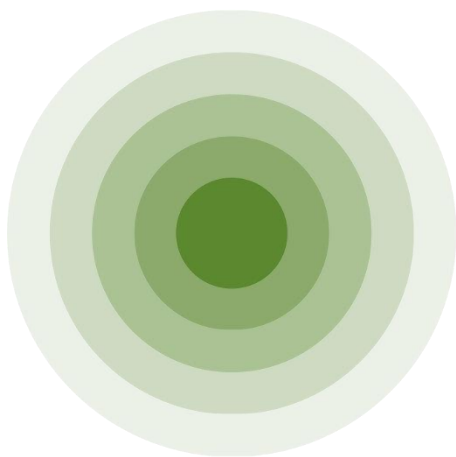




Annual financial information

Iberdrola, S.A.

2020

AUDITOR'S REPORT



KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Torre Iberdrola
Plaza Euskadi, 5
Planta 17
48009 Bilbao

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

Independent Auditor's Report on the Annual Accounts

To the Shareholders of *Iberdrola, S.A.*

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Iberdrola, S.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet at 31 December 2020, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the equity and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (specified in note 2 to the accompanying annual accounts) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria set forth therein.

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 Annual Accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, that are relevant to our audit of the 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Recoverability of non-current investments in Group companies and associates See note 10 to the annual accounts	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The recoverable amount of investments in Group companies and associates is determined, for those companies in which there is objective evidence of impairment, by applying valuation techniques which often require the exercising of judgement by the Directors and the use of assumptions and estimates. Due to the uncertainty associated with the establishment of these estimates, it has been considered a relevant aspect of the audit.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▪ Evaluating the design and implementation of the key controls related to the process of calculating the recoverable amount; ▪ Assessing the existence of indications of impairment, as well as the methodology, assumptions and data used to determine the recoverable amount with the involvement of our specialists. ▪ Assessing whether the disclosures in the annual accounts meet the requirements of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company.

Other Information: Director's' Report

Other information solely comprises the 2020 directors' report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's Directors and which does not form an integral part of the annual accounts.

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

- Determine, solely, whether the non-financial information statement and certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, as specified in the Spanish Audit Law, has been provided in the manner stipulated in the applicable legislation, and if not, to report on this matter.
- Assess and report on the consistency of the rest of the information included in the directors' report with the annual accounts, based on knowledge of the entity obtained during the audit of the aforementioned annual accounts. Also, assess and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the 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.

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

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 directors' report is consistent with that disclosed in the annual accounts for 2020, and that the content and presentation of the report are in accordance with applicable legislation.

Directors' and Audit Committee's Responsibility for the Annual Accounts_____

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

In preparing the annual accounts, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Accounts_____

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

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 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.

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

- 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the audit committee of Iberdrola, S.A. 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.

We also provide the entity's audit committee with a statement that we have complied with the applicable ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, and to communicate with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to the audit committee of the entity, we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 file of Iberdrola, S.A. for 2020 in European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) comprising an XHTML file with the annual accounts for the aforementioned year, which will form part of the annual financial report.

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

The Directors of Iberdrola, S.A. are responsible for the presentation of the 2020 annual financial report in accordance with the format requirements stipulated in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 (hereinafter the “ESEF Regulation”).

Our responsibility consists of examining the digital file prepared by the Company’s Directors, 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 annual accounts included in the aforementioned digital file fully corresponds to the annual accounts we have audited, and whether the annual accounts have been formatted, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital file examined fully corresponds to the audited annual accounts, and these are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Additional Report to the Audit Committee

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with our additional report to the Company's audit committee dated 25 February 2021.

Contract Period

We were appointed as auditor by the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting on 2 April 2020 for a period of two years, beginning after the year ended 31 December 2020.

Previously, we had been appointed for a period of three years, by consensus of the shareholders at their general meeting, 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)

Enrique Asla García

On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors (“ROAC”) with No. 1,797

25 February 2021



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
DECEMBER 2020**





CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Separate financial statements	
Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020	4
Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020	6
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020	7
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020	9
Notes	
1. Company activity	10
2. Basis of presentation of the Financial statements	11
3. Distribution of earnings	12
4. Accounting policies	13
5. Financial risk management	24
6. Use of accounting estimates	26
7. Intangible assets	27
8. Property, plant and equipment	28
9. Categories and measurement of financial instruments	30
10. Investments in group companies and associates	31
11. Equity	37
12. Long-term compensation plans	43
13. Provisions	44
14. Bank borrowings and finance lease payables	48
15. Derivatives	50
16. Information on average payment period to suppliers. Third additional provision. "Reporting requirement" of Law 15/2010 of 5 July	52
17. Taxes	53
18. Income and expenses	59
19. Guarantee commitments with third parties	63
20. Remuneration of the Board of Directors	64
21. Information regarding compliance with Section 229 of the Spanish Companies Act	67
22. Remuneration of senior management	67
23. Related-party transactions and balances	68
24. Fees for services provided by the statutory auditors	74
25. Subsequent events	74
26. Explanation added for the translation to English	76
Appendix	77
Management report	
Management Report – 2020	81
Annual Corporate Governance Report – 2020	90
Proposed distribution of profit	208



Translation of Financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Spain (see Note 26). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

IBERDROLA, S.A. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Millions of euros)

ASSETS	Notes	2020	2019 (*)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		47,111	44,978
Intangible assets	7	105	109
Computer software		104	105
Other intangible assets		1	4
Property, plant and equipment	8	281	283
Land and buildings		220	168
Technical installations and other items		61	67
Under construction and advances		–	48
Non-current investments in group companies and associates		45,721	43,456
Equity instruments	10	43,258	43,406
Loans to companies	9, 23.1.a	2,458	32
Derivatives	9, 15, 23.1.c	5	18
Non-current investments		13	113
Loans to third parties	9	3	4
Derivatives	9, 15	10	109
Deferred tax assets	17.4	321	347
Non-current trade and other receivables	17.7	668	668
Non-current prepayments		2	2
CURRENT ASSETS		1,143	2,666
Current trade and other receivables		345	213
Trade receivables		1	1
Trade receivables, group companies and associates	23.1.b	62	100
Other receivables		4	12
Current tax assets	17.1	248	99
Other public administration receivables	17.1	30	1
Current investments in group companies and associates		544	2,309
Loans to companies	9,23.1.a	29	25
Derivatives	9,15,23.1.c	–	3
Other financial assets	9,23.1.a	515	2,281
Current investments		42	53
Derivatives	9, 15	40	52
Other financial assets	9	2	1
Current prepayments		–	2
Cash and cash equivalents		212	89
Cash on hand		212	89
TOTAL ASSETS		48,254	47,644

(*) The Statement of financial position at 31 December 2019 is presented for comparison purposes only. The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020.



Translation of Financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Spain (see Note 26). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

IBERDROLA, S.A.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2020
(Millions of euros)

LIABILITIES	Notes	2020	2019 (*)
EQUITY	11	31,802	32,540
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		31,813	32,559
Capital	11.1	4,762	4,771
Registered capital		4,762	4,771
Share premium	11.2	14,361	14,512
Reserves		1,328	3,093
Legal and bylaw reserves	11.3	969	969
Other reserves		359	2,124
Treasury shares and own equity investments	11.6	(1,977)	(1,428)
Prior years' profit and loss		11,018	8,732
Retained earnings		11,018	8,732
Profit/(loss) for the year		2,292	2,849
Other equity instruments	12	29	30
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	11.7	(11)	(19)
Hedging instruments		(11)	(19)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,708	6,570
Non-current provisions		484	491
Non-current employee benefits	13.1	224	257
Other provisions	13.2	260	234
Non-current payables		263	369
Bank borrowings	9,14	206	283
Finance lease payables	8,9,14	54	56
Derivatives	9,15	–	27
Other financial liabilities	9	3	3
Payables to group companies and associates, non-current	9,15,23.1.a,23.1.c	7,209	4,977
Deferred tax liabilities	17.4	752	733
CURRENT LIABILITIES		7,744	8,534
Current provisions		–	1
Current payables		1,236	1,406
Bank borrowings	9,14	1,165	1,333
Finance lease payables	8,9,14	2	2
Derivatives	9,15	47	–
Other financial liabilities	9	22	71
Payables to group companies and associates, current	9,15,23.1.a,23.1.c	6,387	6,947
Trade and other payables		121	149
Suppliers		–	36
Suppliers, group companies and associates	23.1.b	12	3
Other payables		41	57
Personnel (salaries payable)		21	21
Other taxes payable	17.1	47	32
Current accruals		–	31
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		48,254	47,644

(*) The Statement of financial position at 31 December 2019 is presented for comparison purposes only. The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020.



Translation of Financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Spain (see Note 26). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

IBERDROLA, S.A. INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Millions of euros)

	Notes	2020	2019 (*)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	18.1	2,847	4,568
Sales		3	422
Finance income from equity investments in group companies and associates	10,23.2	2,449	3,872
Finance income from debt securities and other financial instruments of group companies and associates	23.2	21	18
Income from services rendered to group companies and associates	23.2	374	256
Own work capitalised	7,8	2	1
Supplies	18.2	(1)	(393)
Merchandise used		(1)	(393)
Other operating income		1	1
Non-trading and other operating income		1	1
Personnel expenses		(116)	(137)
Salaries and wages		(99)	(95)
Employee benefits expense	18.3	(17)	(42)
Other operating expenses		(191)	(203)
External services		(222)	(196)
Taxes		32	(4)
Losses, impairment and changes in trade provisions		1	–
Other operating expenses		(2)	(3)
Amortisation and depreciation	7,8	(70)	(69)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets		–	1
Impairment and losses		–	1
Impairment gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments of group companies and associates		(102)	(779)
Impairment and losses	10	(102)	(777)
Gains/(losses) on disposal and other		–	(2)
OPERATING INCOME		2,370	2,990
Finance income	18.6	23	1
From debt securities and other financial instruments in third parties		23	1
Finance expenses	18.5	(143)	(166)
Due to borrowings from group companies and associates	23.2	(136)	(184)
Due to third-party borrowings		4	30
Provision adjustments		(11)	(12)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	18.7	(11)	(1)
Exchange differences	18.8	14	(11)
NET FINANCE INCOME/(EXPENSE)		(117)	(177)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		2,253	2,813
Income tax	17.3	39	36
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		2,292	2,849
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		2,292	2,849

(*) The Income statement for the year 2019 is presented for comparison purposes only.
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Income statement for the year ended on 31 December 2020.



Translation of Financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Spain (see Note 26). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

IBERDROLA, S.A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Millions of euros)

A) Statement of recognised income and expense for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020	2019 (*)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		2,292	2,849
INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY			
Cash flow hedges	11.7	(1)	(2)
Actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments	13.1.a	–	(8)
Tax effect	11.7, 17.4	(1)	3
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY		(2)	(7)
AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT			
Cash flow hedges	11.7	12	11
Tax effect	11.7	(3)	(3)
TOTAL AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT		9	8
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE		2,299	2,850

(*) The Statement of recognised income and expense for 2019 is presented for comparison purposes only.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Statement of recognised income and expense for the year ended 31 December 2020.



Translation of Financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Spain (see Note 26). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

IBERDROLA, S.A.

B) Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020 (Millions of euros)

	Capital (Note 11.1)	Share premium (Note 11.2)	Reserves (Note 11.3, 11.4 and 11.5)	Treasury shares and own equity investments (Note 11.6)	Prior years' profit and loss	Profit/(loss) for the year (Note 3)	Other equity instruments (Note 12)	Valuation adjustments (Note 11.7)	TOTAL
OPENING BALANCE 2019 (*)	4,798	14,668	4,927	(1,002)	8,070	992	28	(26)	32,455
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	(6)	-	-	2,849	-	7	2,850
Transactions with shareholders or owners									
Reduction in share capital	(210)	-	(1,804)	2,015	-	-	-	-	1
Scrip issue	183	(156)	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Distribution of earnings	-	-	-	-	662	(992)	-	-	(330)
Transactions with treasury shares or own equity instruments (net)	-	-	5	(2,441)	-	-	-	-	(2,436)
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
CLOSING BALANCE 2019 (*)	4,771	14,512	3,093	(1,428)	8,732	2,849	30	(19)	32,540
OPENING BALANCE 2020	4,771	14,512	3,093	(1,428)	8,732	2,849	30	(19)	32,540
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	(1)	-	-	2,292	-	8	2,299
Transactions with shareholders or owners									
Reduction in share capital	(160)	-	(1,758)	1,918	-	-	-	-	-
Scrip issue	151	(151)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of earnings	-	-	-	-	2,286	(2,849)	-	-	(563)
Transactions with treasury shares or own equity instruments (net)	-	-	5	(2,467)	-	-	-	-	(2,462)
Other changes in equity	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(12)
CLOSING BALANCE 2020	4,762	14,361	1,328	(1,977)	11,018	2,292	29	(11)	31,802

(*) The Statement of changes in equity for 2019 is presented for comparison purposes only.
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020.



Translation of Financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Spain (see Note 26). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

IBERDROLA, S.A.**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(Millions of euros)

	Notes	2020	2019 (*)
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax		2,253	2,813
Adjustments for:		(2,141)	(2,825)
Amortisation and depreciation	7,8	70	69
Impairment		101	777
(Gains)/losses on disposal of fixed assets		–	(1)
(Gains)/losses on disposal of financial instruments		–	2
Finance income	18.1,18.6	(2,493)	(3,891)
Finance expenses	18.5	143	166
Exchange differences	18.8	(14)	11
Change in fair value of financial instruments		11	1
Other income and expenses		41	41
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(54)	14
Trade and other receivables		18	(47)
Trade and other payables		(72)	61
Other cash flows from operating activities		2,940	3,056
Interest paid		(150)	(237)
Dividends received		3,117	3,199
Interest received		65	88
Income tax proceeds/(payments)		(34)	58
Other proceeds/(payments)		(58)	(52)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		2,998	3,058
Payments for investments		(2,794)	(1,004)
Group companies and associates	10	(2,721)	(917)
Intangible assets	7	(46)	(42)
Property, plant and equipment	8	(18)	(44)
Other financial assets		(9)	(1)
Proceeds from investments		1,371	613
Group companies and associates	10	1,363	611
Property, plant and equipment	8	–	1
Other financial assets		8	1
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(1,423)	(391)
Proceeds from and payments for equity instruments		(2,583)	(1,356)
Issues of equity instruments	11.1	–	(2)
Reduction in share capital	11.1	–	1
Acquisition of own equity instruments	11.6	(2,708)	(1,402)
Disposal of own equity instruments	11.6	125	47
Proceeds from and payments for financial instruments		1,694	(892)
Instruments issued		7,117	4,800
Bank borrowings		1,120	138
Payables to group companies and associates		5,887	4,662
Other payables		110	–
Redemption and repayment		(5,423)	(5,692)
Bank borrowings		(1,140)	(816)
Payables to group companies and associates		(4,130)	(4,876)
Other payables		(153)	–
Dividends paid and payments on other equity instruments		(563)	(330)
Dividends		(563)	(330)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,452)	(2,578)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		123	89
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		89	–
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		212	89

(*) The Statement of cash flows for 2019 is presented for comparison purposes only.
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020.

**IBERDROLA, S.A.****Notes to the Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020****1. COMPANY ACTIVITY**

Pursuant to article 5 of its By-Laws, the corporate purpose of Iberdrola, S.A. (hereinafter “IBERDROLA”), a company incorporated in Spain, is as follows:

- To carry out all manner of activities, works and services inherent in or related to the business of production, transmission, switching and distribution or supply of electric power or electricity by-products and applications thereof and the raw material or energy needed for the generation thereof; energy, engineering, information-technology, telecommunications and internet-related services; water treatment and distribution; the integral provision of urban and gas supply services, as well as other gas storage, regasification, transportation or distribution activities, which will be carried out indirectly through the ownership of shares or equity interests in other companies that will not engage in the supply of gas.
- The distribution, representation and marketing of all manner of goods and services, products, articles, merchandise, software programs, industrial equipment and machinery, tools, utensils, spare parts and accessories.
- The investigation, study and planning of investment and corporate organisation projects, as well as the promotion, creation and development of industrial, commercial or service companies.
- The provision of services assisting or supporting companies and businesses in which it has an interest or which are within its corporate group, for which purpose it may provide appropriate guarantees and bonds in favour thereof.

The aforementioned activities may be carried out in Spain as well as abroad, and may be carried out, in whole or in part, either directly by IBERDROLA or through the ownership of shares or equity interests in other companies, subject in all cases and at all times to applicable legal provisions for each industry, especially the electricity industry.

IBERDROLA also provides various services to other Group companies, mainly including the provision of IT services and other non-operating, structural and support services, as well as Group financing, which is managed centrally.

It previously supplied gas on a wholesale basis for subsequent delivery to its subsidiary Iberdrola Generación España, S.A.U., until this activity ended on 1 January 2020 following the signing of the agreement to transfer its portfolio of long-term liquefied natural gas (LNG) supply contracts with Pavilion Energy Trading & Supply Pte. Ltd. (Pavilion) (Note 18.1).

IBERDROLA, individually considered, has no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could have a significant impact on its equity, financial position or results. Therefore, no specific environmental disclosures have been included in these Notes to the Financial statements.

IBERDROLA has its registered office at Plaza Euskadi 5, in Bilbao.



2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Accounting legislation applied

The Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Spanish General Chart of Accounts (*Plan General de Contabilidad*) (PGC) approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November, which was amended by Royal Decree 602/2016 of 2 December and prevailing commercial legislation.

These Financial statements have been drawn up by the directors of IBERDROLA and will be submitted for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting. It is expected that they will be approved without modification.

Unless stated otherwise, the figures appearing in these Financial statements are expressed in millions of euros. The euro is the Company's functional currency.

IBERDROLA has drawn up its consolidated Financial statements in accordance with current law, pursuant to the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as approved by the European Union. The main figures shown in the IBERDROLA Group's 2020 and 2019 consolidated Financial statements are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Total assets	122,518	122,369
Equity:		
Parent	35,412	37,678
Non-controlling interests	11,806	9,517
Revenue	33,145	36,438
Profit/(loss) for the year:		
Parent	3,611	3,466
Non-controlling interests	341	348

2.2 True and fair view

The Financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IBERDROLA's auxiliary accounting records, in accordance with prevailing accounting legislation and the electronic reporting format requirements set out in Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2018/815, in order to give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of IBERDROLA.

The Statement of cash flows has been drawn up to present fairly the source and application of IBERDROLA's cash and cash equivalents.

At 31 December 2020 IBERDROLA's Statement of financial position shows a working capital deficit (current liabilities exceeding current assets) in the amount of EUR 6,601 million. This deficit is largely due to the existence of current debt with group companies and associates in the amount of EUR 6,387 million. According to IBERDROLA's directors, this will be offset by the generation of funds from the IBERDROLA Group's businesses and the dividends received from its subsidiaries. Moreover, IBERDROLA has undrawn loans totalling EUR 5,990 million (Note 14).



2.3 Comparative information

In accordance with commercial legislation, figures for the previous year have been provided along with the figures for 2020 for comparative purposes in relation to each item on the Statement of financial position, Income statement, Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows. Quantitative information from the previous year is also included in the Notes.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

IBERDROLA's Board of Directors has agreed to submit for the approval of the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting the following distribution of 2020 profit and prior years' profit and loss:

Millions of euros	2020
Basis for distribution:	
Prior years' profit and loss	11,018
Profit for financial year 2020	2,292
Total	13,310
Distribution:	
To legal reserve	–
To dividends	Amount to be determined resulting from adding: (a) the Interim Dividend and (b) the result of multiplying the Final Dividend by the total number of shares that the holders have decided to receive as cash remuneration under the framework of the first-time implementation of the <i>Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration</i> optional dividend system for 2021.
To retained earnings	Amount to be determined resulting from deducting the amounts earmarked for dividends from the total basis for distribution.
Total	13,310

IBERDROLA's Board of Directors has agreed to propose at the General Shareholders' Meeting the distribution (chargeable to earnings for 2020 and prior years' profit and loss) of a dividend the gross amount of which will be the sum of the following amounts:

- (a) the EUR 266 million that was paid out as an interim dividend for 2020 on 8 February 2021 to the holders of 1,583,410,921 IBERDROLA shares that chose to receive their remuneration in cash under the second application of the optional *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* system for 2020 and therefore received EUR 0.168, gross, per share (the Interim Dividend); and
- (b) the amount to be determined by multiplying:
 - (i) the gross amount per share that the Company will distribute as final dividends for 2020 under the framework of the first application of the 2021 *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* optional dividend system (the *Final Dividend*); by
 - (ii) the total number of shares upon which the holders have opted for receiving the *Final Dividend* within the first application of the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* optional dividend system.

On the date of authorisation for issue of these Financial statements, it is not possible to determine the amount of the *Final Dividend* or, consequently, the amount of the dividend charged to 2020 profit.



The *Final Dividend* will be paid together with the implementation of the bonus issue that the Board of Directors will propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting, to offer the shareholders the possibility of receiving their remuneration in cash (through the payment of the *Final Dividend*) or in the newly-issued scrip shares of the Company (through the aforementioned bonus issue).

Payment of the *Final Dividend* will be one of the alternatives that a shareholder may choose when receiving their remuneration in the first-time application of the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* optional dividend system corresponding to 2021, which will be carried through the aforementioned scrip issue.

4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at acquisition cost or production cost, less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. An intangible asset is recognised only if it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits that will flow to IBERDROLA and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The recoverability of intangible assets is analysed when events or changes in circumstances take place that indicate that their carrying amount may not be recovered.

The acquisition price or production cost includes specific and generic finance expenses, incurred prior to putting the asset to use for those intangible assets that take more than one year to be ready for use.

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life. If the useful life cannot be reliably estimated, the intangible assets will be amortised on a 10-year basis, unless another legal or regulatory provision establishes a different time limit. The amortisation periods and methods are revised annually at year end and, where appropriate, adjusted prospectively.

Computer software

The costs incurred in connection with the basic computer systems used in the management of IBERDROLA and developed in-house, and the amounts paid for ownership of or the right to use programs are also recorded under the "Intangible assets" heading of the Statement of financial position. These items are amortised on a straight-line basis over a maximum period of five years from the date on which each application comes into service. Personnel expenses for employees who have worked on IT projects are recognised as an increase in the cost of the projects and recorded with a credit to "Own work capitalised" in the Income statement.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at acquisition or production cost, including the legally permitted revaluations undertaken by IBERDROLA under Royal Decree-law 7/1996, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The acquisition price or production cost includes specific and generic financial costs incurred prior to putting the asset into use for assets that take more than one year to be ready for use. Also, personnel expenses related directly or indirectly to facilities under construction are recognised as an increase in the cost of the projects and recorded with a credit to "Own work capitalised" in the Income statement.



Repairs that do not prolong the useful life of the assets and maintenance expenses are charged directly to the Income statement as accrued. Expenses incurred for expansion or improvements that increase the productivity or prolong the useful life of the asset are capitalised as an increase in the value of the assets.

Replacements or renewals of complete units are recorded as an increase in property, plant and equipment, and the units replaced or renewed are derecognised.

IBERDROLA transfers work under construction to property, plant and equipment in use upon startup of the plant.

Leases are classified as finance leases when an analysis of the nature of the agreement and its terms and conditions reveals that all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred to IBERDROLA. Therefore, the property acquired under these leases is accounted for by its nature in property, plant and equipment for an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum payments set at the beginning of the lease.

The amortisation and depreciation of the fixed assets shown on the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 is based on cost using the straight-line method over the following estimated years of useful life:

	Average years of estimated useful life
Buildings	50
Equipment for IT processes	4 – 8
Other fixed assets	7 – 40

At each financial year end, IBERDROLA reviews and adjusts, where necessary, the assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method, prospectively adjusting them, as appropriate.

4.3 Impairment of non-current non-financial assets

IBERDROLA assesses, at least annually, whether there is any indication that its non-current non-financial assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell, or value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risk to the asset. For assets that do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other financial assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating units to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are recognised for all assets or, where appropriate, their cash-generating units, when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Income statement and, except in the case of goodwill, reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the Income statement and only to the extent that the increased carrying amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset.



4.4 Financial instruments

4.4.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

The financial assets and liabilities of IBERDROLA are classified as follows:

a) Loans and receivables

Includes the financial assets that originate from the sale of goods and rendering of services related with business activities as well as other credits for non-commercial activities that, not being equity instruments or derivatives, are of fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Financial assets herein are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost. Interest accrued is recognised in the Income statement applying the effective interest method.

However, loans and receivables maturing in less than a year that do not have a contractual interest rate are measured both initially and subsequently at par value when the impact of not discounting cash flows is not significant.

b) Equity investments in group companies and associates

This category includes investments in companies in which the entity exercises control (Group companies), joint control via by-law resolutions or contractual arrangements with one or more partners (jointly controlled entities), or has significant influence (associates).

In the Statement of financial position, these investments are initially recognised at fair value which, barring evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price. The transaction price is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given. The initial value includes preferential subscription and similar rights acquired. After initial measurement, these financial assets are stated at cost, less any accumulated impairment loss.

In the case of non-monetary contributions to a Group company for the purpose of a business, the investment is measured at the carrying amount of the delivered assets and liabilities in the consolidated Financial statements on the date the transaction was performed. The consolidated Financial statements used are those of the higher group or subgroup, whose parent is Spanish, in which the assets and liabilities are included. In the event the aforementioned financial statements are not prepared, in accordance with any exemption provided for in the consolidated criteria, the values prior to carrying out the transaction in the separate Financial statements of the contributing company will be taken.

When these assets must be valued, for derecognition from the Statement of financial position or other purposes, they are measured using the weighted average cost method by standard groups, understanding that these values have the same rights. When pre-emptive subscription rights or similar are sold or transferred for exercise, the cost of the rights is deducted from the carrying amount of the related assets.

c) Available-for-sale financial assets

This heading includes equity instruments of other companies that are not classified under any of the preceding categories.



After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, including any attributable transaction costs incurred to dispose of them. Any gains or losses in fair value are recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in equity is recognised in the Income statement. However, impairment losses and accrued dividends are recognised in the Income statement.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be determined reliably are shown at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

When these assets must be valued for derecognition from the Statement of financial position or other purposes, they are measured using the weighted average cost method by standard groups. When pre-emptive subscription rights or similar are sold or transferred for exercise, the cost of the rights is deducted from the carrying amount of the related assets. This amount corresponds to the fair value or cost of the rights, calculated in accordance with the measurement of the related financial asset.

d) Assets and liabilities held for trading

IBERDROLA includes in this category derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting according to accounting policies.

Assets and liabilities held for trading are initially recognised at fair value. The transaction costs directly attributable to purchase or issue is recognised as an expense in the Income statement. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, including any attributable transaction costs incurred to dispose of them. Any gains or losses in fair value are recognised in the Income statement for the year.

e) Loans and payables

This heading includes financial liabilities arising from the sale of goods and rendering of services in the Company's ordinary course of business, as well as non-trade loans that are not derivatives.

Loans and payables are initially recognised at fair value which, barring evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price. The transaction price is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration received. Directly attributable transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of financial liabilities. After initial recognition, financial liabilities included in this category are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Interest accrued is recognised in the Income statement applying the effective interest method.

However, trade payables that have no contractual interest rate and are payable within a year, and capital called up by third parties, which is expected to be paid in the short term, both in the initial and subsequent measurement, are measured at their nominal amount, when the effect of not discounting the cash flows is immaterial.

4.4.2. Interest and dividends received on financial assets

Dividends are recognised as income in the Income statement when the investee or any Group company in which the investee holds an interest generates profits in excess of the equity to be distributed.

When the dividends paid come explicitly from profits obtained prior to the acquisition date, these dividends are not recognised as income, but are rather deducted from the carrying amount of the investment.

The judgment as to whether the investee has generated profits will be made solely on the basis of the profits recognised in the separate Income statement since the date on which the investee was acquired, unless it is clear that the dividend payment out of those profits should be treated as a recovery of the investment in the eyes of the entity receiving the dividend.



Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method and dividends when the right to receive the payment is established.

4.4.3. Impairment of financial assets

IBERDROLA regularly assesses whether its financial assets or groups of financial assets are impaired.

a) Loans and receivables

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an asset or group of assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, due to an event or series of events that have occurred after initial recognition and that lead to a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets is corrected.

The amount of the impairment loss on these financial assets is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. For variable-rate financial assets, the effective interest rate at the year-end financial statements date based on the contractual terms is used. Impairment losses on a group of financial assets are calculated using models based on statistical formulas or methods.

Impairment adjustments and their reversal, when the amount of such loss decreases due to causes related to a subsequent event, are recognised as an expense or income, respectively, in the Income statement. The loss can only be reversed to the limit of the carrying amount of the asset had the impairment loss not been recognised.

b) Equity investments in group companies and associates

When there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of an investment cannot be recovered, it is adjusted accordingly.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. In estimating impairment on investments, the investee's equity (or consolidated equity, as the case may be) is taken into consideration, corrected for any unrealised gains at the measurement date, unless better evidence of the recoverable amount of the investment is available.

The impairment losses and, where appropriate, their reversals are recognised as an expense or income, respectively, in the Income statement. An impairment loss may be reversed up to the carrying amount of the asset recognised at the date of reversal had no impairment loss been recognised previously.

c) Available-for-sale financial assets

IBERDROLA considers objective evidence of impairment to be a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost. To this end, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value (stock market value for listed instruments) is considered to be 40% or a loss of value below the purchase price for at least 18 months. When the fair value is regained, the 18-month period must again be computed, provided it is not a momentary or immaterial event.



4.4.4. Derecognition of financial assets

IBERDROLA derecognises a financial asset, or part of a financial asset, when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or are transferred, and it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to its ownership. This is assessed by comparing IBERDROLA's exposure to the change in the amounts and schedule of net cash flows from the transferred asset before and after the transfer.

If IBERDROLA has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised when it has not retained control of the asset, which is determined based on the transferee's ability to transfer the asset. If IBERDROLA retains control of the asset, it continues to recognise the asset at the amount of the company's exposure to changes in the fair value of the transferred asset; that is, to the extent of its continuing involvement, and recognises the related liability.

When the financial asset is derecognised, the difference between the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs, taking into account any new asset acquired less any liability assumed, and the carrying amount of the financial asset plus any cumulative amounts recognised directly in equity determines the related gain or loss and is recognised in the Income statement in the year.

IBERDROLA does not derecognise financial assets and recognises a financial liability at the amount received in return in transfers of financial assets where it has retained substantially all the risks and rewards inherent to ownership.

4.4.5. Derecognition of financial liabilities

IBERDROLA derecognises a financial liability when the obligation has been extinguished.

When a debt instrument between IBERDROLA and the counterparty is replaced by another on substantially different terms, the original financial liability is derecognised and the new liability is recognised. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability or part of the financial liability and the amount paid to extinguish the liability, including attributable transaction costs and any asset transferred other than cash or liability assumed, is recognised in the Income statement for the period.

IBERDROLA considers that the conditions are substantially different if the present value of the discounted cash flows under the new conditions, including any fee paid net of any fee received, and using the original effective interest rate for the discount, differs at least 10 per cent from the current discounted value of the remaining cash flows from the original financial liability.

When the debt instrument is replaced by another on terms that are not substantially different, the original financial liability is not derecognised in the Statement of financial position, and the carrying amount is adjusted for the fees paid. The amortised cost of the financial liability is determined using the effective interest rate, which is the rate used to discount the carrying amount of the financial liability at the date of modification to the cash flows payable under the new terms.

4.4.6. Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value in the Statement of financial position, and subsequently remeasured at fair value as necessary. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are recognised directly in the Income statement except for those designated as cash flow hedges, in which case the changes in fair value are temporarily recognised in equity.



At the beginning of each hedging relationship, IBERDROLA formally designates and documents the relationship. This documentation includes the beginning and end date of the hedge, the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how it assesses the instrument's effectiveness. In addition, hedges are assessed periodically to determine that they are highly effective both prospectively and retrospectively.

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

a) *Fair value hedges*

Hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or firm commitment.

Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments designated as a hedge, or the exchange rate component of a monetary item in the case of hedging instruments that are not derivatives, as well as changes in the fair value of the hedged item due to the hedged risk, are recognised in the Income statement.

b) *Cash flow hedges*

Used to hedge exposure to fluctuations in cash flows that are either attributable to a specific risk associated with an asset or liability or a highly probable planned transaction, or fluctuations in foreign currency risk under a firm commitment.

Amounts taken to equity are transferred to the Income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss. When the hedged relates to a forecast transaction that leads to the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts taken to equity are transferred to the cost of the asset acquired or liability assumed. The part of the hedge considered ineffective is recorded in the Income statement.

c) *Hedge of net investment in foreign operations*

Hedges of investments in foreign operations are treated as fair value hedges for the foreign currency component.

Changes in value of the hedging instrument or exchange rate differences associated with the monetary item used as the hedging instrument are recognised in the Income statement. Changes in value of the investments associated with the underlying amount in foreign currency are recognised in the Income statement.

Discontinuation of hedges

The IBERDROLA Group prospectively discontinues fair value hedge accounting where the hedging instrument expires, is sold, released or exercised, the hedge no longer fulfils the hedge accounting conditions or the designation is revoked.

When hedge accounting is discontinued, the cumulative amount at that date recognised under "Adjustments for changes in value" in the Statement of financial position is maintained in said heading until the hedged transaction occurs, whereupon the gain or loss on the transaction will be adjusted. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount accumulated under the aforementioned heading is transferred to the Income statement.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is calculated as follows (Note 15):

- The fair value of derivatives quoted on an organised market corresponds to their quoted price at year end.



- For derivatives not traded in organised financial markets, IBERDROLA uses assumptions based on market conditions at the date of the Statement of financial position. In particular:
 - the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the value discounted at market interest rates of the interest rate swap contract spread.
 - currency futures are measured by discounting the future cash flows calculated using the forward exchange rates at year end.

These measurement models take into account the risks of the asset or liability, including the credit risk of both the counterparty (Credit Value Adjustment) and the entity itself (Debit Value Adjustment). The credit risk is calculated according to the following parameters:

- Exposure at default: the amount of the risk arising at the time of non-payment by a counterparty, taking into account any collateral or compensation arrangements connected to the transaction.
- Probability of default: the probability that a counterparty will breach its obligations to pay the principal and/or interest, depending mainly on the features of the counterparty and its credit rating.
- Loss given default: the estimated loss in the event of default.

4.5 Cash and cash equivalents

This heading includes cash, bank current accounts, short-term deposits and purchases of assets under repurchase agreements that meet the following requirements:

- They are readily convertible to cash.
- They mature within less than three months from the acquisition date.
- The risk of change in value is insignificant.
- They are part of the IBERDROLA's standard cash management policy.

For the Statement of cash flows, occasional bank overdrafts used as part of IBERDROLA's cash management strategy are recognised as a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

4.6 Treasury shares

Treasury shares held by IBERDROLA at the date of the Statement of financial position under the "Equity – Treasury shares and own equity investments" heading are measured at acquisition cost.

Gains and losses arising from the sale of treasury shares by IBERDROLA Group companies are recognised under "Reserves – Other reserves" in the Statement of financial position.

4.7 Post-employment and other benefits

Contributions to defined contribution post-employment benefit plans are recognised as an expense under the "Personnel expenses" heading in the Income statement on an accrual basis.



In the case of defined benefit plans, IBERDROLA's policy is to recognise the related expense on an accrual basis over the working lives of the employees based on actuarial studies by independent experts using the projected unit credit method to measure the obligation accrued at the end of the period. Any actuarial gains and losses are recognised under the "Reserves – Other reserves" heading when they arise. The provision recognised for this item represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation reduced by the fair value of the plan assets.

When the fair value of the assets exceeds the present value of the obligation, the net asset is not recognised in the Statement of financial position unless it is virtually certain that it will be recovered by IBERDROLA.

4.8 Collective redundancy procedures and other early retirement plans for employees

IBERDROLA recognises termination benefits when there is an agreement with the employees or a certain expectation that such an agreement will be reached that will enable the employees to be terminated in exchange for a severance payment.

IBERDROLA has labour force reduction plans in progress which guarantee those benefits will be received throughout the pre-retirement period.

IBERDROLA recognises the full amount of the expenditure relating to these plans when the obligation is incurred by performing the appropriate actuarial studies to calculate the present value of the actuarial obligation at year end. The actuarial gains and losses disclosed each year are recognised in the Income statement for that year.

4.9 Termination benefits

Under current labour regulations, IBERDROLA is required to make severance payments to terminated employees under certain conditions.

4.10 Share-based employee compensation

The delivery of IBERDROLA shares to employees as consideration for their services is recognised under the "Personnel expenses" heading in the Income statement as the workers perform the services, with a credit to equity under the "Reserves – Other reserves" heading in the Statement of financial position at the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, defined as the date when IBERDROLA and its employees reach an agreement establishing the terms of the compensation.

If share-based remuneration is paid in cash, the amount booked as "Personnel expenses" in the Income statement is credited to "Non-current payables – Other financial liabilities" on the liabilities side of the Statement of financial position, and the fair value of the cash consideration is remeasured at each reporting date.

4.11 Contingent provisions assets and liabilities

IBERDROLA relies on its best estimates to recognise provisions for contingencies and expenses to cover probable or certain quantifiable liabilities arising from litigation in progress or from indemnity payments, obligations or unpaid expenses of an undetermined amount, and collateral and other similar guarantees provided by the company.

Provisions are recognised in the Statement of financial position when IBERDROLA has a present obligation (legal, contractual, constructive or tacit) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.



A provision is recognised when the liability or obligation arises, with a charge to the heading in the Income statement in accordance with the nature of the obligation, for the present value of the provision when the effect of discounting the value of the obligation to present value is material. The change in the provision due to its discounting each year is recognised under “Finance expenses” in the Income statement.

In addition, contingent liabilities are understood as possible obligations resulting from past events, the occurrence of which is subject to future events that are not entirely under the control of IBERDROLA, as well as current obligations resulting from past events, for which it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or that cannot be measured reliably. These contingent liabilities are not recognised, but are detailed in the Notes when an outflow of resources is possible.

Contingent assets are only recognised when their realisation is deemed virtually certain.

4.12 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recognised at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the Statement of financial position. All translation differences, both gains and losses, originated in this process, including those arising from the settlement of items on the Statement of financial position, are taken to the Income statement for the year in which they arise.

4.13 Income tax expense

IBERDROLA files consolidated tax returns with certain Group companies.

Income tax expense for the year is calculated as the sum of the current tax expense derived by applying the corresponding tax rate to the tax base for the year, after taking into account all applicable tax relief and deductions, and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised. Tax deductions and credits are recognised in the companies that generated them.

Income tax expense is recognised in the Income statement except when it relates directly to items recognised in equity, in which case it is recognised also in this heading.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from/paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates used are those in force at the date of the Statement of financial position, including any tax adjustments from previous years.

Meanwhile, temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial statements generate deferred income tax balances.

IBERDROLA recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences unless the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affected neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

IBERDROLA recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that IBERDROLA will have taxable profit available against which these can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.



At the end of each year, IBERDROLA reviews the deferred tax assets recognised at the date of the Statement of financial position and those that have not been recognised previously. Based on this review, IBERDROLA derecognises a previously recognised asset if it is no longer probable that it will be recovered or recognises a deferred tax asset not previously recorded only if it is probable that IBERDROLA will have sufficient taxable profit available for it to be utilised.

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, it is not considered likely that the tax group will have future tax gains if future recovery is expected in more than 10 years from the reporting date. However, it is considered likely that the tax group will have sufficient tax gains to recover deferred tax assets where there are taxable temporary differences that may be reversed in the same year as the expected reversal of deductible temporary differences or in years in which a tax loss, due to a deductible temporary difference, can be netted against previous or subsequent gains.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply at the time of the reversal based on tax laws in effect and on how it reasonably expects to recover the deferred tax asset or settle the deferred tax liability. Changes to the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the Income statement, except where the related deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured without taking into account the impact of the time value of money.

4.14 Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are classified in the Statement of financial position as current or non-current. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are classified as current when they are associated with IBERDROLA's operating cycle and are expected to be sold, consumed, realised or settled within one year.

4.15 Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised at the time the goods or services they represent are delivered or rendered, regardless of when actual payment or collection occurs.

Income from the sale of goods and rendering of services is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or to be received, derived from them, less the amount of any discount, price reduction or similar granted by the company, as well as the indirect taxes levied on the transactions which can be passed on to third parties.

Income is recognised based on the economic substance of the transaction and is recognised when all of the following conditions are met:

- IBERDROLA has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer, regardless of when legal title is transferred.
- IBERDROLA does not maintain managerial involvement to the extent usually associated with ownership and effective control over the goods.
- The amount of the income can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to IBERDROLA.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.



In addition, income from the rendering of services is recognised when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably, taking into account the stage of completion at the reporting date. When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, income should be recognised to the extent of the expenses recognised that are deemed recoverable.

As a holding company of the IBERDROLA Group, IBERDROLA includes dividends and accrued income from financing granted to subsidiaries, as well as services rendered to Group companies, under the heading “Revenue” in the Income statement.

4.16 Related-party transactions

Related-party transactions are accounted for pursuant to the abovementioned valuation standards.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The IBERDROLA Group, of which Iberdrola, S.A. is the parent, is exposed to various financial risks inherent in the countries, industries and markets in which it operates and the businesses it carries out, which could prevent it from achieving its objectives and successfully pursuing its strategies.

In particular, the *Financing and Financial Risk Policy* and the *Corporate Risk Credit Policy* of the IBERDROLA Group, both approved by the Board of Directors, identify the risk factors described below that could affect the Company. The IBERDROLA Group has an organisation and systems that enable it to identify, measure and control the financial risks to which it is exposed.

The Company performs its corporate business activities indirectly through the ownership of shares or other equity investments in other companies (country subholding companies, which in turn perform their activities through their head of business companies). The corporate and governance organisation is based on the recognition of the multinational nature of the Group.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates affecting cash flows and fair value in respect of items in the Statement of financial position (debt and derivatives).

In order to adequately manage and limit this risk, each year the Company determines the desired structure of the debt between fixed and floating interest rate. The actions to be carried out throughout the year are regularly planned: new sources of financing (at a fixed, floating or indexed rate) and/or the use of interest rate derivatives.

IBERDROLA's debt structure at 31 December 2020 and 2019, after taking into account hedging derivatives, is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Fixed interest rate	276	380
Floating interest rate	1,151	1,294
Total	1,427	1,674



IBERDROLA's debt structure with Group companies and associates at 31 December 2020 and 2019, after taking into account hedging derivatives, is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Fixed interest rate	3,329	806
Floating interest rate	10,266	11,107
Total	13,595	11,913

Floating rate borrowings are largely pegged to market rates (mainly Euribor and Libor-pound sterling).

Currency risk

As IBERDROLA's functional currency is the euro, fluctuations in the value of the currencies of borrowings and transactions (mainly pound sterling, US dollar and Brazilian real) with respect to the euro may have an impact on the Group's finance expenses, earnings for the year and equity.

IBERDROLA mitigates this risk by ensuring that all of its economic flows are in euros, provided that this is possible, economically viable and efficient, or otherwise through the use of derivatives.

The impact of exchange rate variations on investments in foreign subsidiaries is mitigated by holding debt in foreign currency, as well as through financial derivatives.

Liquidity risk

Exposure to adverse situations in the debt or capital markets or Iberdrola, S.A.'s economic and financial situation can hinder or prevent it from obtaining the financing required to properly carry out its business activities.

The IBERDROLA Group's liquidity policy, with a global focus, is designed to ensure that it can meet its payment obligations without having to rely on financing under unfavourable terms. For this purpose, various management metrics are used, such as the arrangement of committed credit facilities of sufficient amount, term and flexibility, diversification of the hedging of financing needs through access to different markets and geographical areas, and diversification of the maturities of the debt issued.

Figures showing IBERDROLA's debt performance are included in Note 14 to the Financial statements.

As indicated in that note, at 31 December 2020 IBERDROLA had undrawn loans and credit facilities of approximately EUR 5,990 million.

Credit risk

IBERDROLA Group companies are exposed to the credit risk arising from the possibility that their counterparties (customers, financial institutions, partners, insurers, insurance firms, etc.) might fail to honour their contractual obligations.

Risk is properly managed and limited, depending on the type of transaction and the creditworthiness of counterparties. In particular, there is *Corporate Credit Risk Policy* setting the framework and principles of conduct for proper risk management.

Receivables do not pose a relevant credit risk for IBERDROLA since its activity as a holding company for the Group is centred on services provided to other Group companies. There were no material non-payments or losses in 2020 or 2019 in relation to other exposures (counterparties in transactions with derivatives, placement of cash surpluses, etc.).



Brexit

The business in the United Kingdom may be affected by the nation's exit from the European Union. While the European Union and the United Kingdom have hammered out a trade agreement on their future relationship, it remains to be seen exactly how it will be implemented. There is still a risk that we may see further regulatory and legal disputes related to tax, trade, security and employment issues. However, it should be noted that the main risks that could affect the recoverable value of the investment in SPW Investments, Ltd. relate to exchange rate fluctuations and the potential impact on demand in the United Kingdom. These risks would be mitigated by the net investment hedging policy and by the importance of the revenues obtained from the regulated businesses of electricity distribution and transmission and renewable energy production, which account for 86% of the subgroup's total EBITDA. These businesses operate within stable long-term regulatory frameworks, with revenues that are fully or partially discounted in line with inflation and interest rate movements in the United Kingdom. They are not, therefore, subject to demand risk.

6 USE OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

IBERDROLA relied on certain assumptions and estimates in drawing up these Financial statements. The main matters subject to estimate in the preparation of these Financial Statements are as follows:

- Provision for pensions and similar obligations:

At each year end, IBERDROLA estimates the current actuarial provision required to cover obligations relating to pensions plans and other similar commitments with its employees. In preparing these estimates, IBERDROLA receives advice from independent actuaries (Notes 4.7 and 4.8).

- Impairment of investments in group companies and associates:

As described in Note 4.3, IBERDROLA, in accordance with applicable accounting regulations, conducts an annual impairment test for those investments that require such a test. Specific tests are also conducted if indications of impairment are detected. These impairment tests require the estimate of the future evolution of the business and the most appropriate discount rate in each case. IBERDROLA believes these estimates are appropriate and consistent with the current market situation.

- Provisions for contingencies and expenses:

As described in Note 4.11, IBERDROLA recognises provisions to cover present obligations arising from past events. For this purpose, it must assess the outcome of certain procedures of a legal or other nature that are ongoing at the date of authorisation for issue of these Financial statements, based on the best information available.

- Effects of COVID-19:

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, mainly as regards the recoverable value of Investments in group companies and associates, is not expected to significantly affect long-term business plans and, therefore, the recoverable amount of the assets.

Although these estimates were made on the basis of the best information available at the date of authorisation for issue of these Financial statements, future events may require adjustments (upwards or downwards) in coming years. Any such changes would be applied prospectively, recognising the effects of the change in estimates for future periods.



7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in the items comprising “Intangible assets” in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	Balance at 01.01.2019	Additions and allowances	Balance at 31.12.2019	Additions and allowances	Balance at 31.12.2020
Cost					
Computer software	670	42	712	46	758
Other intangible assets	30	–	30	–	30
	700	42	742	46	788
Accumulated amortisation					
Computer software	(565)	(42)	(607)	(47)	(654)
Other intangible assets	(19)	(7)	(26)	(3)	(29)
	(584)	(49)	(633)	(50)	(683)
Net book value	116	(7)	109	(4)	105

In 2020 and 2019, Personnel expenses of the employees who worked on IT projects were capitalised to the cost of those projects and amounted to EUR 2 million and EUR 1 million, respectively.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 there were no intangible assets securing bank loans.

At 31 December 2020, there was no amount recognised for intangible assets acquired from group companies and associates (EUR 1 million at 31 December 2019).

In 2020 and 2019, no intangible assets were sold to Group companies.

IBERDROLA had no intangible assets whose rights may be exercised outside of Spain in 2020 and 2019.

Fully amortised intangible assets in use amounted to EUR 189 million at 31 December 2020 (EUR 185 million at 31 December 2019).

At 31 December 2020 IBERDROLA had firm commitments to acquire intangible assets amounting to EUR 14 million (EUR 6 million at 31 December 2019). At 31 December 2020 and 2019 there were no firm commitments to sell intangible assets.

Expenses incurred in research and development activities amounted to EUR 30 million in 2020 (EUR 29 million in 2019).



8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in Property, plant and equipment in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	Balance at 01.01.2020	Additions and allowances	Transfers	Decreases, disposals or reversals	Balance at 31.12.2020
Cost					
Land	59	–	–	–	59
Buildings	138	3	52	–	193
Technical installations and other items	384	11	–	(1)	394
Total PP&E in use	581	14	52	(1)	646
Under construction and advances	48	4	(52)	–	–
Total cost	629	18	–	(1)	646
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(29)	(3)	–	–	(32)
Technical installations and other items	(317)	(17)	–	1	(333)
Total accumulated depreciation of PP&E	(346)	(20)	–	1	(365)
Impairment allowance					
Under construction and advances	–	–	–	–	–
Total provision for impairment	–	–	–	–	–
Total net cost	283	(2)	–	–	281

Millions of euros	Balance at 01.01.2019	Additions and allowances	Transfers	Decreases, disposals or reversals	Balance at 31.12.2019
Cost					
Land	59	–	–	–	59
Buildings	134	4	–	–	138
Technical installations and other items	346	23	15	–	384
Total PP&E in use	539	27	15	–	581
Under construction and advances	34	17	(2)	(1)	48
Total cost	573	44	13	(1)	629
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(26)	(3)	–	–	(29)
Technical installations and other items	(300)	(17)	–	–	(317)
Total accumulated depreciation of PP&E	(326)	(20)	–	–	(346)
Impairment allowance					
Under construction and advances	(1)	–	–	1	–
Total provision for impairment	(1)	–	–	1	–
Total net cost	246	24	13	–	283

In 2020 and 2019, IBERDROLA did not capitalise any finance expenses as an increase in the value of property, plant and equipment.

In 2020 and 2019, no amount was recognised for personnel expenses directly or indirectly related to property, plant and equipment in progress and capitalised in the cost of those assets.

In 2020 and 2019, no items of property, plant and equipment were acquired from Group companies and associates, nor were any items of property, plant and equipment sold to Group companies.

IBERDROLA owned no property, plant and equipment outside of Spain in 2020 or 2019.



At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the cost of fully depreciated Property, plant and equipment in use was EUR 292 million and EUR 282 million, respectively, of which no amount related to buildings.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, IBERDROLA had no property, plant and equipment securing bank loans.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, Property, plant and equipment included a total of EUR 86 million and EUR 87 million, respectively, as the carrying amount of IBERDROLA's land and corporate head offices in Madrid, which is held under a finance lease. The amount for which the asset was recognised initially amounted to EUR 104 million, matching the present value of the minimum future payments to be made on the initial recognition date.

The information related to the minimum payments on this finance lease at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020
2021	4
2022	4
2023	4
2024	4
2025	4
2026 onwards	57
Total	77

Millions of euros	2020
Financial cost	21
Present value of the payments	56
Total	77

The present value of these lease payments is recognised under "Non-current payables – Finance lease payables" and "Current payables – Finance lease payables" in the Statement of financial position.

At 31 December 2020, IBERDROLA had firm commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment amounting to EUR 1 million (EUR 5 million at 31 December 2019).



9. CATEGORIES AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 the carrying amount of each category of financial asset and liability, except for equity investments in Group companies and associates, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and cash and cash equivalents, is as follows:

Millions of euros	Non-current financial assets					
	Loans and receivables		Derivatives		Total	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Category						
Assets held for trading	–	–	–	49	–	49
Loans and receivables	2,461	36	–	–	2,461	36
Hedging derivatives	–	–	15	78	15	78
Total	2,461	36	15	127	2,476	163

Millions of euros	Current financial assets					
	Loans and receivables		Derivatives		Total	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Category						
Assets held for trading	–	–	1	12	1	12
Loans and receivables	546	2,307	–	–	546	2,307
Hedging derivatives	–	–	39	43	39	43
Total	546	2,307	40	55	586	2,362

Millions of euros	Non-current financial liabilities							
	Bank borrowings		Derivatives ⁽¹⁾		Other		Total	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Category								
Liabilities held for trading	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	11
Debts and payables	260	339	–	–	7,212	4,969	7,472	5,308
Hedging derivatives	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	27
Total	260	339	–	38	7,212	4,969	7,472	5,346

Millions of euros	Current financial liabilities							
	Bank borrowings		Derivatives ⁽¹⁾		Other		Total	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Category								
Liabilities held for trading	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Debts and payables	1,167	1,335	–	–	6,408	7,018	7,575	8,353
Hedging derivatives	–	–	47	–	–	–	47	–
Total	1,167	1,335	48	–	6,408	7,018	7,623	8,353

(1) Includes derivatives with third parties and with Group companies and associates.

Fair value in “Bank borrowings”, “Finance lease payables” and “Payables to group companies and associates” (except derivatives with Group companies and associates) in current and non-current liabilities in the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 amounted to EUR 15,650 million and EUR 14,113 million, respectively. Their carrying amount was EUR 15,022 and EUR 13,587 million, respectively. The fair value of the remaining financial instruments does not differ significantly from their book value.



Fair value is determined by discounting future cash flow payments using the applicable market rates at the valuation date.

10. INVESTMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATES

Details of “Non-current investments in Group companies and associates – Equity instruments” in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	Balance at 01.01.2020	Additions and allowances	Decreases, disposals or reversals	Valuation of net investment hedges	Balance at 31.12.2020
Non-current					
Investments in group companies	44,445	–	–	(46)	44,399
Investments in associates	1	–	–	–	1
Impairment:					
On investments in group companies and associates	(1,040)	(102)	–	–	(1,142)
Total	43,406	(102)	–	(46)	43,258

Millions of euros	Balance at 01.01.2019	Additions and allowances	Decreases, disposals or reversals	Valuation of net investment hedges	Balance at 31.12.2019
Non-current					–
Investments in group companies	44,337	57	–	51	44,445
Investments in associates	1	–	–	–	1
Impairment:					
On investments in group companies and associates	(263)	(814)	37	–	(1,040)
Total	44,075	(757)	37	51	43,406



The IBERDROLA Group companies and associates and data relating thereto at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Company	Address	Functional currency	Share price at 31.12.2020 in euros	Activity	Percentage of ownership at 31.12.2020	Millions of euros				
						Carrying amount 2020	Capital	Reserves	Profit/(Loss)	Dividends received in 2020
Iberdrola España, S.A.U. ⁽¹⁾	Bilbao	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	9,549	2,921	10,472	1,577	1,103
Iberdrola Participaciones, S.A.U. ⁽²⁾	Madrid	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	2,307	–	2,058	430	–
Iberdrola Energía, S.A.U. ⁽²⁾	Madrid	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	2,263	1,478	302	208	–
Hidrola I, S.L.U. ⁽²⁾	Madrid	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	1,173	395	1,946	392	–
Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.	Bilbao	EUR	–	Financial – Holding company	100%	1,038	2,000	(703)	(170)	–
SPW Investments Ltd. ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	GBP	–	Holding company	100%	14,265	1	13,287	498	940
Avangrid, Inc. ⁽²⁾	USA	USD	37.07	Holding company	81.5%	11,259	2	15,446	211	397
Scottish Power Overseas Holdings, Ltd. ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	GBP	–	Energy	100%	116	–	108	3	–
Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U.	Bilbao	EUR	–	Financial – Holding company	100%	100	100	26	1	–
Iberdrola International, B.V.	Netherlands	EUR	–	Financial – Holding company	100%	–	–	2	11	8
Iberdrola Inversiones 2010, S.A.U. ⁽²⁾	Bilbao	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	160	144	28	32	–
Iberdrola Energía Internacional, S.L. ⁽²⁾	Bilbao	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	960	–	1,065	43	–
Neoenergia, S.A. ⁽³⁾	Brazil	BRL	2.74	Holding company	1.04%	57	–	–	–	1
Other companies	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Total						43,258				2,449



Company	Address	Functional currency	Share price at 31.12.2019 in euros	Activity	Percentage of ownership at 31.12.2019	Millions of euros				
						Carrying amount 2019	Capital	Reserves	Profit/(Loss)	Dividends received in 2019
Iberdrola España, S.A.U. ⁽¹⁾	Bilbao	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	9,549	2,921	9,793	1,848	1,098
Iberdrola Participaciones, S.A.U. ⁽²⁾	Madrid	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	2,307	–	2,073	(59)	–
Iberdrola Energía, S.A.U. ^{(2) (3)}	Madrid	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	2,263	1,478	834	213	103
Hidrola I, S.L.U. ⁽²⁾	Madrid	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	1,173	395	1,677	470	670
Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.	Bilbao	EUR	–	Financial – Holding company	100%	1,140	2,000	(237)	(481)	–
SPW Investments Ltd. ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	GBP	–	Holding company	100%	14,303	1	14,353	468	1,595
Avangrid, Inc. ⁽²⁾	USA	USD	45.87	Holding company	81.5%	11,259	2	16,913	538	396
Scottish Power Overseas Holdings, Ltd. ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	GBP	–	Energy	100%	116	–	113	3	–
Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U.	Bilbao	EUR	–	Financial – Holding company	100%	100	100	26	(1)	–
Iberdrola International, B.V.	Netherlands	EUR	–	Financial – Holding company	100%	–	–	4	7	10
Iberdrola Inversiones 2010, S.A.U. ⁽²⁾	Bilbao	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	160	144	26	2	–
Iberdrola Energía Internacional, S.L. ⁽²⁾	Bilbao	EUR	–	Holding company	100%	969	–	1,001	111	–
Neoenergia, S.A. ⁽³⁾	Brazil	BRL	5.46	Holding company	1%	57	–	–	–	–
Other companies	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Total						43,406				3,872

(1) Group holding companies. The information regarding Capital, Reserves and Profit/(Loss) for financial years 2020 and 2019 is presented in consolidated form in accordance with standards for the preparation of consolidated accounts.

(2) Group holding companies. The information regarding Capital, Reserves and Profit/(Loss) for financial years 2020 and 2019 is presented in consolidated form in accordance with International financial reporting standards, as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter, IFRS-EU).

(3) Information for Neoenergia, S.A. in relation to Capital, Reserves and Profit/(Loss) for 2020 and 2019 is presented at Iberdrola Energía, S.A.U.



Below is a description of the activities performed by IBERDROLA Group through its main country subholding companies:

Company	Activity
Iberdrola España, S.A.U.	Conventional generation, renewable generation, retail supply of electricity and gas, and electricity distribution in Spain.
Iberdrola Participaciones, S.A.U.	Real property and holding of interests in companies.
Iberdrola Energía, S.A.U.	Conventional generation, renewable generation, retail supply of electricity and gas, and transmission and distribution of electricity in Brazil.
Hidrola I, S.L.U.	Conventional generation, renewable generation, and retail supply of electricity in Mexico.
Scottish Power Investments, Ltd.	Renewable generation, retail supply of electricity and gas and transmission and distribution of electricity in the United Kingdom.
Avangrid, Inc.	Renewable generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and gas in the United States.
Iberdrola Energía Internacional, S.L.	Renewable generation and retail supply of electricity and gas, mainly in Australia, Germany, France, Portugal, Greece, Italy and other European countries.

Significant transactions in 2020 and 2019

The most noteworthy transactions in 2020 and 2019 in relation to the holdings owned by IBERDROLA are as follows:

- IBERDROLA's separate Financial statements include a valuation adjustment for the investment held in Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U. in the amount of EUR 963 million and EUR 861 million at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively. Allowances in financial years 2020 and 2019 amounted to EUR 102 million and EUR 814 million, respectively. Valuation adjustments have been calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of all assets and liabilities of the investment. The business activity of this subsidiary, which consists of securing long-term funds to finance the operations of the IBERDROLA Group's companies, as well as the Group's centralised management of currency risk through derivatives, has been negatively impacted by the performance of long-term interest rates and exchange rates compared to the euro, which in turn has negatively impacted the fair value of this company.
- On 28 June 2019, an Initial Public Offering (IPO) of Neoenergia, S.A. (NEOENERGIA) was announced, whereupon its shares began trading on the Novo Mercado segment of the São Paulo Stock Market. As part of the IPO agreement, Iberdrola Energía, S.A.U. (wholly owned by Iberdrola, S.A.) sold a non-controlling part of its holding, which fell to 50.0000001%. Subsequently, Iberdrola, S.A. increased its stake in NEOENERGIA by purchasing 12,618,700 shares to bring its direct stake to 1.040%.
- In 2019 the Company reversed the impairment losses on Iberdrola Participaciones, S.A.U. and Scottish Power Overseas Holdings, Ltd. due to the difference between their carrying amounts and recoverable amounts. The amounts of the reversals of value adjustments amounted to EUR 28 million and EUR 9 million, respectively.

At 31 December 2020, the balance of Group companies and associates included EUR 11,259 million and EUR 2,320 million pertaining to IBERDROLA's interest in AVANGRID and NEOENERGIA (including the direct interest and the indirect interest held through Iberdrola Energía, S.A.A.), respectively, whose listed price at the reporting date was EUR 9,352 million and EUR 1,714 million, respectively.



Analysis of impairment

At 31 December 2020, the directors ran an impairment test for those investments in which they considered that there were indications of impairment, either because the market price was lower than the carrying amount of the investment (AVANGRID and NEOENERGIA, a subsidiary of Iberdrola Energía, S.A.U.), or because the consolidated equity is lower than the carrying amount of the investment (Scottish Power Investments, Ltd.).

The key assumptions for these tests were as follows, according to the businesses grouped in those interests:

a) Assumptions used in the liberalised business:

- *Facility output*: based on operating hours consistent with those of previous years and in line with expected future trends.
- *Electricity and gas sales prices*: the prices stipulated in the signed purchase and sales agreements have been used, where applicable. For unsold production, futures prices of the markets in which IBERDROLA operates have been used.
- *Electricity and gas sales margin*: expectations as to changes in the number of customers and unit margins have been used, based on knowledge of the markets in which IBERDROLA operates and its relative position in each of them.
- *Investment*: the Company has relied on the best information available on the cost of the investments to be made over the coming years.
- *Operating and maintenance costs*: based on the costs set out in the existing maintenance contracts for the facilities. All other operating costs have been projected in a manner consistent with expected growth.

b) Assumptions used in the regulated business:

- *Regulated remuneration*: the Company has used the remuneration approved for the years in which that remuneration was available, while for subsequent years it has used the appropriate legal mechanisms for updating this remuneration. This process has been applied in a manner consistent with the estimated costs of the corresponding cash-generating units.
- *Investment*: investment plans have been considered that are consistent with the expected growth in demand at each concession and with the estimated future remuneration used.
- *Operating and maintenance costs*: the best available estimate of likely changes in these costs has been considered, on the understanding that they are to be consistent with the remuneration assumed to be received in each year.

c) Assumptions used in the renewable energy business:

- *Facility output*: the operating hours of each wind farm are consistent with their historical output. For this purpose, it is important to take into account the long-term predictability of wind power output, which is also subject to regulatory mechanisms so that the wind farms are able to generate power for as long as prevailing weather and grid conditions allow for this.
- *Electricity sales prices*: the prices stipulated in the purchase and sales agreements signed have been used, where applicable. For unsold production, futures prices of the markets in which the IBERDROLA Group operates have been used. Existing support mechanisms have been taken into consideration in all cases.



- *Investment*: the Company has relied on the best information available on the facilities under development and expected to be commissioned in the coming years, based on the price stipulated in the wind turbine purchase agreements signed with different suppliers, as well as the technical and financial capacity of the IBERDROLA Group to successfully complete the projects in question.
- *Operating and maintenance costs*: the prices set out in the land lease and maintenance agreements signed over the useful life of the facilities have been used.

d) Forecast period and nominal growth rate:

The table below summarises the forecast period of future cash flows and the nominal growth rate (g) used to extrapolate these projections beyond the forecast period for the different groups of cash-generating units.

