 May 2021, in the context of its initial public offering. The main features of this plan are as follows:

Plan beneficiaries: Executive directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. who, during the effective period of the 2021 Plan are directors with executive roles in Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables.

Plan duration: from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2025.

Metrics used to measure the level of goal attainment:

Financial metrics:

- (i) Total installed power, measured in gigawatts (GW).
- (ii) EBITDA, defined as the cumulative value of the figure of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation in the period.
- (iii) EBT, defined as the cumulative value of earnings before tax in the period.

Sustainability metrics:

- (i) Reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.
- (ii) Increase in the number of women in managerial and directorship positions.
- (iii) Implementation of local regeneration plans for new GWs.

Other metrics:

- (i) Total shareholder return (TSR), in absolute and relative terms, defined as the difference between the final value of an investment in common shares and the initial value of that same investment, accounting for the fact that the final value will consider dividends or other similar items received by the shareholder during the plan's effective period.
- (ii) Internal rate of return (IRR) of the projects invested in divided by the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) prevailing at the time of approval of the investment.
- (iii) Project pipeline
- (iv) Compliance with internal rules and procedures and policies of control and risk management.

Calculation of the incentive: The data obtained in each of the metrics will be quantified in 2026, with the aggregate data from the five-year period of 2021–2025 and compared with the goals of the Business Plan for each of those metrics. The coefficient of the real datum of each value and its corresponding goal will provide, as a percentage, the real measurement of the degree by which the goal established for each metric has been achieved.

This measurement of the degree of fulfilment of the goal of each metric will be referred to as the goal's "Attainment Level".

To calculate the Individual Attainment Coefficient of the goal of each metric, and therefore the Beneficiary Incentive, the sum of the products resulting from multiplying (i) the Attainment Level of the objective of each of the Financial and Sustainability metrics by (ii) the weighting that the corresponding Financial and Sustainability metric has attributed to it as a relative weight must be equal to or greater than 65%. If the sum is less than 65%, the Beneficiary will not be eligible for an incentive under the "2021 Plan".

Payment of incentive and deferral: The Attainment Rate is the multiplier to be applied to the Initial Beneficiary Assignment and the result thus obtained will be the number of Performance Shares due to the Beneficiary as the "Final Assignment". With certain conditions met, 80% of the shares will be distributed in 2026 after the ordinary General Meeting of that year is held; the remaining 20% distribution of the shares will be deferred to 2027, after the ordinary General Meeting of that year is held, at least one year after the date on which the initial 80% of the shares were distributed.

Malus and clawback: For three years after the date on which an incentive payment is made (including deferred and/or partial payments), Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. can demand the return (clawback) of some or all of the incentive paid to the executive director. This can occur on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee if the Board of Directors determines, during that time, that any of the following scenarios (malus) has occurred:

- (i) the executive director commits a serious breach of the duties of diligence or loyalty by which they are required to act while in office, or for any other serious and culpable breach of the obligations assumed by the executive director under their contracts with Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables for the performance of their executive duties, or
- (ii) it is verified that the executive director has received the incentive after having executed the plan based on data that later proves to be manifestly inaccurate.

Early settlement: If deemed by the Board of Directors be in the interest of the Group, based on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, the final assignment and incentive payment may be brought forward by delivering the shares to the beneficiaries. In its decision, the Board will consider the progress toward the established objectives and indicators up to that point, as well as the future outlook for their achievement, in accordance with this Regulation.

[2021 Performance Share Plan and Delivery of Shares to Senior Management of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. for Long-Term Incentives Linked to the Creation of Value:](#)

The Group currently has a long-term incentive plan related to the growth and sustainability goals established in the 2021–2025 Business Plan, known as the “2021 Directors’ Plan” approved by the board of directors at its meeting of 31 May 2021. The main features of this plan are as follows:

Plan beneficiaries: The directors of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables and other employees, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, subject to a report by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.

Plan duration: from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2025.

Metrics used to measure the level of goal attainment:

Financial metrics:

- (iv) Total installed power, measured in gigawatts (GW).
- (v) EBITDA, defined as the cumulative value of the figure of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation in the period.
- (vi) EBT, defined as the cumulative value of earnings before tax in the period.

Sustainability metrics:

- (iv) Reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.
- (v) Increase in the number of women in managerial and directorship positions.
- (vi) Implementation of local regeneration plans for new GWs.

Other metrics:

- (v) Total shareholder return (TSR), in absolute and relative terms, defined as the difference between the final value of an investment in common shares and the initial value of that same investment, accounting for the fact that the final value will consider dividends or other similar items received by the shareholder during the plan's effective period.
- (vi) Internal rate of return (IRR) of the projects invested in divided by the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) prevailing at the time of approval of the investment.
- (vii) Project pipeline
- (viii) Compliance with internal rules and procedures and policies of control and risk management.

Calculation of the incentive: The data obtained in each of the metrics will be quantified in 2026, with the aggregate data from the five-year period of 2021–2025 and compared with the goals of the Business Plan for each of those metrics. The coefficient of the real datum of each value and its corresponding goal will provide, as a percentage, the real measurement of the degree by which the goal established for each metric has been achieved.

This measurement of the degree of fulfilment of the goal of each metric will be referred to as the goal's "Attainment Level".

To calculate the Individual Attainment Coefficient of the goal of each metric, and therefore the Beneficiary Incentive, the sum of the products resulting from multiplying (i) the Attainment Level of the objective of each of the Financial and Sustainability metrics by (ii) the weighting that the corresponding Financial and Sustainability metric has attributed to it as a relative weight must be equal to or greater than 65%. If the sum is less than 65%, the Beneficiary will not be eligible for an incentive under the "2021 Directors' Plan".

Payment of incentive and deferral: The Attainment Rate is the multiplier to be applied to the Initial Beneficiary Assignment and the result thus obtained will be the number of Performance Shares due to the Beneficiary as the "Final Assignment". The shares will be distributed in 2026, after the ordinary General Meeting of that year is held.

Multi-year distribution of shares: During the effective period of the "2021 Directors' Plan", the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, may, unilaterally and at its complete discretion, decide to assign and distribute shares on an extraordinary basis (entirely independent from the distributions regulated in other share distribution plans approved both by the Group and its majority shareholder) for a multi-year period of at least three years, without exceeding the term of the "2021 Directors' Plan". This can happen when extraordinary results are achieved by the business or functional unit managed by the beneficiary.

The beneficiary of the multi-year stock distribution may not sell, encumber, or dispose of them under any title (except mortis causa), or establish on them any option right or any other restriction of ownership or guarantee with respect to 50% of the shares distributed to them, for a period of one year from their distribution date, and with respect to the remaining 50% for a period of two years from their distribution date.

Buyback option: The “2021 Directors’ Plan” includes a buyback provision in favour of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. for 100% of the shares distributed during the first year following the distribution date and 50% of the shares distributed during the second year following the distribution date, should certain circumstances arise.

Under this 2021 plan for the delivery of performance shares to senior management, the number of shares of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. delivered to senior executives as part of their 2023 bonus was 42,571 shares distributed among 15 senior executives.

As this Plan has a three-year vesting period, one-third of the fair values mentioned above is included under the heading Personnel expenses in the consolidated income statement at 31 December 2024. The remaining two-thirds will be charged to the income statement in 2025 and 2026.

Plan to substitute cash bonuses for shares

On 23 February 2022, the Board of Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A., on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, approved the “Plan to Replace Bonuses with Acciona Shares for members of senior management of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. and its Group” (the Replacement Plan), for the purpose of building loyalty and retaining talent. The features of the Plan are as follows:

Purpose: To effectively retain and incentivise the management team members and achieve greater alignment of their interests with those of the company and its Group.

Initial term: Five years, from 1 December 2022 to 31 January 2026

Object: To offer certain executives of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. and its Group, at their discretion, the option of replacing or exchanging some or all of their cash bonus for shares of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A., in accordance with an exchange ratio to be determined each year. The approved swap ratio includes a 25% incentive on the replaced bonus

Beneficiaries: Executives proposed by the Board of Directors at its discretion. Executive directors are excluded from this Plan.

Restrictions on the delivered shares: Generally speaking, the delivered shares may not be sold, encumbered or disposed of for any reason (except causa mortis) and may not be the object of options or other ownership-limiting rights or guarantees, until after the 31st of March of the third year after the year in which the shares were received by the beneficiary.

The shares awarded to these beneficiaries as an incentive, but not the shares that replace the cash bonus will come with a right of repurchase in favour of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A., exercisable if the beneficiary of the shares ceases to be a professional employee of the company or the Group before 31 March of the third year following that in which the shares are awarded, for a cause attributable to the beneficiary.

The price of the shares that will be taken as a reference to determine the exchange equation will be the closing price on the last stock exchange day in March of the year in which the Board of Directors decides on the assignment of the substitution option.

In the half of the 2024 financial year, 16,938 company shares were delivered to 12 executives of the Group as part of their 2023 cash bonus under the Substitution Plan.

On 22 February 2023, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, agreed to extend the plan to replace cash bonuses with shares for management personnel, including a 25% retention bonus for all bonus-eligible employees globally. Participation in the Plan is voluntary.

This Plan does not apply to the CEO, who has a commercial rather than labour relationship with the Group, nor to directors.

The Substitution Plan for employees was established in Australia in the first half of 2023. In the first half of 2024 the Plan was expanded to include Chile, Mexico and the United States.

Under this global plan, 6,054 shares were delivered to 54 employees of the Group in addition the 16,938 delivered to senior management of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables.

Shareholders' Plan

On the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors of Acciona unanimously agreed to approve a new "Shareholders' Plan" for all employees who are tax residents in Spain. Under this Plan, part of the variable and/or fixed remuneration, up to €12,000 per year, can be delivered in the form of company shares in accordance with the current regulatory framework which favours these types of plans from a tax perspective.

This is a completely voluntary plan that offers all employees of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables who have their tax residence in Spain the possibility of participating in the company's profits by becoming a shareholder.

This plan does not apply to executive directors, who have a commercial rather than a labour relationship with the company.

The company delivered 126,517 shares in early April 2024, valued at the closing price on 28 March 2024.

On 22 February 2023, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, agreed to extend the Employee Shareholder Plan to all employees who are tax residents in Australia. Participation in the Plan is voluntary.

The Employee Shareholder Plan was implemented in Australia in the second half of 2023. Under this plan in Australia, 1,073 shares were delivered to employees of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables in 2024.

The company has determined the fair market value of the goods and services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted on the basis of the share plans described above.

Savings Plan

On 23 March 2022, the Board of Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A., on the recommendation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, approved a Savings Plan linked to survival to a certain age which covers the contingencies of permanent total, absolute and severe disability and death (“Savings Plan”) aimed exclusively at the company’s Executive Directors. The basic features are as follows:

- a) It is a defined benefit pension plan.
- b) It is an externally funded system in which the company pays annual premiums to an insurance company on behalf of the Participant to provide benefits and coverage of contingencies such as (i) death and (ii) various degrees of permanent disability.
- c) If a participant ceases to be an Executive Director of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. for any reason, the company will cease to pay the premiums for the Savings Plan on the date on which they official cease to hold office, without prejudice to the Participant’s vested economic rights.
- d) Benefit payments under the Savings Plan will be made directly by the insurance company to the participants, net of the corresponding personal income tax withholdings, where applicable, which are payable by the beneficiary. For all other contingencies, payments will also be made directly by the insurance company to the beneficiaries.
- e) Participants in the Savings Plan will lose their status as such when they retire or when any of the covered risk contingencies materialise and collect a benefit or if they no longer occupy the position of Executive Director of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. for any reason other than the aforementioned.

As it currently functions, the Executive Director’s Savings Plan consists of contributions taken out of the Executive Director’s annual bonuses, with the Executive Directors themselves deciding to contribute some or all of their annual variable remuneration to the Savings Plan. Apart from the contributions by the Executive Directors themselves, the company does not currently make any additional contributions to the Savings Plan.

Bonuses are paid in cash on the payout date or deferred through a contribution to the Savings Plan. In 2024, a total of €550 thousand was contributed to the Savings Plan on behalf of the Executive Director out of his 2023 bonus. At 31 December 2024, the Director’s total vested rights in this plan stood at €1,705 thousand.

c) Auditor

In 2024 and 2023, fees for auditing and other services provided by the auditor of the Group’s consolidated annual accounts, KPMG Auditores, S.L. and by companies belonging to the KPMG network, as well as fees for services invoiced by the auditors of the consolidated annual accounts of consolidated companies and entities controlled, jointly owned or managed by them, were as follows:

	Services rendered by the main auditor		Services rendered by other auditing firms	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Internal	3	3	--	--
Total auditing and related services	3	3	--	--
Tax advisory services	--	--	2	2
Other services	--	--	1	2
Total other professional services	--	--	3	4

The fees charged by the auditing firm KPMG Auditores, S.L. to audit the Group's annual accounts were as follows:

- a) €1.0 million for auditing services in 2024 (€0.9 million in 2023).
- b) Other assurance services in the amount of €0.3 million in 2024 (€0.2 million in 2023), which include services provided by the auditors on a regular basis consisting of limited reviews of interim financial statements, issuing comfort letters in relation to securities, reporting on the internal control systems applied to financial reporting and reports on procedures for the certification of financial ratios.

"Tax advisory services" include fees for advisory services on transfer pricing documentation, corporate income tax and direct and indirect taxation. Finally, there were other services related to corporate social responsibility, independent expert reports and others.

34. Other information regarding the Board of Directors

According to the terms of article 229 of Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010 of 2 July which approved the Revised Text of the Capital Companies Act, at 31 December 2024, the information available to the company and reported by the Directors and persons related to them shows that there are no direct or indirect conflicts of interest.

35. Trade and other accounts payable

- a) Weighted average days to pay suppliers

The information required under the third additional provision of Law 31/2014 of 3 December is detailed below, prepared in accordance with the terms of the Resolution of the Accounting and Audit Institute dated 29 January 2016. This information refers to Spain only, which is the geographical scope of application of the law:

Payments made and payments outstanding at the balance sheet date	2024	2023
	Days	Days
Average days to pay suppliers	15.36	14.32
Percentage of transactions paid	15.17	13.61
Percentage of transactions outstanding	18.79	36.21
	Amount (millions of euros)	Amount (millions of euros)
Total payments made	1,939	2,357
Total payments pending	107	77

The "weighted average days to pay suppliers" is understood as the amount of time that elapses between the delivery of the goods or services and the payment date.

The “weighted average days to pay suppliers” is calculated as a quotient in which the numerator is the ratio of paid transactions to the total amount of the payments made plus the ratio of transactions pending payment to the total amount of pending payments and the denominator is the sum of the total payments made and the total payments pending.

The ratio of paid transactions is calculated as a quotient where the numerator is the sum of the products corresponding to the amounts paid multiplied by the number of days to pay (calendar days elapsed from the initial date to the actual payment date) and the denominator is the total amount of the payments made.

The ratio of pending transactions is calculated as a quotient where the numerator is the sum of the products corresponding to the amounts paid times the number of days during which the payment is pending (calendar days elapsed from the initial date to the closing date of the annual accounts) and the denominator is the total amount of pending payments.

The information required following the passage of Law 18/2022 of 28 September for the Creation and Growth of Companies regarding invoices paid before the legal deadline is as follows:

<u>Invoices paid by the legal deadline</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Volume paid (in millions of euros)	1,853	2,296
Percentage of total payments to suppliers	96%	97%
Number of invoices paid	314	366
Percentage of total supplier invoices paid	98%	92%

b) Supplier payment management (confirming).

The Group has different payment formulas for its suppliers, including confirming contracts. The use of confirming is negligible in relation to the total number of transactions carried out with suppliers and is concentrated in agreements for the construction of renewable energy generation assets in North America and Australia. At 31 December 2024, the balance of outstanding invoices from suppliers included in confirming agreements is presented under the heading “Other current liabilities” for a total of €210 million, of which €209 million has already been received by the suppliers prior to the due date.

The operation, conditions and key features of the confirming agreements are as follows: the Group issues an order to a bank to pay the invoices on the due date and to inform the suppliers that they can irrevocably request payment in advance. Confirming is carried out through different financial institutions. At 31 December 2024, the Group has confirming agreements with seven banks. The maximum payment deadline for balances included in confirming agreements is 60 days.

These agreements do not modify the commercial nature of the debits, nor do they alter the payment conditions agreed with the suppliers. Thus, the way they are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated cash flow statement does not differ from the way the same balances and flows of suppliers not included in confirming agreements are presented.

ANNEX I

GROUP COMPANIES

The subsidiaries of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. considered as a Group are configured as such according to IFRS-EU. The fully consolidated companies at 31 December 2024 and related disclosures are as follows (in millions of euros):

Group company	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Aberdeen Wind Facility 1 Pty. LTD.	-	South Africa	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
Acciona Administración Energía Dos, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Acciona Administración Energía Tres, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Acciona Administración Energía, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Acciona Airport Customer Services GmbH	-	Germany	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	1
Acciona Biocombustibles, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	9
Acciona Biomasa, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	20
Acciona Desarrollo Corporativo Energía, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Acciona Desarrollos y Proyectos Renovables (formerly Solbioext 2, S.L.)	-	Spain	Other	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Acciona Distributed Generation Chile SPA	-	Chile	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Distributed Generation, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Solar power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	1
Acciona Energía Atlanta I, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	-
Acciona Energía Atlanta II, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	-
Acciona Energía Atlanta III, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	-
Acciona Energía Brasil LTDA	-	Brazil	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	12
Acciona Energía Carbon Technologies, S.L.U. (formerly Acciona Energía Inversiones Corea, S.L.U.)	-	Spain	Holding company	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Acciona Energía Chile Holdings, S.A.	A	Chile	Sales	100%	Acciona Energía Chile, S.A.	-
Acciona Energía Chile, SpA	A	Chile	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energía Colombia SAS	-	Colombia	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energía Costa Rica, S.A.	-	Costa Rica	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energía Dominicana, S.R.L.	E	Dominican Republic	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales Australia Pty LTD	A	Australia	Financial Reporting	100%	Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A.	209
Acciona Energía Financiación Filiales, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Financial Reporting	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	484
Acciona Energía France S.A.S. (formerly Eqinov, S.A.S.)	E	France	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	81
Acciona Energía Global Egypt, LLC	-	Egypt	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energía Global Italia, S.R.L.	A	Italy	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	3
Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Holding company	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	627
Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	A	Spain	Holding company	75%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	667
Acciona Energía México, S.R.L. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	4
Acciona Energía Perú S.A.C.	-	Peru	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	2
Acciona Energía Re	A	Luxembourg	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	29
Acciona Energía Servicios México, S. de RL de C.V.	A	Mexico	Construction	100%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	4
Acciona Energija Global Croatia D.O.O.	-	Croatia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-

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Group company	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Acciona Energija, D.O.O.	-	Croatia	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	2
Acciona Energy Australia Global, Pty. LTD	A	Australia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energy Canada Global Corp.	-	Canada	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	137
Acciona Energy Global Ucrania LLC	-	Ukraine	Holding company	100%	Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Acciona Energy India Private, LTD	C	India	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energy North America Corp.	-	US	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	-
Acciona Energy Oceania Construction, Pty. LTD	-	Australia	Construction	100%	Acciona Energy Australia Global, Pty. LTD	1
Acciona Energy Oceania Financial Services, PYL, LTD.	A	Australia	Financial Reporting	100%	Acciona Energy Australia Global, Pty. LTD	-
Acciona Energy Oceania Pty. LTD	A	Australia	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	146
Acciona Energy Poland Global, Sp. Z.o.o.	A	Poland	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energy Poland Maintenance Services, Sp. Z.o.o.	A	Poland	Maintenance	100%	Acciona Energy Poland Global, Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Acciona Energy Poland, Sp. Z.o.o.	A	Poland	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	52
Acciona Energy Singapore PTE LTD	A	Singapore	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	A	South Africa	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	10
Acciona Energy South Africa O&M (Proprietary) Limited (formerly Firefly Investments 238 (proprietary) Limited)	A	South Africa	Maintenance	80%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	2
Acciona Energy South Africa Pty. LTD.	A	South Africa	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	52
Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	A	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	1,685
Acciona Eólica Cesa Italia, S.R.L.	A	Italy	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	31
Acciona Eólica de Castilla La Mancha, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Álabe Proyectos Eólicos, S.A.U.	-
Acciona Eólica de Galicia, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	17
Acciona Eólica Levante, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Álabe Proyectos Eólicos, S.A.U.	19
Acciona Eólica Portugal, S.A.	A	Portugal	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	10
Acciona Eólica Santa Cruz, S. de R.L. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Wind power	100%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	2
Acciona Esco Belgium S.R.L.	-	Belgium	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	-
Acciona ESCO Canada Inc.	-	Canada	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Esco France S.A.S.U.	-	France	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	-
Acciona ESCO USA LLC	-	US	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	28
Acciona Facility Services Efficient Energy UK Limited	-	United Kingdom	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	1
Acciona Facility Services Germany Gmbh	-	Germany	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Airport Customer Services GMBH	1
Acciona Facility Services Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-	Poland	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Energy (various)	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	1,381
Acciona Green Energy Developments, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Sales	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	91
Acciona Green Energy Portugal, Lda	-	Portugal	Sales	100%	Green Energy Developments, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Portugal II – Energia Global, LDA	-	Portugal	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Power Marketing USA, LLC	-	US	Commercialisation	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	2
Acciona Proyectos Renovables para Hidrógeno, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Hydrogen power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Acciona Recarga Croatia, D.O.O.	-	Croatia	Energy point top-offs	93.56%	Acciona Recarga,S.L.	-
Acciona Recarga Portugal Unipessoal, LDA	-	Portugal	Energy point top-offs	93.56%	Acciona Recarga,S.L.	-
Acciona Recarga,S.L.	A	Spain	Energy point top-offs	93.56%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	21
Acciona Servicios Energéticos, S.L.R. de C.V.	-	Mexico	Energy Efficiency	100%	Acciona Esco, S.L.U.	1
Acciona Solar Energy, LLC	-	US	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energy North America Corp.	78
Acciona Solar Holdings Pty. LTD.	-	Australia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Acciona Solar Power, Inc.	-	US	Maintenance	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	4
Acciona Solar Pty. LTD.	-	Australia	Solar power	100%	Acciona Solar Holdings Pty. LTD.	-
Acciona Solar, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Solar power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	1
Acciona Suministradora México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Commercialisation	100%	Acciona Green Energy Development, S.L.U.	1

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Group company	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Acciona Wind Energy Canada Inc.	-	Canada	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	7
Acciona Wind Energy Private, LTD	C	India	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	8
Acciona Wind Energy USA, LLC	-	US	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energy North America Corp.	426
Adelite Storage Project LLC	-	US	Energy storage	100%	AEUG Solar Development LLC	11
AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	94
AEUC Forty Mile Wind LP	A	Canada	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy Canada Global Corp.	117
AEUG Asset Holdco Canada Inc	-	Canada	Holding company	100%	Acciona Renewable Energy Canada Hold. LLC	-
AEUG Asset Holdco US, LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	1
AEUG Fleming Solar, LLC	A	US	Solar power	100%	AEUG Solar Development LLC	14
AEUG Madison Solar, LLC	A	US	Solar power	100%	AEUG Solar Development LLC	15
AEUG Real Estate, LLC	-	US	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global LLC	-
AEUG Solar Development LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	71
AEUG Solar Holdco LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	-
AEUG Union Solar Finance LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	338
AEUG Union solar Holding LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	AEUG Union Solar Finance LLC	338
AEUG Union Solar, LLC	A	US	Solar power	100%	AEUG union solar Holding LLC	491
Álabe Proyectos Eólicos, S.A.	-	Spain	Holding company	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Aldoga Solar Farm Holdings Pty LTD	-	Australia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Aldoga Solar Farm Pty LTD	-	Australia	Solar power	100%	Aldoga Solar Farm Holdings Pty LTD	-
Almeyda SPA	A	Chile	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	13
Alsubh Solar Energy Holdings, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	6
Amper Central Solar, S.A.	A	Portugal	Solar power	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	29
Anchor Wind, LLC	-	US	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	4
Apoderada Corporativa General, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Ardemer ITG, S.L.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	1
Ardenna, SPA	-	Chile	Wind power	80%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Artsyz-Solar LLC	-	Ukraine	Solar power	94.36%	Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Axis Renewable Energy	-	Philippines	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U. y Freya Renewables, INC	-
Baltyk Energia Sp. Z.o.o.	-	Poland	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy Poland Global, Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Bilyaivka WPP LLC	-	Ukraine	Wind power	100%	Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Biodiesel Caparros, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Biofuels	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	11
Biomasa Briviesca, S.A.	A	Spain	Biomass	85%	Acciona Biomasa, S.A.U.	4
Biomasa Miajadas, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Biomass	100%	Acciona Biomasa, S.A.U.	19
Biomasa Sangüesa, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Biomass	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Blue Falcon 140 Trading Pty. LTD.	A	South Africa	Wind power	41.18%	Acciona Energy South Africa Pty. LTD.	7
BT Cunningham Storage LLC	A	US	Energy storage	100%	Cunningham Storage Holding LLC	152
CE Oaxaca Cuatro, S. de R.L. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía México, S.R.L. de C.V.	-
CE Oaxaca Dos, S. de R.L. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía México, S.R.L. de C.V.	1
CE Oaxaca Tres, S. de R.L. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía México, S.R.L. de C.V.	-
CE.SI. Cesa Eolo Sicilia, S.R.L.	A	Italy	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Cesa Italia, S.R.L.	4
Central Hidroeléctrica Reversible Irene, S.L.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	1
Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	423
Civerzba ITG, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	4
Compañía Eólica Granadina, S.A.	A	Spain	Wind power	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	3