	2020	
	No. of years	g
Retail supply of electricity and gas in the United Kingdom	10	2.0%
Transmission and distribution of electricity in the United Kingdom	10	2.0%
Renewable energies in the United Kingdom	Useful life	-
Transmission and distribution of electricity and gas in the United States	10	1.0%
Renewable energies in the United States	Useful life	-
Generation and retail supply of electricity in Brazil	Useful life / 10	- / 3.5%
Transmission and distribution of electricity in Brazil	Life of concession	-
Renewable energies in Brazil	Useful life	-

e) Discount rate:

The discount rate calculation methodology used by IBERDROLA was to take the time value of money or risk-free rate of each market and add to that the specific risks of the asset or risk premium of the asset or business in question.

The risk-free rate is effectively that of the 10-year Treasury bond in the market in question, which must have sufficient depth and solvency. For countries whose economies or currencies have insufficient depth and solvency, country risk and currency risk are estimated and the total of all these components is assimilated to the cost of funding without the risk spread of the asset.

The asset risk premium is a product of the specific risks of the asset. Estimated betas are used to calculate the risk premium, based on comparable peer companies engaged in the same principal activity.

The following pre-tax discount rates are used in the impairment tests for the different groups of cash-generating units:



	Rates – 2020
Retail supply of electricity and gas in the United Kingdom	6.74%
Transmission and distribution of electricity in the United Kingdom	3.88%
Renewable energies in the United Kingdom, onshore/offshore	4.89% - 5.56%
Transmission and distribution of electricity and gas in the United States	4.52%
Renewable energies in the United States, onshore/offshore	5.48% / 7.30%
Generation and retail supply of electricity in Brazil	11.58%
Transmission and distribution of electricity in Brazil	9.32%
Renewable energies in Brazil	10.88%

After analysing the recoverability of its assets, IBERDROLA has concluded that no write-down was necessary at 31 December 2020.

11. EQUITY

11.1 Registered capital

Changes in 2020 and 2019 in the different items of share capital of IBERDROLA are as follows:

	Date of filing at the Mercantile Registry	% Capital	Number of shares	Nominal	Euros
Balance at 01.01.2019			6,397,629,000	0.75	4,798,221,750
Scrip issue	31 January 2019	1.920%	122,828,000	0.75	92,121,000
Reduction in share capital	21 June 2019	4.301%	(280,457,000)	0.75	(210,342,750)
Scrip issue	30 July 2019	1.956%	122,072,000	0.75	91,554,000
Balance at 31.12.2019			6,362,072,000	0.75	4,771,554,000
Scrip issue	4 February 2020	1.439%	91,520,000	0.75	68,640,000
Reduction in share capital	2 July 2020	3.310%	(213,592,000)	0.75	(160,194,000)
Scrip issue	30 July 2020	1.764%	110,061,000	0.75	82,545,750
Balance at 31.12.2020			6,350,061,000	0.75	4,762,545,750

The scrip issues carried out in 2020 and 2019 correspond to the different runs of the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* system approved by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting. Accordingly, shareholders were free to choose between:

- receiving their remuneration in newly-issued scrip shares;
- transferring some or all of their free-of-charge allocation rights on the market; or
- receiving their remuneration in cash, through delivery of an amount on account of the dividend for the year.

The same characteristics have been maintained for the second application of the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* system which IBERDROLA's Board of Directors will submit to the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval (Note 3).

Additionally, on 18 June 2019 and 1 July 2020, it was resolved to reduce capital through the redemption of treasury shares, which resolutions were approved by the shareholders at their General Meetings held on 29 March 2019 and 2 April 2020, respectively.

There were no changes to IBERDROLA's share capital other than those resulting from the transactions described above. There are no claims on IBERDROLA's share capital other than those established by the Spanish Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*).



IBERDROLA's shares are listed for trading on the Spanish electronic trading system (*Mercado Continuo Español*), and included in the IBEX-35 and European Eurostoxx-50 index.

Major shareholders

Since IBERDROLA's shares are represented by the book-entry system, the exact stakes held by its shareholders are not known. The table below summarises major direct and indirect shareholdings in the share capital of IBERDROLA at 31 December 2020 and 2019, as well as the holdings of financial instruments disclosed by the owners of these stakes in compliance with the Royal Decree 1362/2007 of 19 October. This information is based on filings by the owners of the shares in the official registers of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (*Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores*) (hereinafter, CNMV) or the company's financial statements or press releases, and it is presented in the 2020 IBERDROLA Group's Annual Corporate Governance Report.

IBERDROLA treats as a "significant shareholder" any direct or indirect holder of significant equity interests who exerts a significant influence if (i) they have at least one director on the board of directors or equivalent body of the entity, or (ii) they have the ability to exercise the proportional representation system. Therefore, the company treats Qatar Investment Authority as a significant shareholder, and the only shareholder with this status as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Holder	% of voting rights 2020			Financial instruments 2020	IBERDROLA directors 2020
	Direct	Indirect	Total		
Qatar Investment Authority ⁽¹⁾	–	8.711	8.711	–	–

Holder	% of voting rights 2019			Financial instruments 2019	IBERDROLA directors 2019
	Direct	Indirect	Total		
Qatar Investment Authority ⁽¹⁾	–	8.694	8.694	–	–

(1) Parent company of Qatar Holding LLC and DIC Holding LLC, direct holders of a 6.277% and 2.434% investment, respectively.

In addition, the breakdown of other companies at 31 December 2020 and 2019 having direct or indirect voting rights higher than 3% of the share capital are as follows:

Holder	% of voting rights 2020			% of voting rights 2019		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Norges Bank	3.600	–	3.600	3.430	–	3.430
Blackrock, Inc.	–	5.160	5.160	–	5.160	5.160

At 31 December 2020, the direct and indirect stakes in the capital of IBERDROLA held by the members of the Board of Directors are as follows:



Directors	Number of shares			%
	Direct	Indirect	Total	
José Ignacio Sánchez Galán	7,853,483	3,988,562	11,842,045	0.188
Juan Manuel González Serna	47,572	419,711	467,283	0.007
Iñigo Víctor De Oriol Ibarra	1,231,863	–	1,231,863	0.019
Samantha Barber	2,068	–	2,068	–
María Helena Antolín Raybaud	3,639	–	3,639	–
José Walfredo Fernández	–	–	–	–
Manuel Moreu Munaiz	26,554	26,554	53,108	0.001
Xabier Sagredo Ormaza	–	–	–	–
Francisco Martínez Córcoles	645,286	–	645,286	0.010
Anthony Luzzato Gardner	–	–	–	–
Sara de la Rica Goiricelaya	12,684	–	12,684	–
Nicola Mary Brewer	1,000	–	1,000	–
Regina Helena Jorge Nunes	–	–	–	–
Ángel Jesús Acebes Paniagua	7,144	–	7,144	–
Total	9,831,293	4,434,827	14,266,120	0.225

Direct and indirect shareholdings of members of the Board of Directors at the date of authorisation for issue of these Financial statements are set out in section A.3. of the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Powers delegated by the General Shareholders' Meeting

At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 2 April 2020, the shareholders resolved under items twenty-two and twenty-three on the agenda to delegate powers to the Board of Directors, with express authority to sub-delegate, for a period of five years, to:

- increase share capital on the terms and subject to the limits set out in Section 297.1.b) of the Spanish Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*), with the power to exclude the limited pre-emptive subscription right; and
- issue debentures and bonds exchangeable for shares in the Company or in any other company and/or convertible into shares of the Company, as well as warrants (options to subscribe for new shares in the Company or to acquire existing shares in the Company or in any other company), subject to a maximum limit of EUR 5,000 million. This authorisation includes further powers to: (i) set the terms and conditions and forms of the conversion, exchange or exercise; (ii) increase capital to the extent necessary to meet the conversion requests; and (iii) exclude limited pre-emptive rights in relation to the issues.

Both authorisations have an aggregate limit equal to a maximum nominal amount of 20% of the share capital.

11.2 Share premium

The share premium at 31 December 2020 amounts to EUR 14,361 million. The Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act expressly permits the use of the share premium balance to increase capital and establishes no specific restrictions as to its use.

11.3 Legal reserve

Under the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act, 10% of profit for each year must be transferred to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of the share capital.



The legal reserve, amounting to EUR 969 million, can be used to increase capital provided that the remaining reserve balance does not fall below 10% of the increased amount of share capital. Otherwise, until the legal reserve exceeds 20% of share capital, it can only be used to offset losses, provided that sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose.

11.4 Revaluation reserves

This reserve, included in the Statement of financial position of the 1996 Financial statements, arose as a result of the revaluation of property, plant and equipment made by IBERDROLA pursuant to Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of 7 June (Note 4.2).

This reserve may be used, tax free, to offset accumulated losses from previous years, as well as losses incurred in the current or future years and to increase capital. From 1 January 2007, it can be allocated to unrestricted reserves, provided that the capital gain has been realised. The surplus will be deemed to have been realised on the portion on which depreciation has been taken for accounting purposes or if the revalued assets have been transferred or derecognised. If the balance of this account was used in any way other than as specified in the Royal Decree-law 7/1996, it would be subject to tax.

In 2019, the reserve was fully utilised for the purposes of the capital increase carried out on 31 January 2019 (Note 11.1). Accordingly, the reserve was effectively empty at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

11.5 Redeemed capital reserve

In 2020 a capital reduction was effected through the redemption of treasury shares, thus lowering share capital by EUR 160 million and voluntary reserves by EUR 1,918 million, further to the resolution approved by shareholders at their General Shareholders' Meeting of 2 April 2020.

In accordance with Section 335.c of the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act, IBERDROLA has a restricted "Redeemed capital reserve" of EUR 1,208 million, equivalent to the par value of the reduced share capital.

11.6 Treasury shares

The Company buys and sells treasury shares in accordance with the prevailing law and the resolutions of the General Shareholders Meeting. Such transactions include purchases and sales of IBERDROLA shares and derivatives thereon.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 the balances of the various instruments are as follows:

	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
	No. of shares	Millions of euros	No. of shares	Millions of euros
Treasury shares	85,222,122	888	24,376,375	218
Total return swaps	8,209,638	53	11,949,623	78
Accumulators (exercised shares)	11,306,168	107	63,395,734	530
Accumulators (potential shares)	47,016,022	478	70,058,270	602
Put options	42,996,817	451	–	–
Total	194,750,767	1,977	169,780,002	1,428

**a) Treasury shares**

Changes in treasury shares were as follows in 2020 and 2019:

	No. of shares	Millions of euros
Balance at 01.01.2019	135,985,344	873
Acquisitions	172,369,618	1,402
Reduction in share capital	(280,457,000)	(2,015)
Disposals	(6,561,151)	(42)
<i>Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration ⁽¹⁾</i>	3,039,564	–
Balance at 31.12.2019	24,376,375	218
Acquisitions	286,880,467	2,708
Reduction in share capital	(213,592,000)	(1,918)
Disposals	(13,136,001)	(120)
<i>Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration ⁽¹⁾</i>	693,281	–
Balance at 31.12.2020	85,222,122	888

(1) Shares received

Gains/(losses) obtained by IBERDROLA in 2020 and 2019 on treasury share transactions showed a gain of EUR 5 million and EUR 5 million, respectively, recognised under “Reserves – Other reserves” in the Statement of financial position.

b) Physically settled derivatives

IBERDROLA has recognised these transactions directly in equity under the heading “Treasury shares and own equity investments” and a liability for the obligation to buy back the shares under the “Current payables – Bank borrowings” heading in the Statement of financial position.

– Total return swaps

IBERDROLA has swaps on treasury shares with the following features: during the life of the contract IBERDROLA will pay the financial entity 3-month Euribor plus a spread on the underlying notional and will receive the corresponding dividends with respect to the shares paid out to the financial entity. On the expiration date IBERDROLA will buy the shares at the strike price set out in the contract.

The characteristics of these contracts at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

2020	No. of shares	Strike price	Expiry date	Interest rate	Millions of euros
<i>Total return swap</i>	8,209,638	6.440	28/07/2021	Euribor 3M + 0.24%	53
Total	8,209,638				53

2019	No. of shares	Strike price	Expiry date	Interest rate	Millions of euros
<i>Total return swap</i>	5,810,088	6.188	24/07/2020	Euribor 3M + 0.30%	36
<i>Total return swap</i>	6,139,535	6.783	25/07/2020	Euribor 3M + 0.30%	42
Total	11,949,623				78



- Accumulators

IBERDROLA holds several purchase accumulators on treasury shares. These accumulators are obligations to buy in the future, with a notional amount of zero on the start date. The number of shares to be accumulated depends on the spot price quoted on a range of observation dates throughout the life of the options – in this case, on a daily basis. A strike price is set, and a knockout level above which the structured product is “knocked out” and shares are no longer accumulated.

The accumulation mechanism is as follows:

- when the spot price is below the strike price, two units of the underlying instrument are accumulated;
- when the spot price is between the strike price and the knockout level, only one unit of the underlying instrument is accumulated; and
- when the spot price is above the knockout level, no shares are accumulated.

The characteristics of these contracts at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

2020	No. of shares	Average price in the period	Expiry date	Millions of euros
Exercised	11,306,168	9.4737	15/03/2021 to 15/11/2021	107
Potential maximum ⁽¹⁾	47,016,022	10.1760	15/03/2021 to 15/11/2021	478

2019	No. of shares	Average price in the period	Expiry date	Millions of euros
Exercised	63,395,734	8.3656	07/02/2020 to 11/06/2020	530
Potential maximum ⁽¹⁾	70,058,270	8.5994	07/02/2020 to 11/06/2020	602

(1) Maximum number of additional shares that could accumulate under the mechanism described above through to the expiry of the structures (assuming that the spot price over the remaining life of the structure remains below the strike price at all times).

- Sold put with physical settlement

IBERDROLA has sold put options on own shares that grant the counterparty the option to sell such shares at the expiration date and at the strike price indicated in the contract.

2020	No. of shares	Average price in the period	Expiry date	Millions of euros ⁽¹⁾
Put options sold	42,996,817	10.8460	29/01/2021 to 31/03/2021	451

(1) The amount is presented net of the premiums collected (EUR 15 million in 2020).

11.7 Valuation adjustments

Changes in this reserve in 2020 and 2019 due to impairment of derivatives classified as cash flow hedges are as follows:

Millions of euros	01.01.2020	Change in fair value	Amounts allocated to income	31.12.2020
Interest rate swaps	(25)	(1)	12	(14)
Tax effect	6	–	(3)	3
Total	(19)	(1)	9	(11)



Millions of euros	01.01.2019	Change in fair value	Amounts allocated to income	31.12.2019
Interest rate swaps	(34)	(2)	11	(25)
Tax effect	8	–	(2)	6
Total	(26)	(2)	9	(19)

The breakdown for the years in which this reserve is expected to affect the Income statement is as follows:

Millions of euros	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Interest rate swaps	(8)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(14)
Tax effect	2	1	–	–	3
Total	(6)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(11)

12. LONG-TERM COMPENSATION PLANS

Long-term share-based compensation plans in the settlement period

The main features of the plans are as follows:

Long-term compensation programme	Settled in shares of	Measurement period	Settlement period	Level of achievement ⁽¹⁾
IBERDROLA 2014-2016	IBERDROLA	2014-2016	2017-2019	93.2%
IBERDROLA 2017-2019	IBERDROLA	2017-2019	2020-2022	100%

⁽¹⁾ Level of achievement and settlement approved by the Board of Directors of IBERDROLA on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

Details of the shares awarded under these plans are as follows:

No. of shares	Iberdrola 2014-2016	Iberdrola 2017-2019
Balance at 01.01.2019	1,594,431	6,840,000
Additions	–	5,000
Cancellations	(26,993)	(3,400)
Deliveries ^{(1) (2)}	(1,567,438)	–
Balance at 31.12.2019	–	6,841,600
Cancellations	–	(30,000)
Deliveries ^{(1) (2)}	–	(2,377,168)
Other	–	363,334
Balance at 31.12.2020	–	4,797,766

⁽¹⁾ These shares include those delivered to executive directors (Note 20) and to senior management (Note 22).

⁽²⁾ Taxes charged on shares delivered to senior management: EUR 2,383 thousand under the third delivery of the 2014-2016 Strategic Bonus and EUR 3,526 thousand under the first delivery of the 2017-2019 Strategic Bonus.

*Long-term share-based compensation plans in the measurement period*

The following long-term share-based remuneration plan was approved by shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting during financial year 2020 (item 16 on the agenda):

Long-term compensation programme	Settled in shares of	Measurement period	Settlement period	Shares forecasted ⁽¹⁾
IBERDROLA 2020-2022	IBERDROLA	2020-2022	2023-2025	6,806,800

⁽¹⁾ Foreseeable number of shares to be delivered, depending on the level of success in attaining the related targets. Includes the shares pertaining to all executive directors.

The benchmarks used for the overall assessment of the Company's performance during the measurement period are as follows:

Achievement targets related to	Type of target	Relative weight
Consolidated net profit	Performance	30%
Total shareholder return	Market	20%
Financial strength	Performance	20%
Sustainable Development Goals	Performance	30%

Changes in "Other reserves" in the Statement of financial position for the bonuses described above are as follows:

Millions of euros	Iberdrola 2014-2016	Iberdrola 2017-2019	Iberdrola 2020-2022	Total
Balance at 01.01.2019	10	18	–	28
Charges	–	12	–	12
Price effect charged to equity	4	–	–	4
Payments in shares	(14)	–	–	(14)
Balance at 31.12.2019	–	30	–	30
Charges	–	12	4	16
Price effect charged to equity	–	8	–	8
Payments in shares	–	(25)	–	(25)
Balance at 31.12.2020	–	25	4	29

13. PROVISIONS

13.1 Provisions for non-current employee benefits

The breakdown of this item in the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Remuneration stipulated in Article 48.1 of the By-Laws (Note 18.3)	25	27
Remuneration stipulated in Article 48.4 of the By-Laws (Note 18.3)	18	20
Defined benefit plans	161	192
Non-current benefits	7	6
Restructuring plans	13	12
Total	224	257



Each year IBERDROLA estimates the amount of the obligation and the payments for pensions and similar benefits that it will have to meet in the coming year, based on an independent actuarial report. These are recognised as current liabilities in the Statement of financial position.

a) Defined benefit plans and other non-current employee benefits

The IBERDROLA Group's main commitments to providing defined benefits for its employees, in addition to their Social Security benefits, are as follows:

- Employees subject to IBERDROLA's Collective Bargaining Agreement who retired before 9 October 1996 are covered by a defined benefit retirement pension scheme, the actuarial value of which was fully externalised at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

IBERDROLA has no liability of any kind for this segment of employees and has no claim on any potential excess generated in the assets of this plan above and beyond the defined benefits.

- Also, in relation to serving employees and employees who have retired after 1996 and are subject to IBERDROLA's Collective Bargaining Agreement and members/beneficiaries of the IBERDROLA Pension Plan, risk benefits (e.g. widowhood, permanent disability or orphanhood) which guarantee a defined benefit at the time the event giving rise to such benefits occurs, are instrumented through a multi-year insurance policy. The guaranteed benefit consists of the difference between the present actuarial value of the above mentioned defined benefit at the time of the event and the member's vested rights at the time of the event, if the latter were lower. The premiums on the insurance policy for 2020 and 2019 are recognised under "Personnel expenses" in the Income statement and came to EUR 1 million and EUR 1 million, respectively (Note 18.3).
- IBERDROLA also maintains a provision to cover certain commitments with its employees beyond those indicated above. These further commitments are covered by internal funds linked to social benefits, consisting mainly of free electricity supply, with an annual consumption limit, for retired employees and other long-term benefits, primarily consisting of a long-service bonus for active employees at 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

Changes in provisions for the commitments described in the preceding section in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	Electricity tariff	Length of service bonus
Balance at 01.01.2019	191	6
Normal cost (Note 18.3)	–	1
Finance expense (Note 18.5)	3	–
Actuarial gains and losses:		
To reserves	8	(1)
Payments and other	(10)	–
Balance at 31.12.2019	192	6
Other costs recognised under "Personnel expenses" (Note 18.3)	(25)	–
Finance expense (Note 18.5)	2	–
Actuarial gains and losses:		
To profit (Note 18.3)	–	1
Payments and other	(8)	–
Balance at 31.12.2020	161	7



The main assumptions applied in the actuarial reports that determined the provisions needed to meet the aforementioned commitments at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

2020				
	Discount rate	Wage increase	Price kWh (euros)	Mortality tables
Electricity tariff	0.37%	–	2020: 0.10959 2021 :0.09152 2022: 0.10936 2023: 0.10914 2024: 0.10845 [...]	PER 2020 – first segment
Length of service bonus	0.06%	1.00%	–	PER 2020 – first segment

2019				
	Discount rate	Wage increase	Price kWh (euros)	Mortality tables
Electricity tariff	0.93%	–	2019: 0.121303 2020: 0.112917 2021: 0.118913 2022: 0.116039 2023: 0.115581 [...]	PERM/F 2000P
Length of service bonus	0.47%	1.00%	–	PERM/F 2000P

b) Defined contribution plans

Serving employees of IBERDROLA and employees who retired after 9 October 1996, who are beneficiaries under the IBERDROLA pension plan with joint sponsors, are covered by an occupational, defined-contribution retirement pension system independent of the Social Security system.

In accordance with this system and IBERDROLA's Collective Bargaining Agreement, the periodic contribution to be made is calculated as a percentage of the annual pensionable salary of each employee, except for employees joining the Company after 9 October 1996, who are subject from 1 January 2020 to a contributory system where the Company pays 65% and the employee 35% (from 1 January 2019, 62.50% paid by the Company and 37.50% by the employee). For those hired after 20 July 2015 the company pays 1/3 and the employee 2/3 of the total contribution, until the date on which the employee joins the Base Salary Rating (BSR), at which point the same criterion as for employees joining after 9 October 1996 will apply. The Company finances these contributions for all of its current employees.

IBERDROLA's contributions in 2020 and 2019 were EUR 2 million and EUR 2 million, respectively, and are recognised under "Personnel expenses" in the Income statements (Note 18.3).

**c) Restructuring plans**

Given the interest shown by some employees in requesting early retirement, IBERDROLA has offered them mutually agreed termination of the employment relationship through individual contract termination agreements. At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the existing provisions in this regard pertain to the following restructuring plans:

Millions of euros	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
	Provisions	No. of contracts	Provisions	No. of contracts
2012 restructuring plan	–	1	–	1
2014 restructuring plan	3	28	6	39
2015 restructuring plan	–	–	–	1
2016 restructuring plan	–	1	–	1
2017 restructuring plan	4	12	5	13
2019 restructuring plan	1	3	1	3
2020 restructuring plan	5	10	–	–
Total	13	55	12	58

The discount to present value of the provisions is charged to the “Finance expense” heading in the Income statement.

Changes in provisions for the commitments described in the preceding section in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Opening balance	12	16
Charges (Note 18.3)	5	1
Payments and other	(4)	(5)
Closing balance	13	12

The main assumptions applied in the actuarial reports drawn up to determine the provisions needed to meet the aforementioned commitments of IBERDROLA under the restructuring plans at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Discount rate	CPI	Discount rate	CPI
Collective redundancy procedures and other restructuring plans	0%	0.7% - 1%	0.24%-0.26%	0.70%/1.00%

13.2 Other current and non-current provisions

The details and breakdown of these headings in the Statement of financial position in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Opening balance	234	229
Charges	31	3
Charge for discount to present value (Note 18.5)	9	9
Provision surplus	(12)	(4)
Charges, payments and other	(2)	(3)
Closing balance	260	234



14. BANK BORROWINGS AND FINANCE LEASE PAYABLES

Details of bank borrowings outstanding at 31 December 2020 and 2019, taking into account foreign exchange hedges, are as follows:

Millions of euros	Balance at 31.12.2020	Current			Non-current			Total non-current
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 and following	
Euros	1,190	1,129	13	2	–	2	44	61
Pounds sterling	236	37	37	37	37	37	51	199
Total	1,426	1,166	50	39	37	39	95	260
Accrued interest	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,427	1,167	50	39	37	39	95	260

Millions of euros	Balance at 31.12.2019	Current			Non-current			Total non-current
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and following	
Euros	1,380	1,294	24	12	1	1	48	86
Pounds sterling	293	40	40	40	40	40	93	253
Total	1,673	1,334	64	52	41	41	141	339
Accrued interest	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,674	1,335	64	52	41	41	141	339



The breakdown by maturity of future unaccrued interest payment commitments at 31 December 2020 and 2019, after factoring in the effect of exchange rate and interest rate hedges and considering that the prevailing interest rates and exchange rates remain constant through to maturity, is as follows:

Millions of euros	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 and following	Total
Pounds sterling	6	4	3	2	2	1	18
Total	6	4	3	2	2	1	18

Millions of euros	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 and following	Total
Euros	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Pounds sterling	8	7	5	4	3	3	30
Total	11	7	5	4	3	3	33

Loans outstanding at 31 December 2020 and 2019 accrue a weighted average annual interest rate of 3.52% and 2.55%, respectively, once adjusted for the corresponding hedges.

The balances of these loans relate to the amounts drawn down and outstanding at 31 December 2020 and 2019. Additionally, at the end of 2020 and 2019 IBERDROLA had undrawn loans and credit facilities amounting to EUR 5,990 million and EUR 6,030 million, respectively, maturing between 2021 and 2025 and accruing an interbank weighted average interest rate plus 0.28%.

The most significant financial transactions carried out by IBERDROLA in 2020 are as follows:

2020				
Transaction	Millions of euros	Currency	Option to extend	Maturity
Main transactions for extending existing financing				
Sustainable syndicated credit facility ⁽¹⁾	2,979	EUR	-	Feb 2025
Sustainable syndicated credit facility ⁽¹⁾	2,321	EUR	-	Feb 2025

(1) Second option to extend the two novated syndicated credit facilities for 1 further year in January 2018 in the amount of EUR 5,300 million. Does not entail any cash inflow.

The most significant financing transactions carried out by IBERDROLA in 2019 are as follows:

2019				
Transaction	Millions of euros	Currency	Option to extend	Maturity
Main transactions for extending existing financing				
Sustainable syndicated credit facility	2,979	EUR	option +1 year	Feb 2024
Sustainable syndicated credit facility	2,321	EUR	option +1 year	Feb 2024

(1) Extension of the two novated syndicated credit facilities for 1 additional year in January 2018 in the amount of EUR 5,300 million. Does not entail any cash inflow.



At 31 December 2020 and 2019, IBERDROLA was fully up to date on all its financial debt payments. Consequently, there were therefore no amounts past due prior to 31 December 2020. The terms of the IBERDROLA's borrowings include the usual covenants applied to such agreements.

In relation to covenants regarding credit ratings, IBERDROLA's funding from the European Investment Bank (EIB) amounted to EUR 237 million and EUR 292 million at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively. This funding may need to be renegotiated in the event of a significant rating downgrade, possibly to bring the price in line with other financing arranged with the EIB that does not include such covenants. Moreover, these transactions are likely to be declared due and payable in advance or require additional guarantees in the event of a change of control, unless the EIB does not consider the change to be detrimental to its interests.

At the date of authorisation for issue of these Financial statements, IBERDROLA was not in breach of its financial obligations or any kind of obligation that could trigger early repayment of its financial commitments. IBERDROLA considers that the covenant clauses will have no effect on the classification of borrowings as current or non-current in the Statement of financial position.

15. DERIVATIVES

The breakdown of balances at 31 December 2020 and 2019, including valuation of derivative financial instruments at those dates, is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020				2019			
	Current		Non-current		Current		Non-current	
With non-Group third parties	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
INTEREST RATE HEDGES:								
Cash flow hedges								
Interest rate swaps	–	(1)	–	–	–	(3)	–	(1)
Fair value hedges								
Interest rate swaps	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
EXCHANGE RATE HEDGES:								
Cash flow hedges								
Currency forwards	6	(1)	–	–	–	(1)	–	–
Fair value hedges								
Currency swaps	22	(40)	6	–	10	2	66	(26)
Hedging of net investment abroad								
Currency swaps	(1)	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Currency forwards	12	(6)	–	–	32	–	–	–
NON-HEDGING DERIVATIVES:								
Exchange rate derivatives								
Currency forwards	1	–	–	–	10	–	15	–
Commodities derivatives								
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–
Total	40	(47)	10	–	52	–	109	(27)



Millions of euros	2020				2019			
	Current		Non-current		Current		Non-current	
With group companies and associates	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
EXCHANGE RATE HEDGES:								
Cash flow hedges								
Currency forwards	–	–	5	–	1	–	12	–
NON-HEDGING DERIVATIVES:								
Exchange rate derivatives								
Currency forwards	–	(1)	–	–	2	–	6	(11)
Total	–	(1)	5	–	3	–	18	(11)

The maturity schedule of the notional values of derivative instruments arranged by IBERDROLA and outstanding at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and following	Total
INTEREST RATE HEDGES:						
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate swaps	83	–	–	–	–	83
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate swaps	75	–	–	–	–	75
EXCHANGE RATE HEDGES:						
Cash flow hedges						
Currency forwards	386	–	–	–	263	649
Fair value hedges						
Currency swaps	887	–	19	–	–	906
Hedging of net investment abroad						
Currency swaps	–	–	167	–	–	167
Currency forwards	618	–	–	–	–	618
NON-HEDGING DERIVATIVES:						
Exchange rate derivatives						
Currency forwards	13	7	–	–	–	20
Total	2,062	7	186	–	263	2,518

The information presented in the table above includes notional amounts of derivative financial instruments arranged in absolute terms (without offsetting assets and liabilities or purchase and sale positions) and, therefore, which do not involve a risk assumed by IBERDROLA since this amount only records the basis on which the calculations to settle the derivative are made.

The nominal value of the liabilities for which foreign exchange hedges have been arranged is as follows:

Millions of	2020		
	US dollars	Japanese Yen	Pounds sterling
Type of hedge			
Fair value	600	3,000	325
Cash flows	364	–	–
2019			
Millions of	US dollars	Japanese Yen	Pounds sterling
Type of hedge			
Fair value	600	3,000	500
Cash flows	375	–	–



IBERDROLA also engages in interest rate hedging transactions as part of its risk management policy. The purpose of these transactions is to offset the effect that fluctuations in interest rates could have on future cash flows from loans and borrowings with floating rates of interest and on the fair value of fixed-rate loans and borrowings.

The par value of the most significant liabilities for which interest rate hedges have been arranged is as follows:

Millions of	2020	
	Euros	Pounds sterling
Type of hedge		
Fair value	75	–
Cash flows	–	75

Millions of	2019	
	Euros	Pounds sterling
Type of hedge		
Fair value	75	–
Cash flows	60	75

16. INFORMATION ON AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD TO SUPPLIERS. THIRD ADDITIONAL PROVISION. “REPORTING REQUIREMENT” OF LAW 15/2010 OF 5 JULY

The required information for 2020 and 2019 breaks down as follows:

Number of days	2020	2019
Average payment period to suppliers	25.0	24.7
Paid transactions ratio	25.2	24.7
Outstanding transactions ratio	22.0	25.3
Millions of euros	2020	2019
Total payments made	405	597
Total payments due	32	33

The information in the table above has been prepared in accordance with Law 15/2010 of 5 July, amending Law 3/2004 of 29 December, establishing measures to combat late payments in commercial operations and in accordance with the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas (Spanish Institute of Accounting and Auditing) on the information to be included in the Notes to the Financial statements in relation to late payments to suppliers in commercial transactions. This information has been drawn up on the basis of the following specifications:

- Ratio of paid operations: amount in days of the ratio between the sum of the products of each of the transactions paid by the number of payment days, and the total amount of payments made during the year.
- Ratio of outstanding payment operations: amount in days of the ratio between the sum of the products of each of the outstanding payment transactions by the number of unpaid days, and the total amount of outstanding payments.
- Suppliers: trade payables generated from debts with suppliers of goods or services included in the current liabilities heading of the Statement of financial position.



- Property, plant and equipment and finance lease suppliers are excluded from this information.
- Taxes, levies, indemnifications and certain other headings are likewise excluded from this information since they do not qualify as trade transactions.