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Group company	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Coneflower Storage Project LLC	-	US	Energy storage	100%	AEUG Solar Development LLC	17
Consorcio Eólico Chiripa, S.A.	A	Costa Rica	Wind power	65%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Corporación Acciona Eólica, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	344
Corporación Acciona Hidráulica, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Hydraulic power	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	65
Corporación Eólica de Valdivia, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	13
Cotoperí Solar FV, SRL	E	Dominican Republic	Solar power	51%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	7
CSF Almodôvar, Unipessoal, LDA	-	Portugal	Solar power	100%	Acciona Portugal II – Energía Global, LDA	1
Cunningham Storage Holding LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	152
Dempsey Ridge Wind Farm, LLC	A	US	Wind power	75%	Acciona Wind Energy USA, LLC	147
Desarrollo Eólico Chiripa II S.A.	-	Costa Rica	Wind power	65%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Desarrollos Renovables Eólicos y Solares, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Solar power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	7
Desarrollos Renovables del Norte, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Energy (various)	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	5
Dymerka Photovoltaic Power Plant-2 LLC	-	Ukraine	Solar power	100%	Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Dymerka Solar LLC	-	Ukraine	Solar power	100%	Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-	Poland	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy Poland Global, Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Dymersa Photovoltaic Power Plant-3 LLC	-	Ukraine	Solar power	100%	Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Ecogrove Wind, LLC	A	US	Wind power	75%	Acciona Wind Energy USA, LLC	77
Efrato ITG, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	4
El Romero, SPA	A	Chile	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	98
Empordavent, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	14
Emprendimientos Eólicos de Ribadelide, S.A.	A	Portugal	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Portugal, S.A.	5
Emprendimientos Eólicos do Verde Horizonte, S.A.	A	Portugal	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Portugal, S.A.	7
Energiea Servicios y Mantenimiento. S.L.U.	A	Spain	Maintenance	100%	Terranova Energy Corporation, S.A.U.	-
Energía de Vila Pouca, Unipessoal, LDA	-	Portugal	Solar power	100%	Acciona Portugal II – Energía Global, LDA	-
Energía del Norte S.A.C.	-	Peru	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Energía do Alqueva, Unipessoal, LDA	-	Portugal	Solar power	100%	Acciona Portugal II – Energía Global, LDA	-
Energía Renovable del Istmo II SA de CV	A	Mexico	Wind power	100%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	16
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	A	Peru	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	13
Energía sin fronteras de Centroamérica S.A.	-	Costa Rica	Wind power	65%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Energías Alternativas de Teruel, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	4
Energías Eólicas de Catalunya, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	6
Energías Renovables de Ricobayo, S.A.	-	Spain	Wind power	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	-
Energías Renovables El Abra, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	6
Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A.	D	Spain	Wind power	75%	Acciona Generación Renovables S.A.U. and Med Wind Energy, S.L.	100
Energías Renovables Operacion & Mantenimiento, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Maintenance	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	8
Energías Renovables Peñanabina, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	3
Energy Zen, S.A.	-	Costa Rica	Solar power	65%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Enren, S.R.L.	E	Dominican Republic	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Dominicana, S.R.L.	-
Eólica de Rubió, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	6
Eólica de Zorraquin, S.L.	A	Spain	Wind power	66%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	1
Eólica Villanueva, S.L.	A	Spain	Wind power	66.66%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U. and Iniciativas Energéticas Renovables, S.L.	1
Eólicas de Tierra Morenas S.A.	-	Costa Rica	Wind power	65%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-

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Eólico Aljjar, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	5
Eólicos Breogán, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	1
Estación de Servicio Legarda, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Biofuels	100%	Acciona Biocombustibles, S.A.U.	-
Eurus, S.A.P.I de C.V.	A	Mexico	Wind power	70.50%	Acciona Energía México, S.R.L. de C.V.	-
Fe Berg River proprietary limited	-	South Africa	Wind power	51%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
Fe Bonne Esperance proprietary limited	-	South Africa	Wind power	51%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
Ferral Energia Real, Unipessoal, LDA	-	Portugal	Solar power	100%	Acciona Portugal II – Energia Global, LDA	-
Fort Bend Holding LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Fort Point Finance LLC	174
Fort Bend Solar LLC	A	US	Solar power	100%	Fort Bend Holding LLC	297
Fort Point Finance LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	296
Freya Renewables, INC	-	Philippines	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	3
Generación de Energía Renovable. S.A.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	5
Gestión de Recursos Corporativos, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	-
Golice Wind Farm Sp. Z.o.o.	A	Poland	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energy Poland, Sp Z.o.o.	9
Green Pastures Wind I LLC	-	US	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	100
Green Pastures Wind II LLC	-	US	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	100
Guadalaviar Consorcio Eólico, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Álabe Proyectos Eólicos, S.A.U.	-
Gunning Wind Energy Developments Pty LTD	A	Australia	Wind power	75%	Gunning Wind Energy Holdings Pty LTD	2
Gunning Wind Energy Holdings Pty LTD	-	Australia	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energy Oceanía, Pty. LTD	2
High Point Holding LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Fort Point Finance LLC	122
High Point Solar, LLC	A	US	Solar power	100%	High Point Holding LLC	168
Hudzovka Solar 1 LLC	-	Ukraine	Solar power	92.15%	Dymerka Solar poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Hudzovka Solar 2 LLC	-	Ukraine	Solar power	88.61%	Dymerka Solar poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Ineuropa Proyectos Renovables, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	2
Infraestructuras Ayora, S.L.	-	Spain	Wind power	84.72%	Guadalaviar Consorcio Eólico, S.A.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	1
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ipupiara I Energia S.A. (formerly Bahia Eólica I Energias S.A.)	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Irradiasol Dominicana SRL	-	Dominican Republic	Solar power	51%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	4
Irrigation Solar Farm, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Solar power	100%	Acciona Distributed Generation, S.L.U.	-
Juna Renewable Energy P.L.	A	India	Solar power	100%	Kawani Energy P.L.	29
Kallfu, SPA	-	Chile	Wind power	80%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Karara Holdings PTY LTD	-	Australia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Karara Wind Farm PTY LTD	-	Australia	Energy storage	100%	Karara Holdings PTY LTD	-
Kawani Energy P.L.	E	India	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	27
Kirov ITG, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Desarrollos Renovables Eólicos y Solares, S.L.U.	1
Kozyatynska WPP LLC	-	Ukraine	Wind power	100%	Dymerka Solar Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Kuruf, SPA	-	Chile	Wind power	80%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-

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Group company	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
KW Tarifa, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A.	8
La Chalupa Finance, LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global LLC	82
La Chalupa Holding, LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	La Chalupa Finance, LLC	81
La Chalupa LLC	A	US	Wind power	100%	La Chalupa Holding, LLC	197
Lafquen, SPA	-	Chile	Wind power	80%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Lameque Wind Power Lp	A	Canada	Wind power	75%	Acciona Wind Energy Canada Inc.	3
Langhoogte Wind Farm Pty. LTD.	-	South Africa	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
Lile, SPA	-	Chile	Wind power	80%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Llewin Brzeski Wind Farm Sp. Z.o.o.	-	Poland	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy Poland Global, Sp. Z.o.o.	1
Loxton Wind Facility 1 Pty. LTD.	-	South Africa	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
Macintyre UVJ Operator Pty LTD	-	Australia	Wind power	100%	Acciona Solar Holdings Pty. LTD.	-
Macintyre Wind Farm Holdings Pty LTD	-	Australia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Solar Holdings Pty. LTD.	-
Macintyre Wind Farm Pty. LTD.	A	Australia	Wind power	100%	Macintyre Wind Farm Holdings Pty. LTD.	-
Malgarida I SPA	A	Chile	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Malgarida II SPA	A	Chile	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Meltemi, Sp. Z.o.o.	A	Poland	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energy Poland, Sp Z.o.o.	30
MFS-Moura Fábrica Solar-Fábrico e Comércio de Painéis Solares, LDA	-	Portugal	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	2
Mortlake South Wind Farm Holdings Pty. LTD.	-	Australia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	195
Mortlake South Wind Farm Pty. LTD.	A	Australia	Wind power	100%	Mortlake South Wind Farm Holdings Pty. LTD.	187
Mt. Gellibrand Wind Farm Holdings Pty, LTD.	-	Australia	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	124
Mt. Gellibrand Wind Farm Pty, LTD.	A	Australia	Wind power	100%	Mt. Gellibrand Wind Farm Holdings Pty, LTD.	120
Mysliborz Wind Farm Sp. Z.o.o.	-	Poland	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy Poland Global, Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Narzym Wind Farm Sp. z o.o.	-	Poland	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy Poland Global, Sp. Z.o.o.	-
Nevada Solar One, LLC	-	US	Solar thermal power	75%	Acciona Solar Energy, LLC	50
Notos Produção de Energia Eléctrica, LDA	A	Portugal	Wind power	52.50%	Sistemas Energéticos Sayago, S.L.U.	-
Oakleaf investment holdings 86 (proprietary) limited	A	South Africa	Construction	100%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
Palmas Wind Finance LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global LLC	123
Palmas Wind Holding LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Palmas Wind Finance LLC	109
Palmas Wind, LLC	A	US	Wind power	100%	Palmas Wind Holding LLC	197
Páramo de Los Angostillos, S.L.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	12
Parco Eólico Cocullo S.p.A.	A	Italy	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Cesa Italia, S.R.L.	2
Parco Eólico Flottante Libeccio SRL	-	Italy	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Parco Eólico Flottante Enotria SRL	-	Italy	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Parco Eólico Flottante Mistral SRL	-	Italy	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Parco Eólico Flottante Tramontana SRL	-	Italy	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Parco Fotovoltaico Li Poggi, S.R.L. (formerly Acciona Eólica Calabria, S.R.L.)	-	Italy	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energia Global Italia, S.R.L.	1
Parque Eólico da Costa Vicentina, S.A.	A	Portugal	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Portugal, S.A.	3
Parque Eólico do Outeiro, S.A.	A	Portugal	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Portugal, S.A.	18
Parque Eólico el Chaparro, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Álabe Proyectos Eólicos, S.A.U.	-
Parque Eólico Escepar, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	2
Parque Eólico La Esperanza, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	3
Parque Eólico Peralejo, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	1
Parque Eólico San Gabriel SPA	A	Chile	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	99
Parque Eólico Villamayor, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	6
Parques Eólicos Celadas, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	5
Parques Eólicos de Cerrato, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	1
Parques Eólicos de Ciudad Real, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	8
Parques Eólicos de San Lázaro, S.A. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Wind power	100%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	13
Pichilingue SPA	-	Chile	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-

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Pitagora, S.R.L.	A	Italy	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Cesa Italia, S.R.L.	9
Pofadder Wind Facility 1 Pty. LTD.	-	South Africa	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
Proyectos Renovables Innovadores, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	1
Punta Palmeras, S.A.	A	Chile	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	37
Pyrenees Wind Energy Developments Pty. LTD	-	Australia	Wind power	75%	Pyrenees Wind Energy Holdings Pty. LTD	7
Pyrenees Wind Energy Holdings Pty. LTD	A	Australia	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energy Oceanía, Pty. LTD	11
Red Hills Finance, LLC	A	US	Holding company	75%	Acciona Wind Energy USA, LLC	-
Red Hills Holding, LLC	-	US	Holding company	71.25%	Red Hills Finance, LLC	-
Red Hills Wind Project, LLC	A	US	Wind power	71.25%	Red Hills Holding LLC	-
Red Tailed Hawk Finance LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global LLC	391
Red Tailed Hawk Holding LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Red Tailed Hawk Finance LLC	391
Red Tailed Hawk, LLC	A	US	Solar power	100%	Red Tailed Hawk Holding LLC	505
Renovables del Penedés, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	4
Ripley Windfarm JV	A	Canada	Wind power	75%	Acciona Wind Energy Canada Inc	-
San Roman Finance, LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	51
San Roman Holding, LLC	-	US	Holding company	100%	San Roman Finance, LLC	49
San Roman Wind I, LLC	A	US	Wind power	100%	San Roman Holding, LLC	127
San Solar Energy Facility Pty. LTD.	-	South Africa	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-
SERE-Sociedade Exploradora de Recursos Eólicos, S.A.	A	Portugal	Wind power	75%	Acciona Eólica Portugal, S.A.	7
Sierra de Selva, S.L.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	17
Sistemas Energéticos Sayago, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	-
Sistemas Energéticos Valle de Sedano, S.A.U.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	21
Sociedad Istmeña Desarrollo Eólico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	-	Mexico	Wind power	100%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	2
Solar Bolarque, S.L.	-	Spain	Solar power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	1
Solar PDV, SPA	-	Chile	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Solar Zen, S.A.	-	Costa Rica	Solar power	65%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Solarna Elektranae Promina d.o.o	-	Croatia	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Solhidro Green Suministradora, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Other	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Sun Photo Voltaic Energy India Pvt, LTD	C	India	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	26
Tatanka Finance, LLC	-	US	Holding company	75%	Acciona Wind Energy USA, LLC	1
Tatanka Wind Holding, LLC	-	US	Holding company	75%	Tatanka Finance, LLC	2
Tatanka Wind Power, LLC	A	US	Wind power	75%	Tatanka Wind Holding, LLC	203
Terranova Energy Corporation, S.A.U.	-	Spain	Holding company	100%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	1
Tolpán sur, SPA.	A	Chile	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	27
Tuppadahali Energy India Pvt, LTD	C	India	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	15
Usya, SPA	A	Chile	Solar power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Valdivia Energía Eólica, S.A.	A	Spain	Wind power	100%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	10
Velva Windfarm, LLC	-	US	Wind power	75%	Acciona Wind Energy USA, LLC	3
Ventoleros de Tilarán OPYL S.A.	-	Costa Rica	Wind power	65%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Ventos de Santa Bibiana Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	2
Ventos de Santa Edna Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Santa Bibiana Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Santa Ida Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Santa Bibiana Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Santa Iria Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Santa Bibiana Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Santa Karolina Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Santa Bibiana Energias Renovaveis S.A.	1
Ventos de Santa Lindalva Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Santa Bibiana Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Santa Paulina Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Santa Bibiana Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-

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Group company	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	3
Ventos de Sao Getulio Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao James Energias Renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Jordao Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Josef Energias Renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Juan Energias Renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Miguel Energias Renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Narciso Energias Renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Nicolau Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Peregrino Energias Renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Pio X Energias renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	1
Ventos de Sao Ranieri Energias Renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Ventos de Sao Xisto Energias renovaveis LTDA	-	Brazil	Wind power	100%	Ventos de Sao Carlos Energias Renovaveis S.A.	-
Vientos Bajo Hondo I, S.A.	E	Argentina	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U. and Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Vientos Bajo Hondo, S.A.	E	Argentina	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U. and Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Vjetrolektrana Cemernica, D.O.O.	-	Croatia	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Vjetrolektrana Jelinak, D.O.O.	A	Croatia	Wind power	75%	Acciona Energía Internacional, S.A.	12
Vjetrolektrana Opor, D.O.O.	-	Croatia	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	1
Voltser, Serviços de Operação e Manutenção de Centrais Fotovoltaicas Unipessoal, LDA	-	Portugal	Maintenance	100%	Acciona Portugal II – Energia Global, LDA	-
Windfall 59 Properties Pty. LTD.	A	South Africa	Solar power	41.18%	Acciona Energy South Africa Pty. LTD.	2
Wolseley Wind Farm Pty. LTD.	-	South Africa	Wind power	100%	Acciona Energy South Africa Global Pty. LTD.	-

(*) Companies whose financial statements are audited by: (A) KPMG; (B) PriceWaterhouseCoopers; (C) Deloitte; (D) E&Y; (E) Other

ANNEX II

JOINT VENTURE

The joint ventures consolidated by the equity method in 2024 according to IFRS-EU and the information relative to those companies are as follows (in millions of euros):

Joint ventures	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership percentage in the Group	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Acciona Comercializadora B2C, S.L. (antes Alderaan Energía, S.L.)	-	Spain	Energy Efficiency	35%	Acciona Hogares and Pymes S.L. (formerly Solideo Group, S.L.)	1
Acciona Common Ventures, S.L.	-	Spain	Holding company	50%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	42
Acciona Hogares and Pymes Assets S.L. (formerly Solideo Eco Systems, S.L.U.)	E	Spain	Energy Efficiency	35%	Acciona Hogares and Pymes S.L. (formerly Solideo Group, S.L.)	31
Acciona Hogares and Pymes Energy S.L. (formerly Solideo Energy, S.L.U.)	-	Spain	Energy Efficiency	35%	Acciona Hogares and Pymes S.L. (formerly Solideo Group, S.L.)	5
Acciona Hogares and Pymes S.L. (formerly Solideo Group, S.L.)	-	Spain	Holding company	35%	Acciona Common Ventures, S.L.	42
Chin Chute Windfarm JV	-	Canada	Wind power	37.50%	Acciona Wind Energy Canada Inc.	5
Iniciativas Energéticas Renovables, S.L.	-	Spain	Wind power	50%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Magrath Windfarm JV	-	Canada	Wind power	37.50%	Acciona Wind Energy Canada Inc.	3

(*) Companies whose financial statements are audited by: (A) KPMG; (B) PriceWaterhouseCoopers; (C) Deloitte; (D) E&Y; (E) Other

ANNEX III

COMPANIES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

The associates consolidated by the equity method in 2024 according to IFRS-EU and the information relative to those companies are as follows (in millions of euros):

Investee companies	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Acciona Data Centers S.L.	-	Spain	Other	33.33%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Acciona Global Renewables, S.L.	-	Spain	Other	46.58%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U. and Renecycle, S.L.	-
Acciona Nordex Green Hydrogen, S.L. (formerly Nordex H2, S.L.)	-	Spain	Hydrogen power	25%	Acciona Common Ventures, S.L. (formerly Corporación Eólica Catalana, S.L.)	100
Acciona Plug Portugal, unipessoal lda.	-	Portugal	Hydrogen power	50%	Acciona Plug, S.L.	-
Accionaplug Valle H2V Navarra, S.L.	-	Spain	Hydrogen power	50%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	-
Accionaplug, S.L.	A	Spain	Hydrogen power	50%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	3
Alsubh Solar Power, S.A.E.	A	Egypt	Solar power	50%	Alsubh Solar Energy Holdings, S.A.	5
Aprofitament d'Energías Renovables de l'Ebre, S.L.	-	Spain	Wind power	9.76%	Empordavent, S.L.U.	1
AT Operadora Puerto Libertad, SAPI de CV	-	Mexico	Solar power	50%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	1
AT Solar I, SAPI de CV	-	Mexico	Solar power	50%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	1
AT Solar II, SAPI de CV	-	Mexico	Solar power	50%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	1
AT Solar III, SAPI de CV	-	Mexico	Solar power	50%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	1
AT Solar V, SAPI de CV	A	Mexico	Solar power	50%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	18
Blue Canyon Windpower, LLC	-	US	Wind power	14%	Acciona Wind Energy USA, LLC	1
Briscoe Wind Farm LLC	E	US	Wind power	15%	CEI Wind JV LLC	-
Carnotavento, S.A.	-	Spain	Inactive	24.50%	Eurovento, S.L.U.	-
Cathedral Rocks Holdings 2, Pty. Ltd	-	Australia	Holding company	37.5%	Cathedral Rocks Holdings, Pty. Ltd	23
Cathedral Rocks Holdings, Pty. Ltd	-	Australia	Holding company	37.5%	Acciona Energy Oceania Pty, Ltd	13
Rocks Wind Farm, Pty. Ltd	-	Australia	Wind power	37.5%	Cathedral Rocks Holdings 2, Pty. Ltd	23
CEI Wind JV LLC	E	US	Holding company	15%	Acciona Energy USA Global, LLC	-
Energías Eólicas de Castellón, S.L.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	50%	Med Wind Energy, S.L.	-
Eólicas Mare Nostrum, S.L.	-	Spain	Wind power	75%	Acciona Generación Renovables S.A. and Med Wind Energy, S.L.	10
Eolink, S.A.S.	-	France	Wind power	23.74%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	6
Eurovento. S.L.U.	-	Spain	Wind power	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.U.	2
Infraestructuras San Serván 220, S.L.	-	Spain	Solar power	25.60%	Desarrollos Renovables Eólicos y Solares, S.L.U.	-
Infraestructuras Villanueva, S.L.	-	Spain	Wind power	40.53%	Guadalaviar Consorcio Eólico, S.A.U.	-
Líneas Eléctricas Asturianas. S.L.	-	Spain	Holding company	50%	Eurovento, S.L.U.	-
Líneas Eléctricas de Galicia II. S.L.	-	Spain	Holding company	35%	Eurovento, S.L.U. and P.E. de Adraño, S.L.	-
Líneas Eléctricas de Galicia III. S.L.	-	Spain	Holding company	50%	Eurovento, S.L.U. and P.E. de Adraño, S.L.	-
Líneas Eléctricas de Galicia. S.L.	-	Spain	Holding company	50%	Eurovento, S.L.U. and P.E. de Adraño, S.L.	-
Med Wind Energy, S.L.	-	Spain	Wind power	50%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	118
Operador del Mercado Ibérico – Polo Español. S.A.	D	Spain	Other	5%	Acciona Generación Renovables S.A.U.	2
Parque Eólico de Abara, S.L.	C	Spain	Wind power	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.	5
Parque Eólico de Adraño, S.L.	C	Spain	Wind power	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.	28
Parque Eólico de Barbanza, S.A.	A	Spain	Wind power	12.50%	Eurovento, S.L.U.	1
Parque Eólico de La Bobia y San Isidro, S.L.	C	Spain	Wind power	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.	1
Parques Eólicos de Buio, S.L.	C	Spain	Wind power	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.	14
Power to Green Hydrogen Mallorca S.L.	-	Spain	Hydrogen power	44%	Acciona Generación Renovables S.A.U.	14
Renew Services LLC	A	Egypt	Solar power	50%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	-
Renecycle, S.L.	-	Spain	Other	15.80%	Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A.U.	1

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Investee companies	Auditor	Country	Core business	Ownership Percentage	Owner of the interest	Carrying value (millions of euros)
Rising Sun Energy, S.A.E.	A	Egypt	Solar power	50%	Civerzba ITG, S.L.U.	5
Servicios Renovables de Recarga S.L.	-	Spain	Energy point top-offs	56.14%	Acciona Recarga, S.L.	-
Sistemas Electricos Espluga, S.A.	-	Spain	Wind power	50%	Energías Eólicas de Catalunya, S.A.U.	2
Sunrise Energy, S.A.E.	A	Egypt	Solar power	50%	Efrato ITG, S.L.U.	5
The Blue Circle Pte. Ltd (and subsidiaries)	E	Singapore	Holding company	49.99%	Acciona Energía Global, S.L.U.	37
Tuto Energy I, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	-	Mexico	Solar power	50%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	-
Tuto Energy II, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	A	Mexico	Solar power	50%	AE Mex Global S. de R.L. de C.V.	17
Vento Mareiro, S.L.	-	Spain	Inactive	24.50%	Eurovento, S.L.U.	-
Ventos e Terras Galegas II, S.L.	-	Spain	Holding company	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.	-
Ventos e Terras Galegas, S.L.	-	Spain	Holding company	50%	Ceólica Hispania, S.L.	-

(*) Companies whose financial statements are audited by: (A) KPMG; (B) PriceWaterhouseCoopers; (C) Deloitte; (D) E&Y; (E) Other

ANNEX IV CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The changes in the scope of consolidation in 2024 were as follows:

Company	Country	Core business	Amendment	Consolidation method
Acciona Data Centers S.L.	Spain	Other	Purchase	Participation
Acciona ESCO Canada Inc.	Canada	Energy Efficiency	Addition	Global
Acciona ESCO USA LLC	US	Energy Efficiency	Addition	Global
Acciona Recarga Croatia, D.O.O.	Spain	Energy point top-offs	Addition	Global
Acciona Recarga Portugal Unipessoal, LDA	Portugal	Energy point top-offs	Addition	Global
Acciona Saltos de Agua, S.L.U.	Spain	Hydraulic power	Sales	Global
Adelite Storage Project LLC	US	Energy storage	Purchase	Global
AEUG Union Solar Finance LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
AEUG union solar Holding LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
Alfa SPA	Chile	Solar power	Sales	Global
Ardemer ITG, S.L.	Spain	Other	Change of method	Global
Axis Renewable Energy	Philippines	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Bilyaivka WPP LLC	Ukraine	Wind power	Addition	Global
Briscoe Wind Farm LLC	US	Wind power	Purchase	Participation
Cargacoches Cantabria, S.L.U.	Spain	Energy point top-offs	Disposal	Global
CEI Wind JV LLC	US	Holding company	Purchase	Participation
Charge and Parking, S.L.U.	Spain	Energy point top-offs	Disposal	Global
Coneflower Storage Project LLC	US	Energy storage	Purchase	Global
Cunningham Storage Holding LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
Desarrollo Eólico Chiripa II S.A.	Costa Rica	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Energía del Norte S.A.C.	Peru	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Energía sin fronteras de Centroamérica S.A.	Costa Rica	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Energy Corp Hungary Megújuló Energia Hasznosító KFT	Hungary	Wind power	Sales	Participation
Energy Zen, S.A.	Costa Rica	Solar power	Purchase	Global
Eólicas de Tierra Morenas S.A.	Costa Rica	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Freya Renewables, INC	Philippines	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Green Pastures Wind I LLC	US	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Green Pastures Wind II LLC	US	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Hidroeléctrica del Serradó, S.L.U.	Spain	Hydraulic power	Sales	Global
Infraestructuras de Movilidad Urbana Sostenible AQ JV, S.L.	Spain	Energy point top-offs	Sales	Participation
Irradiasol Dominicana SRL	Dominican Republic	Solar power	Purchase	Global
Juna Renewable Energy P.L.	India	Solar power	Purchase	Global
Karara Holding PTY LTD	Australia	Holding company	Addition	Global
Karara Wind Farm PTY LTD	Australia	Energy storage	Addition	Global
Kawani Energy P.L.	India	Solar power	Purchase	Global
Kozyatynska WPP LLC	Ukraine	Wind power	Addition	Global
Mov-R H1 Szélerőmű Megújuló Energia Hasznosító KFT	Hungary	Wind power	Sales	Participation
NVS1 Investment Group, LLC	US	Holding company	Disposal	Global
Parco Eolico Flottante libeccio SRL	Italy	Wind power	Addition	Global
Parco Eolico Flottante Enotria SRL	Italy	Wind power	Addition	Global
Parco Eolico Flottante Mistral SRL	Italy	Wind power	Addition	Global
Parco Eolico Flottante SRL	Italy	Wind power	Addition	Global
Pleiades S.A.	Chile	Solar power	Sales	Global
Rec Energy Solutions, S.L.	Spain	Energy point top-offs	Disposal	Global
Red Tailed Hawk Finance LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
Red Tailed Hawk Holding LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
Saltos del Nansa I, S.A.U.	Spain	Hydraulic power	Sales	Global
Saltos y Centrales de Catalunya, S.A.U.	Spain	Hydraulic power	Sales	Global
Servicios Renovables de Recarga S.L.	Spain	Energy point top-offs	Addition	Participation
Solar Zen, S.A.	Costa Rica	Solar power	Purchase	Global
Surya Energy Photo Voltaic India Pvt, LTD	India	Wind power	Sales	Global
Ventoleros de Tilarán OPYL S.A.	Costa Rica	Wind power	Purchase	Global

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Changes in the scope of consolidation in 2023 were as follows:

Company	Country	Core business	Amendment	Consolidation method
AEGC Forty Mile Wind LP	Canada	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Acciona Energía Re	Luxembourg	Other	Addition	Global
Acciona Energija Global Croatia d.o.o.	Croatia	Holding company	Addition	Global
Acciona Eólica Cesa, S.L.U.	Spain	Holding company	Disposal	Global
Acciona Esco Belgium SRL	Belgium	Energy Efficiency	Addition	Global
Acciona Global Renewables, S.L.	Spain	Other	Change of method	Participation
Acciona Plug Portugal, unipessoal lda.	Portugal	Hydrogen power	Addition	Participation
Accionaplug Valle H2V Navarra, S.L.	Spain	Hydrogen power	Addition	Participation
Acciona Proyectos Renovables para Hidrógeno, S.L.	Spain	Hydrogen power	Addition	Global
Aerosite Energy Private Ltd.	India	Wind power	Disposal	Global
Alderaan Energía, S.L.U.	Spain	Energy efficiency	Purchase	Proportional
Aldoga Solar Farm Holdings Pty LTD	Australia	Holding company	Addition	Global
Aldoga Solar Farm Pty LTD	Australia	Solar power	Addition	Global
Amper Central Solar, S.A.	Portugal	Solar power	Change of method	Global
Ardenna, spa	Chile	Wind power	Addition	Global
Cathedral Rocks Construction and Management Pty Ltd	Australia	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Ceatesalas, S.L.U.	Spain	Holding company	Disposal	Global
Corporación Eólica La Cañada, S.L.U.	Spain	Holding company	Disposal	Global
Cotoperí solar FV, SRL	Dominican Republic	Solar power	Change of method	Global
Empreendimentos Eólicos da Raia, S.A.	Portugal	Wind power	Disposal	Global
Empreendimentos Eólicos de Pracana, S.A.	Portugal	Wind power	Disposal	Global
Energías Eólicas de Castellón, S.L.U.	Spain	Wind power	Purchase	Participation
Energías Renovables de Barazar, S.L.U.	Spain	Holding company	Disposal	Global
Energías Renovables Mediterráneas, S.A.	Spain	Wind power	Change of method	Global
Eólicas do Marão-Produção de Energia, S.A.	Portugal	Wind power	Disposal	Global
Fe Berg River proprietary limited	South Africa	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Fe Bonne Esperance proprietary limited	South Africa	Wind power	Purchase	Global
Fort Bend Holding LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
Fort Point Finance LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
Fujin Power Private Ltd.	India	Wind power	Disposal	Global
High Point Holding LLC	US	Holding company	Addition	Global
Kallfu, spa	Chile	Wind power	Addition	Global
Kuruf, spa	Chile	Wind power	Addition	Global
Lafquen, spa	Chile	Wind power	Addition	Global
Lile, spa	Chile	Wind power	Addition	Global
Med Wind Energy, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Purchase	Participation
Parque Eólico de A Ruña, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Parque Eólico de Ameixenda Filgueira, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Parque Eólico de Currás, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Parque Eólico de Deva, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Parque Eólico de Manrique, S.A.	Portugal	Wind power	Disposal	Global
Parque Eólico de Tea, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Parque Eólico de Vicedo, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Parque Eólico de Virxe Do Monte, S.L.	Spain	Wind power	Disposal	Participation
Parque Eólico dos Fiéis, S.A.	Portugal	Wind power	Disposal	Global
Renecycle, S.L.	Spain	Other	Addition	Participation
Solarna Elektranæ Promina d.o.o	Croatia	Solar power	Addition	Global
Solideo Eco Systems, S.L.U.	Spain	Energy efficiency	Purchase	Proportional
Solideo Energy, S.L.U.	Spain	Energy efficiency	Purchase	Proportional
Solideo Group, S.L.	Spain	Holding company	Purchase	Proportional

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ANNEX V

Regulatory framework

Spain

Legislative Royal Decree 9/2013 passed on 12 July 2013 introduced urgent measures to guarantee the financial stability of the electricity sector. This Legislative Royal Decree introduced significant changes to the applicable legal and economic framework and abolished Royal Decree 661/2007 of 25 May and Royal Decree 6/2009 of 30 April, among others, which had governed most of the electricity plants operated by Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables in Spain vis-a-vis the supporting remuneration scheme for renewable energies.

Under the new regulatory framework, in addition to the compensation for the sale of electricity at market rates, power plants can receive special compensation composed of a price per unit of installed power to cover the investment (investment fee) in standard assets that cannot be recovered and a portion for operations (operating fee) that covers the difference between operating costs and revenue as a result of participating in the standard rate market.

For a standard plant, the remuneration is calculated taking the following aspects into account over the regulatory useful life, assuming that the business is conducted by an efficient and well-managed company:

- a) Standard revenue from electricity sales at market production prices.
- b) Standard operating costs.
- c) Standard value of the initial investment or net present value (NPV).

The intention behind these remuneration parameters is to achieve the minimum level required to cover costs so as to enable these types of plants to compete under equal conditions with the rest of the technologies on the market and obtain a reasonable return. A reasonable pre-tax return is somewhere around the average return on a 10-year treasury note on the secondary market, plus a spread to be determined. The first additional provision of Royal Decree-Law 9/2013 set the appropriate spread for those facilities covered by the premium economic regime at 300 basis points, without prejudice to a possible review every six years. The reasonable return established for the first regulatory semi-period (2014-2019) was 7.398%.

Law 24/2013 was passed in December 2013, replacing the Electricity Sector Act 54/1997 to reflect the new situation. This law eliminated the special regime and introduced the concept of special remuneration and the criteria for defining what is considered a reasonable return.

Royal Decree 413/2014 of 6 June which was published on 10 June 2014 regulates electricity production using renewable energy sources, co-generation and waste. Subsequent to that, Order IET 1045/2014 was issued on 20 June 2014 and published in the Official State Gazette on 29 June 2014. This Order sets the final remuneration parameters applicable to all current and future renewable energy plants. The new model, which is applicable as of 14 July 2013, defines the remuneration of assets following the passage of LRD 9/2013.

As established in Royal Decree 413/2014, at the end of each six-year regulatory period, the remuneration parameters for standard facilities may be reviewed, except for the regulatory useful life and the standard value of the initial investment (net present value or NPV). At the end of each regulatory half-term, which will last for three years, the estimated income from electricity sales will be adjusted for the rest of the regulatory period. The first regulatory half-period ended on 31 December 2016.

Once the amounts of the initial NPV and the rest of the parameters referred to in the RD were determined, the remuneration was calculated using the methodology described in Annex VI₁ of the RD, the purpose of which is to calculate the amount at which a standard asset should be compensated so that the cash flows received by the owner of the asset, discounted at the applicable rate of return, were equivalent to the NPV at the beginning of the semi-period.

Upper and lower limits are defined to reduce the uncertainty surrounding the estimation of the market energy price used in the calculation of the remuneration parameters, which directly affects the remuneration obtained by the asset for the sale of the energy it generates. When the annual average price of the daily and intra-daily market is outside those limits, it generates, in the annual calculation, a positive or negative balance, referred to as the adjustment value for deviations in the market price, which will affect the NPV at the end of each regulatory semi-period.

Once the assets exceed the regulatory useful life, they will cease to receive the investment remuneration and the operating remuneration. Similarly, assets which, although still within their regulatory useful life, have reached the reasonable return level, will have an investment remuneration equal to zero.

The reasonable return principle contained in the RD is designed to be a floor, such that no provision is made for any obligation to pay back the remuneration received if the return obtained by the plant owner exceeds the target return, with the exception of two specific scenarios:

- a) In the last semi-period in which the standard asset reaches the end of its regulatory life.
- b) If the remuneration system is abandoned before the end of an asset's regulatory life.

In these cases, the maximum amount to be repaid would be equivalent to the net negative adjustment balances that would be generated during the semi-period in which any of the above two scenarios occurred. Adjustments for negative deviations occurring before the start of the regulatory semi-period have resulted in a reduction of NPV, which will lead to lower compensation in the future (or even no investment remuneration if the NPV has reached zero), but the owner of the asset is not required to repay them.

On 22 February 2017, Order ETU/130/2017 of 17 February was published, setting the definitive compensatory parameters of standard facilities applicable to certain facilities producing electricity from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste, to be applied to the regulatory semi-period starting on 1 January 2017.

Legislative Royal Decree 17/2019 was published on 22 November 2019 introducing urgent measures to adapt the remuneration parameters affecting the electricity system in response to the phasing out process of thermal power plants. The main points affecting Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables were:

- a) Update of the reasonable return for the period 2020-2025 applicable to the specific remuneration scheme (7.09%).
- b) The owners of assets with primary remuneration at the time of the 2013 cutback are allowed to maintain the rate of return established in the first regulatory period (7.398%), but they must waive the right to pursue or commence new legal actions or arbitration proceedings, as well as any possible remuneration arising therefrom.

¹ *Methodology for calculating the net value of the asset and the adjustment rate for standard plants associated with the ones eligible for the specific remuneration scheme described in Article 12.*

- c) The deadline for approval of the Parameters Order was extended to 29 February 2020.

31 December 2019 marked the end of the first regulatory period. Order TED/171/2020 was published on 28 February 2020, updating the remuneration parameters for standard assets applicable to certain electricity production plants using renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste. These parameters apply to the next regulatory semi-period (2020-2022) and are retroactive in nature to 1 January 2020.

LRD 6/2022 of 29 March adopting urgent measures as part of the National Response Plan to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine took effect on 31 March 2022. This royal decree contains a wide-ranging series of economic and social measures. Among the measures that affect the renewable sector, it is expected that the parameters of the specific remuneration scheme for generation assets using renewable resources will be updated. Following the passage of this new law, on an exceptional basis, the half-period is divided into two, one for 2020 and 2021 and another, with updated parameters, for 2022, notwithstanding any updates to the next half-period made between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2025.

A Ministerial Order was issued updating the parameters for calculating the new investment and operating remuneration for 2022 and the final parameters were published on 11 December 2022.

LRD 5/2023 of 28 June took effect on 29 June 2023, adopting and extending certain measures in response to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine, the reconstruction of the island of La Palma and other situations of vulnerability; transposing European Union Directives on structural modifications of commercial companies and work-life balance for parents and carers; and implementing and enforcing European Union law. This royal decree contains a wide-ranging series of economic and social measures. Notable among the measures that affect the renewable sector is the adoption of forecasts for updating the parameters of the specific remuneration scheme for generation assets using renewable resources for the period 2023-2025. These forecasts mainly refer to:

- a change in the bands of the adjustment mechanism for market price deviations, significantly lowering them with respect to those established in the proposal to update the parameters for said period published on 28 December 2022;
- the weighted average value of the basket of electricity market prices for the year 2023, which will be the minimum value between that value, as defined in article 22 of RD 413/2014, and the average annual price of the daily and intraday market for the year 2023;
- adjustment of the fuel prices applicable to the remuneration for the first and second half of 2023 for assets whose operating costs depend essentially on those prices.

Order TED/741/2023 of 30 June came into effect on 9 July 2023, updating the remuneration parameters for the 2023-2025 regulatory semi-period. This update is based on Legislative Royal Decree 5/2023 of 28 June, previously mentioned, and applies retroactively from the start of the regulatory semi-period on 1 January 2023. The expectations surrounding these measures were confirmed: remuneration for investments in wind power assets was eliminated for the current regulatory sub-period, while biomass assets saw an upward adjustment.

This, together with the updated estimate of energy prices over the remaining regulatory life of the rest of the assets, based on data published by OMIP, has led to the recognition in the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2023 of a liability for the accumulated adjustment for deviations in market prices of those assets for which it is verified that, at the closing date of these financial statements, it would be more adverse to abandon the remuneration regime than to remain in the system (see Note 3.2.M). At 31 December 2023, the Group recognised an additional liability €28.6 million (see Note 20) and a decrease in revenue and profit before tax of €28.6 million and €29.8 million, respectively.

Finally, Order TED/526/20024 was published on 31 May 2024, establishing the new methodology for updating the remuneration for the operation of standard electrical power generation assets whose operating costs depend essentially on the price of fuel. This order changes the methodology for biomass facilities, effective 1 July 2024, by updating the remuneration for operation on a quarterly basis and at the beginning of each quarter and incorporating into the calculation the estimated market price fluctuations for the period of reference. It also sets the remuneration for investment until the end of the regulatory lifespan of the respective asset, which will only be updated at the end of this semi-period to account for price deviation adjustments from 2023. It also establishes a temporary remuneration mechanism for price deviations that occurred in the first half of 2024, which were exceptionally settled in cash in September of that year for an amount of €12.9 million.

As a result of this regulatory change, CAER Group's biomass plants have been impacted by accelerating the effects of the regulatory mechanisms on cash flows. This is mainly due to the transitional remuneration regime mentioned in the previous paragraph and, to a lesser extent, the early application of updates to operational remuneration. This ensures a more accurate reflection of supply cost trends and helps prevent solvency issues in scenarios of depressed prices.

Annex VI to these consolidated annual accounts breaks down the NPV for each standard asset which the Group operates, as established in the last update of parameters published in the aforementioned draft order.

Throughout the 2021 financial year, the government has introduced a series of measures to mitigate the adverse effects of rising wholesale prices. On 14 September of that year, LRD 17/2021 on urgent measures to mitigate the impact of soaring natural gas prices on the retail gas and electricity markets was published. This regulation reduces the remuneration for non-emitting infra-marginal plants based on the difference between the average price of natural gas for the month in question, and a value of reference which is €20/MWh from the inception date through 31 March 2022. This reduction excludes assets in non-peninsular territories, those governed by a regulated remuneration framework (specific remuneration and REER) and those with a net rated capacity less than 10 MW. It also includes certain consumer protection measures.

Subsequently, LRD 23/2021, which came into force on 26 October 2021, introduced urgent energy measures to protect consumers and measures to make the wholesale and retail electricity and natural gas markets more transparent. This regulation not only extended and reinforced consumer protection measures but also clarified the scope of the mechanism for reducing excess electricity market remuneration caused by high natural gas prices, as established in the previous LRD 17/2021. It specified that the reduction would not apply to energy covered by a forward contracting instrument if the coverage price is fixed, provided that the contract was signed before the entry into force of LRD 17/2021 or afterward, but with a coverage period of more than one year.

Subsequently, LRD 6/2022, published on 29 March, extended the reduction in the remuneration for electricity produced at plants that use non-greenhouse gas-emitting technologies through 30 June 2022. It also modified the exemption criteria for this reduction when it is covered, at a fixed price, by a forward contract entered into either before the publication of the LRD or after the publication of LRD 17/2021 but with a coverage period equal to or greater than one year and with a fixed coverage price of €67/MWh or less (if the price is higher, the reduction formula is adjusted for the excess over this established value). LRD 11/2022, published on 25 June, and later RD 18/2022, extended this gas reduction mechanism through 31 December 2023, at which point the reduction mechanisms were eliminated with the publication of RD 8/2023 on 27 2023.

With the aim of supervising these business mechanisms, the regulation included elements necessary to accredit the existence of these forward contracts, which would justify the exclusion of the reduction mechanism. This information is submitted to CNMC monthly. On 29 April 2024, the CAER Group was notified of the CNMC resolution regarding the verification of energy exempt from the reduction mechanism for the period between 16 September 2021 and 31 March 2022. The resolution modifies the total energy covered under the mechanism and requests that REE settle the difference accordingly, primarily for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2022, in the amount of €25.6 million. This resolution has been challenged in court, and the Group's management believes it is likely that the settled amounts will ultimately be recovered. Therefore, the Group does not expect to incur any financial loss as a result.

In addition to the regulations mentioned above, the Group is also regulated under law 15/2012 which implemented tax measures for energy sustainability. Starting in 2013, this law applies to all electrical power production companies in Spain. All of the facilities operated by Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables are subject to the payment of value added tax on electricity at a rate of 7% on all revenues from the sale of electricity. The law also establishes a fee for the use of continental waters for the production of electricity. This fee imposes a 22% tax on the value of the electricity produced, although there is a 90% reduction for facilities with less than 50 MW of installed powers and pumped storage stations.

Royal Decree-Law 10/2017 of 9 June, which was published in the BOE on 9 June, introduces urgent measures to alleviate the effects of the drought in certain river basins and amends the recast text of the Water Law approved by Legislative Royal Decree 1/2001 of 20 July which, among other things, modifies the fee charged for the use of continental waters for the production of electricity established in Law 15/2012. The new fee, applicable as of 10 June 2017, levies a 25.5% tax on the economic value of the electricity produced, with a 92% reduction of the tax for facilities with a capacity of less than 50 MW and a 90% reduction of the tax for pumped-storage power plants.

In 2021, the Supreme Court ruled that certain provisions of Royal Decree 198/2015, issued under Law 15/2012, which retroactively extended the application of the fee for the use of inland water to 2013 and 2014, were null and void and declared that for the years 2015 to 2020 the fee should not be paid in those cases where there had been no prior review of the administrative concession for the use of water for hydroelectric purposes. As a result of this decision, between the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022, the affected operators received a refund of the amounts unduly paid, along with late interest.

Subsequently, Law 7/2022 of 8 April, on waste and contaminated soil for a circular economy, modified the legal regime governing the Continental Water Tax, eliminating the need for a review of the concession conditions as a sine qua non requirement for its application. The effective application date was 1 January 2023 in similar terms to the ones that existed prior to the modification.

Legislative Royal Decree 29/2021 which introduced urgent measures in the energy sector to promote electric mobility, self-consumption and the deployment of renewable energies, was passed on 21 December 2021. Under this Legislative Royal Decree, a series of tax measures established in LRD 12/2021 and LRD 17/2021 (10% reduced VAT rate, the special 0.5% electricity tax and electric bill discounts, primarily) were extended through 30 April 2022. In addition, the tax on the electricity production is temporarily suspended 1 July 2021 through 31 March 2022, applying the same mechanisms as the ones previously established in Legislative Royal Decree 15/2018 of 5 October for early suspension applicable to the last quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019.

In addition to establishing a new mechanism for financing the electricity discount voucher, LRD 6/2022, published in March 2022, extended these measures through 30 June 2022, and LRD 11/2022 of 25 June subsequently extended them again through 31 December 2023.

RD 8/2023 was published on 27 December 2023. In addition to other relevant measures such as confirming that the aforementioned gas reduction mechanism would not be extended beyond 31 December 2023, the RD called for the gradual restoration of the Tax on Electricity Production (IVPEE) starting on 1 January 2024, reducing the rate to 3.5% for the first quarter of 2024 and to 5.75% for the second quarter instead of the general rate of 7% that would normally apply as from 1 July 2024.

Law 38/2022 was published on 27 December 2022, introducing temporary fees on the energy and banking sectors. The fee applicable in 2022 and 2023 is 1.2% of the Net Revenue obtained in the immediately preceding financial year and for the business conducted out in Spain, excluding the amount corresponding to regulated activities. The ones obliged to pay are the main operators in the energy sectors according to the resolutions of the CNMC, with the exception of those where at least one of the following circumstances applies:

- a) 2019 net revenue must be less than €1,000 million.
- b) net revenue in all three financial years 2017, 2018 and 2019 from its activity as the main operator in the energy sector does not exceed 50% in any of the three financial years.

The fifth additional provision of LRD 8/2023 includes an extension of this tax under the same conditions for financial year 2024.

LRD 10/2024, published on 23 December 2024, introduced a new temporary tax on energy companies under similar conditions to those established in previous years. The one change it introduced was the possibility of receiving significant rebates for strategic investments that are critical to the green transition and the decarbonisation of the economy.

Practically all of the facilities owned by the member companies of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables operate freely on the Spanish market, selling power to the pool through Acciona Green Energy Development, S.L., a group company which acts exclusively as a middleman.

On another front, the Resolution of 18 December 2015 of the State Secretariat for Energy, published in 2015, set the guidelines for participating in the system adjustment services and approved certain testing and operating procedures for adaptation to Royal Decree 413/2014 of 6 June, which regulates the production of electricity using renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste. The resolution, which took effect on 10 February 2016, enables those renewable power facilities that are considered eligible and that successfully pass the tests for each one of these services to participate in the system adjustment services and to be compensated accordingly.

Since then, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables has participated in the technical restrictions market with all of its renewable energy assets. In addition, in 2016 it began to participate in the tertiary regulation and deviation management markets, with a total of 3,372 MW of wind power enabled by Red Eléctrica de España (REE).

Circular 4/2019 was published in November 2019, modifying the methodology for compensating the electricity system operator, as well as the financing charges to be passed on to agents.

Legislative Royal Decree 10/2022 of 13 May, which was published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) on 14 May 2022, establishes a temporary production cost adjustment mechanism to reduce the price of electricity in the wholesale market. At the same time, and insofar as the measures in LRD 10/2022 affected the Iberian electricity market as a whole, “Decree-Law no. 33/2022 of 14 May” was enacted in Portugal with the same measures, thus standardising the direction of the reforms. In both regulations, known as the “Iberian Exception”, a cost adjustment mechanism was introduced, applicable during the year following publication of the LRD with the aim of reducing energy prices by limiting the gas cost component included in the electricity sale price at any given time. The gas price of reference that triggers the price limitation is €40/MWh for the first six months and increases by €5/MWh per month for the next six months until it reaches €70/MWh in the last month. The mechanism was first applied in the electricity market on 14 June 2022 and will remain in force until 31 May 2023. Subsequently, RD 3/2023 of 28 March, extended the validity of this mechanism through 31 December 2023, after which it was discontinued.

This adjustment mechanism was settled by the market operator for each trading period and the cost was distributed among the agents that purchased energy in the Iberian market, although the contribution to the mechanism was dependent on the level of participation measured in terms of the amount of electricity purchased. Excluded from paying for the cost of the adjustment were, among others, purchasing units that had certain hedging instruments in place, mainly those contracted on forward markets before 26 April 2022.

Order ETU/1133/2017 of 21 November, which was published in the BOE on 23 November 2017, amended Order IET/2013/2013 of 31 October which regulates the competitive mechanism for assigning demand-side interruptible load management to take effect in the year 2018. This Order also modifies the availability service, reducing the period of application to the first half of 2018 and excluding all hydraulic facilities from the scope. In addition, Order TEC/1366/2018 of 20 December establishing electricity access tolls for 2019 partially repeals the regulations governing the availability service, eliminating this service from 2019 onward.

Among the measures introduced by LRD 17/2022, published on 20 September 2022, (temporary waiver of RECORE cogeneration, adjustments to grid transmission capacity and expedited processing of renewables projects), it once again incorporates a product that provides an active response to demand through improved balancing derived to a certain extent from the previous interruptibility service.

On 24 January 2020, the CNMC published Circular 3/2020 which established the methodology for calculating electricity transmission and distribution tolls and eliminated the generation toll of €0.5/MWh that had been in place up to that time.

Royal Decree-Law 23/2020 of 23 June was passed in June 2020, approving certain measures for the energy sector and other areas of economic reactivation following the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the most significant aspects of this regulation is its support for renewable energy, paving the way for a new compensation framework for installed capacity. Based on competitive mechanisms, this framework will coexist with the current special remuneration scheme, which will gradually phase out at the end of the regulatory period for eligible installed capacity.

The end of 2020 is marked by the approval of the implementing regulations of Legislative Royal Decree 23/2020. Royal Decree 960/2020, which regulates the legal and economic rules for renewable energies used for electricity production facilities based on the recognition of a long-term energy price, was published in November of that year. Order TED/1161/2020 of 4 December, which regulates the first auction mechanism for the granting of the economic scheme for renewable energies and establishes a tentative calendar for the period 2020-2025, was published in December. A minimum target of 3,000 MW is set for 2020.