17. TAXES

17.1 Public entities

The breakdown of taxes receivable and payable in the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Taxes receivable		
VAT	29	–
Corporate income tax	248	99
Withholdings	1	1
Total	278	100
Taxes payable		
VAT	41	25
Withholdings	4	5
Other taxes	1	1
Social Security	1	1
Total	47	32

17.2 Income tax

IBERDROLA is the parent company of two tax consolidation groups in Spain: group 2/86 for the whole of Spain and group 02415BSC in Biscay. Up until 2019, IBERDROLA was part of the former, but became part of the latter in 2020 due to legislative changes affecting the Company at individual level.

Group 2/86 consists of 82 companies, while group 02415BSC consists of 24 companies.

In the years prior to 2020, IBERDROLA was involved in a series of corporate restructuring arrangements under the special tax neutrality regime provided for in Chapter VII, Title VII of Spanish Income Tax Law 27/2014 of 27 November. The disclosures required under this law are provided in the Notes to the Financial statements for the years when those transactions were carried out.



The reconciliation between the parent company's accounting profit and its taxable profit for income tax purposes in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	
	Income statement Increases/(decreases)	Income and expense recognised directly in equity Increases/(decreases)
Income and expenses for the year	2,292	7
Income tax	(39)	4
Permanent differences	(2,444)	–
Temporary differences:	–	–
Arising in the year	(286)	1
Arising in prior years	(64)	(12)
Taxable base (tax result)	(541)	–

Millions of euros	2019	
	Income statement Increases/(decreases)	Income and expense recognised directly in equity Increases/(decreases)
Income and expenses for the year	2,849	–
Income tax	(36)	–
Permanent differences	(3,049)	–
Temporary differences:	–	–
Arising in the year	14	10
Arising in prior years	(32)	(11)
Taxable base (tax result)	(254)	(1)

Permanent differences are due to dividends received (Note 18.1), to changes in valuation adjustments on holdings in Group companies and associates for which no deferred tax asset was recognised (Note 10), and to other expenses that do not qualify as tax-deductible.

The most relevant temporary difference derives from the tax treatment of goodwill arising on the acquisition of equity securities and the tax effect of expenses recognised for pension commitments, and the cost of restructuring plans and other provisions.

17.3 Income tax expense

The breakdown between current and deferred income tax is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	
	Income statement	Income and expense recognised directly in equity
Effective tax (Income)/Expense		
Current	(80)	–
Deferred	41	4
Total	(39)	4



Millions of euros	2019	
	Income statement	Income and expense recognised directly in equity
Effective tax (Income)/Expense		
Current	(52)	–
Deferred	16	–
Total	(36)	–

Income tax expense for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Accounting profit before tax	2,253	2,813
Permanent differences	(2,444)	(3,049)
Adjusted accounting profit	(191)	(236)
Gross tax	(46)	(59)
Deductions ^(a)	(1)	(1)
Adjustment of deferred tax assets and liabilities	(17)	(3)
Other ^(b)	25	27
Income tax expense/(income)	(39)	(36)

(a) Tax credits accredited by IBERDROLA mainly relate to relief on certain business activities.

(b) In 2020 and 2019 this item related mainly to corporate income tax paid abroad and the posting of provisions.

17.4 Deferred taxes

Changes in “Deferred tax assets” and “Deferred tax liabilities” in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	01.01.2020	Credit (charge) to the Income statement	Credit (charge) to “Other reserves”	Credit (charge) to “Valuation adjustments”	31.12.2020
Deferred tax assets:					
Measurement of derivative financial instruments:					
Cash flow hedges	18	–	–	(3)	15
Pensions and similar commitments	75	(10)	(1)	–	64
Tax credits for losses and deductions	222	(6)	–	–	216
Other deferred tax assets	32	(6)	–	–	26
Total	347	(22)	(1)	(3)	321



Millions of euros	01.01.2019	Credit (charge) to the Income statement	Credit (charge) to "Other reserves"	Credit (charge) to "Valuation adjustments"	31.12.2019
Deferred tax assets:					
Measurement of derivative financial instruments:					
Cash flow hedges	20	–	–	(2)	18
Pensions and similar commitments	75	(2)	2	–	75
Tax credits for losses and deductions	241	(19)	–	–	222
Other deferred tax assets	33	(1)	–	–	32
Total	369	(22)	2	(2)	347

Millions of euros	01.01.2020	Credit (charge) to the Income statement	Credit (charge) to "Valuation adjustments"	31.12.2020
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Measurement of derivative financial instruments:				
Cash flow hedges	12	–	–	12
Accelerated depreciation	7	–	–	7
Deferred amounts associated with financial goodwill (art.12.5)	675	45	–	720
Other deferred tax liabilities	39	(26)	–	13
Total	733	19	–	752

Millions of euros	01.01.2019	Credit (charge) to the Income statement	Credit (charge) to "Valuation adjustments"	31.12.2019
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Measurement of derivative financial instruments:				
Cash flow hedges	12	–	–	12
Accelerated depreciation	7	–	–	7
Deferred amounts associated with financial goodwill (art.12.5)	675	–	–	675
Other deferred tax liabilities	45	(6)	–	39
Total	739	(6)	–	733

The breakdown of taxable income generated by the tax group by business in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	31.12.2020 (*)	31.12.2019 (*)
Liberalised business – Spain	(109)	894
Renewables business – Spain	13	264
Networks business – Spain	887	3
Other businesses	(1)	(210)
Corporation	(580)	(298)
Total	210	653



Corporate income tax credits and debits at the end of 2020 and 2019 by business between the companies belonging to the tax group are as follows:

Millions of euros	31.12.2020 (*)	31.12.2019 (*)
Liberalised business – Spain	(16)	37
Renewables business – Spain	2	28
Networks business – Spain	101	–
Other businesses	–	(38)
Corporation	(103)	(106)
Total	(16)	(79)

(*) Amounts of taxable income, credits and debits pertaining to the tax group in which Iberdrola, S.A. is included in each of the years concerned.

17.5 Administrative proceedings

In June 2020, the Spanish tax authority (AEAT) instigated a partial tax inspection (of the period 2012 to 2014) and a general tax inspection (of the period 2015 to 2017) for the main corporate taxes applicable to IBERDROLA Group entities in the consolidated tax group for Spain (no. 2/86).

At year end 2020, these inspection procedures are still ongoing, with the resulting proposed tax assessments and agreements/disputes estimated to be submitted in 2021 and 2022.

17.6 Tax litigation

Among its principles, IBERDROLA seeks to build stronger ties with the tax authorities, based on respect for the law, loyalty, trust, professionalism, collaboration, reciprocity and good faith, notwithstanding any legitimate disputes that may arise due to the interpretation of tax rules. Therefore, when such disputes do arise, IBERDROLA cooperates fully with the authorities, in accordance with the principles of transparency and mutual trust.

All IBERDROLA actions have been analysed by its internal and external advisors, both for this year and for preceding years, and they have determined that these actions have been carried out in accordance with the law and are based on the reasonable interpretation of tax law. The occurrence of contingent liabilities has also been subject to analysis. IBERDROLA generally makes provision for tax litigation when the risk of it being detrimental to its interests is probable, and makes no provision when the risk is possible or remote.

In June 2020 IBERDROLA was notified of the rulings of the Central Tax Appeals Board (TEAC) on the appeals lodged in relation to tax assessments disputed in 2016, arising from the general tax inspection of the consolidated tax group in Spain (no. 2/86) for the period 2008 to 2011.

As regards VAT, the TEAC found in favour of IBERDROLA (rendering the assessments and disagreements null and void), but ruled against the Company in its corporate income tax decision. On 7 July 2020 IBERDROLA appealed these rulings to the Spanish National High Court (*Audiencia Nacional*).

The main adjustments included in the settlement agreements resulting from contested tax assessments related to the quantification of goodwill, subject to tax amortisation and depreciation, for the acquisition of SCOTTISH POWER, the elimination of the exemption applicable to SCOTTISH POWER's dividends received, as the Tax Authority considers that this exemption is incompatible with valuation adjustments for net investment hedges, differences in tax consolidation criteria and the possible existence of circumstances established in Section 15.1 of Spain's General Tax Law in a debtor-swap operation in a number of debt issues.



Additionally, in December 2020 IBERDROLA was notified of the rulings of the Central Tax Appeals Board (TEAC) on the appeals lodged in relation to tax assessments disputed in 2016, arising from the limited tax inspection of the period 2012 to 2014. The dispute with the public administration focuses on the applicability of the temporary imputation standard established in numerous Supreme Court decisions regarding income received by the Group, resulting from payments made based on rules contrary to law.

This ruling of December 2020 partially upholds IBERDROLA's arguments, accepting its criteria insofar as the taxes declared to be unconstitutional are concerned. IBERDROLA will, in due time and form, appeal the remaining disputed assessments to the National High Court.

The IBERDROLA Group's directors and their tax consultants consider that the current inspection process will not give rise to further material liabilities for the IBERDROLA Group beyond those already recognised at 31 December 2020.

17.7 Other

Update of the financial goodwill situation (Section 12.5 of the Consolidated Text of the Corporate Income Tax Act (Texto Refundido de la Ley del Impuesto sobre Sociedades) (TRLIS)):

No significant changes took place during the period. In previous years, the Spanish authorities applied the aid and grants retrieval procedure envisioned in the General Tax Act, thus recovering from the IBERDROLA Group, in accordance with Section 12.5 of the TRLIS, the sum of EUR 665 million (EUR 576 million in principal and EUR 89 million in late payment interest). IBERDROLA settled the required amount by (i) offsetting part of it against the EUR 363 million received under the 2016 income tax rebate; and (ii) paying EUR 302 million in February 2018. In this case, the Spanish authorities believed that IBERDROLA was subject to Decision Three of the European Commission.

Said amount, in the proportion corresponding to Iberdrola S.A., has been recognised in "Non-current trade and other receivables" in the Statement of financial position. The assets show the amount recoverable from the government for corporate income tax insofar as in the view of IBERDROLA the payments made are higher than the current tax whose recoverability is considered to be probable, subject to the final outcome of the appeals submitted against the three European Commission decisions.

Moreover, the application of the incentive provided in Section 12.5 of the TRLIS generated a taxable temporary difference, resulting in the subsequent recognition of the deferred tax liability recognised. Therefore, if the outcome is ultimately contrary to the Company's interests (something we consider unlikely based on the information currently available), the impact on equity would be substantially mitigated.



18. INCOME AND EXPENSES

18.1 Revenue

The breakdown of this heading in the Income statements for 2020 and 2019, by category and geographical market, is as follows:

2020	European Union		Other countries	Total
Millions of euros	Spain	Euro zone		
Income from market adjustment of gas contracts	–	–	3	3
	–	–	3	3
Finance income from equity investments in group companies and associates (Notes 10 and 23.2)	1,103	8	1,338	2,449
Finance income from marketable securities and other financial instruments of group companies and associates (Note 23.2)	9	10	2	21
Income from services rendered to group companies (Note 23.2)	265	11	98	374
	1,377	29	1,438	2,844
Total	1,377	29	1,441	2,847

2019	European Union			Other countries	Total
	Spain	Euro zone	Non-euro zone		
Millions of euros					
Gas ⁽¹⁾	392	–	–	–	392
Other	2	–	–	–	2
Income from market adjustment of gas contracts	–	–	–	28	28
	394	–	–	28	422
Finance income from equity investments in group companies and associates (Notes 10 and 23.2)	1,871	10	1,595	396	3,872
Finance income from marketable securities and other financial instruments of group companies and associates (Note 23.2)	8	9	1	–	18
Income from services rendered to group companies (Note 23.2)	139	2	54	61	256
	2,018	21	1,650	457	4,146
Total	2,412	21	1,650	485	4,568

⁽¹⁾ The amount in Spain relates mainly to sales to Iberdrola Generación España S.A.U.

On 20 June 2019, Iberdrola, S.A., Iberdrola Generación, S.A.U. and Iberdrola Generación España, S.A.U. reached an agreement with Pavilion Energy Trading & Supply Pte. Ltd. (Pavilion) for the assignment of their contractual position in the portfolio of long-term liquefied natural gas (LNG) supply contracts, maritime transportation and use of gas infrastructure, and other ancillary contracts related to the supply of LNG. The transaction closed on 1 January 2020.

In 2019 IBERDROLA recognised, at their fair value, LNG supply contracts that had not been previously recognised in the Financial statements until the gas was delivered, on the understanding that as at the execution date the requirements justifying the application of the own use criteria had not been met. Consequently, IBERDROLA recognised income amounting to EUR 28 million under “Revenue” in the Income statement for 2019.



18.2 Supplies

This heading of the Income statement for 2020 and 2019 breaks down as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Gas purchases	–	392
European Union	–	178
Other countries	–	214
Other purchases	1	1
Total	1	393

18.3 Employee benefits expense

This heading of the Income statement for 2020 and 2019 breaks down as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Social security payable by the company	12	11
Charge to provisions for pensions and similar commitments	(18)	3
Defined contributions for the outsourced pension plan	2	2
Remuneration stipulated in Art. 48.1 of the By-Laws	17	17
Remuneration stipulated in Art. 48.4 of the By-Laws	5	9
Other employee expenses	(1)	–
Total	17	42

18.4 Operating leases

The “External services” heading of the Income statements includes operating lease payments totalling EUR 7 million and EUR 12 million for 2020 and 2019 respectively. Total non-discounted future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases outstanding at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020
2021	7
2022	6
2023	5
2024	5
2025	3
2026 onwards	2
Total	28

Millions of euros	2019
2020	7
2021	7
2022	6
2023	5
2024	4
2025 onwards	5
Total	34



18.5 Finance expenses

This account breaks down as follows in 2020 and 2019:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Finance expenses related to liabilities at amortised cost:		
With third parties	11	15
With group companies and associates	135	183
Increase/(decrease) in finance expenses from fair value interest rate hedges	(27)	(58)
Increase/(decrease) in finance expenses from cash flow interest rate hedges	3	3
Increase/(decrease) in finance expenses from discontinued hedges	4	4
Other finance expenses	6	7
Discount to present value of provisions (Note 13)	11	12
Total	143	166

18.6 Finance income

This account breaks down as follows in 2020 and 2019:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Finance income related to assets at amortised cost:		
Other finance income	23	1
Total	23	1

18.7 Change in fair value of financial instruments

This account breaks down as follows in 2020 and 2019:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Fair value measurement of:		
Non-hedging derivatives	(21)	1
Hedging of net investment abroad	(12)	(11)
Inefficiencies in cash flow hedges	22	9
Total income/(expense)	(11)	(1)

18.8 Exchange differences

The breakdown of exchange gains/losses in the Income statement for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
For transactions pending settlement at year end	8	(2)
For transactions not settled during the year	6	(9)
Total income/(expense)	14	(11)



18.9 Employees

The average number of employees at IBERDROLA in 2020 and 2019, by professional category, is as follows:

	2020	2019
Honours graduates	615	605
Graduates	55	45
Other	74	74
Total	744	724

The distribution of IBERDROLA's workforce by gender at the end of 2020 and 2019, by category, is as follows:

	2020			2019		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Honours graduates	269	364	633	255	348	603
Graduates	28	32	60	23	25	48
Other	61	18	79	56	15	71
Total	358	414	772	334	388	722

In 2020, there were two IBERDROLA employees with a disability greater than or equal to 33 per cent (one employee in 2019).

Legislative Royal Decree 1/2013 of 29 November, enacting the Revised Text of the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion, requires public and private companies employing 50 or more workers to have jobs reserved for people with disabilities for at least 2% of their workforce.

As IBERDROLA does not meet this reserve, it has opted for a number of alternative measures established by the Royal Decree 364/2005 of 8 April which, on an exceptional basis, governs alternative compliance with the reserve in favour of employees with disabilities. The alternative measures that may be applied by corporations to meet the obligation of an employment reserve in favour of employees with disabilities are as follows:

- A corporate or civil contract with a special employment centre, or with a freelancer with a disability, to supply raw materials, machinery, equipment goods or any other kind of merchandise required for normal operation of the business of companies taking up this measure.
- Donations and sponsorships, always in a monetary format, to enable employment insertion activities to be carried out and jobs to be created for people with disabilities, when the organisation benefiting from these actions is a foundation or a public-interest association the purpose of which is, among other aspects, professional training, employment insertion or the creation of jobs for people with disabilities.
- Creation of a work enclave, after signing the corresponding contract with a special employment centre, in accordance with Royal Decree 290/2004 of 20 February, regulating work enclaves as a means of fostering employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

To fulfil the reserve requirement, IBERDROLA signed contracts with special employment centres to provide services that are ancillary to its usual business in 2020 and 2019.



19. GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS WITH THIRD PARTIES

IBERDROLA and its subsidiaries are required to provide the bank or corporate guarantees associated with the normal management of the company's activities.

IBERDROLA also extends guarantees to third parties vis-à-vis Iberdrola Energía Internacional, S.L. in some of its commitments relating to the construction and commissioning of its offshore renewable wind farms, and vis-à-vis Iberdrola España S.A.U. in gas purchase and sale agreements in the Generation business.

In 2016, IBERDROLA disputed tax assessments in relation to corporate income tax for the years 2008 to 2011 and value added tax for 2010 and 2011. IBERDROLA filed the corresponding appeals with the Central Tax Appeals Board, seeking the automatic suspension of the enforcement of the tax settlements by furnishing the necessary bank guarantees. In June 2020, IBERDROLA was notified of the court's resolutions dismissing its claims. Contentious-administrative appeals were subsequently lodged against those decisions before the National High Court (filed on 7 July 2020) and suspension of enforcement of the settlements and the guarantees posted for that purpose remain in effect for the time being (Note 17).

IBERDROLA also guarantees the following Group companies: Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U., Iberdrola Finance Ireland, DAC, Iberdrola International, B.V. and Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U., for their various bonds issues and commercial paper, and bank financing and the arrangement of derivatives (ISDA), and for I-DE Redes Eléctricas Inteligentes, S.A.U. (formerly, Iberdrola Distribución Eléctrica, S.A.U.) for financing from the European Investment Bank (EIB).

IBERDROLA considers that any liabilities additional to those existing at 31 December 2020 and 2019 arising from any guarantees extended at 31 December 2020 and 2019 would not be significant.



20. REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

20.1 By-law stipulated remuneration in 2020

Article 48 of IBERDROLA's By-Laws provides that the Company shall annually allocate as a bylaw-mandated expense an amount equal to a maximum of 2% of the profit obtained by the consolidated Group during the financial year.

As proposed by the Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors has resolved to propose to the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting a bylaw-mandated allocation of EUR 17 million in 2020; the same amount as in the previous five financial years.

These amounts have been recognised under "Personnel expenses" in the Income statement (Note 18.3).

a) Fixed remuneration and attendance bonuses

The fixed annual remuneration and attendance bonuses payable to board and committee members in their capacity as such in 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

Millions of euros	Fixed remuneration	Attendance bonus
	2020	2019
Chairman of the Board	0.567	0.004
Vice-Chair of the Board and committee chairs	0.440	0.004
Committee members	0.253	0.002
Board members	0.165	0.002

b) Remuneration of the executive directors for their executive duties

The Board of Directors resolved to maintain the fixed remuneration for the chairman & CEO in 2020 at EUR 2.250 million. It also decided to maintain the existing cap on variable annual remuneration at EUR 3.250 million, which will be paid, if approved, in 2021.

The Board of Directors approved fixed annual remuneration of EUR 1.000 million in 2020 for the Business CEO and set a cap of EUR 1.000 million on the variable annual remuneration thereof, to be paid, if approved, in 2021.

c) Remuneration paid and accrued by the directors of the Company

The fixed remuneration individually accrued by the members of the Board of Directors was as follows in 2020 and 2019, respectively:



Millions of euros	Salaries	Fixed remuneration ⁽¹⁾	Remuneration for membership of committees ⁽¹⁾	Attendance bonus	Short-term variable remuneration ⁽³⁾	Remuneration in kind	Total 2020	Total 2019
Chairman of the Board								
José Ignacio Sánchez Galán	2.250	0.567	–	0.100	3.250	0.075	6.242	6.231
Vice-Chair of the Board and committee chairs								
Juan Manuel González Serna	–	0.165	0.275	0.094	–	0.002	0.536	0.486
María Helena Antolín Raybaud	–	0.165	0.275	0.050	–	0.006	0.496	0.499
Xabier Sagredo Ormaza	–	0.165	0.275	0.062	–	0.003	0.505	0.474
Sara de la Rica Goiricelaya	–	0.165	0.171	0.046	–	0.003	0.385	0.218
Committee members								
Iñigo Víctor de Oriol Ibarra	–	0.165	0.088	0.056	–	0.005	0.314	0.310
Samantha Barber	–	0.165	0.192	0.088	–	0.001	0.446	0.524
José Walfredo Fernández	–	0.165	0.088	0.040	–	0.001	0.294	0.294
Manuel Moreu Munaiz	–	0.165	0.088	0.070	–	0.002	0.325	0.315
Francisco Martínez Córcoles ⁽²⁾	1.000	0.165	–	0.018	1.000	0.033	2.216	2.215
Anthony Luzzatto Gardner	–	0.165	0.088	0.034	–	0.001	0.288	0.284
Nicola Mary Brewer	–	0.123	0.066	0.022	–	0.001	0.212	–
Regina Helena Jorge Nunes	–	0.123	0.066	0.026	–	0.001	0.216	–
Angel Jesús Acebes Paniagua	–	0.032	0.018	0.010	–	0.001	0.061	0.073
Outgoing directors								
Inés Macho Stadler	–	0.042	0.070	0.028	–	0.001	0.141	0.519
Georgina Kessel Martínez	–	0.132	0.071	0.034	–	0.001	0.238	0.326
Denise Mary Holt	–	0.042	0.022	0.014	–	–	0.078	0.294
Total	3.250	2.711	1.853	0.792	4.250	0.137	12.993	13.062

- (1) Remuneration accrued in 2020 in relation to the time effectively spent in office. This amount will not be paid until the approval of 2020 Annual Financial Statements at the 2021 General Shareholders' Meeting.
- (2) Only member of the Board of Directors who has no responsibilities on one or more of the five committees attached to the Board.
- (3) Amount relates to variable remuneration received in 2020, based on achievement of targets and personal performance in 2019.

**d) Civil liability insurance**

The premium paid to cover directors' civil liability insurance amounted to EUR 0.319 million and EUR 0.094 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

e) Others

The expenses of the Board of Directors in relation to external services and other items amounted to EUR 4.514 million and EUR 1.932 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

In 2020 and 2019, a total of EUR 0.116 million and EUR 0.088 million, respectively, was received in premium refunds due to the annual adjustment of the pension insurance policies relating to former members of the Board of Directors.

In 2020, a total of EUR 0.710 million was recognised under bylaw-mandated allocations not allocated in previous years.

20.2 Remuneration through the delivery of Company shares

At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 31 March 2017 the shareholders approved the *2017-2019 Strategic Bonus* as a long-term incentive pegged to the Company's performance in relation to certain key parameters (Note 12).

The first of these three annual payments was made during the first half of 2020. The chairman & CEO received a total of 633,333 IBERDROLA shares and the Business CEO was awarded a total of 100,000 shares.

20.3 Remuneration for membership of other committees

Remuneration received by executive directors who held the position of director in 2020 at companies that are not wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by IBERDROLA, amounted to EUR 0.307 million.

20.4 Law 11/2018: Non-financial and diversity information

The average remuneration received by directors (excluding remuneration in the form of Company shares) in 2020 and 2019 was as follows, by type and by gender:

Millions of euros	2020		2019	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Executive	4.383	–	4.374	–
Independent and other external	0.375	0.381	0.358	0.413

20.5 Severance clauses

Severance clauses for executive directors are described in paragraph C.1.39 of the Annual Corporate Governance Report included in the Management Report.



21. INFORMATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 229 OF THE SPANISH COMPANIES ACT

As established in Section 229 of the Spanish Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*), as introduced by Royal Decree-Law 1/2010 of 2 July 2010, and in Law 31/2014 of 3 December 2014, amending the Spanish Companies Act to improve corporate governance, set forth below are the conflicts of interest that the directors have encountered.

The chairman & CEO and the Business CEO were absent during the deliberation of all resolutions related to their system of remuneration and assurance.

Mr Sagredo Ormaza left the room during deliberations on the resolutions involving Kutxabank, S.A., specifically as regards the hiring of Norbolsa Sociedad de Valores, S.A. as agent in relation to the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* optional dividend system.

22. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Senior managers are those who answer directly to the Company's Board of Directors, its chairman & CEO, and in all cases to the director of the Internal Audit area, as well as any other officer directed by the Board of Directors.

At 31 December 2020, senior management was made up of nine members.

Personnel expenses relating to senior management amounted to EUR 13.1 million and EUR 12.9 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively, and are recognised under "Personnel expenses" in the Income statement for those years.

The remuneration and other benefits received by senior management in 2020 and 2019, respectively, are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Remuneration in cash	4.5	4.9
Variable remuneration	5.8	5.3
Remuneration in kind and payments on account not charged	0.4	0.4
Social Security	0.1	0.1
Employer's contribution to pension plan / employee benefits insurance	1.1	1.1
Risk policy (death and permanent disability)	1.2	1.1
Total	13.1	12.9

In 2020 and 2019, senior officers who sat on the boards of companies that were not wholly owned by IBERDROLA, whether directly or indirectly, received EUR 0.8 million and EUR 1.1 million, respectively, from those companies.

In the first half of 2019, the third of the three annual payments under the *2014-2016 Strategic Bonus* was made (Note 12), once it had been confirmed that the recipients were eligible for the remuneration. Members of senior management received a total of 418,340 shares under this payment.

In the first half of 2020, the first of the three annual payments under the *2017-2019 Strategic Bonus* was made (Note 12) once the level of achievement of the relevant targets had been calculated. As a result, members of senior management received a total of 533,329 shares.



The General Shareholders' Meeting of 2 April 2020 agreed upon the *2020-2022 Strategic Bonus* (see Note 12), pegged to the Company's performance over the 2020-2022 horizon. The bonus is aimed at 300 beneficiaries and seeks to reward financial, business and sustainable development performance. An expected 1,584,000 shares will be delivered over three years to senior managers, depending on their success in attaining the targets.

Severance clauses for members of senior management and other executive officers are described in paragraph C.1.39 of the Annual Corporate Governance Report, included within the Management Report.

In 2020 and 2019, there were no further transactions concluded with senior officers.

23. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The following transactions take place within the normal course of business and are carried out under normal market conditions.

23.1 IBERDROLA balances with group companies and associates

a) Financial balances with group companies and associates

Loans to Group companies and associates

Current and non-current "Loans to group companies and associates" in the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020			2019		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Avangrid, Inc (USD)	–	2,447	2,447	–	–	–
ScottishPower Renewable Energy, Ltd.	22	11	33	21	32	53
Unpaid accrued interest	7	–	7	4	–	4
Total	29	2,458	2,487	25	32	57

On 14 December 2020, IBERDROLA granted Avangrid Inc. a loan for a nominal amount of USD 3 billion. This loan will mature occur when the first of the following events occurs: (i) the Company exercises its right to subscribe to any capital increase that the borrower may undertake; (ii) the existence of a change of control over the borrower; (iii) where the loan is no longer needed due to a change in the borrower's business plan. The loan bears interest at market rates.

The above transactions are denominated in euros, except where a different currency is specified.

The average nominal interest rate on these loans was 0.46% and 0.76% at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The maturity schedule for the loans is as follows:

Years	Millions of euros
2021	29
2022	11
2025 and following	2,447
Total	2,487

Other financial assets/liabilities with Group companies and associates

Current and non-current “Other financial assets” and “Other financial liabilities” with Group companies and associates in the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020		2019	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Non-current				
Iberdrola Finance Ireland, DAC	–	90	–	101
Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.	–	5,464	–	3,000
Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U.	–	794	–	925
Iberdrola International, B.V.	–	861	–	940
Total	–	7,209	–	4,966



Millions of euros	2020		2019	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Current				
Ailes Marine, S.A.S.	61	–	–	–
Avangrid, Inc. (US dollars)	91	–	99	–
Baltic Eagle GmbH	–	23	42	–
Eolicas de Euskadi, S.A.U.	–	50	–	54
Fincalia Agropecuaria Siglo XXI, S.L.	–	1	36	–
Hidro I, S.L.U.	–	482	669	22
I DE Redes Eléctricas Inteligentes, S.A.U.	–	154	157	–
Iberdrola Clientes Internacional, S.L.	–	15	245	–
Iberdrola Clientes, S.A.U.	–	20	–	214
Iberdrola Cogeneración, S.L.U.	–	5	–	31
Iberdrola Comercialización de Último Recurso, S.A.U.	60	–	36	–
Iberdrola Energie France, S.A.S.	7	–	38	–
Iberdrola España, S.A.U.	–	401	–	451
Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.	–	1,302	–	4,354
Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U.	–	200	–	23
Iberdrola Generación España, S.A.U.	–	938	–	50
Iberdrola Generación Nuclear, S.A.U.	–	282	–	281
Iberdrola Generación S.A.U.	–	61	253	–
Iberdrola Generación Térmica, S.L.U.	–	18	91	–
Iberdrola Inmobiliaria, S.A.	–	113	–	147
Iberdrola International, B.V.	–	10	–	94
Iberdrola Inversiones 2010, S.A.U.	–	48	–	41
Iberdrola Participaciones, S.A.U.	–	978	115	–
Iberdrola Re, S.A.	–	139	–	130
Iberdrola Renovables Andalucía, S.A.U.	24	–	–	37
Iberdrola Renovables Castilla y León, S.A.	–	80	–	110
Iberdrola Renovables Castilla-La Mancha, S.A.U.	18	–	–	58
Iberdrola Renovables Deutschland, GmbH.	3	–	73	–
Iberdrola Renovables Energía, S.A.U.	–	248	–	53
Iberdrola Renovables France, SAS	1	–	60	–
Iberdrola Renovables Galicia, S.A.U.	–	17	–	85
Iberdrola Renovables Internacional, S.L.	–	30	–	177
Iberdrola Renovables Offshore Deutschland, GmbH.	–	247	–	153
Ibernova Promociones, S.A.U.	–	5	–	36
Inversiones Financieras Perseo, S.L.	–	49	–	20
Parep 1 PTY, Ltd.	–	46	–	–
Proyecto Núñez de Balboa, S.L.	–	14	108	–
Scottish Power, Ltd. (pounds sterling)	148	–	65	–
Other	102	333	194	252
Accrued interest	–	77	–	74
Total	515	6,386	2,281	6,947

Except for the loans granted by Iberdrola International B.V., Iberdrola Finance Ireland, DAC., Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U. and Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U. mentioned below, most of the balances arose under normal transactions related to IBERDROLA's own cash management process. These balances have no set maturity and they accrue interest pegged to market rates that is paid quarterly or annually.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, Iberdrola International B.V., Iberdrola Finance Ireland DAC., Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U. and Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U. had granted loans to IBERDROLA for the amount of various debt issues in different currencies made by those Group companies with the guarantee of IBERDROLA, as well as current account transactions.



The maturities and currencies of those balances at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Millions of euros	Balance at 31.12.2020	Current			Non-current			Total non-current
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 and following	
Euros	7,105	1,530	38	3,002	71	–	2,464	5,575
US dollars	846	6	–	–	–	286	554	840
Pounds sterling	769	–	220	–	549	–	–	769
Yen	25	–	–	25	–	–	–	25
Total	8,745	1,536	258	3,027	620	286	3,018	7,209
Accrued interest	77	77	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	8,822	1,613	258	3,027	620	286	3,018	7,209

Millions of euros	Balance at 31.12.2019	Current			Non-current			Total non-current
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and following	
Euros	7,586	4,390	86	38	3,001	71	–	3,196
US dollars	1,013	93	–	–	–	–	920	920
Pounds sterling	825	1	–	235	–	589	–	824
Yen	26	–	–	–	26	–	–	26
Total	9,450	4,484	86	273	3,027	660	920	4,966
Accrued interest	73	73	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	9,523	4,557	86	273	3,027	660	920	4,966

The breakdown by maturity of future unaccrued interest payment commitments at 31 December 2020 and 2019, after factoring in the effect of exchange rate and interest rate hedges and considering that the prevailing interest rates and exchange rates remain constant through to maturity, is as follows:

Millions of euros	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 and following	Total
Euros	20	56	54	53	52	812	1,047
US dollars	44	55	55	55	47	391	647
Pounds sterling	45	54	41	41	–	–	181
Total	109	165	150	149	99	1,203	1,875

Millions of euros	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and following	Total
Euros	1	1	3	1	1	–	7
US dollars	47	47	61	61	61	481	758
Pounds sterling	45	49	57	43	43	–	237
Total	93	97	121	105	105	481	1,002

As explained in Note 5, balances in non-euro currencies are hedged for exchange rate risk.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, these borrowings accrued a weighted average annual interest rate of 1.93% and 2.07%, respectively, after considering the corresponding hedges.