The Resolution of 26 January 2021 of the Directorate General for Energy Policy and Mines was published in the Official State Gazette on 28 January 2021, resolving on the first renewable energy auction under the economic scheme according to the terms of Order TED/1161/2020 of 4 December, in which 106.6 MW of nominal PV solar were awarded to various Group companies.

The Resolution of the Secretary of State for Energy announcing the second renewable energy auction under the provisions of Order TED/1161/2020, for a total of 3,300 MW, was published in the Official State Gazette on 9 September 2021. The Group did not participate in the auction. The public consultation period was opened on 30 December 2021 in relation to the proposed Resolution of the Secretary of State for Energy announcing the third renewable energy auction for a total of 500 MW.

The third and fourth auctions were held in 2022, with very little power awarded as a result of market conditions which make it impossible to fit a scheme of this nature into a context of very high prices and great uncertainty as to the medium- and long-term evolution. In the third auction, 177 MW were awarded out of the 520 MW finally launched, including a 29.9 MW biomass plant awarded to the Group. A total of 45.5 MW of the planned 3,300 MW were awarded in the fourth auction. No auctions were held in 2023 or 2024 within the framework of this mechanism to promote renewable energy sources.

Changes were made in 2024 to the 2021–2026 Transmission Network Development Plan, involving a total of 73 actions. There are 23 projects aimed at meeting new high-power demands; 9 related to storage and renewable generation (4 of them in just transition nodes); 3 focused on covering operational demands; and 38 addressing needs associated with the execution of the Plan. These updates reinforce the commitment to modernizing the electrical infrastructure and integrating renewable energy sources.

The definitive 2023-2030 Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan was published in September 2024. The key objectives outlined in the draft presented in June 2023 remain largely unchanged in the final version: a 32% reduction in GHG emissions compared to 1990 levels; 48% renewable energy in final consumption; 81% renewables in electricity generation; 50% energy dependency; and 34% electrification of energy consumption.

RD 962/2024, published on September 24, regulates electricity production from offshore renewable energy. It establishes the regulatory framework for renewable electricity generation at marine plants and defines the competitive bidding process. Under this system, projects are awarded as a 3-in-1 package: a remuneration regime (under REER), a concession for public domain occupancy and grid access rights. It also promotes technological innovation and compatibility with other uses of the ocean, including a phase of public dialogue to improve social acceptance.

Law 2/2024 was enacted in November 2024 to promote the social and economic benefits of projects that utilise Galicia's natural resources. This law sets the criteria for declaring a renewable energy project as being of special public interest and outlines its effects, including simplified and expedited processing and the possibility of implementation outside designated Galician wind energy zones. It also establishes a levy for offshore wind evacuation lines. This law is linked to the proposed amendment of Law 8/2009, which establishes the obligation to submit an application for asset repowering projects with useful lives of more than 25 years within 18 months of the law taking effect.

Order TED/268/2024 of 20 March established the National System of Energy Efficiency Obligations, which introduces new provisions for the fulfilment of energy saving targets. This regulation allows obligated parties to fulfil part their obligations through Energy Saving Certificates (ESCs), as stipulated in Royal Decree 36/2023. Acciona Esco, S.L., a member company of the CAER Group, is a delegated entity which is authorised to manage and trade these types of certificates between the parties that generate the savings and the obligated parties.

The minimum contribution to the National Energy Efficiency Fund (NEEF) is 35%, establishing a clear framework for compliance with the obligations. For Acciona Green, as an obligated party, this amount for 2024 was €7 million for (€2.9 million for 2023).

United States

The Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) is a market policy freely established by some states which requires that a minimum proportion of all electricity supplied come from renewable energies. The percentages vary from state to state, although most are between 20% and 30% for the period from 2020 to 2025. The measure is usually implemented through RECs (Renewable Energy Credits), a system of negotiable certificates for verifying that a kWh of electricity was generated using renewable energy. At the end of the year, electricity producers must have enough credit to cover their annual quotas or run the risk of a fine for non-compliance.

The PTCs (Production Tax Credits) offer tax deductions on electricity production for the first 10 years of operation. The deduction is calculated per MWh and is adjusted each year based on the Consumer Price Index (regulated in the "Energy Policy Act").

In 2005, Congress established a 30% ITC (Investment Tax Credit) initially applicable to solar energy projects, although access was later granted to other technologies with the passage of the *Bipartisan Budget Act* of 2018.

In 2009, a law was passed allowing companies that were eligible for PTCs to receive ITCs in exchange or, alternatively, a payment equal to 30% of the investment.

Traditionally, these tax incentives have to be renewed annually, with the uncertainty that goes along with it, but in December 2015 a long-term extension of both PTC and ITC was approved for both wind and solar power, with a gradual reduction of the incentive. The milestone that determines the deadlines is the start of construction.

In May 2016, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) clarified what is considered a "construction start" for wind farm projects, which can be met with either a defined "physical work start" or a "safe harbour" of a certain minimum expenditure (5%), a question that was confirmed in the application guidelines issued by this body in June 2018.

The possibility of receiving PTC or ITC was extended for wind technology throughout 2020. In 2020, projects could “qualify” for an even higher PTC (15\$/MWh, 60% of the original) than they would have qualified for in 2019 (10\$/MWh, 40%) and a period of 4 years is again allowed for the commissioning of the asset. Regarding ITC, which is an alternative to PTC, in 2020 it would represent 18% of CAPEX (40% of the 2016 value) rather than 12% in 2019 (60% of the 2016 value).

To assist in addressing construction delays related to COVID-19, the IRS issued guidance in May 2020 that gave projects which were started in 2016 or 2017 an additional year for construction, meaning they have five years to commission instead of four. Onshore and offshore wind projects on which construction began 2021 are no longer eligible for the PTC.

On 27 December 2020, before the end of his term, President Trump signed *The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021*. This rule allowed the ITC and PTC scheme to be extended through 2021. For the wind business in general, the same conditions that applied in 2020 are extended through 2021, although one of the changes it introduces for the wind business is that a gradual decrease in the ITC incentive, which started with 2021 projects, is extended for the years 2021 and 2022.

After more than a year of negotiations, the US House of Representatives passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in August 2022. The IRA supports emissions reductions through supply and demand-side measures, affecting virtually all relevant segments: renewable power generation, clean hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, residential retrofits, electric vehicles and the industrial sector, among others. In the specific case of solar and wind power, the current tax incentives are extended through 2024, which could even be increased if additional local content requirements are met.

Following the regulatory development of the IRA, on 17 November 2023 the US Treasury Department published guidance on the investment tax credit (ITC) under Section 48 of the US Federal Tax Code. The proposal brings important clarity to several aspects of the ITC, in particular the eligibility criteria for offshore and onshore wind projects and stand-alone storage.

The policies implemented starting in late 2024 and into early 2025 have been shaped by the re-election of Donald Trump as the President of the United States on 5 November 2024. On his first day in office, he signed more than 100 executive orders, some with a clear impact on the energy sector. These include:

- A 60-day suspension on approving leases and other authorisations connected to wind and solar projects on federal land and waters and a temporary halt to the granting of permits for new offshore wind energy projects,
- An order for government agencies to immediately halt spending linked to the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). The Trump administration has specified that the pause only affects energy-related programmes, including those related to renewables and electric vehicle charging,
- Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement,
- Tightening of tariffs and other restrictions on imports that would affect supplies of equipment and components needed the construction and operation of the Group’s plants.

There is another tax benefit linked to the wind farm owner’s ability to take advantage of accelerated depreciation of most capital assets (Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery - MACRs), which can result in an average amortisation period of five years. There is no expiration date on this tax benefit.

In 2019, progress was made in the development of policies aimed at boosting the use of energy storage technologies. In 2018, FERC issued and implemented Order 841 which requires all Regional Transmission Operators (RTOs) and Independent System Operators (ISOs) to make changes to market rules so that energy storage can participate in all services. It also requires market operators to consider the specific physical and technical characteristics of a storage unit in market operations.

2019 was the year in which the Order was transposed in the different markets: in December 2018, the six RTOs and ISOs submitted detailed proposals for compliance. States began to set energy storage targets in their climate and energy legislation. At the federal level, legislation has been passed, such as the 2019 law that establishes a research programme, demonstration programme and technical assistance programme.

On 22 April 2021, President Biden announced his commitment to reducing 2005 emission levels by 50-52% throughout the economy by 2030; having 100% emission-free electricity by 2035 and a net-zero-emissions economy by no later than 2050. As part of its return to the Paris Agreement, the United States is required to develop a plan to achieve the Agreement's goals. These commitments are definitively laid down in the Executive Order signed in November 2021.

In December 2021, the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) reviewed the national standards for greenhouse-gas emissions for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles for model years 2023–2026.

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), despite its title and the fact that it includes measures in other areas of the economy such as healthcare and social issues, was essentially a climate law which marked a major change in US policy. For the first time it gave legislative backing to the fight against climate change and brought the country closer to meeting its 2030 emissions reduction targets, as well as being a global boost for the renewable sector and its industrial value chain. The approved programme is largely implemented through grants, soft loans and climate tax credits through 2030. With regard to the expected climate targets, it is estimated that the IRA will lead to emission reductions of around 42% (2005 vs. 2030), compared to the previous 26%.

In another development, in February 2022 the Biden Administration extended the tariffs on imports of crystalline silicon PV modules introduced in 2018 by the Trump Administration for four years. The extension includes two substantial modifications, which significantly relax the measure: (i) the tariff-free import quota is doubled (from 2.5 GW to 5 GW) and (ii) bifacial panels (the most commonly used for large-scale projects) are excluded.

In June 2022, the White House issued a Presidential Order invoking the Defense Production Act (designed during World War II which does not require Congressional approval), empowering the Department of Energy to accelerate domestic production of key technologies in the energy sector including transformers, electrical components, grids, heat pumps, insulation solutions and electrolyzers. The aim is to accelerate the development of the government's Clean Energy Agenda. Apart from the implication for fostering the industry domestically, the Order introduces a 24-month moratorium on the application of tariffs on solar panels or import duties on cells or modules from Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand or Cambodia (with an open investigation to clarify whether they are disguised Chinese imports), while maintaining sanctions on those coming directly from China. This measure was very well received by the sector, as it offered certainty for module imports for the next 24 months.

2023 was an especially active year in terms of regulatory developments to boost renewable hydrogen in the country. On 17 October, the US Department of Energy announced a USD 7 billion investment in seven Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs (H2Hubs). On 22 December 2023, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Treasury Department published regulatory proposals regarding the clean hydrogen production tax credit under Section 45v of the Internal Revenue Code. This credit is the main tax incentive for clean hydrogen production in the United States. These proposals include a 10-year tax credit for hydrogen production when greenhouse gas emissions are shown to be below certain levels, with the credit being progressively reduced if emissions exceed this threshold. It is also possible to apply for alternative assistance in the form of CAPEX investment, covering up to 30% of the total investment.

Regarding the deployment of electricity transmission networks, on 19 December 2023, the US Electricity Network Development Office published final guidelines for designating National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors (NIETC) and opened the process for the public submission of information and recommendations on the designation of these corridors. As announced by the office, there will be a four-phase process to help the Department of Energy make independent determinations regarding potential corridors. In April 2024, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced the Coordinated Interagency Transmission Authorisations and Permits (CITAP) programme, which will expedite the granting of permits for long-distance transmission lines, especially in the West. The White House also announced the ambitious goal of modernising 160,000 km of transmission lines. The programme aims to reduce the processing time for federal permits from around four years to two.

Mexico

Until December 2013, the production, transmission and distribution of electricity was controlled by the federal government through the Federal Energy Commission (CFE). The only options for renewable energy sales were Independent Energy Production (electricity plants that sell their production to the CFE directly) or Self-Supply Contracts (electricity production plants that sell their production to a centre that owns a portion of the production plant).

A constitutional reform measure was published on 18 December 2013 that introduces significant changes to the Mexican energy model, opening it up and accepting greater private participation. The new Electricity Industry Act (LIE) published on 11 August 2014 lays out these substantial changes for the electricity sector: the state's role in the sector is limited to running the system and rendering transmission and distribution services; the different activities are legally separated; a wholesale electricity market is created which is operated by the National Energy Control Centre ("CENACE"), whose offers are based on cost; and a series of obligations is established for generators to be covered by Clean Energy Certificates (CELS). In addition, there will now be electricity contract auctions to cover the supply of electricity to the users of basic services. In long-term auctions, the contracts include the assignment of clean energy, power and CELs. Contracts that were in place before the new law was passed will be allowed to continue.

The first market conditions were published in 2015 and must be re-evaluated every 3 years. In January 2016, the Secretary of State for Energy of the Government of Mexico (hereinafter, "SENER") published a resolution authorising the different interconnected systems to start operating the short-term market and for CENACE to start performing the functions of a day-ahead energy market. The Power Balance Marketplace was inaugurated in February 2017 which determines the price that supports the previous year's capacity, volume and total amount. This is an annual, ex-post market.

2018 was the first year in which CELs were mandatory and must be submitted by consumers until they reach 5% of the electricity sold. CEL requirements for the Obligation Periods of 2020, 2021 and 2022 were published in March 2019 (7.4%, 10.9% and 13.9%, respectively), to supplement the rate already published in 2016 for the year 2019 (5.8%).

To date there have been three long-term auctions: two in 2016 and one in 2017. The last one included a clearinghouse to allow the participation of potential suppliers other than CFE. In 2018, CENACE announced the fourth long-term auction for the purchase and sale of electricity, capacity and CELs, the first draft of which came out in March of that year, with prequalification and registration of potential buyers and submission of prequalification applications in August. With the arrival of the new president, Lopez Obrador, it was suspended in December 2018 and finally cancelled in January 2019. In addition, the Executive announced that it would review the contracts signed with private companies in the framework of previous auctions and other mechanisms and cancelled any further investments to improve the electricity transmission system at the national level.

The latest PRODESEN (National Electricity System Development Programme) published by SENER for the period 2019-2033 estimates by 2033 clean energy will account for 35% of all power generated.

On 28 October 2019, an Agreement was published amending the Guidelines for obtaining Clean Energy Certificates, which extends the possibility of generating CELs to the plants of the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) prior to the Legacy Power Plants. This means that several of the Group's facilities will qualify for these certificates. However, this regulation also poses the risk of an oversupply of CELs in the market as the number of installations qualified to issue them increased. Several generators rejected this measure and requested that it be repealed. As a consequence, the rule has been suspended until the final decision is published.

Despite this, the underlying problem continued to exist, as CFE could generate certificates with its old energy installations and thus increase the supply and reduce the demand for certificates - with CFE as the main consumer - putting downward pressure on the price to practically zero.

Arguing the COVID-19 crisis as the reason, on 29 April 2020 CENACE proposes a set of modifications that seek to increase the reliability of the system. A resolution is published indefinitely suspending the tests for new clean energy projects (with no reference to the rest of the technologies). In addition, alleging technical faults in the electricity system, the delivery of manageable plants (mainly fossil fuels) is guaranteed over renewable generation.

On 15 May 2020, SENER published the Policy on the Reliability, Security, Continuity and Quality of the National Electricity System, which limited the participation of renewable generation companies in the market, discouraging renewables because they are "intermittent". As a direct result, the commissioning of 28 wind and photovoltaic installations planned for 2020 and 2021 in Mexico has been delayed. The Supreme Court issued an injunction against this Reliability Policy as a precautionary measure until there is a final ruling on the matter.

Also, in late May 2020, the CRE (Energy Regulatory Commission) increased wheeling fees, which a federal court temporarily suspended, leaving open the legal strategy for companies to claim back earnings for wheeling. Lastly, changes in wheeling fees were challenged definitively by the Economic Competition Commission (COFECE) and are now suspended.

SENER and the CRE have issued a series of legislative instruments designed to give CFE a more active role in the planning of Mexico's National Electricity System ("SEN"), give priority dispatch to CFE and restrict access to national networks by intermittent renewables, energy generators and others. The regulatory changes have been challenged in the courts by interested parties, including private investors, NGOs and public administration. Although judgments have not been delivered in most of these cases, important judicial decisions have invalidated some of that legislation.

A bill was introduced on 9 March 2021 to amend the Electricity Industry Act in an attempt to strengthen CFE's position in the electricity market at the expense of private sector players. SENER, CRE and CENACE would have a period of six months from the promulgation of the LIE Amendment to make the necessary changes to the electricity industry's regulatory framework to bring it into line with the Amendment.

However, just two days after its publication, the District Courts granted what amounted to permanent injunctions to suspend the effects of the LIE Amendment. As a consequence, and in the context of the constitutional relief actions brought by various private companies, including affiliates of Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, the injunction seeks to avoid giving a competitive advantage and creating distortions in the market. This injunction does not mean the LIE Amendment has been invalidated, but it will not go into effect until the corresponding constitutional relief proceedings are decided. It could be invalidated if the Federal Supreme Court of Justice (SCNJ) were to decide in either of these cases by a supermajority vote of at least 8 out of 11 that the LIE Amendment is unconstitutional.

In April 2022, the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJ) held a session to vote on the unconstitutionality of the Reform. There was no consensus on the entire Reform, but several of its components were voted on separately, with results clearly leaning towards unconstitutionality. The results of the votes are not binding in the sense that the injunctions against the LIE Reform are still in place, although they can serve as a guide for the judges who will rule on the injunctions.

Subsequently, in October 2022, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN) lifted the suspension that had been imposed in February on the review and analysis of the injunctions against the changes to the Electricity Industry Law, at which point the process of analysing and settling the injunctions was resumed.

The Mexican government created the National Emissions Register to record all emissions from the transportation, electricity, housing, oil and gas, industry in general, agriculture, waste and land use sectors. This register is necessary to meet the objectives linked to the Paris Agreement (2030 Agenda). The goal is to reach carbon neutrality by 2050, based on year-2000 data. Mexico has committed to a 22% cut in greenhouse gases and a 51% cut in black-carbon emissions by 2030. As a result, it agreed that 35% of the electricity produced in Mexico will come from clean technology sources by 2024.

On 31 December 2021, the Official Gazette of the Federation published General-Purpose Administrative Provisions containing the efficiency, quality, reliability, continuity, security and sustainability standards of the national electricity system: Grid Code ('Grid Code 2.0'). The document includes some major changes and amends the order of the technologies that CENACE limits for reasons of reliability. So, for example, stations undergoing testing are positioned in first place, followed by renewable (intermittent) generation and shifting thermal generation to fourth place.

As a result of the new order of priority established in “Grid Code 2.0”, during the first two months of 202 the reliability limits for renewable power plants increased significantly. However, a participant from the Mexican electricity industry succeeded in obtaining the definitive suspension of the appeal filed against Grid Code 2.0, so CENACE was ordered to stop applying this new regulatory system, forcing it to apply the previous grid code. In addition, the Mexican Energy Association (“AME”), of which the Group is a member, obtained the Final Suspension of the injunction against the network code.

The Emissions Trading System created a market instrument designed to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions in line with the Mexican General Climate Change Act and the Paris Agreement. The system is based on the cap and trade principle and consists of establishing a cap on the total emissions of one or more sectors, which has to be reduced each year. The trial period was initially scheduled to end on 31 December 2022 but was extended through 2023 because the final operating rules had yet to be defined. As announced by the government, the system is planned in two phases: the first from 2024 to 2026 and the second from 2027 to 2030. The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) will allocate emission allowances to installations with emissions exceeding 100,000 tonnes of CO₂, including the hydrocarbon and electricity, automotive, cement, chemical, food and beverage and glass industries. The affected installations, which will have to surrender allowances for their total emissions, will be able to buy and sell allowances and purchase offset credits from other projects to cover the volume.

One of the most notable measures taken by the country’s new president since her election on 2 June 2024 was the approval in August 2024 of reform measures to abolish certain regulatory bodies, including the Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) and the National Hydrocarbons Commission (CNH). The CRE was responsible for regulating the electricity, natural gas and other hydrocarbon markets to ensure fair competition in the sector. The CNH oversaw oil and gas exploration and production, managing tenders and contracts to maximise the benefits of the country’s energy resources. Their powers and functions will now be concentrated in the Ministry of Energy (SENER). The elimination of these bodies weakens regulatory independence, as decisions will now have a stronger political and governmental slant.

To ensure that the energy sector continues to function efficiently after the disappearance of these autonomous bodies, the Government has proposed the creation of expert-led committees to maintain a certain degree of technical independence and ensure that decisions are based on objective criteria.

A decree reforming the Judiciary was issued on 15 September 2024. The most controversial aspect is the popular election of more than 1,600 judicial positions, including Supreme Court justices, Federal Judiciary Council members, Federal Electoral Tribunal magistrates, circuit magistrates and district judges. This reform signals uncertainty for the electricity sector. In addition to the disappearance of the CRE, lawsuits or against the public sector brought by private plaintiffs will be judged by a court official appointed directly by the government.

Chile

In Chile, Law 20.257 (ERNC Law) from 2008 was amended by Law 20.698 (Law 20/25) and a target was set for renewables to account for 20% of all electricity generated by 2025. Electricity companies must prove what percentage of the electricity withdrawn from the system comes from these types of technologies. The law also imposes a penalty for non-compliance with the obligation. Also, companies that have injected renewable energy in excess of their obligation can pass on the excess to other companies. However, there is no green certificate market as such but rather bilateral contracts between interested parties and certification of the transfer which is accredited by a means of an authorised copy of the contract.

In order to meet the target, Law 20/25 also introduced annual auctions in keeping with the government's three-year demand projections. Introducing into the auction the possibility of bidding in differentiated blocks (Block A for the night, Block B for solar hours and Block C for the remaining hours of the day) facilitates the participation of renewables.

A resolution was published in April 2016 which approved the preliminary report establishing the regulated consumption values (in GWh per year) to be put out to bid in the coming years. The volumes included a reduction in the anticipated energy demand of approximately 10% between 2021 and 2041, which implies a significant decrease in what was to be auctioned this year (from the expected 13,750 GWh to approximately 12,500 GWh).

The Chilean government's goal with the auctions is for electricity distribution companies to have long-term supply contracts, 20 years starting in 2024, to satisfy the needs of price-regulated customers.

The Transmission Law, published in July 2016, establishes a new electricity transmission system and creates a single independent coordinating body for the national electricity system. Following the approval of the Transmission Act, work began on the associated regulations.

The regulation for the implementation of the CO₂ emissions tax (Exempt Resolution 659) was approved in 2017. The regulation calls for the payment of remuneration by all generating companies, including non-polluting ones.

In 2018, the Regulations for Supplemental Services and for the Coordination and Operation of the National Electricity System are withdrawn from the comptroller's office, delaying the approval process. In January of that year, the Chilean government said the country would not be building new coal plants without carbon capture and began talks to replace existing capacity with cleaner sources.

Following the riots that began in October 2019 and the different economic and political impacts that resulted, the government agreed to freeze tariffs using the *transitional electricity price stabilisation mechanisms for customers subject to tariff regulation* (Law 21,185 of 2/11/2019), which affects the public service distribution concessionaires, who will only be allowed to transfer pre-defined prices to their regulated customers and to the power generators who supply them, which will be subject to an adjustment factor during the transitional period.

A proposal to modify the calculation of the energy self-sufficiency rate was presented in 2021. The regulation aims to establish the methodologies, procedures and criteria for determining the power transfers resulting from the coordination of the operation referred to in the Electricity Services Act. The most notable changes to the regulation include penalties for photovoltaic plants without storage, the promotion of storage in systems such as batteries and pumps and the recognition of batteries as renewable plants. This regulation is in the process of being revised but has been stalled due to the large volume of comments received.

In 2021, the Chilean Congress analysed the Electricity Portability Law, a bill that amends the General Electricity Services Act (LGSE) to add a new energy trader to Chile's electricity market to promote competition, which could buy blocks of energy from generating companies and sell sub-blocks to regulated customers at prices lower than those offered by distributors. The bill is still sitting in the Chamber of Deputies and there appears to be no urgency in bringing it up for discussion, so no progress has been made recently. Currently only unregulated customers can choose who they buy their energy from.

The government enacted the Climate Change Act mid-way through the year, one of the key objectives of which is to make the country emission-neutral by 2050 at the latest. The body primarily responsible for achieving this will be the Ministry of the Environment, supported by the Ministry of Energy, which will lead the multi-sectoral round table formed to implement the measures.

In July 2022, the government introduced a new mechanism to extend existing subsidies to regulated customers (until 2032), thus avoiding an automatic increase of approximately 40% that would occur in the absence of these subsidies. This measure to freeze regulated electricity tariffs implemented following the social unrest of 2019, would be financed by the regulated generators up to a total volume of USD 1,350,000,000 or until July 2023. The COVID pandemic, the war in Ukraine, problems with the peso/dollar exchange rate and the context of rising inflation caused the volume to be reached one year in advance. The new mechanism will establish preferential prices for regulated customers, which will be financed by additional charges applied to free and regulated customers and by contributions from the State (own resources and borrowed from financial institutions).

A public consultation period was launched in the summer of 2022 in relation to the Technical Rules for Coordination and Operation of the National Electricity System, with the aim of defining the treatment of storage systems. The renewable sector was in favour of the owner operating the storage capacity in order to optimise distribution, guaranteeing the security of the system at all times.

In October 2022, the Minister of Energy outlined in the Chamber of Deputies the four priorities on the Government's legislative agenda, strengthening its renewable commitments:

- Bill to promote renewable energy ("Quota Law"). The aim is to at least double the share of renewables by 2030, from 20% to 40%, or even 60%.
- Storage: key to integrating renewables and to reducing injections, also associated with the promotion of electromobility. The Senate unanimously approved the Renewable Energy Storage Bill, which will now be sent to the House.
- Strengthening and expanding the transmission grid and managing the active grid more efficiently are essential to reducing the frequency of injections and transmitting renewable surpluses from the north of the country to the centre.
- Renewable hydrogen: increase electrolysis capacity to 25 GW by 2030. A renewed National Green Hydrogen Strategy will be developed to achieve this.

The Energy Transition Law which began to move through the legislative process in July 2023 seeks to align the country with the goals of carbon neutrality by 2050. The draft law aspects such as the tendering of storage, the reallocation of tariff revenues and the efficient development of electricity transmission works. The law is currently stalled in the final stages of legislative approval. It is hoped that, once approved, the procedures for the construction of transmission lines will be expedited.

The Tariff Normalisation and Stabilisation Law (PEC 3) was published on 30 April 2024 in the Official Gazette. This law introduces measures for settling the debt accumulated by regulated customers with generating companies. It also updates prices and ancillary charges for regulated customers (tariffs that had been frozen since 2019). The new law also recognises the debt from the previous mechanisms (PEC 1 and PEC2) and increases the maximum volume for the operation of the mechanism to \$5.5 billion. In addition, the debt repayment programme for each mechanism has been published through 2027 and 2035, respectively. The approval of the law will have a positive effect, since it recognises the debt that had been incurred with generators in previous years and defines a schedule for its repayment.

In December 2024, the government proposed a draft law to increase the electricity subsidy as a means of raising the number of households benefitting from the subsidy from 1.6 to 4.7 million. Under the proposal, part of the required revenue would be deducted from the compensation received by Small Distributed Generation Units under the transitional regime. This deduction reflects the difference between the stabilised price and the marginal cost.

Poland

The Renewable Energy Act (RES Act) passed at 20 February 2015 replaces the green certificate incentive system with an auction premium system, although the change would not apply to existing facilities since the old and new systems would function simultaneously. In an amendment published on 29 December, the introduction of auctions and the deadline for joining the green certificate system were delayed for 6 months until July 2016. Following the adoption of several amendments, the latest version of the RES Act was published in June 2016 and entered into force on 1 July 2016, but its application did not correct the oversupply of green certificates nor did it offer auctionable power for large wind and photovoltaic installations. The Group ultimately decided not to sign onto the new system and to continue with the incentive system based on the green certificates.

An auction was held in December but was limited to small facilities, mostly biogas. A draft for the auction of 700 MW of renewables for large facilities was published in early 2017 which was originally expected to happen in the second half of 2017, but to date it has not taken place. In addition, new amendments to the RES Act were passed in July 2017, particularly in relation to the Substitution Fee (the amendment now links the fee to declining market prices) and auction conditions.

The RES Act underwent significant changes again with the RES Amendment Act of 7 June 2018 (which took effect on 14 July 2018). The most consequential changes include an extension of the validity of building permits for wind facilities that do not meet the conditions set forth in the Distance Act and a return to the taxable base established in the definition of the investment rate as of 1 January 2018 (only the construction elements of the wind turbine instead of all components). The period for the auctioning scheme has been extended over the last few years, supported by decisions taken at European level and is now set to run until 2027 inclusive.

In November 2022 and in an environment of high electricity prices due mainly to the implications of the war in Ukraine, the Polish government passed a law to limit the cost of electricity. To do so, a price was set for consumption and generation between 1 December 2022 and 31 December 2023. As far as generation is concerned, the published price of reference is 295 PLN/MWh (about €62.64/MWh), equivalent to the maximum price of the auction. The difference between the price captured by the generator and this minimum price will have to be paid to the government, which will use the amounts collected to subsidise small and medium-sized enterprises and end consumers.

In October 2023, an amendment to the Act on Renewable Energy Source was passed. This amendment defines among the rules for the development of PPAs and limits hybridisation exclusively to storage-related projects, among other things. In July 2023, the government approved an amendment to the Act on Spatial Planning and Development. According to this amendment, all municipalities must prepare long-term spatial development strategies to replace the current zoning studies and the procedure for the preparation of the local plan must be simplified.

Poland presented its National Energy and Climate Plan in 2024, setting a target for renewable energy to make up 56% of its electricity mix by 2030. This plan calls for an investment of 792,000 million zlotys (\$205 million) for the period and seeks to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy to reduce dependence on coal.

The European Commission approved a Polish state aid plan of €1,200 million to support investment in electricity storage plants (at least 5.4 GWh), with the aim of facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources and moving towards a net zero emissions economy.

In October 2024, an amendment was introduced to the Law on the Promotion of Electricity Generation in Offshore Wind Farms. This initiative seeks to accelerate the implementation of offshore wind energy projects by optimising investment conditions in areas designated for the accelerated development of these energy sources. The reforms include changes to the auction system, regulation of the redistribution of the Investment Market Fund and facilitation of energy sales during the technological start-up phase. Additionally, technical procedures are being optimised for the transfer of site permits and the shared management of energy production among multiple wind farms.

Australia

The Renewable Energy Electricity Act 2000 (Cth) promotes renewable electricity generation and creates a renewable energy certificate scheme. The RET (Renewable Energy Target) is a scheme designed by the Australian Government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the electricity sector and encourage generation from renewable sources. The scheme imposes obligations on electricity retailers to obtain renewable energy certificates, which can be created by renewable energy generators.

The “2015 Renewable Energy (Electricity) Amendment Bill” passed in June 2015 introduced stability into the system of green certificates, setting a target RET of 33,000 GWh in 2020 and changing the target adjustments from every two years to every four.

The Renewable Energy Target (RET) scheme encourages additional electricity generation from renewable sources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the electricity sector and comprises two different schemes: “Large-scale Renewable Energy Target” and “Small-scale Renewable Energy Target”. In the case of the Large-scale Renewable Energy Target, the regulator has reported that there are enough approved projects to meet and exceed the 2020 target of 33,000 GWh of additional renewable electricity. The target ends in 2020 but will remain at 33,000 GWh until the end of the scheme in 2030 and these certificates can continue to be used. “The Small-scale Renewable Energy Target will also end in 2030.

In March 2017, the state of South Australia launched the SA Energy Plan which mentions battery storage as the basis for renewable technologies and the purpose of which is to provide the state with large-scale storage of renewable energy. In April of that year, the Clean Energy Council published a report with recommendations for eliminating regulatory barriers to storage and improving network security (“Policy and Regulatory Reforms to Unlock the Potential of Energy Storage in Australia”). In August of the same year, the Victorian government announced a 650MW renewables auction, which is part of the Victorian Renewable Energy Auction Scheme (VREAS) to achieve the Victorian Renewable Energy Target (VRET) of 40% renewable energy by 2025.

In October 2017, the government announced the National Energy Guarantee (NEG) scheme to replace the current CET after 2020. The key aspects include: i) Reliability Guarantee (obligation for retailers to buy a certain amount of “dispatchable” coal, gas hydro or storage); ii) Emissions Guarantee (the obligation for retailers is that the electricity in their portfolios must meet a level of emission intensity to support Australia’s commitment to reduce emissions by 26% by 2030). The Energy Security Board published the NEG design document, which was presented at the Energy Council meeting in April 2018. Australia would later suspend the bill containing the emission reduction target for the NEG.

The transmission and distribution networks are monopolies whose revenues and prices are regulated by the AER (Australian Energy Regulator) in accordance with the NEL (National Electricity Law) and the NER (National Electricity Rules). All electricity generators are entitled to connect to the transmission and distribution networks, depending on the conditions set by the network service provider. Once connected to the transmission and distribution networks, there is no guarantee that generators will be dispatched, and it is possible that generators in weak or congested areas of the grid may not be dispatched because of system constraints or requirements.

The NER requires AEMO (Australian Energy Market Operator) and transmission network service providers to plan for investments in the transmission network based on a time-consuming investment analysis. Some state governments have passed legislation that allows them to bypass this national regulatory framework, which can result in the creation of “renewable energy zones” (REZs) with accelerated and better coordinated transmission investments. REZs are “renewable development zones” that connect multiple renewable generators and storage in the same location and are connected to the transmission grid. In October 2019, the Commonwealth government announced a \$1 billion AUD “grid reliability fund” that would be administered by the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) and would provide investments in energy storage projects, grid infrastructure and grid stabilisation technologies.

Victoria’s Labor Government, elected in November 2018, promised to increase the state’s renewable target to 50% by 2030, based on the already legislated target of 40% by 2025. In this regard, on 30 October 2019 the Renewable Energy (Jobs and Investment) Amendment Bill 2019 (Vic) was passed, introducing the VRET 2030 target into law. In the absence of a federal renewable target after 2020, investment will continue to be driven by the states.

In 2022, the Energy Security Board (ESB), which is in charge of coordinating the country’s energy reforms, worked on the development of grid access regulations to manage congestion, as well as the design of capacity management mechanisms. In line with these proposals, steps were taken in 2022 to reconfigure the generation mix, setting new renewable power targets and announcing progress made in the abandonment of fossil fuel plants, mainly coal-fired. This has forced states to accelerate the development of new renewable capacity, storage systems and large transmission assets to strengthen the connection between systems.

At the end of 2022, the government announced it would step up efforts to achieve renewable development and emissions reductions, setting a target of reaching 82% renewable generation by 2030 (supported by several states such as the State of Victoria which has raised its renewables target to 95% by 2035, creating a renewables company, the State Electricity Commission, with the aim of developing 4.5 GW of clean energy projects). This has materialised in the reallocation of budget funds (A\$478 million) to the fight against climate change, which had been allocated by the previous government to programmes to promote mostly gas projects, and the commitment to reduce emissions from sectors such as steel, aviation and agriculture by at least 50% by 2035, boosting research into green hydrogen and carbon capture and storage.

For its part, the Climate Council has proposed earmarking existing fossil fuel subsidies (A\$11.6 billion in 2021) for the development of rooftop photovoltaics, hydro pumping, storage, electric public transport and electric vehicle charging stations.

Under current policies, the country would reach a 60-70% share of renewables in electricity generation by 2030, well below the target of 82%. To meet this ambitious target, the federal government has proposed new regulatory developments in 2023.

On the one hand, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water has proposed a new Renewable Energy Certification Scheme (REGO) that will come online in 2025 and will coexist with the current RET system until it ends in 2030. The new system will include all electricity generators currently covered by the LGC system and will electricity exported abroad, electricity generated by small-scale solar PV and renewable electricity for storage facilities.

In November 2023, the Australian government announced the expansion of the Capacity Investment Scheme (CIS) to support 9 GW of clean manageable capacity and 23 GW of new renewable capacity by 2030. The proposed framework introduces Contracts for Difference (CfDs), ensuring federal guarantees on minimum and maximum revenue for the total project output. There were two new issues under this programme in 2024.

- May 2024: auction of wind and photovoltaic power with a capacity of 6 GW. New South Wales received more than a third of the auctioned capacity. The selected projects include a combination of solar, wind and hybrid technologies with battery storage.
- November 2024: a new round of auctions takes place with an additional indicative capacity of 6 GW. This auction also focused on renewable energy and battery storage projects. The selected projects are expected to come online between 2026 and 2028.

The “Future Made in Australia Act” was passed on 10 December 2024. The primary objective of the act is to support Australia’s transition to a net zero economy and attract investment in order to make Australia a leader in renewable energy. This in turn adds value to natural resources and strengthens economic security. Under this law, A\$22,770,000,000 will be allocated to develop crucial areas such as renewable energy, training in sustainable economics and using the country’s critically important natural and mineral resources more effectively.

The law also modifies and updates the Guarantees of Origin system, introducing a new system called REGO. This new guarantees that after 2030, when the current Large-Scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) expire, Australia will have a complementary system to continue supporting the verification, voluntary demand, purchase and sale of renewable energy.

The REGO system will operate in parallel with the LGC framework until 2030 but cannot be used to meet renewable energy targets before that year. The change of model during the transition period is not expected to have a material impact on the price of current certificates.

India

The National Climate Change Plan, published in 2008, set a target of 15% renewable energy by 2020. Achieving this target required the involvement of both the national and state governments. In June 2015, a national target was set to achieve 175GW of renewable capacity by 2022, of which 100GW is solar and 60GW is wind.

Currently, renewable development in India is based on auctions, which result in the assignment of a tariff. Following the publication of the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy in May 2018, a 1,200 MW hybrid solar and photovoltaic auction was held in December in which 840 MW were awarded. In an attempt to promote innovative technologies, 50 MW of floating solar were auctioned and awarded. The *Ministry of New and Renewable Energy* has announced plans to auction 500 GW of renewable energy by 2028.

In addition to low auction prices, transmission costs (intra-state and inter-state) and the uncertainty associated with land have become key factors in the development of India's renewable sector.

In addition to auctions, there is a developing market for direct supply contracts between generators and consumers. It is estimated that 4.6GW of renewable projects were linked to a corporate PPA at the end of 2018, making India the largest market in Asia. The costs involved, the ease with which permits can be obtained, and the obligations arising from the scheduling and communication of electricity delivered to the grid vary from state to state.

The RECS system was introduced in 2010 as a way of helping states with fewer renewable resources meet their obligation: if the company that has signed a PPA sells electricity through the grid to an end customer rather than a distributor or trader, it can apply for RECs.

In 2019, the Union Budget for 2019-2020 introduced a scheme that envisaged the interconnection of five regional Indian grids to operate on the same frequency. The scheme would be implemented by 30 June 2020 to enable power transfer whilst ensuring connectivity of all states at an affordable price, as well as increasing inter-regional transmission capacity for a more dynamic market.

Despite grid and land availability issues, renewable targets have been increased. In November 2020, India's Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, announced the country's goal to increase its renewable energy capacity to 220 GW by 2022, up from the previous target of 175 GW. They currently have 136 GW of renewables installed. In addition, hybrid auctions have been conducted. Hybrid and technology-neutral bidding models are contributing to the economic rationale for renewables in India. The shift towards more sophisticated bidding with a focus on energy outcomes rather than technology is opening new doors for wind and solar.

In April 2023, the Indian government announced a renewable deployment schedule (Bidding Trajectory for Renewable Energy Power Projects) that envisages the development of 50 GW each year for the next five years, starting on 1 April. The auctions will include at least 10 GW of wind capacity per year. The plans are designed to ensure that India meets its target of 500 GW of installed capacity from non-fossil energy sources by 2030. According to the ministry, the country currently has about 180 GW of installed renewable energy capacity including 72 GW of solar, 52 GW of hydro, 44.5 GW of wind and 10 GW of biomass. Furthermore, in order to achieve the emission reduction targets, the country has announced that it will launch a national emissions trading system within the next two years which will cover approximately 15% of emissions by 2030. Initially, the market will include high-polluting industries such as steel, cement, paper and pulp, petrochemicals and aluminium.

In September 2023, the Indian government announced an investment of \$450 million dollars to develop 4 GWh of battery storage capacity by the 2030 fiscal year. This programme offers incentives covering up to 40% of capital costs to promote the development of battery manufacturing facilities. The goal is to mitigate fluctuations in renewable energy supply, strengthen grid stability and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

By September 2024, India had reached a total installed electricity generation capacity of 453 GW, with 45% coming from renewable sources, including large hydroelectric power. By 2025, renewable energy is expected to account for 23% of total electricity generation. At the end of 2024, there were nearly 80 GW of solar, wind and hybrid projects under construction, and another 95 GW in various stages of development.

In November 2024, the federal energy minister urged states without coal resources to consider installing nuclear power plants at the sites of decommissioned coal-fired power plants. This initiative is in line with the federal budget proposal to partner with private entities to develop small nuclear reactors, increasing carbon-free electricity generation. India currently has approximately 8 GW of nuclear capacity and plans to increase it to 20 GW by 2032.

In December 2024, India's Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) announced plans to require the inclusion of battery storage capacity in new solar and wind projects. Initially, 10% of a renewable power plant's capacity would have to be for battery storage, with the possibility of increasing it over time to 30-40%, as the price of batteries decreases.

South Africa

The government introduced the Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPP) in 2011, an auction system for the purchase of 13 GW of renewable electricity. The electricity generated is sold for a fixed rate to Eskom, the state distributor and the sole contractor for all independent power production projects.

The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) was published on 18 October 2019, which gives an idea of the development plans for the period 2020-2030. It is based on balancing electricity supply and demand at a minimum cost while taking supply security and environmental criteria into account. The IRP has taken a turn, reducing coal and abandoning the idea of building new nuclear power facilities on a massive scale. It is worth noting that while some scenarios of the previous IRP envisioned the construction of an additional 9.6 GW of nuclear capacity, the new plan merely extends the life of the existing nuclear power. In addition, the installation of new wind and solar power is maintained through auctions and the margin of action for private operators in the field of distributed generation is extended, raising the limit of what can be installed. The plan mentions the importance of storage to enable the large-scale deployment of renewables, provides for the installation of new storage capacity and prepares a battery pilot project.

On 23 August 2020, the Risk Mitigation Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (RMIPPPP) for the purchase of 2,000 MW of capacity under twenty-year PPAs was published. The programme objective was to cover a short-term generating gap before launching other purchase programmes, such as the REIPPP. The RMIPPPP is open to all technologies, provided that the plants are available to generate energy during certain set hours and are connected to the network before June 2022. In March 2021, eight awardees were announced, and in June 2021 that number was increased by another three. As of February 2022, the PPAs have still not been signed because the award process has been challenged by a sponsor.

Round 6 of the REIPPPP was announced in April 2022, tendering for 3.2 MW of wind and 1 MW of photovoltaic solar. The results were published in December 2022, with 860 MW of solar PV projects awarded. No wind projects were awarded following Eskom's confirmation during the evaluation that there was no grid capacity available to connect any proposed wind projects in the supply areas.

The seventh round was announced in December 2023 with a total of 5,000 MW: 1,800 MW for solar PV and 3,200 MW for onshore wind. Also in the context of the IRP and with the aim of developing storage and improving the integration of renewables into the national electricity system, the first bidding period for the Battery Energy Storage Procurement Programme to allocate 513 MW of storage capacity was opened in March 2023

Several amendments to the electricity sector regulation were also introduced in 2023. An amendment to the Electricity Regulation Act was approved at the end of the year which completely abolishes the need to obtain generation licences for renewable projects (henceforth only registration is required). Amendments were also approved that include the creation of an independent transmission system operator, which will act as an independent system and market operator.

The investment plan for the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP), launched in 2022, proposed the investment of more than \$86 billion in the country's energy transition over the following five years (two-thirds of which would be dedicated to the electricity sector, replacing coal-fired power plants with other energy sources and making it more privatised and market-based). In July 2024, the government of President Cyril Ramaphosa announced its intention to modify the terms of the agreement with the Climate Investment Funds (CIF, linked to the World Bank), so that it would not be required to close three coal-fired power plants in the coming years. He argued this was necessary due to energy security and supply stability concerns during the transition to clean energy.

In 2024, South Africa's total solar photovoltaic capacity increased to 8.97 GW, 11.9% more than 2023. This growth reflects the country's continued commitment to the expansion of clean and sustainable energy sources. According to the South African Photovoltaic Industry Association (SAPVIA), an additional 375 MW of utility-scale projects are expected to come online by 2025, with almost 500 MW currently under construction.

Eskom, the South African state-owned company, completed the first phase of its 100 MWh battery storage project in Worcester and has started the second phase of the project, which involves the installation of 144 MW of storage capacity (with 616 MWh) at four distribution centres and one transmission centre. These centres will also be able to accommodate 58 MW of solar photovoltaic energy.

However, South Africa faces serious difficulties financing the expansion of its electricity grid, which is essential for integrating renewable generation. Eskom struggled to secure the \$21 billion needed to modernise the transmission infrastructure, due to high debt and lack of sovereign guarantees. This has delayed the construction of new transmission lines and hampered the connection of renewable projects in remote areas.

Canada

Under the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, the Federal Carbon Pollution System was adopted in June 2018. The system has two key points:

- A tax on fossil fuels (paid by fuel producers or distributors rather than consumers).
- A cap-and-trade pricing system for the industry (Output Based Pricing System).

Facilities that exceed the annual limit may purchase excess emission credits from other facilities or pay the carbon price. For 2018 and 2019, the carbon pricing system applied to industrial facilities emitting 50 kilotons or more of CO₂ equivalent per year.

As part of the federal government's commitment to ensure that carbon prices are applied across Canada, the Prime Minister announced the territorial application of the system in October 2018.

At the beginning of 2019, the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Manitoba did not have their own emissions reduction strategies. Consequently, as of April 2019 these provinces now have a government-imposed carbon tax.

The federal support system consists of two components: (i) a tax-like component that is a regulatory charge on fuels and (ii) a baseline ETS and credit for emission-intensive and trade-exposed industrial facilities, called the Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS). Most of the revenue from the federal system is returned to the province or territory where it was collected.

The Government of Canada's Fall Economic Statement - 2022, released in early November 2022, includes significant support programmes for renewable energy and development of the renewable hydrogen economy. These support frameworks are clearly Canada's response to the release of the IRA by the United States, in the hope of remaining competitive with its neighbour.

The key actions are based on repayable tax incentives (unlike the US plan). The initial estimate is that they will become operational in January 2023. The support takes the form of an instrument similar to a refundable ITC worth 30% of the investment if certain defined procurement criteria are met. If the criteria are not met, the aid only covers 20% of the investment. Actions that would initially be eligible include solar photovoltaic and concentrating solar-thermal power generation systems, wind, hydro and small nuclear reactors, storage systems that do not use fossil fuels; thermal equipment, heat pumps and the development of industrial electric vehicles. The details for renewable hydrogen support are less well defined. FES-2022 states that the public will be consulted in order to define an effective support design.

According to the 2023 federal budget, the ITC scheme will be available until 2035 and is expected to mobilise CAD 6.3 billion through 2028 and an additional CAD 19.4 billion through 2035. Incentives for the development of hydrogen projects vary between 15-40% of the eligible cost of hydrogen projects, depending on the carbon intensity of the hydrogen obtained. Hydrogen investment grants are expected to cost CAD 5.6 billion over five years, starting in 2023-24. It is expected that an additional CAD 12.1 billion will be spent between 2028-29 and 2034-35; on top of a similar expenditure in 2028-29 and 2034-35 for clean hydrogen investment tax credits.

In May 2024, Canada published a progress report on its Hydrogen Strategy, launched in 2020. The report highlights more than 80 low-carbon hydrogen projects, with potential investments exceeding \$100 billion and 13 planned production plants. A Clean Hydrogen Investment Tax Credit was introduced in June 2024 to attract investment and drive innovation in the sector. In December 2024, this tax credit was extended to include hydrogen obtained by methane pyrolysis.

Also in December 2024, the Canadian government finalised the Clean Electricity Regulations (CER), creating a framework for achieving a zero-emissions electricity grid by 2050. This initiative promotes investment in clean energy and storage and ensures the reliability and affordability of the electricity supply. Although the proposed target year was initially 2035, after consulting with the provinces and the energy industry it was moved back to 2050 to assuage concerns about rising costs and potential risks to supply security.

Following the resignation of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, the polls predict that the conservative opposition will win the next election. If they do win, their policies will presumably be aimed at deregulating the markets, reducing taxes, granting more legislative autonomy to the 10 provinces as opposed to the federal regulations favoured by the liberals and facilitating the approval of gas (LNG plants, extension of the gas system, refineries), nuclear and critical mineral extraction operations.

Ukraine

In 2015, Ukraine assumed the ambitious target of producing 25% of its power using renewable energy sources by 2035. Ukraine has been supporting this effort with a Green Tariff, a “feed-in tariff” on generation up until this year. This tariff scheme is no longer applicable to new projects and 2022 was the last year to complete ongoing projects that can take advantage of the feed-in tariff scheme until 2030.

The wind farms owned by the Group in this country are selling all their energy under the Green Tariff regulations.

After the MoU, the Law “On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine to Improve Support to Electricity Generation from Alternative Energy Sources” (Draft Law No. 3658) was published, followed the regulator’s (NEURC) decree defining the new tariffs. One of the changes introduced by this law is a reduction of the Green Tariff. Specifically, for photovoltaic plants commissioned between 1 July 2015 and 31 December 2019 there is a 15% reduction in the Green Tariff; for plants larger than 1MW there is a reduction of approximately €22.6 per MWh from 1 August 2020 and these reductions will remain unchanged until at least 31 December 2029. This new regulation affects all facilities owned by the Group.

In 2019 it launched a new auction mechanism for new plants. The Auction Law of 22 May 2019 introduces changes in the Green Tariff scheme and establishes the framework for auctions. The Green Tariff (previous model) and the auction scheme are intended to operate in parallel so that wind farms already in existence when the legislation takes effect can either stay with the previous scheme or take part in the auctions.

As with the Green Tariff, government support will take the form of guaranteed purchases by the state through the specially designated and authorised Guaranteed Buyer of all electricity produced using renewal energy sources, up to the quota purchased at auction at the fixed rate. However, the auction scheme has not yet been definitively implemented.

Generators will be responsible for 50% of the deviations, jumping to 100% in 2022. Also, starting on 1 January 2021, the TSO can limit production when so required by the system, paying the mandated compensation.

On 11 November 2020, the Regulator adopted a Resolution on Amendments to the Market Rules whereby the TSO will be able to compensate renewable producers, upon request, for capped electricity throughout 2019. By contrast, no payments will be made for capped electricity in 2020 based on their requirements until the respective amounts are included in the tariff structure for 2021.

The “Memorandum of understanding on resolution of problematic issues in renewables sector” (MoU) between the renewable sector and the government, published in June 2020, was intended to resolve the liquidity problems of the GB “guaranteed buyer” and solve the delays in the settlement of the generators with the Transmission System Operator (TSO), among other things. The regulation basically guarantees that balances due to generators will be paid before 31 December 2021. By the end of the 2021 financial year all deferred debt from 2020 had been paid in full.