**b) Trade balances with Group companies and associates**

The breakdown of IBERDROLA's payables and receivables with Group companies and associates at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020		2019	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Current				
Avangrid Management Company, LLC	33	1	33	1
Iberdrola Generación España, S.A.U.	–	–	36	–
Neoenegia, S.A.	16	–	16	–
Other	13	11	15	2
Total	62	12	100	3

Most of the balances above arise from transactions undertaken in the normal course of business.

c) Derivatives – Group companies and associates

The breakdown of derivatives arranged by IBERDROLA with Group companies and associates at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Millions of euros	2020		2019	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Non-current				
Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.	4	–	12	–
Iberdrola Generación Térmica, S.L.U.	–	–	6	10
Other	1	–	–	1
Total	5	–	18	11
Current				
Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.	–	–	1	–
Iberdrola Generación Térmica, S.L.U.	–	–	2	–
Iberdrola Re, S.A.	–	1	–	–
Total	–	1	3	–

23.2 Transactions between IBERDROLA and related parties

The following transactions take place within the normal course of business and are carried out under normal market conditions.

The most noteworthy transactions in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Transactions with significant shareholders (Note 11)

Millions of euros	Significant shareholders	
	2020	2019
	Qatar Investment Authority	Qatar Investment Authority
Other transactions		
Dividends and other distributed earnings ⁽¹⁾	224	3

(1) The amounts recognised as dividends and other distributed earnings in 2020 and 2019 pertain to the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* system and the General Shareholders' Meeting attendance bonus, if eligible.

**Transactions with other related parties**

Millions of euros	2020		2019	
	Group entities or subsidiaries	Jointly controlled companies	Group entities or subsidiaries	Jointly controlled companies
Expenses and income				
Finance expenses	136	–	184	–
Leases	–	4	–	4
Services received	68	–	22	–
Other expenses	2	–	–	–
Total expenses	206	4	206	4
Finance income (Note 18.1)	21	–	18	–
Dividends received (Note 18.1)	2,449	–	3,872	–
Services rendered (Note 18.1)	374	–	256	–
Sale of inventories (Note 18.1)	–	–	392	–
Total income	2,844	–	4,538	–
Other transactions				
Purchase of tangible, intangible and other assets	–	–	1	–

Balances with other related parties

Millions of euros	2020			2019		
	Group entities or subsidiaries	Jointly controlled companies	Associates	Group entities or subsidiaries	Jointly controlled companies	Associates
Receivables						
Trade and other receivables	62	–	–	100	–	–
Total	62	–	–	100	–	–
Payables						
Trade and other payables	12	–	–	3	–	–
Total	12	–	–	3	–	–



23.3 Transactions with directors and senior management

Millions of euros	2020		2019	
	Directors	Senior management	Directors	Senior management
Dividends and other distributed earnings ⁽¹⁾	1	–	–	–

(1) The amounts recognised as dividends and other distributed earnings in 2020 and 2019 pertain to the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* system and the General Shareholders' Meeting attendance bonus, if eligible.

24. FEES FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

Fees paid for services provided in 2020 and 2019 by the main auditor (KPMG Auditores, S.L.) are as follows:

Millions of euros	2020	2019
Auditing services	3	3
Other audit-related services provided: (*)	2	1
Total	5	4

(*) Relates to limited reviews of financial reporting and comfort letter reports for debt issues and other agreed-upon procedures reports required by the regulator.

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The main events following the close of the year were as follows:

Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration

On 8 January 2021, the following terms governing the second scrip issue (*Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration*) were approved by shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting of IBERDROLA held on 2 April 2020, under item 12 on the agenda:

- The maximum number of shares to be issued under the capital increase is 90,715,157.
- The number of free-of-charge allocation rights required to receive one new share is 70.
- The maximum par value of the capital increase is EUR 68,036,368.
- The gross *Interim Dividend* per share amounts to EUR 0.168.

At the end of the trading period for the free-of-charge allocation rights:

- During the period established for this purpose, the holders of 1,583,410,921 shares in the Company opted to receive the *Interim Dividend*. Thus, the gross amount paid out under the *Interim Dividend* was EUR 266 million. As a result, those shareholders expressly waived 1,583,410,921 free-of-charge allocation rights and, therefore, the right to receive 22,620,156 new shares.



- Furthermore, the final number of new common shares with a par value of EUR 0.75 each to be issued was 68,095,000, yielding a nominal capital increase (under this issue) of EUR 51 million, raising IBERDROLA's pre-issue share capital by 1.07%.
- Following this share capital increase, IBERDROLA's share capital amounts to EUR 4,813,617,000, represented by 6,418,156,000 common shares, each with a par value of EUR 0.75 and all fully subscribed for and paid up.
- Following fulfilment of the pertinent legal requirements (especially verification of those requirements by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission), the new shares were admitted for trading on the continuous market of the Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia Stock Exchanges, through the Automated Quotation System (Continuous Market), on 9 February 2021. Regular trading of the new shares commenced on 10 February 2021.

Amendment of the Spanish General Chart of Accounts (Plan General de Contabilidad)

On 30 January 2021, Royal Decree 1/2021 of 12 January was published, amending the General Chart of Accounts enacted by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November, the General Chart of Accounts for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises enacted by Royal Decree 1515/2007 of 16 November, the Standards for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements enacted by Royal Decree 1159/2010 of 17 September, and the Rules for the Adaptation of the General Chart of Accounts to Non-Profit Entities enacted by Royal Decree 1491/2011 of 24 October. Meanwhile, the Resolution of 10 February 2021 of the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas) was published on 13 February 2021, issuing rules for the recognition, valuation and preparation of annual accounts in relation to the recognition of income from goods delivered and services rendered.

The resulting changes apply to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and focus on the criteria for recognising, measuring and breaking down revenues from the delivery of goods and services, financial instruments, hedge accounting, valuation of commodities inventories traded by the relevant intermediaries and the definition of fair value.

Accordingly, the separate Financial statements for the first financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2021 will be presented along with comparative information, although there is no obligation to restate the information for the previous year. Comparative information will only be shown again if all the criteria approved by the Royal Decree can be applied without incurring a retrospective bias, without prejudice to the exceptions set out in the transitional provisions.

The Royal Decree will generally take retroactive effect, albeit with alternative practical solutions. However, the rules on hedge accounting are prospective, the financial instrument classification criteria can be applied prospectively as well, and the sales and service revenue criteria can be applied prospectively to contracts that started on or after 1 January 2021.

The Company's directors are currently assessing the applicable transition options and the accounting impacts of these changes, although at the date of authorisation for issue of these Financial statements there is not yet sufficient information available to conclude on the results or findings of this analysis.

Other

In relation to the stake held in Hidrola I, S.L.U. (parent company of the business in Mexico), on 29 January 2021 the Mexican Government delivered to Congress an *Iniciativa Preferente* (priority initiative) with the aim of amending the current electricity market rules contained in the Electricity Industry Law (*Ley de la Industria Eléctrica*, or LIE). The proposed changes include plans to modify the order in which electricity is delivered to the system. Meanwhile, the contracts signed between the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) and Independent Energy Producers (IEPs) and also the self-supply regime may undergo a subsequent review by the Mexican Government.



26. EXPLANATION ADDED FOR THE TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH

These Financial statements are presented on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Spain.

Consequently, certain accounting practices applied by the Company may not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in other countries.



APPENDIX



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 2020 REGARDING COMPANIES THAT BELONG TO STATE TAX GROUP 2/86 AND BISCAY REGIONAL TAX GROUP 02415BSC

The following list names the companies that pay tax under the tax consolidation regime:

Companies of the State Tax Group 2/86	Activity
LIBERALISED BUSINESS	
Energyworks Aranda, S.L.	Energy
Energyworks Carballo, S.L.	Energy
Energyworks Cartagena, S.L.	Energy
Energyworks Fonz, S.L.	Energy
Energyworks Milagros, S.L.	Energy
Energyworks Monzón, S.L.	Energy
Energyworks San Millán, S.L.	Energy
Energyworks Villarrobledo, S.L.	Energy
Iberdrola Clientes, S.A.U.	Retail supplier
Curenergía Comercializador de Último Recurso, S.A.U.	Retail supplier
Iberdrola Generación España, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Generación Nuclear, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Generación Térmica, S.L.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Operación y Mantenimiento, S.A.U.	Services
Iberdrola Servicios Energéticos, S.A.	Retail supplier
Productos y Servicios de Confort, S.A.	Services
Tarragona Power, S.L.U.	Energy
RENEWABLES BUSINESS	
Anselmo León Hidráulica, S.L.	Energy
Biovent Energía, S.A.	Energy
Ciener, S.A.U.	Energy
Electra Sierra de San Pedro, S.A.	Energy
Eléctricas de la Alcarria, S.L.	Energy
Eme Hueneja Cuatro, S.L.	Energy
Energía de Castilla y León, S.A.	Energy
Energías Eólicas de Cuenca, S.A.U.	Energy
Energías Fotovoltaicas de Puertollano, S.L.	Energy
Energías Renovables de Belona, S.L.	Energy
Energías Renovables de Circe, S.L.	Energy
Energías Renovables de Febe, S.L.	Energy
Energías Renovables de Hermes, S.L.	Energy
Energías Renovables de la Región de Murcia, S.A.U.	Energy
Energías Renovables de Tione, S.L.	Energy
Iberdrola Generación, S.A.U.	Energy
Fincalia Agropecuaria, S.L.	Energy
Fincalia Agropecuaria siglo XXI, S.A.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Galicia, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Andalucía, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Aragón, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Canarias, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Castilla – La Mancha, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Castilla y León, S.A.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Energía, S.A.U.	Holding company
Iberenova Promociones, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberjalón, S.A.	Energy
ICARO Renovables, S.A.	Energy
Minicentrales del Tajo, S.A.	Energy



Companies of the State Tax Group 2/86	Activity
Parque Eólico Cruz del Carrutero, S.L.	Energy
Parque Eólico Panondres, S.L.	Energy
Peache Energías Renovables, S.A.	Energy
Producciones Energéticas Asturianas, S.L.	Energy
Producciones Energéticas de Castilla y León, S.A.	Energy
Proyecto Nuñez de Balboa, S.L.	Energy
PV I Ataulfo, S.L.	Energy
Renovables de Buniel, S.L.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Altamira, S.A.U.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Chandrexa, S.A.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos del Moncayo, S.A.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Jaralón, S.A.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos La Gomera, S.A.U.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Loma del Viento, S.A.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos de la Linera, S.A.U.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos La Muela, S.A.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Mas Garullo, S.A.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Nacimiento, S.A.U.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Serra de Lourenza, S.A.	Energy
Sistemas Energéticos Tacica de Plata, S.A.U.	Energy
Sistemas Eólicos de Muñó, S.L.	Energy
Sistemas Energetics Savalla del Comtat, S.A.U.	Energy
NETWORKS BUSINESS	
Anselmo León Distribución, S.L.	Energy
Anselmo León, S.A.U.	Holding company
Distribuidora de Energía Eléctrica Enrique García Serrano, S.L.	Energy
Distribuidora Eléctrica Navasfrías, S.L.	Energy
Electro-Distribuidora Castellano-Leonesa, S.A.	Energy
Empresa Eléctrica del Cabriel, S.L.	Energy
Herederos María Alonso Calzada – Venta de Baños, S.L.	Energy
San Cipriano de Rueda Distribución, S.L.	Energy
OTHER BUSINESSES	
Engineering	
Adicora Servicios de Intermediación de Ingeniería, S.L.U.	Engineering
Iberdrola Ingeniería y Construcción, S.A.U.	Engineering
Real Property	
Arrendamiento de Viviendas Protegidas Siglo XXI, S.L.	Real Property
Iberdrola Inmobiliaria Patrimonio, S.A.U.	Real Property
Iberdrola Inmobiliaria, S.A.	Real Property
CORPORATION	
CarteraPark, S.A.U.	Dormant
Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.	Financial



Companies of the Biscay Regional Tax Group 02415BSC	Activity
LIBERALISED BUSINESS	
Spain and Portugal	
Energyworks Vit-Vall, S.L.	Energy
Iberdrola Clientes Internacional, S.A.U.	Holding company
Iberdrola Cogeneración, S.L.U.	Holding company
Iberduero, S.L.U.	Energy
RENEWABLES BUSINESS	
Spain	
Eólicas de Euskadi, S.A.U.	Energy
Iberdrola Renovables Internacional, S.A.U.	Holding company
NETWORKS BUSINESS	
Spain	
Iberdrola Infraestructuras y Servicios de Redes, S.A.	Services
Iberdrola Redes España, S.A.U.	Holding company
I-DE Redes Eléctricas Inteligentes, S.A.U.	Energy
Sociedad Distribuidora de Electricidad de Elorrio, S.A.	Energy
OTHER BUSINESSES	
Engineering	
Iberdrola Ingeniería de Explotación, S.A.U.	Engineering
Ingeniería, Estudios y Construcciones, S.A.	Engineering
Innovation	
Iberdrola Servicios de Innovación, S.L.	Other activities
Inversiones Financieras Perseo, S.L.	Holding company
Other businesses	
Iberdrola Inversiones 2010, S.A.U.	Holding company
Iberdrola Participaciones, S.A.	Holding company
CORPORATION	
Hidrola I, S.L.U.	Holding company
Iberdrola, S.A.	Holding company
Iberdrola Corporación, S.A.	Dormant
Iberdrola España, S.A.U.	Holding company
Iberdrola Finanzas, S.A.U.	Financial
Iberdrola Finance Ireland, DAC	Financial
Iberdrola Energía, S.A.	Holding company
Iberdrola Energía Internacional, S.A.U.	Holding company



MANAGEMENT REPORT – 2020



1. BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

IBERDROLA is a holding company and therefore its earnings are chiefly produced by dividends and income from financing granted and services rendered to investees.

In the first half of 2019, it sold its portfolio of long-term liquefied natural gas (LNG) supply contracts to Pavilion Energy Trading & Supply Pte. Ltd., thus marking an end to that activity.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2020

2.1 Key figures from the Income statement of IBERDROLA

In 2020, revenue amounted to EUR 2,847 million, of which EUR 2,449 million related to dividends received from Group companies and associates, EUR 21 million to finance income from financing subsidiaries, EUR 374 million to income from services provided to Group companies, and EUR 3 million to the discontinued gas business.

Supplies during the year totalled EUR 1 million, in connection with the wholesale supply of gas subsequently delivered to Iberdrola Generación España, S.A.U.

Total operating income for the year came to EUR 2,370 million, comprising other operating income of EUR 1 million, operating expenses of EUR 191 million, personnel expenses of EUR 116 million, amortisation and depreciation of EUR 70 million, and impairment and disposals of non-current assets of EUR 102 million, mainly due to valuations changes in the investments held in Iberdrola Financiación, S.A.U.

Net finance expense amounted to EUR 117 million, largely due to debts held with Group companies and associates.

Profit for the year before tax was EUR 2,253 million, while corporate income tax generated income of EUR 39 million, yielding net profit for the year of EUR 2,292 million, versus EUR 2,849 million in 2019.

Notably, two circumstances had a significant impact on the Income statement for the period:

- Dividends received from subsidiaries in 2020 were down EUR 1,423 million on the amount received in 2019, amounting to EUR 2,449 million compared to EUR 3,872 million received in 2019. Dividends received from Group companies and associates are described in Note 10. Changes in dividends received from the country subholding companies compared to the previous year are as follows:

Millions of euros	Chg. 2020 vs 2019
Iberdrola España, S.A.	5
Avangrid, Inc.	1
Neoenergia, S.A.	1
Iberdrola International, B.V.	(2)
Iberdrola Energía, S.A.U.	(103)
SPW Investments Ltd.	(655)
Hidrola I, S.L.	(670)
Total	(1,423)



- Finance income for 2020 was up EUR 60 million on the previous year, mainly on the back of: an increase in finance income of EUR 22 million, a reduction in finance expenses of EUR 23 million, plus an improvement in exchange differences of EUR 25 million, despite the worst relative performance of “Change in fair value of financial instruments”, which was down EUR 10 million.

2.2 Statement of financial position

At 31 December 2020 IBERDROLA had negative working capital of EUR 6,601 million, which will be covered by funds generated from its business and dividends received from its subsidiaries.

2.3 Compliance with Section 262.1 of the Spanish Companies Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*) in relation to the average period for payment to suppliers

As set forth in Note 16, the Company’s average period for payment to suppliers in financial year 2020 was 25 days. This period represents faster turnaround in payment than the maximum payment period provided by law.

3. MAIN RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The IBERDROLA Group, of which the Company is the parent, is exposed to various inherent risks in the countries, industries and markets in which it operates and the businesses it carries out, which could prevent it from achieving its objectives and successfully pursuing its strategies. The Company performs its corporate business activities indirectly through the ownership of shares or other equity investments in other companies (country subholding companies, which in turn perform their activities through their head of business companies). Therefore, the Company’s main risk factors are related to its investees, as described in the section Main risks and uncertainties of the Management Report attached to the consolidated Financial Statements of the IBERDROLA Group for 2020.

Aware of the importance of this matter, the Company’s Board of Directors undertakes to develop all of its capabilities to ensure that the significant risks inherent to all of the Group’s activities and businesses are appropriately identified, measured, managed and controlled, and has established, through the Group’s *General Risk Control and Management Policy*, the basic mechanisms and principles necessary for appropriate management of the risk/opportunity ratio with a level of risk that enables it to:

- attain the strategic goals set by the Group with controlled volatility,
- provide the maximum level of assurance to the shareholders,
- contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by the UN, with a special focus on goals seven and thirteen,
- protect the results and reputation of the Group,
- defend the interests of shareholders, customers, other stakeholders with a vested interest in the progress of the Company, and society in general,
- ensure corporate stability and financial strength in a sustained fashion over time, and
- disseminate a risk culture among the Group’s employees through communication and training.



In pursuing this commitment, the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee rely on the support of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee, which, as an advisory body, monitors and reports upon the appropriateness of the assessment system and internal control of significant risks, with the support of the Group's Risk Management and Internal Assurance Division, which reports functionally to the committee, and in coordination with the audit committees existing at other Group companies.

Every action aimed at controlling and mitigating risks will conform to the following main principles of conduct:

- a) Integrate the risk/opportunity vision into the Company's management, through a definition of the strategy and the risk appetite and the inclusion of this variable in strategic and operating decisions.
- b) Segregate functions, at the operating level, between risk-taking areas and areas responsible for the analysis, control and monitoring of such risks, ensuring an appropriate level of independence.
- c) Guarantee the proper use of risk-hedging instruments and the maintenance of records thereof as required by applicable law.
- d) Inform regulatory agencies and the principal external players, in a transparent fashion, regarding the risks facing the Group and the operation of the systems developed to control such risks, maintaining suitable channels that favour communication.
- e) Ensure appropriate compliance with the corporate governance regulations established by the Company through its Governance and Sustainability System and the updating and continuous improvement of such system within the framework of best international practices in relation to transparency and good governance, and implement the monitoring and measurement of all such aspects.
- f) Act at all times in compliance with the values enshrined in the *Code of Ethics* and under the principles of *zero tolerance* for any of the unlawful acts and fraud situations set out in the *Crime Prevention Policy* and *Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud Policy* and the principles and good practices contained in the *Corporate Tax Policy*.

The *General Risk Control and Management Policy* and the basic principles underpinning it take the form of the three lines of defence model, articulated through a comprehensive risk control and management system, supported by a Risk Committee at the Group level and based upon a sound definition and allocation of duties and responsibilities at various level (operational and control) and upon suitable supporting procedures, methodologies and tools, including the following:

- a) A structure of policies, guidelines and limits, including the corresponding mechanisms for their approval and deployment, which review and dictate the risk appetite to be assumed each year in both qualitative and quantitative terms, in accordance with the objectives set out in the multi-year plan and the related annual budgets, both at Group level and for its main subsidiaries.
- b) The ongoing identification of significant risks and threats based on their possible impact on key management objectives and the Financial statements (including contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks).
- c) The analysis of such risks, both at each corporate business or function and taking into account their combined effect on the Group as a whole.
- d) The measurement and control of risks by following procedures and standards which are homogeneous and common to the Group as a whole.
- e) The analysis of risks associated with new investments, as an essential element of decision-making based upon profitability/risk.



- f) The maintenance of a system for monitoring and controlling compliance with policies, guidelines and limits, by means of appropriate procedures and systems, including the contingency plans needed to mitigate the impact of the materialisation of risks.
- g) The ongoing evaluation of the suitability and efficiency of applying the system and the best practices and recommendations in the area of risks for eventual inclusion thereof in the model.
- h) The audit of the system by the Internal Audit Division.

In addition, the *General Risk Control and Management Policy* is further developed and supplemented by the policies listed below, which are also subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors.

Structure of the Group's Risk Policies:

- a) Corporate Risk Policies:
 - Corporate Credit Risk Policy.
 - Corporate Market Risk Policy.
 - Operational Risk in Market Transactions Policy.
 - Insurance Policy.
 - Investment Policy.
 - Financing and Financial Risk Policy.
 - Treasury Share Policy.
 - Risk Policy for Equity Interests in Listed Companies.
 - Purchasing Policy.
 - Information Technology Policy.
 - Cybersecurity Risk Policy.
 - Occupational Safety and Health Risk Policy.
 - Reputational Risk Framework Policy.
- b) Risk Policies for the various businesses of the Group:
 - Risk Policy for the Liberalised Businesses of the IBERDROLA Group.
 - Risk Policy for the Renewable Energy Businesses of the IBERDROLA Group.
 - Risk Policy for the Networks Businesses of the IBERDROLA Group.
 - Risk Policy for the Real Estate Business of the IBERDROLA Group.

The *General Risk Control and Management Policy*, as well as a summary of the Corporate Risk Policies and a summary of the specific risk policies for the various Group businesses, are available on the corporate website (www.iberdrola.com).



In order to align the risk impact with the established risk appetite, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, acting upon a proposal of the business or corporate divisions involved and upon a prior report from the Group's Risk Committee, annually reviews and approves specific guidelines regarding risk limits in the corporate risk policies.

The country subholding companies are responsible for adopting the Group's risk policies and implementing their application, approving the guidelines regarding specific risk limits, taking into account the characteristics and particularities of the businesses in each country.

The governing bodies of the head of business companies of each country or region must approve specific risk limits applicable to each of them and implement the necessary control systems to ensure compliance.

Listed country subholding companies and those with significant minority interests, by virtue of their own special framework of strengthened autonomy, have their own risk policies approved by their competent bodies, aligned with those of the IBERDROLA Group.

The risk factors to which the Group is generally subject are listed below:

- a) Corporate Governance Risks: the Company assumes the need to safeguard the interests of the Company and the strategy of sustained maximisation of the economic value of the Company and its long-term success, in accordance with the Group's corporate interest, culture and corporate vision, taking into account the legitimate public and private interests that converge in the conduct of all business activities and particularly, among those of the various stakeholders, those of the communities and regions in which the Company operates and those of its employees.
- b) Market risks: defined as the exposure of the Group's results and equity to changes in market prices and variables, such as exchange rates, interest rates, electricity prices, commodity prices (gas and other fuel), CO₂ emission allowances and other mechanisms to support renewable energies, prices of financial assets and other variables.
- c) Credit risks: defined as the possibility that a counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations, thus causing an economic or financial loss to the Group. Counterparties can be end customers, counterparties in financial or energy markets, partners, suppliers or contractors.
- d) Business Risks: defined as the uncertainty regarding the performance of key variables inherent to the business, such as the characteristics of demand, weather conditions, the strategies of different players, and others.
- e) Political and Regulatory Risks: those arising from regulatory changes made by the various regulators, such as changes in the remuneration of regulated activities or in the required conditions of supply, or in environmental or tax regulations, including risks related to political changes that could affect legal security and the legal framework applicable to the Group's businesses in each jurisdiction, the nationalisation or expropriation of assets, the cancellation of operating licences and the early termination of government contracts.
- f) Operational, technological, environmental, social and legal risks: relate to direct or indirect economic losses caused by external events or inadequate internal processes, including those arising from:
 - Technological failures, human error and technological obsolescence.
 - Cybersecurity and information systems.
 - Those associated with climate change and pandemics.



- Fraud and corruption.
 - Litigation, arbitration and criminal proceedings.
- g) Reputational risks: potential negative impact on the Company's value where its performance falls short of the expectations of stakeholders, as defined in the *Stakeholder Engagement Policy*, including behaviour or conduct that might involve corruption.

Given the multidimensional nature of the risks, the taxonomy defined in the system envisions additional classification variables for improved monitoring, control and reporting of these risks through the monitoring tools. These additional categories include:

- Classification of risks as Structural, Hot Topics and Emerging, the last of which is understood as possible new threats with an as yet uncertain impact and undefined probability, but which are growing and could eventually become material for the Group.
- Inclusion of secondary risk factors, such as financial or governance, sustainability and environmental (ESG), corruption, tax, third party, health or cybersecurity, among others.

The Audit and Risk Supervision Committee of the Board of Directors periodically monitors the evolution of the Company's risks:

- It reviews the Group's quarterly risk reports, which include monitoring compliance with risk limits and indicators and updated key risk maps, submitted by the Group's head of risk management and internal assurance.
- It also coordinates and reviews the risk reports sent at least semi-annually by the audit and compliance committees of the Group's main subsidiaries, including the subholding companies for the main countries or regions in which the Group operates. These reports, along with presentations given in person by the Group's head of risks and internal assurance, are used to draw up a risk report for the Board of Directors at least semi-annually.

For more information, see the *Risk Control and Management Systems* section of the *2020 Corporate Governance Report* and the risks section of the *Integrated Report – February 2021*. Furthermore, Note 5 to the Financial Statements explains the *Financing and Financial Risk Policy*.

4. NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DIVERSITY

IBERDROLA is a holding company. As a result, there are no environmental items to be included in the Report as required by the Spanish General Chart of Accounts (*Plan General de Contabilidad*).

The Company and its subsidiaries are exempt from presenting the *statement of non-financial information* referred to in Section 262 of the Spanish Companies Act and Section 49 of the Commercial Code, as both the Company and its subsidiaries are included in a separate report titled *Statement of non-financial information. Sustainability Report, consolidated, of IBERDROLA, S.A. and its subsidiaries for 2020*. Said document has been verified by an independent assurance provider and is subject to the same requirements in terms of approval, deposit and publication as the IBERDROLA Group's consolidated Management Report.



5. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Innovation is IBERDROLA's primary tool to guarantee the Company's sustainability, efficiency and competitiveness.

IBERDROLA is today the *Utility of the future* due to its innovative strategy, extended to all its business units and areas of activity. Thanks to a constant commitment to innovation, IBERDROLA is the most innovative Spanish utility, the second at European level and the third at worldwide level, in accordance with the European Commission's classification. This position was reached thanks to the talent, experience and effort of 34,000 people in more than 40 countries.

In 2020 IBERDROLA channelled EUR 30 million into R&D activities. These funds were largely used for the main business units: more renewables, more structured smart grids, and more consumer solutions. Moreover, the continued development of the digital transition by providing the system with intelligence has been crucial.

6. TREASURY SHARES AND REDUCTION IN SHARE CAPITAL

At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 8 April 2016, the shareholders resolved to expressly authorise the Board of Directors, with powers of substitution, pursuant to the provisions of Section 146 of the Spanish Companies Act, to carry out the derivative acquisition of shares of Iberdrola, S.A. under the following conditions:

- Acquisitions may be made directly by the Company or indirectly through its subsidiaries under the same terms and conditions as those set forth in this resolution. The subsidiaries which carry out regulated activities pursuant to the provisions of Law 24/2013 of 26 December on the Electricity Sector and Law 34/1988 of 7 October on the Hydrocarbon Sector are excluded from this authorisation.
- Acquisitions may be made by means of purchase and sale transactions, swaps or any other transaction permitted by law.
- Acquisitions may be made up to the maximum threshold allowed by law at any time.
- Such acquisitions may not be made at a price higher than the market price or lower than the par value of the shares.
- This authorisation is granted for a period of five years as from the approval of this resolution.
- As a result of the acquisition of shares, including those which the Company or the person acting in their own name but on behalf of the Company has previously acquired and held in treasury, the resulting shareholders' equity cannot decrease below the amount of the share capital plus the restricted reserves required under law or the by-laws, all as provided in Section 146.1.b) of the Spanish Companies Act.

The resolution expressly provides that the shares acquired under the aforementioned authorisation can be disposed of or redeemed or used for the remuneration systems provided for in paragraph three of Section 146.1.a) of the Spanish Companies Act. They may also be used to develop programmes that encourage the acquisition of interests in the Company's share capital, such as dividend reinvestment plans, loyalty bonuses and other similar instruments.

Movement in treasury shares of IBERDROLA in 2020 and 2019 mainly involved the redemption of said shares and their application to employee remuneration systems, as follows:



Treasury shares	No. of shares	Nominal (millions of euros)	Cost of treasury shares (millions of euros)	Average price per share (euros)	Total shares	% of capital
Balance at 01.01.2019	135,985,344	102	873	6.42	6,397,629,000	2.13
Acquisitions	172,369,618	129	1,402	8.13	-	-
Reduction in share capital	(280,457,000)	(210)	(2,015)	7.19	-	-
Disposals	(6,561,151)	(5)	(42)	6.42	-	-
<i>Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration ⁽¹⁾</i>	3,039,564	2	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2019	24,376,375	18	218	8.94	6,362,072,000	0.38
Acquisitions	286,880,467	215	2,708	9.44	-	-
Reduction in share capital	(213,592,000)	(160)	(1,918)	8.98	-	-
Disposals	(13,136,001)	(10)	(120)	9.12	-	-
<i>Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration ⁽¹⁾</i>	693,281	1	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2020	85,222,122	64	888	10.42	6,350,061,000	1.34

(1) Shares received

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events occurring after the close of the financial year are described in Note 25 of the Notes.



ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT – 2020

The disclosures contained in this section of the Management Report are the same as the disclosures in the Annual Corporate Governance Report sent separately to the Spanish National Securities Market Commission for publication at www.cnmv.es.



ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT OF LISTED PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

ISSUER IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

YEAR-END DATE

31/12/2020

TAX IDENTIFICATION CODE (C.I.F.) A-48010615

Company Name: IBERDROLA, S.A.

Registered Office: Plaza Euskadi número 5
48009 Bilbao - Biscay - Spain



ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT OF LISTED PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

A OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

A.1 Complete the table below with details of the company's share capital:

Date of last change	Share capital (euros)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights
29/07/2020	4,762,545,750	6,350,061,000	6,350,061,000

Indicate whether there are different classes of shares with different associated rights:

Yes ☐

No ☒

Remarks
On 2 February 2021, the share capital was increased to 4,813,617,000 euros, represented by 6,418,156,000 ordinary shares having a nominal value of 0.75 euro each, belonging to a single class and series, which are fully subscribed and paid up.