The “State Budget Act of 2021”, adopted on 16 December 2020, anticipates that state guarantees could be issued in 2021 by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) to guarantee payments of the state-owned TSO’s debts/payment obligations to international financial institutions and/or by borrowing to ensure their liquidity. In principle, the state guarantees would cover the TSO’s borrowings to make certain payments to the GB to settle obligations to the producers of renewables. The available version of the 2021 State Budget Act does not contain sufficient expenditures to provide financial support to the GB to pay producers, but the final version signed by the President or the amendments to the 2021 State Budget Act would seem likely to provide for such expenditures.

The Government announced that it will pass a law allowing for the repayment of outstanding debts between 2021-2022, issuing 5-year government bonds and defining a timetable for issuing additional bonds to resolve the TSO’s debt in the future. 80% of generators’ energy sales were settled by the GB in 2021. The remaining 20% was expected to be covered by the government budget.

In November 2021, the ‘Memorandum of Economic and Tax Policies’ was signed between the Ukrainian government and the International Monetary Fund within the framework of extending the financial support and aid signed at the end of June of that year. The agreement sets out undertakings in several areas, including some related to the renewable energy sector. The GB will no longer guarantee producers’ solvency and liquidity from 2022 onwards and the regulator is introducing the figure of the “Transmission System Operator” (TSO), which will use an appropriate mechanism to implement the charge of a sufficient transmission tariff to meet all system costs, including obligations to pay renewable energy producers, not only from that date onwards, but all pending payments accrued throughout the 2021 financial year, with the applicable limits regarding guaranteed public debt issue.

The IMF also introduced a new indicator to monitor the development of the previous regulation called “Ceiling on stock of arrears of the Guaranteed Buyer to RES”. This indicator represents the GB’s volume of government debt due and owing to producers in the renewable energy sector and is established at a fixed value for the end of 2021 and for March 2022.

Since the start of the Russian invasion in February 2022, Ukraine’s electricity system has faced major challenges due to the destruction of critical infrastructure and a considerable reduction in generation capacity (approximately 9 GW). Despite these adversities, the country has proposed and enacted several regulations and strategies to strengthen and upgrade its electricity sector in the areas of renewable energy, hydrogen, storage and distribution and transmission networks.

In February 2023, the European Union and Ukraine signed a memorandum of understanding for a strategic partnership in biomethane, hydrogen and other synthetic gases. According to Ukrainian researchers, with adequate development of wind power, Ukraine could produce up to 19.5 million tonnes of green hydrogen per year, double the EU’s annual production plans for 2030. The EU already considers Ukraine to be one of the main corridors for the import of green hydrogen and in November 2023 the European Commission included a corridor project to transport hydrogen from Ukraine to Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Austria and Germany on the list of PCIs/PMIs.

In December 2023, Ukraine’s Transmission System Operator was accepted as a full member of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E), effective 1 January 2024. This marks a milestone in the synchronisation of the Ukrainian electricity system with the continental European network (in March 2022 an emergency synchronisation had already taken place, together with Moldova). It will strengthen cooperation and improve the security and resilience of the interconnected electricity system.

On 18 March 2024, the Ukrainian government approved the Ukraine Facility Plan, which outlines Ukraine's vision for medium-term socio-economic growth — four years, until 2027 — seeking to bring the country closer to the European single market, in line with the common standards and policies of the European Union (EU). The Plan is the basis for the implementation of the EU's financial support programme for Ukraine for the period from 2024-2027 ("The Ukraine Facility"). The launch of the programme and subsequent repayments (up to €50 billion) will be directly contingent on the achievement of the milestones set out in the Plan.

The EC issued a positive assessment of the Plan on 15 April. In particular, the EC gave its approval to the Plan as a "specific and well-balanced response" to (i) the objectives of the financial support programme, (ii) the challenges of Ukraine's accession to the EU and (iii) Ukraine's recovery, reconstruction and modernisation needs (without waiting for the end of the war). The Plan contains 69 reforms broken down into 146 quarterly milestones, 10 of them specific investments, affecting key sectors and industries. They were all selected in advance for their impact on the growth of the local economy, in an effort to attract new investment. These actions include:

- 2030 Renewable Energy Action Plan, which aims to increase renewable penetration to 27.1% of gross final energy by 2030.
- Approval of pilot auctions to distribute 110 MW of the support tariff for renewables by 2024.
- Approval of the conditions of a tender for the construction of 700 MW of new flexible generation.

In September 2024, the European Union announced a €160 million aid package aimed at restoring approximately 15% of the Ukrainian electricity grid damaged by Russian attacks. This package includes €60 million for shelters and stoves and nearly €100 million from the profits of frozen Russian assets earmarked for repairs and the promotion of renewable energy. Ten key measures were presented to strengthen Ukraine's energy infrastructure, including the decentralisation of electricity supply and increased capacity to import electricity and gas from the EU.

Other countries

The facilities owned by the other member companies of the Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables in other countries are governed by the particular laws applicable in the countries where they are located, operating in the free market to the extent that the country's laws allow.

ANNEX VI

UPDATED LIST OF NET PRESENT VALUE BY ASSET TYPE

The net present value (NPV) by asset type (IT) is shown below, along with other parameters, for the consolidated MW operated by the Group. This is according to the latest parameters approved by the regulator and published in Order TED/741/2023 dated 30 June, which includes an update of the 2023 remuneration parameters for the 2023-2025 semi-period:

Facility Type	Consolidated MW operated by the Group	Net present value (NPV) (millions of euros)	Return on investment (thousands of €/MW/yr)	Annual variable remuneration (millions of euros)	Regulatory end of life
IT-00079	1.2	6.1	699.8	0.8	2032
IT-00635	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2028
IT-00636	3.0	0.7	7.4	0.0	2029
IT-00654	268.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2024
IT-00655	426.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2025
IT-00656	219.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2026
IT-00657	636.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2027
IT-00658	128.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2028
IT-00659	412.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2029
IT-00660	70.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	2030
IT-00661	127.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2031
IT-00662	63.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2032
IT-00663	39.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2033
IT-00699	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2023
IT-00700	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2024
IT-00702	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2026
IT-00834	30.2	0.4	61.3	1.8	2030
IT-00839	16.0	1.1	122.8	2.0	2035
IT-00840	15.0	1.2	135.4	2.0	2036
Other smaller plants (Solar PV)	1.06	--	0.0	0.0	--
Total		14.01		6.71	

CORPORACIÓN ACCIONA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES 2024 CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORS' REPORT

Part I - Analysis of the financial year

The Group presents its results in compliance with International Financing Reporting Standards (IFRS) under a corporate structure composed of the following geographical areas and businesses (technologies):

- Geographical areas. The main geographical areas where the Group operates are Spain and other European countries, America, Australia and other regions. The Americas region includes: Mexico, Chile, The United States, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Argentina; Rest of Europe: Germany, Portugal, Italy, Croatia, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom; Other regions: South Africa and India, primarily.
- Technologies. Wind, photovoltaic, hydraulic, biomass, thermosolar and others. Others mainly include the biofuel, co-generation, marketing, energy efficiency businesses and other less significant businesses.

The Alternative Performance Measures, or APMs, consistently used by the Group in this Directors' Report are defined below:

EBITDA or gross operating profit: defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation, i.e., it shows the Group's operating results. It is calculated by taking the following items from the consolidated income statement: "net revenue", "other revenue", "cost of goods sold", "personnel expenses", "other operating expenses" and "equity-accounted profit (loss) from similar activities".

Net financial debt: shows the debt incurred by the Group, but in net terms after discounting cash and similar financial assets. There is a detailed reconciliation in the Directors' Report. It is calculated by taking the following consolidated balance sheet items: current and non-current "debt securities and other marketable securities", current and non-current "Bank borrowings", current and non-current "Lease obligations", less "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Other current financial assets".

Net financial debt excluding IFRS 16: defined as net financial debt less non-current and current "Lease obligations" on the consolidated balance sheet.

Net financial debt excluding IFRS 16: defined as net financial debt excluding IFRS 16 "Cash and other cash equivalents" and "Other current financial assets" from the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet.

Project debt: refers to debt without corporate guarantees in which recourse is limited to the debtor's cash flows and assets. A reconciliation is shown in the section on Net Financial Debt.

Corporate debt: refers to debt with some type of corporate guarantee. It is calculated as finance debt less IFRS 16 Project Debt.

Net financial debt/EBITDA: shows the ratio of the Group's net debt to its equity. It is calculated as follows: "Net financial debt" (calculated as explained above) divided by "EBITDA" (explained above).

Gross ordinary investment: The amount invested during the period in acquisitions of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments accounted for using the equity method and financial instruments, necessary for the maintenance and growth of operations. It reflects the Group's ability to grow as a result of increasing its cash-generating capacity and earnings from investments in fixed assets for operations. A reconciliation is shown in the Cash Flow section.

Operating cash flow: represents the ability of assets to generate funds in terms of net financial debt (excluding IFRS 16). A reconciliation is shown in the Cash Flow section.

Net cash flow from investments: This is defined as Gross Ordinary Investment plus/minus the change in "Other payables" associated with suppliers of fixed assets and other related changes that are not cash flows, as well as cash flows from disinvestments. A reconciliation is shown in the Cash Flow section.

Cash flows from financing and other: Generally represents the change in Net Financial Debt (excluding IFRS 16) due to causes other than operating and investing activities. A reconciliation is shown in the Cash Flow section.

Management uses these APMs for financial, operational and planning decisions and to evaluate the Group's performance and that of its subsidiaries.

Management considers that these APMs provide additional financial information that is useful and suitable for assessing the performance of the Group and its subsidiaries, as well as for decision-making by users of financial information.

If there are APMs that require additional reconciliation, the reconciliation of those APMs would be shown based on the source of the information as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
P&L	Consolidated profit and loss statement
BS	Consolidated balance sheet
CF	Consolidated cash flow statement
Note xx	Reference number of the Note to the Consolidated Financial
DNO	Data Not Directly Observable in the Financial Statements/Report

1. Executive Summary

a) Key milestones of the period

- In 2024, the Group broke its growth record for the second year in a row with the addition of 2 GW of new power, reaching a total installed capacity of 15.4 GW.
- The Group successfully launched its new asset rotation strategy in 2024, announcing two transactions for the sale of hydro assets with a combined value of approximately €1,253 million. The sale of hydro assets to Elawan (€293 million, 175 MW) was finalised last November and the deal agreed with Endesa (€960 million, 623 MW) was completed on 26 February 2025.
- The Group comfortably achieved its EBITDA target of €1 billion despite low production, thanks mainly to better than expected capture prices. Of note is the strong improvement in prices and normalisation of the balance between electricity demand and generation in Spain in the second half of the year.
- The Group reduced its net investment thanks to moderating ordinary investments, meeting the targets for the partial monetisation of MacIntyre and divestments made during the period.
- Of note is the maintenance of Fitch's "BBB- with a stable outlook" credit rating in 2024, which demonstrates the Group's commitment to its *investment grade* ratings and its management of the balance sheet in the face of investment peaks during the 2023-24 period.
- Net financial debt stands at €4,076 million and the Net Financial Debt to EBITDA ratio at 3.63x. Net financial debt associated with assets held for sale is €821 million, of which €350 million refers to the hydraulic assets from the concluded Endesa transaction.
- The Group's revenue for the year was €3,048 million, a decrease of 14.1%. EBITDA was €1,123 million (-12.6%). Net profit was €357 million (-31.9%).
- The group's total installed capacity is 15,354 MW, a growth of 1.8 GW over the last twelve months.
- The company added approximately 2 GW of new power capacity, mainly by developing its own portfolio in countries like Australia, India, Canada, the United States, Spain and Croatia, as well as the one-off acquisition of 297 MW of wind power from the Green Pastures wind farm in Texas.
- Other relevant changes include the sale of 175 MW of hydroelectric capacity in Spain and 24 MW in Hungary, as well as the dismantling of 74 MW of wind capacity in the US and 53 MW in Spain, the latter for repowering.
- Consolidated capacity reached 13,630 MW, an increase of 1,498 MW. The main difference between the net growth in consolidated terms compared to the total is due to the assignment of 277 MW from MacIntyre to the partner after the joint investment agreement was finalised during the year.
- Power under construction at 31 December 2024 stood at 572 MW, compared to 1,576 MW at the end of the previous year, which shows that the recent investment cycle has passed its peak. The capacity under construction includes projects in India (Juna Solar, 167 MW), Australia (Aldoga PV, 107 MW), the Philippines (Kalayaan II Wind, 101 MW), Spain (upgrade of Tahivilla Wind Farm, 84 MW, Logrosán Biomass, 50 MW) and Canada (Forty Mile Wind, 63 MW).

- The Group's total production grew by 7.3% to 26,708 GWh. Consolidated production totalled 23,821 GWh, an increase of 11.1% (+2,4 TWh). This growth is mainly due to the contribution of new capacity that has come online.
- As for the existing asset base, extraordinary hydraulic production in Spain is largely offset by weaker international production, particularly in Mexico. Thus, in like-for-like terms, consolidated production in Spain grew by 7.7%, approaching expected levels (a year of very high hydropower generation offset by injections in the first half of the year), while it fell by 6.1% internationally.
- The average capture price fell by 20.4% to €68.7/MWh compared to €86.4/MWh in 2023. The average capture price for business in Spain fell to €76.9/MWh (-29.5%). Internationally, the average price stands at €61.6/MWh, which is 6.8% lower than the year before (€66.1/MWh), with lower prices except in Chile, Australia and the Rest of the World.
- The company invested €1,538 million in ordinary net investments, including the partial monetisation of the MacIntyre wind farm in Australia for approximately €325 million. Divestments during the period contributed €314 million in resources. Thus, cash flow net of investment stood at €1,224 million, compared to €2,321 million in 2023.
- Also during the year the company monetised tax incentives in the United States for a total of €260 million and invested €52 million in treasury stock under the share buyback programme announced in August 2023 and completed in February 2024.
- Net financial debt was €4,076 million compared to €3,726 million at the end of 2023, which represents a Net Financial Debt to EBITDA ratio of 3.63x.
- The net financial debt associated with assets held for sale amounts to €821 million, compared to €373 million in December 2023. This additional debt is associated with a range of wind power assets in Spain, wind and photovoltaic generation assets in South Africa, and the hydroelectric assets transferred to Endesa (€350 million of debt) on 26 February 2025.
- In terms of the key ESG indicators, 100% of the company's CAPEX is aligned with the European taxonomy in environmental matters. Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 8%, mainly due to higher Scope 1 emissions at the Nevada Solar One solar thermal plant in the US. Despite the increase in emissions, they remain well below the company's SBTi-aligned decarbonisation targets. The share of renewable electricity consumption has increased to 99% of total consumption, resulting in a 73% reduction in Scope 2 emissions. With regard to social indicators, there were three fatal accidents involving subcontracted workers and a Crash Plan for Occupational Risk Prevention was launched to reinforce the health and safety management system. The Plan applies to both company employees and subcontracted workers. In terms of governance, seven sustainability policies were adapted to meet CSRD requirements.

b) Consolidated Income Statement Aggregates

	2024	2023	Change €m	% Change
Revenue	3,048	3,547	(499)	-14.1%
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation	1,123	1,285	(162)	-12.6%
Profit before tax	482	776	(294)	-37.9%
Attributable net profit	357	524	(167)	-31.9%

c) Balance sheet aggregates

	2024	2023	Change €m	% Change
Equity	6,237	6,234	3	0.0%
Net financial debt	4,076	3,726	350	9.4%
Net financial debt excluding IFRS 16	3,520	3,212	308	9.6%
Net financial debt/EBITDA	3.63x	2.90x	0.73	N.A.

d) Operating aggregates

	2024	2023	Change €m	% Change
Total installed capacity (MW)	15,354	13,523	1,831	13.5%
Consolidated installed capacity (MW)	13,630	12,131	1,499	12.4%
Total production (GWh)	26,708	24,894	1,814	7.3%
Consolidated production (GWh)	23,821	21,433	2,388	11.1%
Average number of employees	3,244	3,099	145	4.7%

e) Breakdown of installed capacity (MW)

31-Dec-24	FY 2024 Installed capacity (MW)					FY 2023 Installed capacity (MW)					Var MWs		
	Total	Consol.	Equity Acc.	Minorit.	Net	Total	Consol.	Equity Acc.	Minorit.	Net	Total	Consol.	Net
Spain	5,718	5,191	252	-154	5,288	5,839	5,311	252	-154	5,409	-121	-121	-121
Wind	4,630	4,116	246	-152	4,210	4,682	4,169	246	-152	4,263	-53	-53	-53
Hydro	693	693	0	0	693	868	868	0	0	868	-175	-175	-175
Solar PV	333	318	6	0	325	227	213	6	0	219	105	105	105
Biomass	61	61	0	-2	59	61	61	0	-2	59	0	0	0
Storage	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
International	9,635	8,439	371	-801	8,009	7,684	6,820	364	-723	6,461	1,951	1,619	1,547
Wind	5,781	5,176	76	-636	4,615	4,705	4,431	69	-637	3,863	1,077	744	752
Mexico	1,076	1,076	0	-150	925	1,076	1,076	0	-150	925	0	0	0
USA	1,431	1,281	23	-141	1,162	1,058	987	4	-142	848	373	294	314
Australia	1,515	1,174	32	-68	1,139	1,077	1,013	32	-68	977	439	162	162
India	164	164	0	-21	142	164	164	0	-21	142	0	0	0
Italy	156	156	0	-39	117	156	156	0	-39	117	0	0	0
Canada	398	368	0	-38	330	181	151	0	-38	113	217	217	217
South Africa	138	138	0	-81	57	138	138	0	-81	57	0	0	0
Portugal	120	120	0	-36	84	120	120	0	-36	84	0	0	0
Poland	101	101	0	-25	76	101	101	0	-25	76	0	0	0
Costa Rica	50	50	0	-17	32	50	50	0	-17	32	0	0	0
Chile	312	312	0	-11	301	312	312	0	-11	301	0	0	0
Croatia	102	102	0	-8	95	30	30	0	-8	23	72	72	72
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	12	0	12	-24	0	-12
Vietnam	84	0	21	0	21	84	0	21	0	21	0	0	0
Peru	136	136	0	0	136	136	136	0	0	136	0	0	0
Solar PV	3,600	3,009	295	-149	3,155	2,725	2,135	295	-70	2,360	875	875	795
Chile	610	610	0	0	610	610	610	0	0	610	0	0	0
South Africa	94	94	0	-55	39	94	94	0	-55	39	0	0	0
Portugal	46	46	0	-11	34	46	46	0	-11	34	0	0	0
Mexico	405	0	202	0	202	405	0	202	0	202	0	0	0
Egypt	186	0	93	0	93	186	0	93	0	93	0	0	0
Ukraine	100	100	0	-3	97	100	100	0	-3	97	0	0	0
USA	1,313	1,313	0	0	1,313	1,227	1,227	0	0	1,227	87	87	87
Dominican Rep.	221	221	0	-80	141	58	58	0	0	58	163	163	83
Australia	380	380	0	0	380	0	0	0	0	0	380	380	380
India	245	245	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	245
Solar Thermoelectric (USA)	64	64	0	-16	48	64	64	0	-16	48	0	0	0
Storage (USA)	190	190	0	0	190	190	190	0	0	190	0	0	0
Total Installed capacity	15,354	13,630	623	-956	13,297	13,523	12,131	616	-877	11,870	1,831	1,498	1,427
Total Wind	10,411	9,292	321	-788	8,825	9,387	8,600	315	-789	8,126	1,024	692	699
Total other technologies	4,943	4,338	302	-168	4,472	4,136	3,531	302	-88	3,744	807	807	727

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f) Breakdown of consolidated production (GWh)

31-Dec-24	FY 2024 Production (GWh)					FY 2023 Production (GWh)					Var % GWh		
	Total	Consol.	Equity Acc.	Minorit.	Net	Total	Consol.	Equity Acc.	Minorit.	Net	Total	Consol.	Net
Spain	12,353	11,123	591	-273	11,440	11,766	10,146	787	-220	10,713	5%	10%	7%
Wind	9,124	7,914	582	-258	8,237	9,374	7,775	778	-205	8,348	-3%	2%	-1%
Hydro	2,509	2,509	0	0	2,509	1,744	1,744	0	0	1,744	44%	44%	44%
Solar PV	342	322	9	0	331	298	277	9	0	286	15%	16%	16%
Biomass	378	378	0	-15	363	351	351	0	-15	335	8%	8%	8%
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.m	n.m	n.m
International	14,355	12,698	690	-1,684	11,704	13,128	11,287	785	-1,754	10,318	9%	12%	13%
Wind	10,019	9,424	159	-1,519	8,064	9,766	9,168	156	-1,592	7,733	3%	3%	4%
Mexico	2,701	2,701	0	-466	2,235	3,009	3,009	0	-503	2,506	-10%	-10%	-11%
USA	1,968	1,884	12	-202	1,693	1,946	1,881	4	-225	1,659	1%	0%	2%
Australia	1,423	1,287	67	-183	1,171	1,327	1,205	61	-181	1,086	7%	7%	8%
India	362	362	0	-46	315	398	398	0	-51	347	-9%	-9%	-9%
Italy	230	230	0	-58	173	251	251	0	-63	188	-8%	-8%	-8%
Canada	497	413	0	-100	313	466	378	0	-95	284	7%	9%	10%
South Africa	340	340	0	-200	140	352	352	0	-207	145	-3%	-3%	-3%
Portugal	288	288	0	-88	200	271	271	0	-83	188	6%	6%	6%
Poland	224	224	0	-56	168	222	222	0	-56	167	1%	1%	1%
Costa Rica	212	212	0	-74	138	246	246	0	-86	160	-14%	-14%	-14%
Chile	798	798	0	-27	771	846	846	0	-25	821	-6%	-6%	-6%
Croatia	74	74	0	-18	55	74	74	0	-18	55	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	31	0	15	0	15	45	0	22	0	22	-30%	n.m	-30%
Vietnam	260	0	65	0	65	277	0	69	0	69	-6%	n.m	-6%
Peru	611	611	0	0	611	36	36	0	0	36	n.m	n.m	n.m
Solar PV	4,243	3,181	531	-141	3,571	3,268	2,025	629	-139	2,515	30%	57%	42%
Chile	1,064	1,064	0	0	1,064	1,198	1,198	0	0	1,198	-11%	-11%	-11%
South Africa	201	201	0	-118	83	198	198	0	-116	81	2%	2%	2%
Portugal	76	76	0	-19	57	92	44	31	-19	56	-17%	72%	1%
Mexico	636	0	318	0	318	772	0	386	0	386	-18%	n.m	-18%
Egypt	427	0	213	0	213	424	0	212	0	212	1%	n.m	1%
Ukraine	112	112	0	-4	107	105	105	0	-4	101	7%	7%	7%
USA	1,633	1,633	0	0	1,633	424	424	0	0	424	n.m	n.m	n.m
Dominican Rep.	96	96	0	0	96	57	57	0	0	57	70%	70%	70%
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.m	n.m	n.m
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.m	n.m	n.m
Solar Thermoelectric (USA)	92	92	0	-23	69	93	93	0	-23	70	-1%	-1%	-1%
Storage (USA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.m	n.m	n.m
Total Production	26,708	23,821	1,281	-1,957	23,144	24,894	21,433	1,572	-1,974	21,031	7%	11%	10%
Total Wind	19,143	17,338	741	-1,778	16,301	19,141	16,943	934	-1,796	16,081	0%	2%	1%
Total other technologies	7,565	6,483	540	-180	6,843	5,753	4,490	638	-178	4,950	31%	44%	38%

2. Consolidated Income Statement

a) Revenue

	2024	2023	Change	Change (%)
Spain	1,889	2,426	(537)	(22.1%)
Rest of Europe	316	279	37	13.3%
America	699	708	(9)	(1.3%)
Australia	65	56	9	16.1%
Other regions	79	78	1	1.3%
Revenue	3,048	3,547	(499)	(14.1%)

	2024	2023	Change	Change (%)
Wind	1,300	1,645	(345)	(21.0%)
Photovoltaic	180	150	30	20.0%
Hydraulic	181	174	7	4.0%
Biomass and solar thermal	71	66	5	7.6%
Other	1,316	1,512	(196)	(13.0%)
Revenue	3,048	3,547	(499)	(14.1%)

Revenue decreased by 14.1% to €3,408 million, mainly due to the decline in electricity prices, particularly in Spain.

Spain

Revenue in Spain stood at €1,889 million, a drop of 22.1%, mainly due to the reduction in the capture price and despite the improvement in production, which in consolidated terms rose by almost 1 TWh to reach 11,123 GWh (+9.6%). EBITDA fell to €506 million (-31.3%), mainly due to the normalisation of prices in the Spanish market, which the company has mitigated with price hedging.

Consolidated installed capacity in Spain was 5,718 MW at 31 December 2024, compared to 5,839 MW in 2023, a decrease of 121 MW, mainly due to the sale of 175 MW of hydraulic power, as well as the decommissioning of 53 MW of wind power capacity for repowering at the Tahivilla wind farm in Cádiz.

Consolidated production increased by 9.6% in 2024 to 11,123 GWh, due to extraordinary hydroelectric production. Thus, in like-for-like terms, consolidated production in Spain grew by 7.7%, approaching expected levels (a year of very high hydropower generation offset by injections in the first half of the year).

The average capture price for the business in Spain fell to €76.9/MWh (-29.5%) while the average wholesale market price fell from €87.1/MWh to €63.0/MWh (-27.6%).

- Market energy sales reached an average price of €61.90/MWh.
- Price hedging through financial derivatives and long-term contracts contributed €9.5/MWh.
- Thus, the average market capture price taking into account hedging was €71.3/MWh.
- Regulatory revenue contributed €2.7/MWh (€29 million compared to €11 million in 2023).
- The net adjustment of regulatory bands was €2.9/MWh (€32 million). In keeping with the accounting criteria adopted by the CNMV, the Group recognises as revenue the adjustment for deviations in the market price - the regulatory banding mechanism - in regulated assets with positive regulatory Net Asset Value for which the company estimates, at 31 December 2024, that regulatory revenue may be required in the future to reach the regulated return of 7.39%.

The 2024 net adjustment includes a one-time liability restitution of approximately €60 million for two additional wind vintages (IT). Given lower future market price expectations, these are now accounted for under the regulatory band mechanism. While this initially had a negative impact, it was largely offset throughout the year by positive band adjustments for the related production, ultimately contributing around €7 million in net gains.

International

Revenue from the international perimeter was €1,159 million, 3.4% higher than the year before, driven by a 12.5% increase in production (12,698 GWh), which offset the impact of a more moderate average price in 2024 of €61.6/MWh, compared to €66.1/MWh in the previous year.

- Consolidated international installed capacity at 31 December 2024 was 9,635 MW. The company added 2 GW of new power capacity, mainly by developing its own portfolio in countries like Australia, India, Canada, the United States, Spain and Croatia, as well as the one-off acquisition of 297 MW of wind power from the Green Pastures wind farm in Texas. As part of the Green Pastures transaction, the company acquired a 15% stake in another 150 MW wind farm (Briscoe) in the same region, which are included in the total installed capacity figure. Additionally, 24 MW were sold in Hungary, and 74 MW were dismantled in the U.S., 71 MW of which belonged to a wind farm where ACCIONA Energía held a minority stake (25%).
- Consolidated production grew by 12.5% to 12,698 GWh, thanks to the production of new assets, but with particularly scarce wind resources in markets important to the company such as Mexico and Australia, and to a lesser extent, North America.
- The average price was €61.6/MWh, 6.8% lower than the year before (€66.1/MWh). Capture prices fell in the US & Canada, primarily, due to lower wholesale prices for wind energy, and because in 2023 the energy in tests of the new solar capacity temporarily captured very high market prices before the PPAs came into force.
- In Mexico, the average price dipped slightly due to the normalisation of the positive capacity charge from the previous year. In Chile, however, unit revenue saw a strong recovery, partly driven by the one-time recognition of additional revenue from past PEC tariff protection mechanisms following a tariff update.
- In the rest of the Americas, the average price fell, mainly due to the first full year of operation of the San Juan de Marcona wind farm in Peru. High production relative to existing assets in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, combined with the lower entry price, contributed to this effect.
- In the Rest of Europe, the average price decreased, reflecting the end of the regulated tariff regime of the Moura photovoltaic plant, as well as more moderate wholesale prices.

b) Earnings before interest, taxes, deductions and amortisation (EBITDA)

	2024	2023	Change	Change (%)
Spain	504	736	(232)	(31.5%)
Rest of Europe	91	101	(10)	(9.9%)
America	396	375	21	5.6%
Australia	67	10	57	570.0%
Other regions	65	63	2	3.2%
Total EBITDA	1,123	1,285	(162)	(12.6%)

Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

	2024	2023	Change	Change (%)
Wind	684	943	(259)	(27.5%)
Photovoltaic	183	149	34	22.8%
Hydraulic	214	149	65	43.6%
Biomass and solar thermal	25	23	2	8.7%
Other	17	21	(4)	(19.0%)
Total EBITDA	1,123	1,285	(162)	(12.6%)

The Group's EBITDA in 2024 is €1,123 million, 12.6% lower than in 2023, mainly due to the fall in EBITDA in Spain related to the aforementioned decrease in energy generation revenue. EBITDA for the international generation business was €619 million, a 12.8% increase.

c) Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)

Operating Profit (EBIT) stood at €699 million, compared to €916 million in 2023. The Asset Impairment line on the income statement shows a net positive result of €134 million. This was mainly driven by the reversal of €154 million in impairment related to the sale of two Spanish hydro assets, and a €16 million impairment reversal in Ukraine. These gains were partially offset by a €32 million impairment charge linked to the commencement of dismantling of the Tahivilla wind farm in Spain, which is set for repowering.

For comparison purposes, it is notable that the 2023 income statement showed a €132 million gain under Other Gains or Losses, reflecting the capital gains from acquiring control of Spain's Renomar wind farms and Portugal's Moura solar photovoltaic plant.

d) Profit before tax

	2024	2023	Change	Change (%)
Spain	629	806	(177)	(22.0%)
Rest of Europe	45	33	12	36.4%
America	(169)	(24)	(145)	604.2%
Australia	(37)	(60)	23	(38.3%)
Other regions	14	21	(7)	(33.3%)
Total profit before tax	482	776	(294)	(37.9%)

	2024	2022	Change	Change (%)
Wind	76	614	(538)	(87.6%)
Photovoltaic	73	38	35	92.1%
Hydraulic	341	127	214	168.5%
Biomass and solar thermal	19	12	7	58.3%
Other	(27)	(15)	(12)	80.0%
Total profit before tax	482	776	(294)	(37.9%)

Profit before tax (EBT) was €482 million, reflecting the fall in EBITDA and EBIT. Net financial expenses increased by €35 million to €189 million. This was caused by higher average net financial debt and increased financing costs, in turn driven by a greater reliance on U.S. dollar and Australian dollar financing, reflecting significant investment in these markets. Gains (losses) on exchange showed a net loss of €25 million, compared to a gain of €5 million the year before. This was due to the devaluation of the Mexican peso and the Chilean peso against the US dollar during the year.

e) Attributable net profit (to the parent company)

Attributable net profit (to the parent company) was €357 million.

The reconciliation of EBITDA, EBIT and EBT is detailed in the not on segment reporting (Note 26).

3. Consolidated Balance Sheet, Cash Flow and Investment:

a) Attributable Equity

ACCIONA's attributable equity at 31 December 2024 is €5,843 million, compared to 5,850 million at 31 December 2023.

b) Net financial debt

	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
Project debt	356	547	(191)	-34.9%
Corporate debt	3,806	3,556	250	7.0%
Financial debt excluding IFRS 16 (Note 17)	4,162	4,103	59	1.4%
Cash + Current financial assets (Note 15)	(642)	(891)	249	(27.9%)
Net financial debt excluding IFRS 16	3,520	3,212	308	9.6%
Lease obligations (Note 5)	556	514	42	8.2%
Net financial debt	4,076	3,726	350	9.4%

	Source of information	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
Non-current non-recourse bank borrowings	(Note 17)	136	303	(167)	(55.1%)
Current non-recourse bank borrowings	(Note 17)	49	70	(21)	(30.0%)
Debentures and bonds of Mexican subsidiaries	(Note 17)	171	174	(3)	(1.7%)
Project debt		356	547	(191)	(34.9%)

The reconciliation of net financial debt on the consolidated balance sheet is detailed in Note 15.g.

c) Cash flows

	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
Cash flows from operations	807	709	98	13.8%
Cash flows from investments	(1,224)	(2,321)	1,097	(47.3%)
Cash flows from financing and other	109	17	92	541.2%
Change in net financial debt excl. IFRS 16 + red/inc	(308)	(1,595)	1,287	-80.7%

Net financial debt at 31 December 2024 stood at €4,076 million (including €556 million of IFRS 16 liabilities), which amounts to an increase of €350 million compared to December 2023, due to the following factors:

- €807 million in operating cashflow.
- -€1,224 million in net cash flow from investments, of which -€1,434 million is gross ordinary investment. The net cash flow from investments also reflects -€104 million of net deferred investment flows and +€314 million from divestments during the year.

- Cash flow from financing and other items is €109 million, including the payment of the annual dividend in June in the amount of €158 million, the reclassification of €448 million of net financial debt associated with assets held for sale, and -€52m of investment within the now-completed programme of repurchasing treasury stock.

The reconciliation of the above APMs is shown below:

	Origin	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
EBITDA	APM	1,123	1,285	(162)	(12.6%)
Current financial income and expense	CF	(247)	(152)	(95)	62.5%
Changes in inventory	CF	(10)	6	(16)	(266.7%)
Changes in current assets/liabilities	CF	213	(413)	626	(151.6%)
Results of companies accounted for using the equity	CF	10	(81)	91	(112.3%)
Other profit not involving the movement of funds	CF	(75)	(75)		
Dividends received from associates and other non-	CF	45	16	29	181.3%
Corporate tax receivable/payable	CF	(211)	(282)	71	(25.2%)
Changes in non-current operating assets/liabilities	CF	(56)	44	(100)	(227.3%)
Sale/rotation of assets	Note 24	(84)		(84)	N.A.
Net TEI contribution	Note 20	260	152	108	71.1%
Release of grants	Note 20	26		26	N.A.
Financial costs capitalised	Note 27	108	66	42	63.6%
Other cash flows from operations	DNO	(295)	143	(438)	(306.3%)
Cash flows from operations		807	709	98	13.8%
	Origin	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
Gross ordinary investment	APM	(1,434)	(2,218)	784	(35.3%)
Changes in "Fixed asset suppliers"	Note 20	(58)	(47)	(11)	23.4%
Disposal of group companies and associates	CF	266		266	N.A.
Other cash flows from investments	DNO	2	(56)	58	(103.6%)
Net cash flows from investments		(1,224)	(2,321)	1,097	-47.3%
	Origin	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
Dividend payments	CF	(158)	(230)	72	(31.3%)
Lease payments	CF	(13)	(14)	1	(7.1%)
Dividends paid to external shareholders	CF	(30)	(56)	26	(46.4%)
Transfer of financial debt excluding IFRS 16 to held for	Note 17	477	362	115	31.8%
Transfer of cash and current financial assets to held	Note 22	(31)		(31)	N.A.
Treasury shares	Note 15	(52)	(65)	13	(20.0%)
Variation of derivatives in financial debt	Note 17	(16)	(1)	(15)	1500.0%
Other financial flows	DNO	(68)	21	(89)	(423.8%)
Cash flows from financing and other		109	17	92	541.2%

d) Investments

	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
Spain	250	283	(33)	(11.7%)
America	673	1,199	(526)	(43.9%)
Australia	207	629	(422)	(67.1%)
Rest of Europe	51	98	(47)	(48.0%)
Other regions	253	9	244	2711.1%
Gross ordinary investment	1,434	2,218	(784)	(35.3%)

Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Ordinary gross investments totalled €1,434 million, corresponding mainly to investments in projects in Australia (Aldoga), Canada (Forty Mile), India (Juna), Spain (Logrosán and repowering of Tahivilla), the Dominican Republic (Cotoperí), as well as direct investment in development and in the Group's other energy businesses. Also includes the acquisition of Green Pastures in the United States.

The reconciliation of ordinary gross investment is shown below:

	Origin	2024	2023	Change €M	Change (%)
Change under:					
Addition of fixed assets (Cost)	Note 4	(1,661)	(1,939)	278	(14.3%)
Addition of other intangible assets (Cost)	Note 7	(30)	(30)		
Business acquisitions (Cash)	Note 2.3.g		(141)	141	(100.0%)
Other cash flows from investments	DNO	257	(108)	365	(338.0%)
Gross ordinary investment		(1,434)	(2,218)	784	-35.3%

4. Relevant events for the year

- 2 January 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 26 December 2023 and 1 January 2024.
- ACCIONA Energía reports that during the period from 26 December 2023 to 1 January 2024, the company did not carry out any transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme.
- 9 January 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 2 January 2024 and 8 January 2024.
- ACCIONA Energía reports that during the period from 2 January 2024 to 8 January 2024, the company did not carry out any transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme.
- 16 January 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 9 January 2024 and 15 January 2024.
- ACCIONA Energía reports that during the period from 9 January 2024 to 15 January 2024, the company did not carry out any transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme.
- 23 January 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 16 January 2024 and 22 January 2024.
- ACCIONA Energía reports that during the period from 16 January 2024 to 22 January 2024, the company did not carry out any transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme.
- 29 January 2024: ACCIONA Energía submits details of the transactions under the liquidity contract between 28/10/2023 and 28/01/2024.
- These details refer to the transactions for the ninth quarter of the contract (from 28 October 2023 to 28 January 2024).
- 30 January 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 23 January 2024 and 29 January 2024.
- The transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme for the period from 23 January 2024 to 29 January 2024, inclusive, are detailed below.
- 6 February 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 30 January 2024 and 5 January 2024.
- The transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme for the period from 30 January 2024 to 5 January 2024, inclusive, are detailed below.
- 13 February 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 6 February 2024 and 12 February 2024.
- The transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme for the period from 6 February 2024 to 12 February 2024 are detailed below.

- 20 February 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 13 February 2024 and 19 February 2024.
- The transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme for the period from 13 February 2024 to 19 February 2024 are detailed below.
- 27 February 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on the transactions carried out under its Share Buyback Programme between 20 February 2024 and 26 February 2024.
- ACCIONA Energía reports that during the period from 20 February 2024 to 26 February 2024, the company did not carry out any transactions with its own shares under the Buyback Programme.
- 27 February 2024: ACCIONA Energía announces the conclusion of the Share Buyback Programme and the reactivation of the Liquidity Contract.
- Acciona Energía reports that following the last of the acquisitions referred to below, the maximum number of shares to be acquired under the Buyback Programme has been reached, i.e. 4,938,759 shares, representing approximately 1.5% of the company's share capital.

As notified when the Buyback Programme was launched, the purpose of the Programme is to reduce Acciona Energía's capital by redeeming 4,488,759 shares, representing 1.36% of the company's capital acquired under the Buyback Programme. This capital reduction is expected to be approved at the next Ordinary General Meeting of Acciona Energía shareholders.

As a result, the Buyback Programme has been terminated pursuant to the terms established when it was announced.

- 1 March 2024: ACCIONA Energía discloses the names of the persons with management responsibilities who are members of the management team:
- ACCIONA Energía discloses the names of the persons holding positions with management responsibilities for the purposes of article 3.1.(25)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 on market abuse: Ana Benita Aramendia Arantza Ezpeleta Puras, David Liste Alba Elvira López Prados, Joaquín Javier Ancín Viguiristi, José Entrecanales Carrión, Juan Otazu Aguerri, Marta Simón Benito, Rafael Esteban Fernández de Córdoba, Raimundo Fernández-Cuesta Laborde, Santiago Gómez Ramos, Yolanda Herrán Azanza.
- 25 April 2024: ACCIONA Energía announces the date of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and proposed resolutions.
- The Board of Directors of ACCIONA Energía has announced an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 6 June 2024 at 12:00 o'clock and 7 June 2024 on second call, at the same time (it is expected to be held on first call). The full text of the announcement is attached and will also be published in the EL PAÍS newspaper and on the company's website, www.acciona-energia.com.

The resolutions that the Board of Directors of ACCIONA Energía will submit to the shareholders for their consideration at the General Meeting of Shareholders in relation to all the items on the agenda are also enclosed. These, along with the other documentation related to the General Meeting of Shareholders, will be available to shareholders at the company's registered offices and on the website www.acciona-energia.com according to the terms set forth in the announcement.

- 30 April 2024: ACCIONA Energía submits details of the transactions under the Liquidity Contract between 29/01/24 and 29/04/24.
- These details refer to the transactions for the ninth quarter of the contract (from 29 January 2024 to 29 April 2024).
- 30 April 2024: ACCIONA Energía makes a correction to the announcement of the 2024 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
- ACCIONA Energía has made a correction to the announcement of the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of CORPORACIÓN ACCIONA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES, S.A. (the "company") published on 25 April 2024 on the website of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) and on the company's website, and in the EL PAÍS newspaper on 26 April 2024. That announcement unknowingly and involuntarily omitted some of the references regulated in articles 272 and 287 of the Capital Companies Act which appear in the last two paragraphs of section 9 of the announcement "Documentation available to shareholder".
- 6 June 2024: Resignation of a director
- ACCIONA Energía reports that Ms Karen Christiana Figueres Olsen has today tendered her resignation as an Independent Director, for personal reasons, in a letter addressed to the Board of Directors. Ms. Figueres Olsen was also a member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee
- 6 June 2024: The company reports on the resolutions adopted and the results of the votes held at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
- At the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held today on first call with 94.1% of the capital in attendance (including treasury stock), each and every one of the proposed resolutions put up for a vote was approved by at least 90.03% of the voting capital in attendance at the Meeting. The documentation made available to the shareholders coincide with the proposed resolutions that were notified to the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) on 25 April 2024, with registration number 28245.
- 11 June 2024: ACCIONA Energía announces the dates and exact amounts of the dividend payments approved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
- The company reports that the payment of a dividend for the 2023 financial year was approved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 6 June 2024, payable on 20 June 2024 through the participating entities of Sociedad de Gestión de los Sistemas de Registro Compensación y Liquidación de Valores. (Sociedad Unipersonal) (IBERCLEAR).
- The relevant dates for the distribution of the dividend are as follows: Last trading date: 17 June 2024 ExDate: 18 June 2024 Record date: 19 June 2024 Payment date: 20 June 2024
- It is also reported that the gross dividend of €0.48 per share approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders was increased slightly to €0.48719184 per share due to the adjustment made for direct treasury stock. Taxes will be withheld from these amounts where applicable.
- 13 June 2024: Acciona Energía reports on the reaffirmation of the ratings assigned by the credit rating agency Fitch Ratings.

- The credit rating agency, Fitch Ratings, reaffirms the long-term rating of ACCIONA Energía and gives issued debt instruments a “BBB-” rating. The outlook for long-term debt is “stable”.
- 21 June 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports on a reduction of capital by redemption of treasury stock approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the General Shareholders’ Meeting held on 6 June 2024, (ORI with registration number 29055), the company has proceeded to enforce, effective 21 June, the resolution to reduce capital by €4,488,759 through the redemption of 4,488,759 treasury shares with a par value of €1 each acquired under the Share Buyback Programme per Regulation (EU) 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on Market Abuse and (EU) Delegated Regulation 2016/1052 of 8 March 2016, the purpose of which was to reduce capital through the redemption of treasury shares and to a lesser extent, to meet the obligations that may arise from the Share Delivery Programmes to executive directors, officers and employees of the Group (IP with registration number 1965. ORI 26833).
- 2 July 2024: ACCIONA Energía announces the registration of the capital reduction by redemption of treasury stock
- As a continuation of the reporting of Other Relevant Information (ORI with registration numbers 29055 and 29259), the company reports that the reduction of share capital and consequent amendment of the articles of association was registered in the Madrid Commercial Registry on 27 June 2024. The capital, which was reduced by €4,488,759 through the redemption of 4,488,759 treasury shares with a par value of one (1) euro each, was registered in the Madrid Commercial Registry without any modification whatsoever. As a result of the capital reduction, the share capital of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. is now €324,761,830, divided into an equal number of shares with a par value of €1 each. All shares are of the same class and have the same rights.
- 26 July 2024: ACCIONA Energía reports that its credit rating has been downgraded by DBRS.
- DBRS Ratings GmbH (DBRS Morningstar) today announced the downgrade of ACCIONA Energía’s rating from ‘BBB (high)’ to ‘BBB’ and its short-term rating from ‘R-2 (high)’ to ‘R-2 (middle)’, both with a stable outlook. These are Investment Grade ratings.
- 12 November 2024: ACCIONA Energy reports on the sale of hydroelectric plants in Spain.
- ACCIONA Energy today announced the sale of 175MW of hydroelectric capacity in Spain to Elawan Energy, a subsidiary of ORIX Corporation, after fulfilling the requisite foreign investment requirements. ACCIONA Energy received €293 million for the sale, generating a capital gain of €180 million. 100% of the 175MW involved in the transaction pertain to Grupo Acciona Saltos de Agua, S.L. (ASA), made up of comprising 23 small and medium-sized reservoir (77% of capacity) and run-of-river (23% of capacity) hydroelectric power stations located in Aragón, Cantabria and Catalonia. The projects have long-term concession agreements with an average remaining life of 23 years. This transaction is part of the company’s asset rotation strategy and highlights its value in the market.
- 10 December 2024: ACCIONA Energía discloses the names of the persons with management responsibilities who are members of the management team.

- ACCIONA Energía discloses the names of the persons holding positions with management responsibilities for the purposes of article 3.1.(25)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 on market abuse:

Ana Benita Aramendia
 Arantza Ezpeleta Puras
 Elvira López Prados
 Joaquín Javier Ancín Viguiristi
 José Entrecanales Carrión
 Juan Otazu Aguerri
 Marta Simón Benito
 Rafael Esteban Fernández de Córdoba
 Raimundo Fernández-Cuesta Laborde
 Santiago Gómez Ramos
 Yolanda Herrán Azanza

This communication replaces and supersedes the list of people included in the last communication dated 1 March 2024 (OIR 27222).

- 30 December 2024: Acciona Energía reports on the reaffirmation of the ratings assigned by the credit rating agency Fitch Ratings.
- The credit rating agency, Fitch Ratings, reaffirms the long-term rating of ACCIONA Energía and gives issued debt instruments a “BBB-” rating. The outlook for long-term debt is “stable”.

5. Share Capital

At 31 December 2024, the share capital of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, S.A. is €324,761,830 divided into 324,761,830 ordinary shares with a par value of one euro (€1) each.

At 31 December 2024, the Group holds 3,642.162 shares of treasury stock, which accounts for 0.112% of the total.

The changes in treasury stock during the year are as follows:

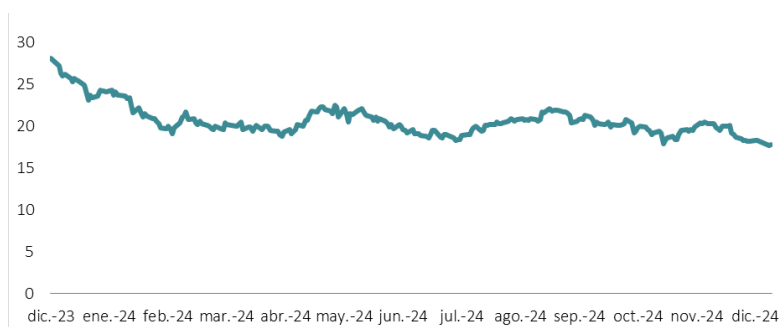
	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Cost (millions of euros)	Number of shares	Cost (millions of euros)
Opening balance	2,642,747	69	130,951	4
Added	5,504,324	111	3,057,275	100
Retirement	(5,520,340)	(112)	(3,058,344)	(100)
Changes in liquidity contracts	(16,016)	(1)	(1,069)	--
Capital reduction	(4,488,759)	(106)	--	--
Added	2,426,070	56	2,512,865	65
Retirement	(199,880)	(9)		
All other changes	2,226,190	47	2,512,865	65
Closing balance	364,162	9	2,642,747	69

6. Interim dividend

On 6 June 2024, the General Meeting of Shareholders approved the payment of a dividend for the 2023 financial year of €0.48 per share, for a total amount of €158 million, payable on 20 June 2024. On 26 February 2025, the Board of Directors of ACCIONA Energía proposed the payment of a dividend of €143 million (€0.44 per share) against 2024 earnings.

7. Stock price and performance

a) Stock market capitalisation



b) Key stock market data

Share price at 31 December 2024 (€/share)	17.80
Share price at 29 December 2023 (€/share)	28.08
FY24 low (30/12/2024)	17.72
FY24 high (02/01/2024)	27.18
Average daily volume (shares)	541,142
Average daily volume (€)	10,493,009
Number of shares	324,761,830
Stock market capitalisation at 24 December 2024 (millions of €)	5,781.0

Part II - Business risks and uncertainties

Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables, due to its line of business and geographical diversification, is exposed to certain financial risks that are effectively managed by a risk management system. This system is designed to identify events that could potentially affect the company, manage risks by establishing internal control systems to keep the probability of those events occurring and their impact within the permitted tolerance levels and provide reasonable assurances that the group's strategic business objectives will be met.

The aim of this policy is to make risk management part of the Group's strategy and establish the framework and principles of the Risk Management System.

This policy considers all the risks associated with the business activities carried out by the Group in all of the geographical markets where it does business.

a) Regulatory risks

A large part of the Group's electricity generation business in Spain is subject to the regulatory framework initially established in LRD 9/2013 and the new remuneration scheme established in Royal Decree 413/2014 which regulates electricity production using renewable energy sources, co-generation and waste. The remuneration model in place aims to provide predictable income for the plants and mitigate their exposure to variations in market prices by reviewing this remuneration parameter every three years (regulatory semi-period). The regulation also provides for the possibility of adjusting the parameters for determining the future remuneration of the plants every six years (full regulatory period) which, if modified, could affect the results of the operations subject to this regulation.

Legislative Royal Decree 17/2019 extends the reasonable remuneration of the first regulatory period to the next two periods (through 2032). By setting this long-term target return (7.398%), many of the uncertainties associated with the review of the rest of the remuneration parameters are eliminated as the return for existing assets is guaranteed.

Following the regulatory changes in 2023, mainly LRD 5/2023 of 28 June and Order TED/741/2023 of 30 June (see Annex V), it is expected that a significant portion of the Group's renewable assets will no longer be remunerated above and beyond market price and will therefore be exposed to variations in electricity market prices in the 2023-2025 regulatory semi-period.

Finally, Order TED/526/2024 was published on 31 May 2024, establishing the new methodology for updating the remuneration for the operation of standard electrical power generation assets whose operating costs depend essentially on the price of fuel. This order changes the methodology for biomass facilities, effective 1 July 2024, by updating the remuneration for operation on a quarterly basis and at the beginning of each quarter and incorporating into the calculation the estimated market price fluctuations for the period of reference. Similarly, it fixes the return on investment until the end of the regulatory life of the respective asset, which will now only be updated at the end of this semi-period and for the adjustment for price deviations obtained during 2023 and establishes a temporary remuneration mechanism for the adjustment for price deviations that occurred during the first half of 2024.