A.2 List the company's significant direct and indirect shareholders at year end, excluding directors:

Name or company name of shareholder	% of voting rights attached to the shares		% of voting rights through financial instruments		% of total voting rights
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
BLACKROCK, INC.	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.02	5.16
NORGES BANK	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60
QATAR INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	0.00	8.71	0.00	0.00	8.71

Remarks
Data at 31/12/2020. According to available information, the approximate breakdown of the interests in the share capital by type of shareholder is as follows: - Foreign investors 69.79% - Domestic entities 8.17% - Domestic retail investors 22.04%



Breakdown of the indirect holding:

Name or company name of the indirect owner	Name or company name of the direct owner	% of voting rights attached to the shares	% of voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights
BLACKROCK, INC.	BLACKROCK GROUP	5.14	0.02	5.16
QATAR INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	QATAR HOLDING LLC	6.28	0.00	6.28
QATAR INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	DIC HOLDING LLC	2.43	0.00	2.43

Indicate the most significant changes in the shareholder structure during the year:

Most significant movements		
Name or company name of shareholder	Date of change	Description of change
NORGES BANK	07-01-2020	Interest decreased to below 3%
NORGES BANK	13-01-2020	Interest increased to above 3%
BLACKROCK, INC.	18-06-2020	Voting rights attributed to the shares decreased to below 5%
BLACKROCK, INC.	19-06-2020	Voting rights attributed to the shares increased to above 5%
BLACKROCK, INC.	26-06-2020	Voting rights attributed to the shares decreased to below 5%
BLACKROCK, INC.	03-07-2020	Voting rights attributed to the shares increased to above 5%
The sources of the information provided are the notices sent by the shareholders to the CNMV and to the Company itself, the information contained in their respective annual reports and press releases, and the information that the Company obtains from Iberclear. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 23.1 of Royal Decree 1362/2007 of 19 October, further developing Law 24/1988 of 28 July on the Securities Market, in connection with the transparency requirements relating to the information on issuers whose securities have been admitted to trading on an official secondary market or other regulated market in the European Union, it is deemed that the holder of a significant interest is a shareholder controlling at least 3% of voting rights.		



A.3 Complete the following tables on members of the company's Board of Directors holding voting rights on the company's shares:

Name or company name of director	% of voting rights attached to the shares		% of voting rights through financial instruments		% of total voting rights	% voting rights <u>that can be transmitted</u> through financial instruments	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
MR JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ SERNA		0.01			0.01		
MS MARÍA HELENA ANTOLÍN RAYBAUD							
MS SARA DE LA RICA GOIRICELAYA							
MR FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ CÓRCOLES	0.01				0.01		
MR XABIER SAGREDO ORMAZA							
MS SAMANTHA BARBER							
MR MANUEL MOREU MUNAIZ							
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	0.12	0.06			0.18		
MR IÑIGO VÍCTOR DE ORIOL IBARRA	0.02				0.02		
MR JOSÉ WALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ							
MR ANTHONY L. GARDNER							
MS NICOLA MARY BREWER							



MS REGINA HELENA JORGE NUNES							
MR ÁNGEL JESÚS ACEBES PANIAGUA							

Total percentage of voting rights held by the Board of Directors	0.22
--	------

Remarks
The data reflected in this section is at the date of approval of this report. Pursuant to the provisions of the 2017-2019 Strategic Bonus approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting and the evaluation by the Board of Directors, after a report from the Remuneration Committee, of the level of achievement of the objectives to which it is linked, the chairman & CEO may receive up to a maximum of 1,900,000 shares for his performance during the 2017-2019 period, to be paid, if appropriate, in three equal parts in 2020 (already paid), 2021 and 2022. The Business CEO may receive a maximum of 300,000 shares, to be paid, if appropriate, in three equal parts in 2020 (already paid), 2021 and 2022. Each of the deliveries of shares is subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors, after a report from the Remuneration Committee, that the circumstances on which the performance evaluation was based remain in effect. A new Strategic Bonus for the 2020-2022 period was approved by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 2 April 2020. Pursuant thereto, the chairman & CEO may receive up to a maximum of 1,900,000 shares based on the evaluation of the Company's performance during said period, to be paid, if appropriate, in 2023, 2024 and 2025. The Business CEO may receive up to a maximum of 300,000 shares, to be paid, if appropriate, in 2023, 2024 and 2025.

- A.4 If applicable, indicate any family, commercial, contractual or corporate relationships that exist among significant shareholders to the extent that they are known to the company, unless they are insignificant or arise in the ordinary course of business, with the exception of those reported in section A.6:

Name or company name of related party	Nature of relationship	Brief description
No data		

- A.5 If applicable, indicate any commercial, contractual or corporate relationships that exist between significant shareholders and the company and/or its group, unless they are insignificant or arise in the ordinary course of business:

Name or company name of related party	Nature of relationship	Brief description
No data		



- A.6 Describe the relationships, unless insignificant for both parties, that exist between significant shareholders or shareholders represented on the Board and directors, or their representatives in the case of directors that are legal persons.

Explain, if applicable, how the significant shareholders are represented. Specifically, indicate those directors appointed to represent significant shareholders, those whose appointment was proposed by significant shareholders, or who are linked to significant shareholders and/or companies in their group, specifying the nature of such relationships or ties. In particular, mention the existence, identity and post of any directors of the listed company, or their representatives, who are in turn members or representatives of members of the Board of Directors of companies that hold significant shareholdings in the listed company or in group companies of these significant shareholders.

Name or company name of related director or representative	Name or company name of related significant shareholder	Company name of the group company of the significant shareholder	Description of relationship / post
No data			

Remarks
There are no directors appointed on behalf of significant shareholders or directors connected thereto or proposed by them for appointment.

- A.7 Indicate whether the company has been notified of any shareholders' agreements that may affect it, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 530 and 531 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act. If so, describe them briefly and list the shareholders bound by the agreement:

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate whether the company is aware of any concerted actions among its shareholders. If so, provide a brief description:

Yes ☐ No ☒

If any of the aforementioned agreements or concerted actions have been amended or terminated during the year, indicate this expressly:

- A.8 Indicate whether any individual or company exercises or may exercise control over the company in accordance with Article 5 of the Securities Market Act. If so, identify them:

Yes ☐ No ☒

- A.9 Complete the following table with details of the company's treasury shares:

At the close of the year:

Number of direct shares	Number of indirect shares (*)	Total percentage of share capital
85,222,122		1.34



(*) Through:

Name or company name of direct shareholder	Number of direct shares
No data	

Explain any significant changes during the year:

Explain significant changes
The Company sent to the CNMV three updates to its treasury share position in 2020 as a result of a change in the number of voting rights arising from corporate transactions: - On 6 February notices were provided of direct acquisitions of a total of 26,939,845 shares (0.417%), coinciding with the increase in capital resulting from the “Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration” programme. - On 8 July notices were provided of direct acquisitions of a total of 61,703,939 shares (0.989%), coinciding with the reduction in capital. - On 6 August notices were provided of direct acquisitions of a total of 196,191 shares (0.003%), coinciding with the increase in capital resulting from the “Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration” programme. During financial year 2020 the Company also provided two more notices arising from consecutive direct acquisitions of own shares due to said acquisitions exceeding 1% of voting rights since the preceding notice: - On 18 February notices were provided of direct acquisitions of a total of 75,462,635 shares (1.169%). - On 27 March notices were provided of direct acquisitions of a total of 66,415,807 shares (1.029%). In addition, on 4 January 2021 the Company notified the CNMV of direct acquisitions of own shares in the total amount of 80,216,494 shares (1.263%).

A.10 Provide a detailed description of the conditions and terms of the authority given to the Board of Directors to issue, repurchase, or dispose of treasury shares.

The shareholders acting at the General Shareholders’ Meeting held on 13 April 2018 resolved to expressly authorise the Board of Directors, with the power of substitution, pursuant to the Companies Act (<i>Ley de Sociedades de Capital</i>), to carry out the derivative acquisition of shares of Iberdrola on the following terms: a) Purchases may be made by Iberdrola directly, or indirectly through its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries carrying out regulated activities are excluded pursuant to the provisions of the Electricity Industry Act (<i>Ley del Sector Eléctrico</i>) and the Hydrocarbons Act (<i>Ley de Hidrocarburos</i>).



- b) Purchases will be made using purchase/sale or swap transactions or any other means allowed by law.
- c) Purchases may be made up to the maximum sum permitted by law (i.e. 10% of the share capital).
- d) Purchases may not be made at a higher price than that quoted on the Stock Exchange or at a price lower than the share's nominal value.
- e) The authorisation was granted for a period not to exceed five years as from the approval of the resolution.
- f) As a result of the acquisition of shares, including those that the Company or the person acting in their own name but on behalf of the Company has previously acquired and held in treasury, the resulting shareholders' equity cannot decrease to below the amount of the share capital plus the restricted reserves required under law or the by-laws.

The shares, if any, purchased as a result of the aforementioned authorisation could be used for either transfer or retirement or could be applied to the remuneration systems provided for in the Companies Act; added to the foregoing alternatives was the possible development of programmes fostering the acquisition of interests in the Company, such as, for example, dividend reinvestment plans, loyalty bonuses or similar instruments.

Furthermore, at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 2 April 2020, the shareholders resolved to authorise the Board of Directors to increase share capital upon the terms and within the limits set forth in Section 297.1.b) of the Companies Act. It was in turn authorised to issue debentures exchangeable for and/or convertible into shares and warrants in an amount of up to 5,000 million euros within a period of 5 years. Both authorisations included the power to exclude preemptive rights up to an overall maximum of 10% of the share capital.

A.11 Estimated floating capital: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

	%
Estimated floating capital:	80.97%

- A.12 Indicate whether there are any restrictions (articles of association, legislative or of any other nature) placed on the transfer of shares and/or any restrictions on voting rights. In particular, indicate the existence of any type of restriction that may inhibit a takeover of the company through acquisition of its shares on the market, as well as such regimes for prior authorisation or notification that may be applicable, under sector regulations, to acquisitions or transfers of the company's financial instruments.

Yes X

No ☐



Description of restrictions
Those having an interest equal to or greater than 3% of the capital or voting rights of two or more companies that have the status of principal operator in certain markets or sectors (including the generation and supply of electricity) may not exercise rights in excess of such percentage in more than one entity. Article 29.2 of the By-Laws provides that no shareholder may cast a number of votes greater than those corresponding to shares representing 10% of the share capital. According to Article 28, a shareholder may not exercise their right to vote at the General Shareholders' Meeting if the resolution to be approved is intended to: (a) relieve the shareholder of an obligation or grant the shareholder a right; (b) provide the shareholder with any kind of financial assistance, including the provision of guarantees in favour thereof; or (c) release the shareholder, if a director, from obligations arising from the duty of loyalty as provided by law. Article 50 of the By-Laws provides that the by-law restrictions against the exercise of voting rights by shareholders affected by conflicts of interest established in Article 28 above and the limitation on the maximum number of votes that may be cast by a single shareholder contained in sections 2 and 4 of Article 29 above shall be deprived of effect upon the occurrence of certain circumstances in the case of a takeover bid. Furthermore, Section 527 of the Companies Act provides that at listed companies (<i>sociedades anónimas cotizadas</i>), the by-law provisions that directly or indirectly set, as a general rule, the maximum number of votes that may be cast by a single shareholder, by the companies belonging to the same group or by those acting in concert with the foregoing shall be of no effect when, following a takeover bid, the bidder has reached a percentage that is equal to or greater than 70% of the voting share capital, unless such bidder is not subject to equivalent breakthrough measures or has not adopted them. Pursuant to U.S. law, due to the business carried out by Avangrid, Inc. (a company belonging to the Iberdrola group) in that country, the acquisition of an interest giving rise to the holding of 10% or more of the share capital of Iberdrola will be subject to the prior approval of certain U.S. regulatory authorities. Pursuant to Australia's Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 (Cth) (FATA), the acquisition of an interest in at least 20% of the share capital of Iberdrola by a person, alone or with one or more associates, may require prior approval by the Australian Treasurer, due to Iberdrola group's ownership of Infigen Energy and other Australian renewable energy assets. Furthermore, the Australian Treasurer also has powers under the FATA in certain circumstances if prior approval is not obtained where a person alone or with one or more associates acquires an interest in: (i) at least 10% in Iberdrola; (ii) at least 5% of Iberdrola and has entered into a legal arrangement relating to that person's business and Iberdrola or its business; or (iii) any percentage of Iberdrola's share capital, and the person, alone or with one or more associates, is in a position to influence or participate in Iberdrola's central management and control. Among the measures adopted by the Spanish Government in view of the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, as from 18 March 2020 the prior approval of the Council of Ministers is required for the acquisition of a stake equal



to or greater than 10% of the share capital of Spanish companies in the energy infrastructure and energy supply sectors, among others, by residents of countries outside the EU and EFTA (Sect. 7 *bis* of Law 19/2003, of 4 July), and from 19 November 2020 until 30 June 2021 this will also apply to foreign direct investments in listed companies in Spain from residents of countries other than the EU and the EFTA if the value of the investment exceeds 500 million euros (sole transitional provision of Royal Decree-law 34/2020 of 17 November).

- A.13 Indicate whether the general shareholders' meeting has resolved to adopt measures to neutralise a takeover bid by virtue of the provisions of Law 6/2007.

Yes ☐

No ☒

If so, explain the measures approved and the terms under which such limitations would cease to apply:

- A.14 Indicate whether the company has issued shares that are not traded on a regulated EU market.

Yes ☐

No ☒

If so, indicate each share class and the rights and obligations conferred.

**B GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING**

- B.1 Indicate whether there are any differences between the minimum quorum regime established by the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act for General Shareholders' Meetings and the quorum set by the company, and if so give details.

Yes ☒No ☐

	% quorum different from that established in Article 193 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act for general matters	% quorum different from that established in Article 194 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act for special resolutions
Quorum required at 1st call	0.00	66.67
Quorum required at 2nd call	0.00	60.00

Description of differences
Article 21.2 of the By-Laws increases the quorum required to hold a valid meeting "in order to adopt resolutions regarding a change in the object of the Company, transformation, total split-off, dissolution of the Company, and the amendment of this section 2", in which case "shareholders representing two-thirds of subscribed share capital with voting rights must be in attendance at the first call to the General Shareholders' Meeting, and shareholders representing sixty per cent of such share capital must be in attendance at the second call".

- B.2 Indicate whether there are any differences between the company's manner of adopting corporate resolutions and the regime provided in the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act and, if so, give details:

Yes ☒No ☐

Describe how it is different from the regime provided in the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act.

	Qualified majority different from that established in Article 201.2 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act for matters referred to by Article 194.1 of said Act	Other matters requiring a qualified majority
% established by the company for the adoption of resolutions	75.00	75.00

Describe the differences
Article 52 of the By-Laws provides that all resolutions intended to eliminate or amend the provisions contained in title IV (breakthrough of restrictions in the event of takeover bids), in Article 28 (conflicts of interest), and in sections 2 to 4 of Article 29 (limitation upon the maximum number of votes that a shareholder may cast) shall require the affirmative vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the share capital present in person or by proxy at a General Shareholders' Meeting.



- B.3 Indicate the rules for amending the company's articles of association. In particular, indicate the majorities required for amendment of the articles of association and any provisions in place to protect shareholders' rights in the event of amendments to the articles of association.

In addition to the provisions of Section 285 *et seq.* of the Companies Act, the By-Laws of Iberdrola contain Articles 21.2 (qualified quorum) and 52 (qualified majority) mentioned in sections B.1 and B.2 above.

- B.4 Give details of attendance at General Shareholders' Meetings held during the reporting year and the two previous years:

	Attendance data				
Date of general meeting	% physically present	% present by proxy	% distance voting		Total
			Electronic voting	Other	
13/04/2018	0.33	71.44	0.27	4.05	76.09
Of which floating capital:	0.23	62.90	0.27	4.05	67.45
29/03/2019	9.00	61.40	0.33	3.39	74.12
Of which floating capital:	0.55	61.17	0.33	3.39	65.44
02/04/2020	0.00	69.69	1.53	5.82	77.04
Of which floating capital:	0.00	58.01	1.41	5.82	65.24

Remarks
The 2020 Meeting was held online, without the physical presence of the shareholders. The shareholders were able to attend and vote online during the Meeting, as well as to electronically vote prior to the Meeting (votes reflected in the "Electronic vote" column). They were also able to vote remotely before the Meeting through depositories and custodians, the postal channel and the telephone channel (votes reflected in the "Others" column). In the columns corresponding to the 2019 Meeting and the 2018 Meeting, the "Other" column also includes absentee votes received through shareholder service points set up by the Company in various cities. These premises were not made available in 2020. Free float percentages have been calculated by dividing the shares represented in person and by proxy less those belonging to significant shareholders and directors participating at each Meeting, according to the information available in the list of attendees, by the total shares outstanding as at the date of the Meeting. For these purposes, significant interests deposited in omnibus accounts (not opened in the name of the owners of such interests) are not subtracted from the shares present in person or by proxy, except in cases in which the significant shareholder notified the Company of the shareholder's participation in the Meeting.

- B.5 Indicate whether any point on the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meetings during the year was not approved by the shareholders for any reason.

Yes ☐No ☒

- B.6 Indicate whether the articles of association contain any restrictions requiring a minimum number of shares to attend General Shareholders' Meetings, or to vote remotely:

Yes ☐No ☒

- B.7 Indicate whether it has been established that certain decisions, other than those established by law, entailing an acquisition, disposal or contribution to another company of essential assets or other similar corporate transactions must be submitted for approval to the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Yes ☒No ☐

Explain the decisions that must be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting, other than those established by law
Sections t), u) and v) of Article 17 of the By-Laws provide that the shareholders acting at a General Shareholders' Meeting will decide the following issues, among others: t) The transfer to controlled entities of core activities that were previously carried out by the Company itself, while maintaining full control thereof. u) The acquisition, transfer or contribution of key assets from or to another company. v) The approval of transactions having an effect equivalent to liquidation of the Company.

- B.8 Indicate the address and manner of access on the company's website to information on corporate governance and other information regarding General Shareholders' Meetings that must be made available to shareholders through the company website.

<https://www.iberdrola.com/corporate-governance>



C STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY'S ADMINISTRATION

C.1 Board of Directors

C.1.1 Maximum and minimum number of directors established in the articles of association and the number set by the general meeting:

Maximum number of directors	14
Minimum number of directors	9
Number of directors set by the general meeting	14

C.1.2 Complete the following table on Board members:

Name or company name of director	Representative	Category of director	Position on the board	Date first appointed	Date of last appointment	Election procedure
MR JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ SERNA		Independent	Vice-Chair	31/03/2017	31/03/2017	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MS MARÍA HELENA ANTOLÍN RAYBAUD		Independent	Director	26/03/2010	29/03/2019	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MS SARA DE LA RICA GOIRICELAYA		Independent	Director	29/03/2019	29/03/2019	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MR FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ CÓRCOLES		Executive	Director	31/03/2017	31/03/2017	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MR XABIER SAGREDO ORMAZA		Independent	Director	08/04/2016	29/03/2019	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MS SAMANTHA BARBER		Other external	Director	31/07/2008	02/04/2020	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MR MANUEL MOREU MUNAIZ		Independent	Director	17/02/2015	29/03/2019	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN		Executive	Chairman/CEO	21/05/2001	29/03/2019	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MR IÑIGO VÍCTOR DE ORIOL IBARRA		Other external	Director	26/04/2006	02/04/2020	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting



MR JOSÉ WALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ		Independent	Director	17/02/2015	29/03/2019	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MR ANTHONY L. GARDNER		Independent	Director	13/04/2018	13/04/2018	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MS NICOLA MARY BREWER		Independent	Director	02/04/2020	02/04/2020	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MS REGINA HELENA JORGE NUNES		Independent	Director	02/04/2020	02/04/2020	Resolution of Shareholders at General Meeting
MR ÁNGEL JESÚS ACEBES PANIAGUA		Independent	Director	20/10/2020	20/10/2020	Interim appointment (co-option)

Total number of directors	14
----------------------------------	----

Indicate any cessations, whether through resignation or by resolution of the general meeting, that have taken place in the Board of Directors during the reporting period:

Name or company name of director	Category of the director at the time of cessation	Date of last appointment	Date of cessation	Specialised committees of which he/she was a member	Indicate whether the director left before the end of his or her term of office
MS INÉS MACHO STADLER	Other external	08/04/2016	02/04/2020	Executive Committee and Remuneration Committee	YES
MS DENISE MARY HOLT	Independent	29/03/2019	02/04/2020	Audit and Risk Supervision Committee	YES
MS GEORGINA KESSEL MARTÍNEZ	Independent	13/04/2018	20/10/2020	Audit and Risk Supervision Committee	YES

Reason for cessation when this occurs before the end of the term of office and other observations; information on whether the director has sent a letter to the remaining members of the board and, in the case of cessation of non-executive directors, explanation or opinion of the director dismissed by the general meeting

Ms Georgina Kessel Martínez and Ms Denise Mary Holt left the Board of Directors in accordance with the succession plan for non-executive directors provided for in the Corporate Governance Policy and in the Board of Directors Diversity and Member Selection Policy after reaching the age of seventy.
Ms Inés Macho Stadler resigned after fourteen years as a director at the end of her third term, after she lost her status as an independent director.
All of them sent a corresponding letter to the chairman of the Board of Directors.



C.1.3 Complete the following tables on the members of the Board and their categories:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Name or company name of director	Post in organisation chart of the company	Profile
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	Chairman & CEO	Salamanca, Spain, 1950. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> He is the chairman of the boards of directors of the country subholding companies of the Iberdrola group in the United Kingdom (Scottish Power Ltd.), the United States (Avangrid, Inc., a NYSE-listed company) and Brazil (Neoenergia, S.A., a company listed on the BOVESPA). He is a member of the group of top utility executives of the World Economic Forum (Davos), which he has chaired, and of the Steering Committee of the European Round Table of Industrialists and of the J.P. Morgan International Council. <u>Academic training</u> He graduated as an Industrial Engineer from the Technical Engineering School of Universidad Pontificia Comillas (Madrid). He has received honorary doctorate degrees from the universities of Salamanca, Edinburgh, and Strathclyde (Glasgow). He has been on the faculty of Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería (ICAI), and is currently a visiting professor at the University of Strathclyde, chairman of the Social Council of the University of Salamanca, a member of the Dean's Advisory Council of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and a trustee of the Comillas-ICAI University Foundation. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He has served as chief operating officer of Industria de Turbo Propulsores, S.A. (ITP) and as



		chairman of the European aerospace consortium Eurojet, headquartered in Germany. He has also held various positions at Sociedad Española del Acumulador Tudor, S.A. (now, Exide Group), engaged in the manufacture and sale of batteries. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He has been chief executive officer of Airtel Móvil, S.A. (now, Vodafone España, S.A.U.) and a member of the Supervisory Board of Nutreco Holding N.V., a listed company in The Netherlands, active in the food industry. <u>Other information</u> Amongst other recognitions, in 2020 he received the Management Leadership Award of the Spanish Association for Quality (AEC) and the Economic Personality of the Year Award from elEconomista. In 2019 he was selected as one of the five best-performing CEOs in the world and the top in the utilities sector by Harvard Business Review, and he was recognised by Bloomberg as one of the 30 most influential leaders in the fight against climate change. That year he also received the National Innovation and Design Award in the Innovative Career category from the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities, an Honourable Mention for his professional career from the Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Industriales de Madrid, and the designation of Universal Spaniard by Fundación Independiente. In 2018 he was appointed as an Honorary Member of the Spanish Institute of Engineering. In 2017 he was named Best Chief Executive Officer (CEO) within the utilities category (for the eleventh time) by the Institutional Investor Research Group.
--	--	---



		In 2014 he was distinguished by Queen Elizabeth II with the title Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and received the international Responsible Capitalism award from the First Group. In 2011 he was named Best CEO of European utilities and of Spanish listed companies in investors relations, according to the Thomson Extel Survey. In 2008 he was named Business Leader of the Year by the Spain-U.S. Chamber of Commerce and was awarded the 2008 International Economy Prize by Fundación Cristóbal Gabarrón. In 2006 he was named Best CEO of the Year at the Platts Global Energy Awards. He was given the Award for Best CEO in Investor Relations by IR Magazine for three years in a row (2003-2005).
MR FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ CÓRCOLES	Business CEO	Alicante, Spain, 1956. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> He is chairman of Iberdrola España, S.A., and Iberdrola Energía Internacional, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal), as well as a director of Iberdrola México, S.A. de C.V. He is also a member of Merit of the National Association of Engineers of the Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería (ICAI). <u>Academic training</u> Industrial Engineer specialising in Electricity from the ICAI (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid) and Master in Business Management from IESE Business School (Universidad de Navarra). <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He spent his professional career at Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad, S.A. until joining Hidroeléctrica Española, S.A., and then, after the merger with



		Iberduero, S.A., Iberdrola, S.A., where he has been director of the Production Market, director of the Wholesale Energy Markets Business Unit, and general director of the Liberalised Energy Business of the group, with overall responsibility for all of the Wholesale, Retail and Energy Management businesses of the Iberdrola group. In June 2014 he was appointed Business CEO of the Iberdrola group, with overall responsibility for all of the group's businesses worldwide. He has held the position of chairman of Elektro Holding, S.A., of Iberdrola Generación, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal), of Iberdrola Generación México, S.A. de C.V. and of Scottish Power Generation Holdings Ltd. and has been a member of the board of Compañía Operadora del Mercado Eléctrico Español, S.A., Elcogas, S.A. and Iberdrola Ingeniería y Construcción, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal). He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Spanish Electric Industry Association (<i>Asociación Española de la Industria Eléctrica</i>) (UNESA). <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He began his professional career at the Systems Division of Arthur Andersen. He has been a member of the advisory board of the International University of Bremen (Germany) and vice president of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Spanish Institute of Engineering. <u>Other information</u> He has been awarded the Javier Benjumea Prize of the National Association of Engineers of ICAI in its XVII edition and with the Gold Medal of the Spanish Nuclear Society.
--	--	---

Total number of executive directors	2
Percentage of Board	14.29



EXTERNAL PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS

Name or company name of director	Name or company name of the significant shareholder represented by the director or that nominated the director	Profile
No data		

EXTERNAL INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Name or company name of director	Profile
MR JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ SERNA	Madrid, Spain, 1955. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> He is the chairman of Cerealto Siro Foods, a business group in the food sector, and a member of the Governing Board of the Spanish Commercial Coding Association (<i>Asociación Española de Codificación Comercial</i>) (AECOC). He is a founding trustee and chairman of Fundación Grupo SIRO as well as a member of the Executive Committee and trustee of Fundación SERES, an honorary member of the General Assembly of the Spanish Paralympics Committee, a trustee of the Fundación Casa Ducal de Medinaceli, and honorary president of Empresa Familiar de Castilla y León. <u>Academic training</u> Degree in Law, Economics and Business Studies from the Instituto Católico de Administración y Dirección de Empresas (ICADE) of Universidad Pontificia Comillas (Madrid) and Masters in Business Administration (MBA) from the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa de la Universidad de Navarra (IESE Business School). <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He has been an independent director of Iberdrola España, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal) and of Iberdrola Renovables, S.A., as well as chair of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee of the latter company. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He also has extensive experience in the finance, venture capital and health sectors. He is a



	member of the advisory board of Rabobank in Spain and Europe and has been a member of the board of Banco Urquijo Sabadell Banca Privada, S.A. and of Sociedad para el Desarrollo Industrial de Castilla y León, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A. (SODICAL, now Ade Capital Social, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo de Régimen Común, S.A.). He is also a member of the board of directors of the HM Hospitales Group.
MS MARÍA HELENA ANTOLÍN RAYBAUD	Toulon, France, 1966. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> She is vice-chair of the Board of Directors and member of the Management Committee of Grupo Antolín Irausa, S.A. She is also the president of the Spanish Association of Automotive Equipment and Component Manufacturers (<i>Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Equipos y Componentes para Automoción</i>) (Sernauto), vice president of the Excellence in Management Club (<i>Club de Excelencia en la Gestión</i>), a member of the Advisory Board of SabadellUrquijo Banca Privada, a member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Confederation of Business Organisations (<i>Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales</i>) (CEOE), a board member of France Foreign Trade (<i>Comercio Exterior de Francia</i>), Spain section, and a member of the Plenary Committee of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce. <u>Academic training</u> Degree in International Business and Business Administration from Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida (United States), and a Master of Business Administration from Anglia University, Cambridge (United Kingdom) and from Escuela Politécnica de Valencia (Spain). <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> She has served as an external independent director of Iberdrola Renovables, S.A. and a member of its Related-Party Transactions Committee. She has been in charge of the corporate Industrial and Strategy Divisions of Grupo Antolín Irausa, S.A., where she has also been a director of Human Resources and the head of Total Quality.
MS SARA DE LA RICA GOIRICELAYA	Bilbao, Spain, 1963. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u>



	She is a director of Fundación ISEAK (Initiative for Socio-economic Analysis and Knowledge), a member of the Think Tank of AMETIC (<i>Asociación Multisectorial de Empresas de la Electrónica, las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación, de las Telecomunicaciones y de los Contenidos Digitales</i>), and an honorary member of the Spanish Economics Association (<i>Asociación Española de Economía</i>). She is also an associate researcher for CreAM (Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration - University College of London) and IZA (Institute of Labor Economics - Bonn). She is a member of the Economic Affairs Advisory Commission, which advises the Third Vice-President of the Government of Spain and Minister for the Economy and Digital Transformation, as well as member of the Advisory Commission to the Ministry of Work and Social Economy on the matter of Minimum Interprofessional Salary. <u>Academic training</u> With a PhD in Economics from the University of the Basque Country and currently a professor at this institution, she has dedicated a large portion of her professional life to the study of and search for solutions on issues such as immigration, the labour market, gender equality and poverty. She regularly publishes academic articles in domestic and international magazines dealing with economic subjects, mainly related to labour, and participates in conferences and seminars and supervises graduate students in their dissertations. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> She has been a member of the Appointments Committee of Iberdrola, S.A. She has also been an independent director of Iberdrola España, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal), the country subholding company of the energy businesses in Spain. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> She has been president of the European Society for Population Economics and a member of its Executive Committee, chair of the Committee on the Situation of Women in Economics (COSME), and a member of the Economic and Social Council (CES). She has also been the secretary of the Spanish Economics Association (AEE). She has also been a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of Fundación Gadea and of the
--	--



	Scientific Committee of the Basque Institute for the Evaluation of the Educational System (IVEI-ISEI). Furthermore, she has been a member of the Board of Directors of Basquetour, Turismoaren Euskal Agentzia, Agencia Vasca de Turismo, S.A., a government-owned company of the Department of Tourism, Trade and Consumption of the Basque Government, created to lead the promotion and implementation of the competitiveness strategy of Basque tourism. She has worked on editorial boards and/or research project review boards. In 2018 she was given the “2018 Basque Economist Award” (<i>Ekonomistak Saria 2018</i>) by the Basque Association of Economists (<i>Colegio Vasco de Economistas</i>).
MR XABIER SAGREDO ORMAZA	Portugalete, Spain, 1972. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> He is chair of the Board of Trustees of Bilbao Bizkaia Kutxa Fundación Bancaria-Bilbao Bizkaia Kutxa Banku Fundazioa and of BBK Fundazioa. He is also a trustee of Biocruces Sanitary Research Institute, of the Bilbao Museum of Fines Arts and of the Guggenheim Foundation, at which he also serves as member of the Executive Committee. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Orkestra Basque Institute of Competitiveness and of the Management Council of Universidad de Deusto, and is a visiting professor at various institutions. <u>Academic training</u> Degree in Economics and Business from Universidad del País Vasco, with a major in Finance, and holder of postgraduate degrees in various areas. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He has been a director of Iberdrola Generación, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal) and a member of its Audit and Compliance Committee. He was a director of Iberdrola Distribución Eléctrica, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal), at which he has held the position of chair of the Audit and Compliance Committee. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He has been the director of the Expansion and Assets area of the credit institution Ipar Kutxa, managing director of the concessionaire Transita



	and a member of the Board of the Bilbao Port Authority. In addition, he has been chair and vice-chair of the Board of Directors of Caja de Ahorros Bilbao Bizkaia Kutxa, Aurrezki Kutxa eta Bahitexea (BBK) and chair of its Audit Committee, as well as chair of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Eragintza.
MR MANUEL MOREU MUNAIZ	Pontevedra, Spain, 1953. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> He is president of the Seaplace, S.L., sole director of H.I. de Iberia Ingeniería y Proyectos, S.L. and of Howard Ingeniería y Desarrollo, S.L., a director of Tubacex, S.A. and a member of the Spanish Committee of Lloyd's Register EMEA. He is a professor of the Master's Programme in Oil at Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (ETSIM), of the Maritime Master's Programme of Instituto Marítimo Español and of Universidad Pontificia Comillas. <u>Academic training</u> Doctorate in naval engineering from Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Navales (ETSIN) of the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, and Master's degree in Oceanic Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He has been a member of the Sustainable Development Committee of Iberdrola, S.A., of the Board of Directors of Iberdrola Renovables, S.A. and a director and member of the Audit and Compliance Committee of Gamesa Corporación Tecnológica, S.A. (now Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy, S.A.). <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He has been a member of the board of Metalships and Docks, S.A., Neumáticas de Vigo, S.A. and Rodman Polyships, S.A., dean of the Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Navales y Oceánicos de Madrid y de España, president of the Spanish Institute of Engineering, and a professor of the Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Navales of the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid and for the Repsol's Masters programme in oil.
MR JOSÉ WALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ	Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1955. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u>



	He is a partner of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and a member of the board of directors of the Council of the Americas and the Center for American Progress. <u>Academic training</u> Degree in History from Dartmouth College (New Hampshire, United States), and Juris Doctor from Columbia University (New York, United States). <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He has been Assistant Secretary of State for Economic, Energy and Business Affairs for the United States. He has also been an independent director of Iberdrola USA, Inc. He has also been an independent director of Iberdrola USA, Inc. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He has served on the boards of Dartmouth College, NPR Station WBGO-FM, the Middle East Institute and Ballet Hispánico of New York and of non-governmental institutions such as Acción Internacional. He has also been the State Department's representative on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. <u>Other information</u> He was named one of the "World's Leading Lawyers" by Chambers Global for his M&A work, an "Expert" by the International Financial Law Review, one of the "World's Leading Privatization Lawyers" by Euromoney, and "Embajador de la Marca España" (Ambassador of the Spain Brand).
MR ANTHONY L. GARDNER	Washington D.C., United States, 1963. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> He is a member of the Private Equity team of Brookfield Business Partners LP, senior adviser at the consulting firm Brunswick Group, LLP and senior counsel in the law firm Sidley Austin LLP, where he works in the International Trade and Privacy and Cybersecurity areas. He is also an adviser to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and a member of the advisory boards of the Centre for European Reform, the German Marshall Fund and the European Policy Centre. <u>Academic training</u> He studied Government at Harvard University and International Relations at the University of Oxford.