The effect of this regulatory change on the Group's biomass facilities has been an anticipation of the cash effects of the regulatory mechanisms, derived from the transitional remuneration regime mentioned in the previous paragraph and, to a lesser extent, from the anticipation of updates to the remuneration for the operation, which in any case better captures the evolution of the cost of supplies and avoids a solvency problem in scenarios of depressed prices.

Of the Group's total attributable production in the national electricity market, approximately 19% is subject to regulated remuneration (20% of production in 2023), 61% is covered by different pricing mechanisms (59% of production in 2023) and the rest is remunerated at market prices.

The Group is trying to reduce its market-risk exposure through private energy purchase agreements (PPAs) to establish the future sale price with third parties for an agreed period. This lessens the exposure to potential rate changes in the market.

Overall, as far as price risk in the electricity markets of the countries where Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables Group operates is concerned, approximately 52% of its production is subject to a long-term price contract with a third party (PPA or hedge), (51% in 2023), 14% to feed-in tariff or other regulatory structures, and the remainder to market prices. Almost all the PPA contracts signed by the Group are contracts that are settled by physical delivery of energy and were entered into or are maintained for the purpose of receiving or delivering energy in accordance with purchases, sales or utilisation requirements based on the Group's strategy, and are therefore not measured at fair value (see Note 3.2.G). PPA contracts that are not settled by physical delivery (hedge) are measured by the Group at fair value with changes in profit and loss or equity if hedging criteria are applied (see Note 19).

b) Financial Risks

To manage the financial risk related to the Group's operations, the exposure, degree and magnitude of market risk (including interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk are analysed.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments, in keeping with the Group's risk management policies approved by the Board of Directors. The risk management policies encompass the principles of the exchange rate, interest rate and credit risk management policies as well as the use of financial derivatives and non-derivatives and surplus investment policies.

Interest rate risk - Interest rate fluctuations modify the future flows of the assets and liabilities tied to an adjustable interest rate.

Interest rate risk is particularly significant as far as financing the construction of wind farms and other renewable energy plants is concerned, where the project returns can be affected by fluctuations in interest rates (see Note 17). This risk is mitigated through hedging operations by contracting derivatives, mainly interest rate swaps (IRS) (see Note 19).

Based on the Finance Department's estimates of how interest rates will evolve and the financing coverage requirements associated with each project, appropriate hedging is used to mitigate these risks and enable the expected yields to be achieved. The level of hedging of the debt achieved for each project depends on the type of project involved and the country where it is located.

The reference interest rate for the debt assumed Acciona Group companies is basically Euribor for transactions in euros, Term SOFR or SOFR for transactions in US dollars and BBSY for transactions in Australian dollars. For projects in Latin America, debt is referenced to the usual indices in keeping with local banking practice, or to Term SOFR or SOFR for projects financed in US dollars. As a rule, each project is financed in the currency in which the asset's cash flows will be generated (natural hedging of exchange rate risk).

Foreign currency risk - The international expansion of the Group's business means that it has greater exposure to exchange rate risks from foreign currency transactions in the countries where it invests and does business.

Risk management is the responsibility of the Acciona Group's Corporate Finance Department and adheres to non-speculative criteria.

Exchange rate risk basically arises from the following types of transactions:

- Debt assumed by group companies and associates in foreign currencies.
- Payments to be made in foreign currency for purchasing supplies or paying for goods and services.
- Payments received in foreign currency.
- Investments in foreign companies.

Natural hedges are used to the extent possible. This means taking out financing in the same currency (natural hedge). When this is not possible, the Group arranges currency derivatives (mainly foreign exchange hedges) to hedge transactions involving future cash flows, in keeping with limits on assumable risk.

Likewise, net assets from investments in companies with operating currencies other than the euro are exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations when the financial statements of those companies are converted to euros during the consolidation process. To mitigate this impact, during this financial year the company has begun to implement hedging of net foreign investments in US dollars (cross-currency swaps).

Credit risk - Refers to the risk that a counterparty to an agreement may breach its obligations, thereby causing the Group to sustain economic losses. The Group has a policy of only doing business with solvent third parties and obtaining sufficient guarantees to mitigate the risk of financial losses caused by defaults. The Group only does business with entities at the same or higher investment level range and obtains information on the counterparties from independent business rating bodies, other public sources of financial information and through its own relations with clients.

The receivables and customer accounts consist of a large number of clients distributed across different sectors and geographical areas. Credit relations with clients and the solvency of those clients are continuously evaluated and credit surety contracts are taken out as needed.

The Group has no significant exposure to credit risk with any of its clients or groups of similar clients. Moreover, the credit risk is not highly concentrated.

The Group's credit and liquidity risk associated with derivative instruments at fair value is limited since both cash investments and derivatives are placed with solvent entities that have high credit ratings and no one counterparty assumes significant percentages of the total credit risk.

On the other hand, the new definition of the fair value of a liability under IFRS 13 based on the concept of transferring the liability to a market participant confirms that the credit risk itself should be considered in the fair value of the liabilities. The Group has included a bilateral credit risk adjustment to reflect its own risk and that of the counterparty in the fair value of the derivatives.

In this regard, it is important to note that since August 2021, Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables has been rated “Investment grade” by two rating agencies (Fitch and DBRS) with BBB- and BBB (stable) ratings, respectively, and a long-term stable outlook, which shows the Group’s ability to meet its financial obligations.

Liquidity risk - Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables has a prudent risk management system based on maintaining sufficient amounts of cash and cash equivalents.

The ultimate responsibility for managing liquidity risk lies with the Group’s Corporate Finance Department, which devises an appropriate framework for controlling the Group’s cash needs in the short, medium and long term. The Group manages its liquidity by maintaining adequate reserves, appropriate banking services and the availability of loans and credit facilities by constantly supervising the forecasts and the actual flow of funds and pairing these with the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities (see Note 17).

Lastly, it should be noted that the Group, in its quest to diversify financing sources, has registered a European Commercial Paper (ECP) programme for a maximum amount of €2 billion to issue commercial paper with a term of less than one year and a Euro Medium Term Note programme for a maximum amount of €3 billion (see Note 17).

As seen on the enclosed consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024, the Group has €363 million in negative working capital (excluding non-current assets held for sale and the associated liabilities), since current liabilities are higher than current assets. However, in the opinion of the Parent’s directors, no problems are expected to arise in servicing the debts with third parties when they fall due, as the Group’s budgets, which reflect management’s judgement based on current circumstances, the factors it considers most significant and their most likely evolution, foresee the generation of sufficient funds to meet the Group’s payments in the coming year, reinforced by the Group’s financing capacity and also considering the undrawn financing facilities existing at the end of 2024.

c) Climate change and energy transition risk

Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables encourages the adoption of ambitious global targets for the decarbonisation of the economy. The company’s business model and its Risk Management System include the management of risks and opportunities related to climate change. The methodology is based on the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), currently included in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Climate change governance is the responsibility of the Board of Directors’ Audit and Sustainability Committee, which performs the following functions, among others:

- Identify and guide the Group’s climate change policies, objectives, best practices and programmes.
- Evaluate, monitor and review the implementation plans of the strategies drawn up by the Group’s executives.
- Periodically review internal control systems and manage the degree of compliance with the strategies implemented.

- Submit the climate change policies, objectives and programmes to the Board of Directors as the estimated budget for their implementation.

Climate-risk management is carried out through a specific procedure, which identifies, values, prioritises and communicates to the Group's executive bodies the risks associated with climate change that could affect its work centres. This process enables policies to be formed for action based on tolerance thresholds appropriate to the achievement of the Group's goals on different time horizons.

In accordance with the scenario analyses and emissions-reduction targets assumed by the Group, the short term is 1 year, the medium term is 5 years, and the long term is 10 years.

Different tools are used to identify climate risks and opportunities. For example, the Group uses a digital climate change mode which monitors historical and projected climate variables at all job locations under different temperature increase scenarios and with different time horizons as foreseen in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports. This instrument supervises production and financial variables, the generation of emissions and energy usage and includes references to the climate policies and carbon markets in each region. In addition, tools not integrated in the digital model are used to identify legal requirements and the expertise of the members of the climate change risk assessment group is indispensable.

The risk management process is conducted annually. Through the use of these tools, a range of risk situations is proposed for all centres, groups of centres and/or activities of the Group (or its value chain), according to their geographical location, type of business and vulnerability, which are characterised and quantified using a series of key indicators.

The climate scenarios used are based both on those developed by the IPCC, which include trajectories ranging from moderate temperature increases to extreme warming scenarios (above 3°C), showing different levels of physical risk derived from increasingly intense meteorological phenomena, as in those projected by the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for the Greening of the Financial System (NGFS) which contemplate more or less abrupt transitions towards low-carbon models, evaluating macroeconomic and financial factors, as well as the resilience of the most exposed sectors.

Climate risk situations with a higher probability of occurrence and economic-financial and/or reputational consequences are considered material and require the preparation of specific treatment sheets that inform the company's decision-making bodies of the current situation and options for managing the risk (mitigation, adaptation, transfer or acceptance of the risk and estimated cost).

Finally, identified and analysed climate risk situations are integrated into the Group's general Risk Management System, where their tolerability is determined based on the structure presented above.

As part of its low-carbon business strategy, Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables assesses the most significant climate risks and opportunities for the company annually. In 2024, climate risks were identified by business line along with their potential impact, time horizon and geographical scope, and actions were taken to manage them.

The most significant physical climate change risks identified are: a potential increase in the cost of capital due to a possible decoupling of the company's performance in relation to its public decarbonisation targets (in the short to medium term) and the adaptation to or non-compliance with new climate transition regulations related, which could result in financial penalties and harm the company's reputation and competitiveness in the medium to long term.

None of the risks identified has a material impact on the Group's financial performance.

Generally speaking, it can be concluded that Grupo Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables is resilient to climate changes, with a moderately low impact in terms of risk, and high in terms of opportunities.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2024, Grupo Acciona Energías Renovables has considered the impact of climate change in the key assumptions of its accounting estimates and judgements. It did not identify any impairment losses on tangible or intangible assets, changes in the valuation of financial instruments, or additional obligations other than the ones already recognised.

Part III - Events after the balance sheet date

The sale of the subsidiary Corporación Acciona Hidráulica (CAH) to Endesa was completed on 26 February 2025. The net asset of CAH had been recorded at 31 December 2024 as Non-current assets held for sale and Liabilities associated with assets held for sale in the amount of approximately €960 million.

Except as explained above, there were no other events subsequent to the closing date which could have a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 or its present or future activities.

Part IV - Future outlook

In the final months of 2024, no significant changes were observed in the pattern of global economic activity, which continues to maintain a certain stability, although marked differences persist between regions. Looking ahead to the coming quarters, the growth rate of world GDP is estimated to reach 3.3% in 2025 and 2026, falling below the historical average. The dynamism of the United States, driven by vigorous consumption and more relaxed monetary policies, contrasts with the more moderate projections for other advanced economies. At the same time, inflation is expected to moderate, settling around 4.2% in 2025 and 3.5% in 2026. These numbers are close to the established targets, especially in developed countries.

However, this scenario is surrounded by uncertainty, mainly due to the ongoing geopolitical tensions and Donald Trump's new term as President of the United States. The new administration is expected to implement a series of measures that will affect both the local and international economy, including the imposition of tariffs on the world's major economies, which seeks to penalise exports to the United States. In the European Union, these measures will mainly impact the automotive sector and the food industry. Furthermore, Trump's mandate and his new cabinet members could signal a reduction in US support for Europe's defence.

Inflation is slowing gradually, although there are signs of a pause in some markets. The underlying inflation rate remains slightly above 2%, favoured by lower wage pressure, stabilising labour markets and slowing energy prices. However, inflation in the service sector is still high, particularly in the United States and Europe. As a result, central banks are being cautious in adjusting their policies, seeking to balance economic recovery and inflation control.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine and the armed conflict in the Middle East are risk factors for the world economy, resulting in a slowdown of economic growth and higher prices, particularly for energy and food. These factors have jeopardised financial stability, not only in Europe but also in the rest of the world. Higher raw material and energy prices make it difficult for central banks to make decisions, which implies a greater risk to financial stability and complicates economic estimates.

In terms of the expected growth of the world's major economies, the US is projected to grow by 2.7% in 2025, favoured by strong consumer spending and more flexible financial conditions than in the Eurozone. In the Eurozone, a gradual recovery is expected, with growth of 1.0% in 2025 and 1.4% in 2026, sustained by improved domestic demand. In Asia, China is expected to achieve growth of 4.6% in 2025, thanks to fiscal measures, although it faces difficulties in the real estate sector. India is shaping up to have solid growth of 6.5%, bolstered by its industrial capacity.

Latin America is expected to see growth of 2.5%, sustained by regional improvements and despite the slowdown of the key economies. Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to experience a slight upturn, while in the Middle East and Central Asia growth will be moderate, partly affected by cuts in Saudi Arabian oil production.

Expectations for international trade are weaker, influenced by geopolitical tensions and the tightening of trade policies. Energy prices are expected to fall by 2.6% in 2025 due to weak demand from China and increased supply from non-OPEC+ countries. On the other hand, gas prices have recently rebounded due to lower than expected temperatures and disruptions in supply caused by the current conflict in the Middle East and interruptions in gas fields. Weather conditions have caused food prices to increase by 2.5%, which could put upward pressure on costs.

These forecasts for 2025 highlight the need to maintain firm monetary policies to ensure price stability, together with responsible fiscal strategies that favour debt sustainability. At the same time, there is a clear need to promote structural reforms and strengthen international cooperation to face global challenges and revitalise growth in the medium term.

Part V - Sustainability highlights

a) Environmental indicators

Climate:

The ACCIONA Energía group's renewable energy production increased by 7% in 2024 compared to year before, preventing the emission of 14,354,629 tonnes of CO₂ into the atmosphere.

There was an 8% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to higher Scope 1 emissions at the Nevada Solar One solar thermal plant. Despite this, emissions remain well below the company's SBTi-aligned decarbonisation targets (-63%). The consumption of renewable electricity has increased, accounting for 99% of total electricity consumed, which has made it possible to reduce Scope 2 emissions by 73%.

For every tonne of CO₂ generated by the company, it avoided the emission of 1,124 tCO₂e through renewable power generation.

Decarbonisation projects continue apace to reduce Scope 1, such as the gradual electrification of the vehicle fleet and the signing of a framework agreement for the supply of HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) in Spain, which will reduce emissions from fleet vehicles and those associated with stationary assets, mainly due to the cold start-up of biomass plants. In addition, work is underway on a project to recover biogenic CO₂ emissions from biomass plants, using it as a raw material to produce e-methanol, combining it with green hydrogen.

Alignment with the European taxonomy of sustainable activities:

Climate change mitigation	Alignment	Eligibility
CAPEX	100%	98.7%
OPEX	98.3%	96.6%
REVENUE	97.6%	53.8%

Percentage of alignment calculated on the eligible percentage.

Ineligible revenue refers to the representation activity and sale of energy for third parties. Although 100% of the marketed energy comes from renewable sources, trading activities are not eligible as part of the European taxonomy.

Circularity:

ACCIONA Energía recovered 98% of the waste generated through various circular economy programmes, including:

- Second life for wind turbine blades: The company does not send any blades to the landfill and is piloting various applications to give them a second life. Worth highlighting in 2024 is the collaboration with the Spanish company El Ganso for the recovery of wind turbine blades as a material for shoe soles. The recycled material used in this first experiment comes from a wind turbine blade dismantled from the Aibar wind farm in Navarra after more than 20 years of service. The blades are mainly made of fibreglass reinforced with epoxy resins to achieve the appropriate strength, flexibility and weight. After dismantling, the blade undergoes a mechanical process to obtain a fibreglass and epoxy resin powder that can be used to manufacture shoe soles with the same strength, grip and durability of conventional shoes.

- Reuse of biomass slag and ash. This waste, which represents 77% of the total is fully recovered and can be used for different purposes: construction, cement, fertilisers, etc. Also worth noting in 2024 is the project developed with Vidrala to produce 18.3 million glass bottles from 230 tonnes of biomass slag.

Biodiversity:

ACCIONA Energía's biodiversity strategy is based on the application of the mitigation hierarchy principles: prevent, mitigate, repair and generate a positive net gain.

For the purpose of preventing and mitigating impacts, the company has carried out 116 Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) on its projects. Of these, 45 had a favourable resolution during the year, and the rest are in different stages of processing.

Testing continues on devices to detect the proximity of birds to wind turbines and systems to scare away bats. Throughout the year, there were more than 45,000 hours of machine stoppage for the protection of birds and bats.

To achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity, ACCIONA Energía continues to develop targeted initiatives for bird protection and repopulation. These include a programme to build the lesser kestrel population in Campillos (Málaga) and a tagging and monitoring programme for red kites near the Celadas wind farm.

As part of a voluntary planting programme, 147,215 trees were planted in 2024. In all, 464,034 trees have been planted in different countries since the inception of this programme in 2021, aiding in the recovery of forests burned in wildfires and the regeneration of habitats. 86% of the target defined in SMP 2025 (voluntary planting of 540,000 trees in the period 2021-2025) has been achieved.

b) Social indicators

There were three fatal accidents involving subcontracted workers, two in Spain and one in Mexico. The company has launched an Action Plan to control the factors contributing to fatal accidents involving workers. This plan was communicated by the CEO to the entire organisation and specifically to those responsible for production and construction. It includes various lines of action aimed at increasing risk awareness, getting middle management involved and implementing strict rules for compliance with safety procedures, among others.

The accident frequency rate for internal and external employees is 0.34, which is down 13% from the year before, with 7% more hours worked ($FR = \text{number of lost time accidents} * 200,000 / \text{number of hours worked}$).

There were 136 projects designed to have a positive social impact carried out in 18 countries, benefitting more than 300,000 people in different communities in the vicinity of the company's projects.

One example of such positive impact in Spain is the contribution to the recovery and conservation of a Chalcolithic archaeological site (Cortijo Lobato) identified during the construction of the Extremadura I-II-III photovoltaic plants. It is a site of great archaeological value, with remains spanning more than 3,000 years, from the Copper Age to the Roman Empire.

c) Governance indicators

ACCIONA Energía has successfully completed the process of renewing its ISO 37001 and UNE 19601 certifications for its criminal and anti-bribery compliance management system, which demonstrates its ongoing commitment to business ethics.

ACCIONA Energía México achieved a consequential milestone by obtaining ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery certification for the first time in May 2024, following an audit process carried out by an external certification body.

The number of third-party due diligence processes (commercial and business partners) increased by 42% compared to the first half of 2023. The increase is the result of heightened awareness of the due diligence processes required in the framework of business opportunity approvals and the company-wide commitment to their implementation.






100% of strategic suppliers, those that represent a high risk due to the volume of purchases, the country in which they operate or the goods and services they provide, were audited. Minimum scores have been established on the ESG and Compliance questionnaires for suppliers who invoice more than €400,000 per year.

The company continues to collaborate with its suppliers to decarbonise its supply chain. Several agreements have been signed with suppliers of power transformers and cables for the consumption of renewable energy at their facilities and the use of recycled materials. Low-emission concrete is being used in the repowering of the Tahivilla wind farm complex.

The Audit and Sustainability Committee has approved the updating of seven sustainability policies to adapt them to the requirements of the European Directive on Sustainability Information. These policies are available on the website and the ACCIONA Energía Policy Book.

d) ESG ratings

The company maintains its position of leadership in the main ESG ratings.

Rating agency	Rating scale	2024 score	Industry average	Industry
	0 - 100	84% (top 5%)	37	Electric Utilities
	D- to A	A-	C	Utilities
	0	9.4 (negligible risk)	35 (high risk)	Utilities
	D- to A+	A - (prime)	D+	Utilities
	0 - 100	82 (platinum)	N/A	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

In February 2025, CDP gave ACCIONA Energía an A and included the company in the *Climate Change A-List*, an improvement on the 2024 rating.

e) Impact funding

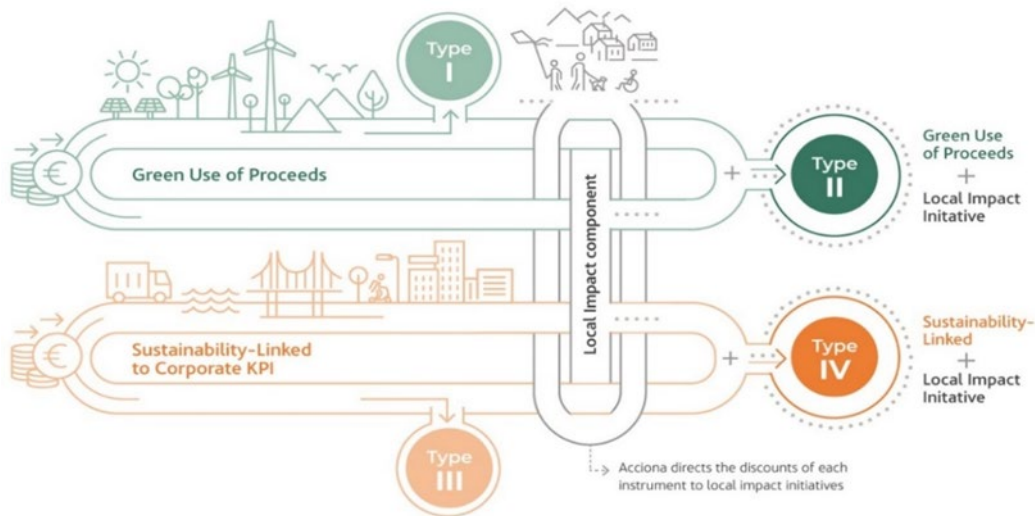
95% of ACCIONA Energía’s corporate debt is sustainable (83% green and 12% linked to sustainability targets). The total amount of sustainable financing (corporate debt) in 24 was €5,519 million.

Types of Financing (1)		2024 Instruments (#)	Live Instruments (#)	2024 Amounts (€M)	Total Amounts (€M)
Green Finance	Green UoP	1	8	128	2,606
	Green UoP + Local Impact	3	6	320	1,963
Sustainable Finance	Sustainability-Linked (SL)	-	-	-	-
	SL + Local Impact	-	2	-	950
Total		4	16	448	5,519

Note1: The amount of transactions in currencies other than EUR is stated at the exchange rates ruling at 31 Dec 2024. This includes the principal of bonds issues and the initial amount of loans and credit facilities.

Note 2: Corporate Debt figures. Project Finance not included (2 total instruments type II: Cotoperí and Pedro Corto : €151 million).

ACCIONA and ACCIONA Energía’s [sustainable financing strategy](#) is designed to advance the commitment to lead the transition to a low-carbon economy. The Sustainable Impact Finance Framework developed by ACCIONA and ACCIONA Energía captures both green finance transactions and sustainability-linked financing instruments and introduces a new Local Impact feature that, when combined with either type of instrument, results in a “Double Impact” structure.



+ **More information** on sustainable financing instruments, commitments and funded projects: [Financiación sostenible | ACCIONA Energía \(acciona-energia.com\)](https://www.acciona-energia.com)

Weighted average days to pay suppliers

According to articles 262.1 of Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, which approved the Revised Text of the Capital Companies Act (hereinafter “LSC”), the information on the weighted average days to pay suppliers is shown in Note 35 of the Consolidated Report. This information, which is part of the Consolidated Directors’ Report, is also available on the Group’s website (www.acciona-energia.com).

Annual Corporate Governance Report

The Annual Corporate Governance Report, which is part of this Consolidated Directors' Report, is available on the website of the Spanish Securities and Exchange Commission (www.cnmv.es) and on the Group's website (www.acciona-energia.com).

In addition, the Annual Corporate Governance Report will be communicated as Other Relevant Information (ORI) to CNMV.

Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration

The complete Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration is available on the website of the National Securities Market Commission (www.cnmv.es) and on the Group's website (www.acciona-energia.com).

The Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration is filed with the CNMV as Other Relevant Information (ORI).

Non-Financial Information Statement

The Non-Financial Information Statement, drafted pursuant to Law 11/2018 of 28 December transposing Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament into the Spanish legal system, is part of this Consolidated Directors' Report and is available in its entirety on the website of the National Securities Market Commission (www.cnmv.es) and on the Group's website (www.acciona-energia.com).

In addition, the Non-Financial Information Statement will be communicated as Other Relevant Information (ORI) to CNMV.

In accordance with Royal Decree 1362/2007 of 19 October (article 8.1 b), the Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables S.A. issue the following affirmation:

That, to the best of their knowledge, the consolidated annual accounts prepared in accordance with applicable accounting principles present a true image of the financial position and results of the issuer and companies included in the consolidation taken as a whole; and that the directors' report includes a true analysis of the performance and results of the business and the position of the issuer and companies included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties which they face.

In witness whereof, all members of the Board of Directors of Corporación Acciona Energías Renovables S.A. have prepared the Consolidated Annual Accounts and Consolidated Directors' Report for the 2024 financial year at the meeting held on 27 February 2025:

José Manuel Entrecanales Domecq
Chairman

Rafael Mateo Alcalá
CEO

Juan Ignacio Entrecanales Franco
Member

Sonia Dulá
Member

Juan Luis López Cardenete
Member

Alejandro Mariano Werner Wainfeld
Member

María Salgado Madriñán
Member

Rosauro Varo Rodríguez
Member

María Fanjul Suárez
Member

Teresa Quirós Álvarez
Member