	He holds a Juris Doctor degree from Columbia Law School and a Masters in Finance from London Business School. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He has been a member of the Sustainable Development Committee of Iberdrola, S.A. He has also been an independent director of Scottish Power, Ltd and a member of that company's Audit and Compliance Committee. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He was the US ambassador to the European Union from 2014 to 2017. Prior to that appointment, for six years he was the managing director at Palamon Capital Partners, a private equity firm based in London. He was also the director of one of the finance departments of Bank of America and of GE Capital, as well as director in the international acquisitions group of GE International. He has worked as an attorney at international law firms in London, Paris, New York and Brussels. He has dedicated more than twenty years of his career to US-European affairs, as a government official, lawyer and investor. As Director for European Affairs on the National Security Council (1994-1995), he worked closely with the US Mission to the European Union to launch the New Transatlantic Agenda. He previously worked with the Treuhandanstalt (German Privatisation Ministry) in Berlin, the Stock Exchange Operations Committee in Paris and as secondee for the European Commission in Brussels. He was also a member of the board of directors of Brookfield Business Partners L.P.
MS NICOLA MARY BREWER	Taplow, United Kingdom, 1957 <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> Non-executive director of Aggreko plc. <u>Academic training</u> Educated at the Belfast Royal Academy and read English at the University of Leeds, graduating with a BA in 1980, then taking a Doctorate in linguistics in 1988. Granted an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from the University of Leeds in 2009. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u>



	She has held the position of independent director at Scottish Power Ltd., the country subholding company of the energy businesses in the United Kingdom. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> She was a diplomat until 2014, having been the Founding Director of the Diplomatic Academy of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (“FCO”) of the British government. In 2009, she succeeded Mr Paul Boateng as British High Commissioner to South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho, completing her mission in September 2013. In December 2006, she was appointed by open competition as the first Chief Executive of the newly established Equality and Human Rights Commission, the successor body to the Commission for Racial Equality, the Disability Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission, taking up her new position in 2007 and standing down in 2009. In 2004, she was appointed Director-General for Europe at the FCO, leading the FCO’s contribution to the UK’s 2005 Presidency of the European Union, advising the Foreign Secretary and the Minister on the European Union and other European policy issues. She served as the FCO’s Director for Global Issues from 2001 to 2002, and then as Director-General for Regional Programmes at the Department for International Development (DfID), the DfID board member supervising the UK’s overseas bilateral aid programmes. She joined the FCO in 1983, completing overseas postings in South Africa, India, France and Mexico. She was appointed Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (CMG) in the 2003 New Year Honours and Dame Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (DCMG) in the 2011 Birthday Honours. She was vice-provost (international) at University College London from 2014 to 2020.
MS REGINA HELENA JORGE NUNES	São Paulo, Brazil, 1965 <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> She is a partner of RNA Capital and a member of the risk and capital committee of the Bank of Brazil. She is also an independent director of IRB-



	Brasil Resseguros, S.A. and is a member of its Risk & Solvency Committee and of its Investments, Capital Structure and Dividend Committee. <u>Academic training</u> Degree in Business Administration from Mackenzie University. She attended courses in Trade Finance and Corporate Finance at the School of Continuing Studies at New York University, Leadership at Columbia University and International, Global and Multinational Business Development at INSEAD Fontainebleau. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> She has held the position of independent director at Neoenergia S.A., the country subholding company of the energy businesses in Brazil. She has been an independent director and member of the audit committee of Companhia Distribuidora de Gás do Rio de Janeiro (CEG), the main activity of which is the distribution and retail sale of natural gas in the State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> She has more than 30 years of experience in the domestic and international financial market. She has been a member of the advisory board of Mercado Eletrônico, a company dedicated to electronic B2B commerce. She served for 20 years at S&P Global Ratings. She was president of operation in Brazil and Argentina, and was Head of the Southern Cone in Latin America, Deputy-Head in Latin America, board member of BRC Ratings (Colombia) and head of Global Development Markets. Before joining S&P, she also worked at other financial institutions such as Chase Manhattan and Citibank in the areas of credit and risk analysis. At the Commercial Bank of New York, she led the Correspondent Banking and Risk (Trade Finance) Areas focused on Latin America. For three years, she was an independent consultant in Brazil, having worked on privatisation programmes, investments of international funds in the Brazilian market, M&A and financial engineering projects.
MR ÁNGEL JESÚS ACEBES PANIAGUA	Ávila, Spain, 1958 <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> He is chairman and founding partner of MA Abogados Estudio Jurídico, S.L.P., as well as sole director and professional partner of Doble A



	Estudios y Análisis, S.L.P. He is also a trustee of Fundación para el Análisis y Estudios Sociales (FAES) and of Fundación Universitaria Teresa de Ávila. <u>Academic training</u> Degree in Law from Universidad de Salamanca. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> As a lawyer, he has advised companies in the energy and the industrial and technology sectors, among others. From 2012 to 2019 he was an independent director of Iberdrola, S.A. (during part of that period, he was also a member of the Executive Committee and of the Appointments Committee). After the IPO flotation of Bankia, S.A., he was a director of Banco Financiero y de Ahorros, S.A. ("BFA"), acting as chairman of its Audit and Compliance Committee. He also has significant knowledge of the regulatory area due to his work as a member of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Spain, a senator and a national deputy. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He has served on the board of Caja Madrid Cibeles, S.A., which manages the investments of Grupo Caja Madrid in other companies with activities in the financial and insurance sectors, as well as the retail banking sector outside of Spain. In the institutional arena, he has been Minister for Public Administrations, Minister of Justice, and Minister of the Interior of the Spanish Government.
--	---

Total number of independent directors	10
Percentage of Board	71.43

Indicate whether any director classified as independent receives from the company or any company in its group any amount or benefit other than remuneration as a director, or has or has had a business relationship with the company or any company in its group during the past year, whether in his or her own name or as a significant shareholder, director or senior executive of a company that has or has had such a relationship.

If so, include a reasoned statement by the Board explaining why it believes that the director in question can perform his or her duties as an independent director.



Name or company name of director	Description of the relationship	Reasoned statement
No data		

OTHER EXTERNAL DIRECTORS

Identify the other external directors, indicate the reasons why they cannot be considered either proprietary or independent, and detail their ties with the company or its management or shareholders:

Name or company name of director	Reasons	Company, manager or shareholder to which or to whom the director is related	Profile
MR IÑIGO VÍCTOR DE ORIOL IBARRA	More than 12 years have passed since appointment	IBERDROLA	Madrid, Spain, 1962. <u>Academic training</u> Bachelor of Arts in International Business from Schiller International University (Madrid), a graduate of the Executive Corporate Management Programme of IESE Business School, and Certified European Financial Analyst (CEFA) from Instituto Español de Analistas Financieros. <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> He has been chair of Electricidad de La Paz, S.A. (Bolivia), of Empresa de Luz y Fuerza Eléctrica de Oruro, S.A. (Bolivia) and of Iberoamericana de Energía Ibener, S.A. (Chile), as well as a member of the board of Empresa de Alumbrado Eléctrico de Ceuta, S.A., Neoenergía S.A. (Brazil) and of Empresa Eléctrica de Guatemala, S.A. He has also been a member of the Appointments Committee and of the Sustainable Development Committee of Iberdrola, S.A., director of Corporate Governance for the Americas of Iberdrola, S.A., director of Management Control at Amara, S.A., and a financial



			analyst in the Financial Division and the International Division of Iberdrola, S.A. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> He has been chair of Empresa de Servicios Sanitarios de Los Lagos, S.A. (ESSAL) in Chile.
MS SAMANTHA BARBER	More than 12 years have passed since appointment	IBERDROLA	Dunfermline, Scotland, 1969. <u>Other current positions and professional activities</u> She is the chair of Scottish Ensemble, member of the Board of Scottish Water and chair of its Remuneration Committee, mentor member of Critical Eye, and member of the GlobalScot Network and of the Advisory Board for the Imperial College London MBA. She also performs advisory and business coaching work. <u>Academic training</u> Bachelor of Arts in Applied Foreign Languages and European Politics from the University of Northumbria, Newcastle (England, United Kingdom) and Post-Graduate degree in EU Law from the University of Nancy (France). <u>Noteworthy experience in the energy and industrial engineering sector</u> She has been chair of the Sustainable Development Committee of Iberdrola, S.A., as well as a member of the Advisory Council of Scottish Power Ltd. following the integration of the Scottish company into the Iberdrola group. <u>Noteworthy experience in other industries</u> She has been a consultant within the European Parliament, where she provided support to the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, a board



			member of Business for Scotland, chief executive of Scottish Business in the Community and vice chair of the business-led 2020 Leadership Group on Climate Change in Scotland. She has also been a member of the Advisory Board of Breakthrough Breast Cancer and of the Board of Directors of Right Track Scotland, an organisation dedicated to advancing educational, training and employment opportunities for youths at risk of social exclusion. <u>Other information</u> She was chosen as one of the “Top 100 Women to Watch” according to the FTSE list and Cranfield University, and was a finalist and earned second place in the annual Director of the Year Awards 2012 of IoD Scotland NED.
--	--	--	---

Total number of other external directors	2
Percentage of Board	14.29

Indicate any changes that have occurred during the period in each director's category:

Name or company name of director	Date of change	Previous category	Current category
MS SAMANTHA BARBER	31/07/2020	Independent	Other external

Remarks
The change in category is due to the passage of twelve years since appointment.



C.1.4 Complete the following table with information relating to the number of female directors at the close of the past four years, as well as the category of each:

	Number of female directors				% of total directors for each category			
	Year 2020	Year 2019	Year 2018	Year 2017	Year 2020	Year 2019	Year 2018	Year 2017
Executive					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Proprietary					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Independent	4	5	4	5	40.00	50.00	44.00	50.00
Other External	1	1	1		50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
Total:	5	6	5	5	35.71	42.86	35.71	35.71

C.1.5 Indicate whether the company has diversity policies in relation to its Board of Directors on such questions as age, gender, disability, education and professional experience. Small and medium-sized enterprises, in accordance with the definition set out in the Spanish Auditing Act, will have to report at least the policy that they have implemented in relation to gender diversity.

Yes ☒

No ☐

Partial policies ☐

If so, describe these diversity policies, their objectives, the measures and the way in which they have been applied and their results over the year. Also indicate the specific measures adopted by the Board of Directors and the nomination and remuneration committee to achieve a balanced and diverse presence of directors.

If the company does not apply a diversity policy, explain the reasons why.

Description of policies, objectives, measures and how they have been applied, and results achieved
The Company's Governance and Sustainability System, and particularly the Board of Directors Diversity and Member Selection Policy, provides that any type of bias entailing any kind of discrimination shall be avoided in the candidate selection process. In particular, it provides that any bias that hinders the appointment of female directors and that might impede achieving the Company's goal that the number of female directors accounts for at least forty per cent of the total number of members of the Board of Directors in the year 2022, shall be avoided. The Regulations of the Appointments Committee give this committee the duty to ensure compliance with the above-described goal. Five of the fourteen members of the Board of Directors are currently women. Two of them chair two of the four consultative committees. On 31 July 2008 the Board of Directors resolved to appoint Ms Samantha Barber as an independent director (currently other external) on an interim basis to fill a vacancy; such appointment was ratified by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 20 March 2009.



The shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 26 March 2010 approved the appointment of Ms María Helena Antolín Raybaud with the classification of independent director. She is chair of the Appointments Committee.

The shareholders acting at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 29 March 2019 approved the appointment of Ms Sara de la Rica Goiricelaya as an independent director. She is currently the chair of the Sustainable Development Committee.

The shareholders acting at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 2 April 2020 approved the appointment of Ms Nicola Mary Brewer and Ms Regina Helena Jorge Nunes as independent directors.

At 31 December 2020 women represent 40% of the independent directors on the Board of Directors.

- C.1.6 Describe the measures, if any, agreed upon by the nomination committee to ensure that selection procedures do not contain hidden biases which impede the selection of female directors and that the company deliberately seeks and includes women who meet the target professional profile among potential candidates, making it possible to achieve a balance between men and women. Also indicate whether these measures include encouraging the company to have a significant number of female senior executives:

Explanation of measures
The Board of Directors Diversity and Member Selection Policy ensures that the proposed appointments of directors are based on a prior analysis of the needs of the Board of Directors. In particular, the candidates must be respectable and qualified persons, widely recognised for their expertise, competence, experience, qualifications, training, availability and commitment to their duties. In particular, they must be irreproachable professionals, whose conduct and professional track record is aligned with the principles set forth in the Code of Ethics and with the corporate values contained in the Purpose and Values of the Iberdrola group. In the selection of candidates, it also endeavours to ensure a diverse and balanced composition of the Board of Directors overall, such that decision-making is enriched and multiple viewpoints are contributed to the discussion of the matters within its purview. To this end, the selection process shall promote a search for candidates with knowledge and experience in the main countries and sectors in which the group does or will do business. The directors must also have sufficient knowledge of the Spanish and English languages to be able to perform their duties. In turn, the Regulations of the Appointments Committee give this committee the responsibility of ensuring that when new vacancies are filled or new directors are appointed, the selection procedures are free from any implied bias entailing any kind of discrimination and, in particular, from any bias that might hinder the selection of female directors.



As shown in the previous section, Iberdrola deliberately seeks to include women with the appropriate professional profile among potential candidates.

In addition, the Equal Opportunity and Reconciliation Policy establishes among the main principles of conduct that Iberdrola endorse and promote the promotion of gender equality within the group as regards access to employment, training, professional advancement and working conditions, as an expression of the social and cultural reality, and particularly to promote mechanisms and procedures for selection and professional development that facilitate the presence of the underrepresented gender with the necessary qualifications in all areas of the organisation in which it is underrepresented, particularly including the implementation of specific training and professional development monitoring programmes for women that encourage the group to have a significant number of female executive officers.

Furthermore, the benchmark objectives for the variable remuneration of the executive directors include increasing the presence of women in top positions and closing the pay gap. In this regard, the Director Remuneration Report 2020 reports on the level of achievement of this objective.

If in spite of any measures adopted there are few or no female directors or senior managers, explain the reasons for this:

Explanation of reasons
Not applicable

- C.1.7 Explain the conclusions of the nomination committee regarding verification of compliance with the policy aimed at promoting an appropriate composition of the Board of Directors.

The Appointments Committee believes that Iberdrola is applying the Board of Directors Diversity and Member Selection Policy in a fully consistent manner and that the composition of its Board of Directors is balanced and diverse. It likewise believes that the 2022 objectives with respect to female presence are achievable.

- C.1.8 If applicable, explain the reasons for the appointment of any proprietary directors at the request of shareholders with less than a 3% equity interest:

Name or company name of shareholder	Reason
No data	

Indicate whether the Board has declined any formal requests for presence on the Board from shareholders whose equity interest is equal to or greater than that of others at whose request proprietary directors have been appointed. If so, explain why the requests were not granted:

Yes ☐

No ☒



C.1.9 Indicate the powers, if any, delegated by the Board of Directors to directors or Board committees:

Name or company name of director or committee	Brief description
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	The chairman & CEO, as an individual decision-making body, has all the powers that may be delegated under the law and the By-Laws.
Executive Committee	All the powers inherent to the Board of Directors, except for those powers that may not be delegated pursuant to law or the Governance and Sustainability System.

C.1.10 Identify any members of the Board who are also directors, representatives of directors or managers in other companies forming part of the listed company's group:

Name or company name of director	Company name of the group entity	Position	Does the director have executive powers?
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	AVANGRID, INC.	Chair	No
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	NEOENERGIA S.A.	Chair	No
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	SCOTTISH POWER LTD.	Chair	No
MR FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ CÓRCOLES	IBERDROLA ESPAÑA, S.A.U.	Chair	No
MR FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ CÓRCOLES	IBERDROLA ENERGÍA INTERNACIONAL, S.A.U.	Chair	No
MR FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ CÓRCOLES	IBERDROLA MÉXICO, S.A. DE C.V.	Director	No

C.1.11 List any directors or representatives of legal-person directors of your company who are members of the Board of Directors or representatives of legal-person directors of other companies listed on regulated markets other than group companies of which the company has been informed:

Name or company name of director	Company name of the listed entity	Position
MR MANUEL MOREU MUNAIZ	TUBACEX, S.A.	Director
MS NICOLA MARY BREWER	AGGREKO PLC	Director
MS REGINA HELENA JORGE NUNES	IRB-BRASIL RESSEGUROS, S.A.	Director



C.1.12 Indicate whether the company has established rules on the maximum number of company boards on which its directors may sit, explaining if necessary and identifying where this is regulated, if applicable:

Yes ☒No ☐

Explanation of the rules and identification of the document where this is regulated
Pursuant to the Regulations of the Board of Directors, individuals or legal entities serving as directors in more than five companies, of which no more than three may have shares trading on domestic or foreign stock exchanges, may not be appointed as directors. Positions within holding companies are excluded from the calculation. Furthermore, companies belonging to the same group shall be deemed to be a single company.

C.1.13 Indicate the remuneration received by the Board of Directors as a whole for the following items:

Remuneration accruing in favour of the Board of Directors in the financial year (thousands of euros)	19,831
Amount of pension rights accumulated by directors currently in office (thousands of euros)	
Amount of pension rights accumulated by former directors (thousands of euros)	

Remarks
This amount includes the remuneration received (5,493 thousand euros) by all of their directors for their performance as such during financial year 2020 (fixed remuneration, attendance fees and other items) as well as salaries, annual variable remuneration and the shares received by the executive directors in payment of the first period of the 2017-2019 Strategic Bonus, all of which is duly described in the Annual Director Remuneration Report.

C.1.14 Identify members of senior management who are not also executive directors and indicate their total remuneration accrued during the year:



Name or company name	Position
MS SONSOLES RUBIO REINOSO	Internal Audit Director
MR SANTIAGO MARTÍNEZ GARRIDO	Director of Legal Services
MR ARMANDO MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ	Director of the Networks Business
MR ASÍS CANALES ABAITUA	Director of Purchasing and Insurance
MR XABIER VITERI SOLAUN	Director of the Renewable Energy Business
MR AITOR MOSO RAIGOSO	Director of the Liberalised Business
MR JUAN CARLOS REBOLLO LICEAGA	Risk Management and Internal Assurance Director
MR PEDRO AZAGRA BLÁZQUEZ	Corporate Development Director
MR JOSÉ SAINZ ARMADA	General Finance, Control and Resources Director (CFO)
MS MARÍA DOLORES HERRERA PEREDA	Director of Compliance

Number of women in senior management	2
Percentage of total senior management	20.00%

Total remuneration of senior management (thousands of euros)	22,140
--	--------

Remarks
The appointment of the Director of Compliance Ms María Dolores Herrera Pereda as a member of senior management was approved on 23 February 2021. Her remuneration during 2020 has not been included in the amount set out above as total remuneration of senior management. The amount of the fixed and variable remuneration of the officers not included in senior management was 46,439 thousand euros. This figure does not include the shares delivered for the first payment of the 2017-2019 Strategic Bonus.

C.1.15 Indicate whether the Board regulations were amended during the year:

Yes X

No ☐

Description of amendment(s)
As part of the ongoing review of Iberdrola's Governance and Sustainability System, in addition to some technical improvements, amendments have been made to the Regulations of the Board of Directors, including in order to: (i) update the definition of social dividend, (ii) adjust the text thereof to the updated recommendations of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies and the Iberdrola Group Non-Financial Information Preparation Policy; (iii) further developing the regulation of meetings of the Board of Directors held at several interconnected places; (iv) provide for remote attendance of one or more directors at onsite meetings; (v) regulate in greater detail the directors' duty of confidentiality; (vi) replace references to notices of significant events (<i>hechos relevantes</i>) with the new types of notices established by the CNMV; and (vii) incorporate the change in name



from the Corporate Governance System to the Governance and Sustainability System.

- C.1.16 Specify the procedures for selection, appointment, re-election and removal of directors. List the competent bodies, steps to follow and criteria applied in each procedure.

1. APPOINTMENT AND RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The appointment, re-election, and removal of directors is within the purview of the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Vacancies that occur may be filled by the Board of Directors on an interim basis until the next General Shareholders' Meeting.

The Appointments Committee must advise the Board of Directors regarding the most appropriate configuration thereof and of its committees as regards size and equilibrium among the various classes of directors existing at any time. This is in any event based on the conditions that candidates for director must meet pursuant to the Board of Directors Diversity and Member Selection Policy.

The following may not be appointed as directors or as individuals representing a corporate director:

- a) Domestic or foreign companies competing with the Company in the energy industry or other industries, or the directors or members of senior management thereof, or such persons, if any, as are proposed by them in their capacity as shareholders.
- b) Individuals or legal entities serving as directors in more than five companies, of which no more than three may have shares trading on domestic or foreign stock exchanges. Positions within holding companies are excluded from the calculation. Furthermore, companies belonging to the same group shall be deemed to be a single company.
- c) Persons who, during the two years prior to their appointment, have occupied high-level positions in Spanish government administrations that are incompatible with the simultaneous performance of the duties of a director of a listed company under Spanish national or autonomous community law, or positions of responsibility with entities regulating the energy industry, the securities markets or other industries in which the group operates.
- d) Individuals or legal entities that are under any other circumstance of disqualification or prohibition governed by provisions of a general nature, including those that have interests in any way opposed to those of the Company or the group.

The Board of Directors and the Appointments Committee, within the scope of their powers, shall endeavour to ensure that the candidates proposed are respectable and qualified persons, widely recognised for their expertise,



competence, experience, qualifications, training, availability, and commitment to their duties.

It falls upon the Appointments Committee to propose the independent directors, as well as to report upon the proposals relating to the other classes of directors.

If the Board of Directors deviates from the proposals and reports of the Appointments Committee, it shall give reasons for so acting and shall record such reasons in the minutes.

2. REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Directors shall serve in their position for a term of four years, so long as the shareholders acting at the General Shareholders' Meeting do not resolve to remove them and they do not resign from their position.

The Appointments Committee shall inform the Board of Directors regarding proposed removals due to breach of the duties inherent to the position of director or due to a director becoming affected by supervening circumstances of mandatory resignation or withdrawal. It may also propose the removal of directors in the event of disqualification, structural conflict of interest or any other reason for resignation or cessation of office, pursuant to law or the Governance and Sustainability System.

The Board of Directors may propose the removal of an independent director before the passage of the period provided for in the By-Laws only upon sufficient grounds, evaluated by the Board of Directors after a report from the Appointments Committee, or as a consequence of takeover bids, mergers or other similar corporate transactions resulting in a significant change in the structure of the Company's share capital, as recommended by the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies.

- C.1.17 Explain to what extent the annual evaluation of the Board has given rise to significant changes in its internal organisation and in the procedures applicable to its activities:

Description of amendment(s)
The Iberdrola group has an ongoing commitment to the development of its corporate governance. Along these lines, Iberdrola evaluates the operation of its governance bodies on an annual basis, and based on the conclusions obtained, identifies the principal areas of work for the coming year. More than 96% of the areas of work defined in the evaluation process from the prior year were met during 2020. The milestones that took place during financial year 2020 include the following: 1. COVID-19:



- New internal regulation to adapt the governance decision-making bodies to the COVID-19 situation.
 - Monitoring of the impact of COVID-19 on the Iberdrola group and on the markets in which it operates.
2. Environmental, social and governance issues during the year:
- Reformulation and reorganisation of the Corporate Governance System into a Governance and Sustainability System, based on environmental, social and governance standards.
 - Regular staggered renewal of the Board of Directors with the appointments of Ms Nicola Mary Brewer, Ms Regina Helena Jorge Nunes and Mr Ángel Jesús Acebes Paniagua.
 - Supervision of the implementation by the subsidiaries of the Proposed Purpose and Values of the Iberdrola group.
 - Review of the new features included in the update of the CNMV Good Governance Code of Listed Companies and update of the Corporate Governance System (now the Governance and Sustainability System).

Describe the evaluation process and the areas evaluated by the Board of Directors with or without the help of an external advisor, regarding the functioning and composition of the Board and its committees and any other area or aspect that has been evaluated.

Description of the evaluation process and areas evaluated
The Appointments Committee coordinates the evaluation of the operation of the Board of Directors and of the committees thereof on an annual basis, and submits to the full Board of Directors the results of said evaluation together with a proposed action plan or with any recommendations to correct any potential detected deficiencies. The evaluation process has a broad scope, including new aspects that were added to the scope in 2019 after the publication of Technical Guide 1/2019 on Nomination and Remuneration Committees published by the CNMV. The evaluation for financial year 2020 used PricewaterhouseCoopers Asesores de Negocios, S.L. (PwC) as an external adviser in the process. The scope of the process in 2020 included the evaluation of the Board of Directors, of its committees, of the chairman & CEO and of each of the other directors of the Company from the viewpoint of the following dimensions of the study: (i) compliance with internal rules and with the CNMV Good Governance Code of Listed Companies, (ii) monitoring of corporate governance trends, and (iii) analysis of achievement of potential areas for progress defined in evaluations from prior years. The evaluation of the chairman & CEO was led by the vice-chair/lead independent director. This process included a comparative analysis of (i) 23 domestic and international companies considered to have best practices, and (ii) customary comparable companies.



This evaluation used more than 380 best practices indicators, which were assessed using objective and verifiable evidence. All of this was supplemented with interviews of the directors by the vice-chair/lead independent director in line with the recommendations of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies and of Technical Guide 1/2019 on Nomination and Remuneration Committees published by the CNMV.

The process concluded with a Continuous Improvement Plan, with indicators that are evaluated for compliance the following financial year.

The conclusions of the evaluation process reflect compliance with practically all of the indicators, with an alignment of more than 96% in the application of the latest international trends and in the development of the areas for improvement identified during prior financial years.

The Continuous Improvement Plan 2021 deriving from the 2020 evaluation process focuses on advancing in the following areas, among others:

Operational aspects

- Continue with training programmes for the consultative committees in order to delve further into topics of interest and provide more varied presentations.
- Update the annual work plan of the committees every six months to ensure compliance in all areas of the Continuous Improvement Plan.

Agenda of the Board of Directors

- Implementation of strategy and preparation of corporate information based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.
- Emerging business areas and contribution to sustainability and decarbonisation.
- Strengthening innovation and digitalisation.
- Monitoring diversity and inclusion.

At the same time, it is proposed to continue with the further development of the capacities of the committees, particularly:

- To continue improving the Internal Control over Non-Financial Information (ICNFR) System to a level of robustness similar to that of financial reporting.
- To continue adjusting published sustainability-related information to new standards and trends (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, etc).
- Regular refreshment of the appointments matrix.

On 23 February 2021 the Board of Directors approved the results of the evaluation of financial year 2020 and the Continuous Improvement Plan for financial year 2021.

C.1.18 Provide details, for years in which the evaluation was carried out with the help of an external advisor, of the business relationships that the external advisor or company in its group maintains with the company or any company in its group.



Iberdrola has been assisted by an outside consultant for the last eleven years. In 2020 PwC's business relations with the Iberdrola group worldwide were approximately 23.1 million euros.

The total amount of billing by PwC for consulting services provided to the Board of Directors and the Office of the Secretary thereof in 2020 was 379 thousand euros.

C.1.19 Indicate the cases in which directors are obliged to resign.

Directors must submit their resignation from the position and formally resign from their position upon the occurrence of any of the instances of disqualification, lack of competence, structural and permanent conflict of interest or prohibition against performing the duties of director provided by law or the Governance and Sustainability System.

In this connection, the Regulations of the Board of Directors provide that the directors must submit their resignation to the Board of Directors in the following cases:

- a) When, due to supervening circumstances, they are involved in any circumstance of disqualification or prohibition provided by law or the Governance and Sustainability System.
- b) When, as a result of any acts or conduct attributable to the director, serious damage is caused to the value or reputation of the Company or there is a risk of criminal liability for the Company or any of the companies of the group.
- c) When there are situations that affect them, whether or not related to their conduct within the Company itself, that might harm the good standing or reputation thereof.
- d) When they cease to deserve the respectability or to have the capability, expertise, competence, availability or commitment to their duties required to be a director of the Company.

In particular, when the activities carried out by the director, or the companies directly or indirectly controlled by the director, or the individuals or legal entities that are shareholders of or related to any of them, or the individual representing a corporate director, may compromise the competence of the director.

- e) When they are seriously reprimanded by the Board of Directors because they have breached any of their duties as directors.
- f) When their continuance in office on the Board of Directors may for any reason, either directly, indirectly, or through persons related thereto, jeopardise the faithful and diligent performance of their duties in furtherance of the corporate interest.
- g) When the reasons why the director was appointed cease to exist and, in particular, in the case of proprietary directors, when the shareholder or shareholders who proposed, requested, or decided the appointment



thereof totally or partially sell or transfer their equity interest, with the result that such equity interest ceases to be significant or sufficient to justify the appointment.

- h) When an independent director unexpectedly falls under supervening circumstances that prevent the director from being considered as such pursuant to the provisions of law.

The resignation provisions set forth under f) and g) above shall not apply when, after a report from the Appointments Committee, the Board of Directors believes that there are reasons that justify the director's continuance in office, without prejudice to the effect that the new supervening circumstances may have on the classification of the director.

- C.1.20 Are qualified majorities other than those established by law required for any particular kind of decision?

Yes **X**

No ☐

If so, describe the differences.

Description of differences
The Regulations of the Board of Directors require a majority of at least two-thirds of the directors present at the meeting in person or by proxy to approve the amendment thereof.
The Regulations of the Board of Directors also state that directors must tender their resignation to the Board of Directors if they are seriously reprimanded thereby because they have breached any of their duties as directors, by resolution adopted by a two-thirds majority of the directors.

- C.1.21 Explain whether there are any specific requirements, other than those relating to directors, for being appointed as chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yes ☐

No **X**

- C.1.22 Indicate whether the articles of association or Board regulations establish any limit as to the age of directors:

Yes ☐

No **X**

Remarks
The Regulations of the Board of Directors provide that the standards to take into account for selecting candidates for the position of director shall include, by way of guidance only, the appropriateness of the directors generally not exceeding the age of seventy years.
Each of the non-executive directors has undertaken to tender their resignation to the Board of Directors at the first meeting it holds after they reach seventy years of age.

- C.1.23 Indicate whether the articles of association or Board regulations establish any term limits for independent directors other than those required by law or any other additional requirements that are stricter than those provided by law:

Yes ☐No ☒

- C.1.24 Indicate whether the articles of association or Board regulations establish specific rules for appointing other directors as proxy to vote in Board meetings, if so the procedure for doing so and, in particular, the maximum number of proxies that a director may hold, as well as whether any limit has been established regarding the categories of director to whom votes may be delegated beyond the limits imposed by law. If so, briefly describe these rules.

Pursuant to the By-Laws, all of the directors may cast their vote and give their proxy in favour of another director, provided, however, that non-executive directors may only do so in favour of another non-executive director.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors require that directors attend the meetings of the Board of Directors and when they cannot do so personally they must grant their proxy to another director, to whom they must give the appropriate instructions.

Directors may not grant a proxy in connection with matters in respect of which they have any conflict of interest.

The proxy granted shall be a special proxy for the Board meeting in question and may be communicated by any means allowing for the receipt thereof.

There is no maximum number of proxies provided per director.

- C.1.25 Indicate the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the year. Also indicate, if applicable, the number of times the Board met without the chairman being present. Meetings where the chairman gave specific proxy instructions are to be counted as attended.

Number of board meetings	9
Number of board meetings held without the chairman's presence	0

Indicate the number of meetings held by the coordinating director with the other directors, where there was neither attendance nor representation of any executive director:

Number of meetings	1
---------------------------	---

Indicate the number of meetings held by each Board committee during the year:

Number of meetings held by the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee	11
Number of meetings held by the Sustainable Development Committee	11
Number of meetings held by the Appointments Committee	8
Number of meetings held by the Remuneration Committee	11
Number of meetings held by the Executive Committee	16



Remarks
Pursuant to the provisions of art. 45 of the By-Laws, the lead independent director coordinates, meets with and reflects the concerns of the non-executive directors, and also directs the periodic evaluation of the chairman of the Board of Directors and leads any process for the succession thereof. In the exercise of these powers, the lead independent director has held meetings with all of the non-executive directors, which meetings dealt with the evaluation of the chairman & CEO as well as initiatives to improve the performance of each of the directors.

C.1.26 Indicate the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the year with member attendance data:

Number of meetings in which at least 80% of directors were present in person	9
Attendance in person as a % of total votes during the year	100.00
Number of meetings with attendance in person or proxies given with specific instructions, by all directors	9
Votes cast in person and by proxies with specific instructions, as a % of total votes during the year	100.00

Remarks
The Board of Directors has held 2 of its 9 meetings in writing and without a meeting. The attendance of each and every one of the directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees during financial year 2020 is detailed in the Annex to this Report.

C.1.27 Indicate whether the individual and consolidated financial statements submitted to the Board for issue are certified in advance:

Yes ☒

No ☐

Identify, if applicable, the person(s) who certified the individual and consolidated financial statements of the company for issue by the Board:

Name	Position
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	Chairman & CEO
MR JOSÉ SAINZ ARMADA	General Finance, Control and Resources Director (CFO)

Remarks
The Iberdrola group has established a certification process by which those responsible for financial information in the different areas of the Company (i.e. those responsible for the subholding companies and global corporate areas) certify that: (i) the financial information they deliver to Iberdrola for purposes of consolidation does not contain any material errors or omissions and provides a fair view of the results and



the financial condition within their area of responsibility, and (ii) they are responsible for establishing the Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (ICFR) system within their area of responsibility and have found, upon evaluation, that the system is effective. The text of these certifications is inspired by the form of certification established in Section 302 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The culmination of the process is a joint certification that the chairman & CEO and the CFO submit to the Board of Directors.

The process is carried out by means of electronic signature in a software application which manages the areas of responsibility and time periods and which serves as a repository of all the documentation generated, allowing for periodic review by the supervision and control bodies of the group.

- C.1.28 Explain the mechanisms, if any, established by the Board of Directors to ensure that the financial statements it presents to the General Shareholders' Meeting are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations.

The Regulations of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee provide that it shall have the following duties, among others:

- Supervise (on an ongoing basis and specifically at the request of the Board of Directors) the process of preparing and presenting regulated financial information relating to the Company, both individual and consolidated with its subsidiaries, reviewing compliance with legal requirements, the proper delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting standards, and submit recommendations or proposals to the Board of Directors to safeguard the integrity thereof.
- Supervise the clarity and integrity of the financial information regarding the Company and its group based on available sources of internal information (including reports from the Internal Audit Area and the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Division, reports from other areas or departments, or the analysis and opinion of the Company's management team itself) and external information (including reports from experts or information received from the statutory auditor), and reach its own conclusion as to whether the Company has properly applied the accounting policies.
- Establish appropriate relationships with the statutory auditor to receive information regarding matters that might entail a threat to the independence thereof, for examination by the Committee, and any other information related to the development of the audit procedure, as well as such other communications as are provided for in the laws on statutory audit and in other legal provisions on auditing.
- The Committee must receive written confirmation from the statutory auditors on an annual basis of their independence in relation to the Company or entities directly or indirectly related thereto, as well as a detailed breakdown of information on additional services of any kind provided to and the corresponding fees received from such entities by such statutory auditors or by persons or entities related thereto, pursuant to the legal provisions governing the auditing of accounts.



- On an annual basis, prior to the audit report, issue a report containing an opinion on whether the independence of the statutory auditors is compromised, which shall be made available to the shareholders upon the terms set forth in the Regulations for the General Shareholders' Meeting. This report shall contain a reasoned assessment of the provision of each and every one of the additional services other than the legal audit referred to in the preceding point, considered individually and as a whole, and in relation to the rules on independence or the legal provisions regarding the statutory audit.
- Report in advance to the Board of Directors regarding the financial information that the Company must disclose on a regular basis because of its status as a listed company; the Committee shall make sure that the interim statements are prepared in accordance with the same accounting standards as the annual accounts and, for such purpose, it shall consider the appropriateness of a limited review by the statutory auditor.
- Review the contents of the audit reports on the accounts and of the reports on the limited review of interim accounts, if any, as well as other mandatory reports to be prepared by the statutory auditor, prior to the issuance thereof, in order to avoid qualified reports.
- Assess the results of each audit of accounts and supervise the response of the members of senior management to the recommendations made therein.
- Act as a channel of communication between the Board of Directors and the statutory auditors, causing them to hold an annual meeting with the Board of Directors to report thereto on the work performed and the accounting status and risks of the Company.
- Evaluate any proposal made by the members of senior management regarding changes in accounting practices.
- Analyse the reasons why the Company may itemise certain alternative information on returns in its public information instead of the measures directly defined by accounting rules, the extent to which useful information is provided to investors and the level of compliance thereof with best practices and international recommendations in this area.
- Obtain information on significant adjustments identified by the statutory auditor or that result from revisions made by the Internal Audit Area and the position of the management team regarding said adjustments.
- Timely and properly attend to, answer and take into account any requests sent thereto by the National Securities Market Commission during the current financial year or in prior years, ensuring that the same types of incidents previously identified in said requests are not repeated in the financial statements.

In turn, the Regulations of the Board of Directors provide that:

- The Board of Directors shall meet with the statutory auditors at least once per year in order to receive information regarding the work performed and regarding the accounting status and risks of the Company.
- The Board of Directors shall use its best efforts to definitively prepare the accounts such that there is no room for qualifications by the statutory auditors. However, when the Board of Directors believes that



its opinion must prevail, it shall provide a public explanation of the content and scope of the discrepancy.

Pursuant to the above-cited rules, the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee reports throughout the year on the process of preparing and presenting and the clarity and integrity of the financial information (separate and consolidated) prior to the approval thereof by the Board of Directors and its submission to the National Securities Market Commission. The reports of the Committee, which the chair thereof presents to the full Board of Directors, are mainly intended to disclose such aspects, if any, as may give rise to qualifications in the audit report of Iberdrola and its consolidated group, making the appropriate recommendations to avoid any such qualifications.

Accordingly, the Committee submitted to the Board of Directors the following reports regarding the annual and half-yearly financial reports and the Interim Management Statements of the Company for financial year 2020:

- Report dated 27 April 2020 on the Interim Management Statement for the first quarter of 2020.
- Report dated 20 July 2020 on the financial information for the first half of 2020.
- Report dated 19 October 2020 on the Interim Management Statement for the third quarter of 2020.
- Report dated 22 February 2021 regarding the annual accounts of Iberdrola and its consolidated group for financial year 2020.

As disclosed in the information about Iberdrola posted on the website of the National Securities Market Commission (www.cnmv.es), the audit reports on the individual and consolidated annual accounts prepared by the Board of Directors have historically been issued without qualifications.

C.1.29 Is the secretary of the Board also a director?

Yes ☐

No ☒

If the secretary is not a director, complete the following table:

Name or company name of the secretary	Representative
MR JULIÁN MARTÍNEZ-SIMANCAS SÁNCHEZ	

C.1.30 Indicate the specific mechanisms established by the company to safeguard the independence of the external auditors, and any mechanisms to safeguard the independence of financial analysts, investment banks and rating agencies, including how legal provisions have been implemented in practice.

MECHANISMS TO PRESERVE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE AUDITOR.

The Regulations of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee and the Statutory Auditor Contracting and Relations Policy, included within the Company's Governance and Sustainability System, provide that:

- The Committee's relations with the Company's statutory auditor shall respect the independence thereof.



- The Audit and Risk Supervision Committee must discuss with the statutory auditor any circumstance that might give rise to a threat to the independence thereof and evaluate the effectiveness of the protective measures adopted, as well as understand and evaluate the set of relationships between the Iberdrola group and the statutory auditor and its network that entail the provision of non-audit services or any other type of relationship.
- The Committee shall request from the statutory auditor an certification of independence of the firm as a whole and of the members of the team participating in the process of auditing the annual accounts of the Iberdrola group from the Company or entities directly or indirectly connected thereto, as well as a detailed breakdown of information regarding additional services (other than auditing) of any kind provided by the statutory auditor or by persons connected thereto, pursuant to the legislation governing the audit of accounts. In addition, the statutory auditor shall include in such certification a statement in which it reports on compliance with the application of the internal procedures of quality assurance and protection of independence that have been implemented.
- The statutory auditor shall provide to the Committee annual information regarding the profiles and the track record of the persons making up the audit teams working for the Company and the Iberdrola group, with specific mention of the changes in the composition of such teams compared to the immediately preceding financial year.
- On an annual basis and prior to the issuance of the audit report, the Committee shall issue a report setting forth an opinion on the independence of the statutory auditor. This report must contain an assessment of the possible impact on the independence of the statutory auditor of each and every one of the additional services (other than the legal audit) of any kind provided by the statutory auditor or by persons connected thereto, considered individually and as a whole.
- The Committee shall monitor the internal procedures for assuring quality and safeguarding independence implemented by the statutory auditor.
- The Committee shall not submit a proposal to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors shall not submit a proposal to the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting, for appointment as statutory auditor of firms for which it has evidence that they are affected by any circumstance of lack of independence, prohibition or disqualification pursuant to the legal provisions governing the audit of accounts, and in any event if the fees that the Company intends to pay it for any and all services are greater than five percent of its total domestic income during the last financial year.
- The Committee shall receive information on the hiring by any of the companies of the Iberdrola group of professionals coming from the statutory auditor.

The Audit and Risk Supervision Committee has also established a restrictive policy on the non-audit services by the statutory auditor to the Iberdrola group that can be authorised. Likewise, pursuant to the Regulations of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee, in order for the Committee to authorise the provision of said services, it must assess whether the audit firm is the most appropriate firm to provide them based on its knowledge and experience, and in this case shall analyse: (i) the nature thereof and the



circumstances and context in which it occurs, (ii) the status, position or influence of the provider of the service and other relations thereof with the Company; (iii) the effects thereof; and (iv) whether said services could threaten the independence of the auditor and, if applicable, the establishment of measures eliminating or reducing these threats to a level that does not compromise the independence thereof.

As regards financial year 2020:

- Iberdrola's statutory auditor, "KPMG Auditores, S.L." ("KPMG") appeared on fourteen occasions before the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee and on one occasion before the Board of Directors to report on various matters relating to the audit process. During these appearances, the statutory auditor did not report issues that might put its independence at risk.
- On 19 February 2020 KPMG sent to the Committee written confirmation of its independence with regard to the audit of the financial information for financial year 2019.
- On 20 July 2020 KPMG sent to the Committee written confirmation of its independence with regard to the limited review of the financial information as at 30 June 2020.
- On 17 February 2021 KPMG sent to the Committee written confirmation of its independence with regard to the audit of the financial information for financial year 2020.
- In the letters described above, the statutory auditor represents that it has implemented internal policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that KPMG and its personnel maintain their independence when so required by applicable legal provisions.
- The hiring of the statutory auditor for non-audit services is approved in advance by the Committee. Furthermore, prior to approval thereof, the director of Internal Audit, and if necessary the audit committee and internal audit division of the group company receiving the services, must state that the provision thereof does not generate threats to the independence of the statutory auditor. In requests for services directed by the Committee, the statutory auditor must confirm that there are no restrictions on independence for the performance of the work in question.
- In its statement of independence dated 17 February 2021, KPMG reported that one KPMG professional was hired by the Company since the date of its previous report on independence. However, they have confirmed that this professional was not the main auditor responsible for the audit work of the group's financial information, was not a statutory auditor and did not participate or have the ability to influence the final result of the audit work, for which reason KPMG considers that this hiring does give rise to any of the disqualifications provided for in Law 22/2015 of 20 July on the Auditing of Accounts, nor has it given rise to a threat that has compromised their independence as auditors. In its statement of independence dated 17 February 2021, KPMG also added that it had no evidence that any member of the teams participating in the audit of the financial statements for financial year 2020 had joined as a professional of Iberdrola or of the companies of its group.
- On 22 February 2021 the Committee submitted its report to the Board of Directors regarding the independence of the Company's statutory auditor. The Committee concluded that the statutory auditor



performed its audit work with independence from Iberdrola and from the companies of its group.

MECHANISMS TO PRESERVE THE INDEPENDENCE OF FINANCIAL ANALYSTS, INVESTMENT BANKS AND RATING AGENCIES.

The principles which form the basis of the relations of the Company with financial analysts, investment banks, and rating agencies are contained in the Policy regarding Communication and Contacts with Shareholders, Institutional Investors and Proxy Advisors and are transparency, equal treatment, non-discrimination, truthfulness, and trustworthiness of the information supplied.

The Finance, Control and Resources Division, through the Investor Relations and Communication Division, manages their requests for information and requests submitted by institutional or retail investors (in the case of retail investors, through the Shareholders' Office). The Finance, Control and Resources Division gives mandates to investment banks. The Corporate Development Division gives the appropriate advisory mandates to investment banks within the scope of its activities, in coordination with the Finance, Control and Resources Division.

The independence of financial analysts is protected by the Investor Relations and Communications Division, which ensures the objective, fair, and non-discriminatory treatment thereof.

The Company has various communication channels to deliver on principles of transparency, equal treatment and non-discrimination, always in strict compliance with regulations regarding the securities market:

- Personalised assistance for analysts, investors and rating agencies.
- Publication of the information relating to quarterly results and other specific events, such as those relating to the submission of the Business Prospects or to corporate transactions.
- E-mail through the corporate website (accionistas@iberdrola.com).
- Toll-free line for shareholders (+34 900 100 019).
- In-person and broadcasted presentations.
- Release of announcements and news.
- Visits to Company facilities.

C.1.31 Indicate whether the company changed its external auditor during the year. If so, identify the incoming and outgoing auditors:

Yes ☐

No ☒

If there were any disagreements with the outgoing auditor, explain their content:

Yes ☐

No ☒

C.1.32 Indicate whether the audit firm performs any non-audit work for the company and/or its group and, if so, state the amount of fees it received for such work and express this amount as a percentage of the total fees invoiced to the company and/or its group for audit work:

Yes ☒

No ☐



	Company	Group companies	Total
Amount invoiced for non-audit services (thousands of euros)	1,535	1,977	3,512
Amount invoiced for non-audit work/Amount for audit work (in %)	53.00	9.30	14.50

Remarks
83% (1,277 thousand euros) of the amount of non-audit work (1,535 thousand euros) corresponds to services relating to the limited review of interim financial information.

C.1.33 Indicate whether the auditors' report on the financial statements for the preceding year contains a qualified opinion or reservations. If so, indicate the reasons given to shareholders at the general meeting by the chairman of the audit committee to explain the content and extent of the qualified opinion or reservations.

Yes ☐

No ☒

C.1.34 Indicate the number of consecutive years for which the current audit firm has been auditing the company's individual and/or consolidated financial statements. Also, indicate the number of years audited by the current audit firm as a percentage of the total number of years in which the financial statements have been audited:

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of consecutive years	4	4

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of years audited by the current audit firm/number of years in which the company has been audited (in %)	14.81%	14.81%

C.1.35 Indicate whether there is a procedure for directors to be sure of having the information necessary to prepare the meetings of the governing bodies with sufficient time; provide details if applicable:

Yes ☒

No ☐

Details of the procedure
The Regulations of the Board of Directors provide that the required support shall be provided for new directors to become rapidly and adequately acquainted with the Company and its group, such that they can actively perform their duties as such and, if so appointed, as members of any of the committees of the Board of Directors as from their appointment as such. To this end, an Orientation Programme shall be made available to them through the directors' website.



They shall also be provided with the information needed to perform their duties, and access to training materials and sessions that allow them to continuously update their knowledge shall be encouraged.

The regulations of the consultative committees also provide that they shall have a periodic training plan that ensures the refreshment of knowledge relating to the purview of each of them.

In order to improve their knowledge of the group, presentations are made to the directors regarding the businesses thereof. In addition, a portion of each meeting of the Board of Directors tends to be dedicated to a presentation on economic, legal or political/social issues of importance to the group.

The directors have access to a specific application, the directors' website, that facilitates performance of their duties and the exercise of their right to receive information. This website includes information deemed appropriate for preparation of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the committees thereof in accordance with the agenda, the training materials intended for the directors, and presentations made to the Board of Directors.

In addition, the directors are given access through the directors' website to the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the committees thereof, as well as such other information that the Board of Directors approves.

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Board of Directors, there shall be an inclusion on the directors' website of such information as is deemed appropriate for preparation of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the committees thereof, in accordance with the agenda included in the calls to meeting.

In addition, the Regulations of the Board of Directors provide that a director is specifically required to properly prepare the meetings of the Board of Directors and, if applicable, the meetings of the Executive Committee or of the committees of which the director is a member, for which purposes the director must diligently become apprised of the running of the Company and the matters to be discussed at such meetings.

C.1.36 Indicate whether the company has established rules obliging directors to inform the Board of any circumstances, whether or not related to their actions in the company itself, that might harm the company's standing and reputation, tendering their resignation where appropriate. If so, provide details:

Yes ☒

No ☐



Explain the rules
The Regulations of the Board of Directors set out the obligations and duties of the directors, including, as an expression of the duty of loyalty, the duty to submit their resignation to the Board of Directors in the event that supervening circumstances mean they are involved in an instance of disqualification or prohibition, loss of suitability, respectability, capability, expertise, competence, availability or commitment to their duties required to be a director and the other instances provided for in the Governance and Sustainability System. As provided by the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the director must inform the Company of any judicial, administrative or other proceedings instituted against the director which, because of their significance or characteristics, may seriously reflect upon the reputation of the Company. In particular, every director must inform the Company, through the secretary of the Board of Directors, in the event that the director is subject to an investigation, is arrested, or an order for the commencement of an oral criminal trial is issued against the director for the commission of any crime, and of the occurrence of any significant procedural steps in such proceedings. In such instance, the Board of Directors shall review this circumstance as soon as practicable and, following a report of the Appointments Committee, shall adopt the decisions it deems fit taking into account the interests of the Company. In addition, the director must inform the Company of any fact or event that may be relevant to the holding of office as a director. Directors must also submit their resignation to the Board of Directors and formally resign from their position in the events described in section C.1.19 of this Report.

- C.1.37 Indicate whether, apart from such special circumstances as may have arisen and been duly minuted, the Board of Directors has been notified or has otherwise become aware of any situation affecting a director, whether or not related to his or her actions in the company itself, that might harm the company's standing and reputation:

Yes ☐No ☒

- C.1.38 Detail any material agreements entered into by the company that come into force, are modified or are terminated in the event of a change in control of the company following a public takeover bid, and their effects.

Not applicable.

- C.1.39 Identify individually as regards directors, and in aggregate form in other cases, and provide details of any agreements between the company and its directors, executives or employees containing indemnity or golden parachute clauses in the event of resignation or dismissal without due cause or termination of employment as a result of a takeover bid or any other type of transaction.



Number of beneficiaries	28
Type of beneficiary	Description of agreement
Executive directors and officers	1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS Pursuant to the provisions of his contract, the chairman & CEO has the right to receive a severance payment in the event of termination of his relationship with the Company, provided that such termination is not the consequence of a breach attributable thereto or exclusively due to his own decision to withdraw. The amount of the severance payment is three times annual salary. Since 2011, contracts with new executive directors and with senior management include maximum severance pay equal to two times annual salary in the event of termination of their relationship with the Company, provided that termination of the relationship is not the result of a breach attributable thereto or solely due to a voluntary decision thereof. This is the system applicable to the Business CEO, who was appointed by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 31 March 2017. Furthermore, in consideration for the executive directors' non-compete commitment for a period of between one and two years, they shall be entitled to severance pay equal to the remuneration for such period. 2. OFFICERS The employment contracts of officers of Iberdrola who, given their responsibilities, decisively contribute to the creation of value, contain specific clauses on severance payments. The purpose of such clauses is to obtain an effective and sufficient level of loyalty for the management of the Company and thus avoid a loss of experience and knowledge that might jeopardise the achievement of strategic objectives. The amount of the severance pay is determined based on length of service and the reasons for the officer's withdrawal from office, up to a maximum of five times annual salary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Senior Management Remuneration Policy provides since 2011 that the limit on the amount of the severance pay under new contracts with the members of senior management shall be two times their annual salary.



Indicate whether, beyond the cases established by legislation, these agreements have to be communicated and/or authorised by the governing bodies of the company or its group. If so, specify the procedures, the cases concerned and the nature of the bodies responsible for their approval or communication:

	Board of Directors	General shareholders' meeting
Body authorising the clauses	X	

	YES	NO
Are these clauses notified to the General Shareholders' Meeting?	X	

C.2 Committees of the Board of Directors

C.2.1 Provide details of all committees of the Board of Directors, their members, and the proportion of executive, proprietary, independent and other external directors forming them:

AUDIT AND RISK SUPERVISION COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
MR XABIER SAGREDO ORMAZA	Chair	Independent
MR JOSÉ WALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ	Member	Independent
MS REGINA HELENA JORGE NUNES	Member	Independent

% of executive directors	0.00
% of proprietary directors	0.00
% of independent directors	100.00
% of other external directors	0.00

Remarks
Ms Georgina Kessel Martínez ceased to be a member of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee on 20 October 2020. She had knowledge and experience in accounting and auditing.

Explain the functions assigned to this committee, including where applicable those that are additional to those prescribed by law, and describe the rules and procedures for its organisation and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

The Audit and Risk Supervision Committee is an internal informational and consultative body.

The Audit and Risk Supervision Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three and a maximum of five directors appointed by the Board of



Directors upon a proposal of the Appointments Committee from among the non-executive directors who are not members of the Executive Committee. A majority of its members shall be independent, and at least one of them shall be appointed taking into account the knowledge and experience thereof in the areas of accounting, audit and risk management.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, the Board of Directors and the Appointments Committee shall endeavour to ensure that all members of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee, and especially the chair thereof, have the expertise, qualifications and experience appropriate for the duties they are called upon to perform in the area of accounting, auditing and management of risks, both financial and non-financial, that at least one of them has experience in information technology, and that as a whole the members of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee have relevant technical knowledge in the finance and internal control area, as well as in relation to the energy sector.

The Board of Directors shall appoint a chair of the Committee from among the independent directors forming part thereof, as well as its secretary, who need not be a director.

The members of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee shall be appointed for a maximum term of four years and may be re-elected on one or more occasions for terms of the same maximum length. The chair shall hold office for a maximum period of four years, after which period the director who has held office as such may not be re-elected until the passage of at least one year from ceasing to act as such.

A valid quorum shall be established with the attendance at the meeting, in person or by proxy, of a majority of its members, and resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of votes of the members present at the meeting in person or by proxy.

The duties of the Committee are provided and are further developed in the Regulations of the Board of Directors, as well as in the Regulations of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee.

The most relevant activities performed by this Committee during financial year 2020 are described in the Activities Report of the Board of Directors and of the Committees thereof 2020, available at www.iberdrola.com.

Identify the directors who are member of the audit committee and have been appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in accounting or audit matters, or both, and state the date on which the Chairperson of this committee was appointed.

Name of directors with experience	MR XABIER SAGREDO ORMAZA AND MS REGINA HELENA JORGE NUNES
Date of appointment of the chairperson	19/02/2019



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
MS SARA DE LA RICA GOIRICELAYA	Chair	Independent
MS SAMANTHA BARBER	Member	Other external
MS NICOLA MARY BREWER	Member	Independent

% of executive directors	0.00
% of proprietary directors	0.00
% of independent directors	66.67
% of other external directors	33.33

Explain the functions assigned to this committee and describe the rules and procedures for its organisation and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

The Sustainable Development Committee is an internal informational and consultative body.

The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three and a maximum of five directors appointed by the Board of Directors upon a proposal of the Appointments Committee, from among the non-executive directors.

A majority of the members of the Sustainable Development Committee must be classified as independent. The Board of Directors shall appoint a chair of the Committee from among the members forming part thereof, as well as its secretary, who need not be a director.

The members of the Sustainable Development Committee shall be appointed for a maximum term of four years and may be re-elected on one or more occasions for terms of the same maximum length.

A valid quorum shall be established with the attendance at the meeting, in person or by proxy, of a majority of its members, and resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of votes of the members present at the meeting in person or by proxy.

The duties of the Committee are further developed in the Regulations of the Board of Directors, as well as in the Regulations of the Sustainable Development Committee.

The most relevant activities performed by this Committee during financial year 2020 are described in the Activities Report of the Board of Directors and of the Committees thereof 2020, available at www.iberdrola.com.



APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
MS MARÍA HELENA ANTOLÍN RAYBAUD	Chair	Independent
MR ANTHONY L. GARDNER	Member	Independent
MR ÁNGEL JESÚS ACEBES PANIAGUA	Member	Independent

% of executive directors	0.00
% of proprietary directors	0.00
% of independent directors	100.00
% of other external directors	0.00

Explain the functions assigned to this committee, including where applicable those that are additional to those prescribed by law, and describe the rules and procedures for its organisation and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

The Appointments Committee is an internal informational and consultative body.

The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three and a maximum of five directors appointed by the Board of Directors upon a proposal of the Appointments Committee, from among the non-executive directors.

A majority of the members of the Appointments Committee must be classified as independent. The Board also appoints the chair thereof from among the independent directors forming part thereof, as well as its secretary, who need not be a director.

The Board of Directors shall endeavour to ensure that the members of the Committee have such expertise, qualifications and experience as are required by the duties they are called upon to perform, particularly in the following areas: corporate governance, strategic human resources analysis and evaluation, selection of directors and management personnel, and performance of senior management duties.

The members of the Appointments Committee shall be appointed for a maximum term of four years and may be re-elected on one or more occasions for terms of the same maximum length.

A valid quorum shall be established with the attendance at the meeting, in person or by proxy, of a majority of its members, and resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of votes of the members present at the meeting in person or by proxy.



The duties of the Committee are further developed in the Regulations of the Board of Directors, as well as in the Regulations of the Appointments Committee.

The most relevant activities performed by this Committee during financial year 2020 are described in the Activities Report of the Board of Directors and of the Committees thereof 2020, available at www.iberdrola.com.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
MR JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ SERNA	Chair	Independent
MR MANUEL MOREU MUNAIZ	Member	Independent
MR IÑIGO VÍCTOR DE ORIOL IBARRA	Member	Other external

% of proprietary directors	0.00
% of independent directors	66.67
% of other external directors	33.33

Explain the functions assigned to this committee, including where applicable those that are additional to those prescribed by law, and describe the rules and procedures for its organisation and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

The Remuneration Committee is an internal informational and consultative body.

The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three and a maximum of five directors appointed by the Board of Directors upon a proposal of the Appointments Committee, from among the non-executive directors.

A majority of the members of the Remuneration Committee must be classified as independent. The Board also appoints the chair thereof from among the independent directors forming part thereof, as well as its secretary, who need not be a director.

The Board of Directors shall endeavour to ensure that the members of the Committee have such expertise, qualifications and experience as are required by the duties they are called upon to perform, and particularly regarding corporate governance, policy design and remuneration plans for directors and senior management.

The members of the Remuneration Committee shall be appointed for a maximum term of four years and may be re-elected on one or more occasions for terms of the same maximum length.



A valid quorum shall be established with the attendance at the meeting, in person or by proxy, of a majority of its members, and resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of votes of the members present at the meeting in person or by proxy.

The duties of the Committee are further developed in the Regulations of the Board of Directors, as well as in the Regulations of the Remuneration Committee.

The most relevant activities performed by this Committee during financial year 2020 are described in the Activities Report of the Board of Directors and of the Committees thereof 2020, available at www.iberdrola.com.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	Chair	Executive
MR JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ SERNA	Member	Independent
MR MANUEL MOREU MUNAIZ	Member	Independent
MS SAMANTHA BARBER	Member	Other external
MR ÁNGEL JESÚS ACEBES PANIAGUA	Member	Independent

% of executive directors	20.00
% of proprietary directors	0.00
% of independent directors	60.00
% of other external directors	20.00

Explain the functions delegated or assigned to this committee, other than those that have already been described in Section C.1.9, and describe the rules and procedures for its organisation and functioning. For each of these functions, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions assigned to it by law, in the articles of association or in other corporate resolutions.

The Executive Committee is assigned all the powers of the Board of Directors, except for those powers that may not be delegated pursuant to legal or by-law restrictions. The chairman of the Board of Directors and the chief executive officer, if any, are members in all cases. The secretary of the Board of Directors acts as secretary of the Committee.

The Executive Committee shall meet as many times as deemed necessary by the chair thereof. It shall also meet when so requested by a minimum of two of the directors forming part thereof.

Resolutions of the Committee shall be adopted by absolute majority of its members who are present at the meeting in person or by proxy.

The duties of this Committee consist of making proposals to the Board of Directors regarding strategic decisions, investments and divestitures that



are significant for the Company or the group, assessing their conformity to the current budget and strategic plans and analysing and monitoring business risks. It also provides assistance to the Board of Directors in the ongoing supervision of compliance with the principles governing the organisation and the coordination of the group and the strategic goals thereof.

The most relevant activities performed by this Committee during financial year 2020 are described in the Activities Report of the Board of Directors and of the Committees thereof 2020, available at www.iberdrola.com.

C.2.2 Complete the following table with information regarding the number of female directors who were members of Board committees at the close of the past four years:

	Number of female directors							
	Year 2020		Year 2019		Year 2018		Year 2017	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Audit and Risk Supervision Committee	1	33.33	2	50.00	2	50.00	2	50.00
Sustainable Development Committee	3	100.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	1	33.33
Appointments Committee	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
Remuneration Committee	0	0.00	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33
Executive Committee	1	20.00	2	50.00	2	40.00	2	40.00

C.2.3 Indicate, where applicable, the existence of any regulations governing Board committees, where these regulations are to be found, and any amendments made to them during the year. Also indicate whether any annual reports on the activities of each committee have been voluntarily prepared.

The committees of the Board are governed by the Regulations of the Board of Directors. Each of the consultative committees also has its own regulations, available at www.iberdrola.com, where one can also find the Activities Report of the Board of Directors and of the Committees thereof.

Within the process of ongoing review of the Governance and Sustainability System, apart from technical improvements, there have been amendments of the regulations of the various consultative committees in order to regulate the holding of meetings by remote means of communication. The Regulations of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee were updated to regulate the functional subordination of the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Division to this committee.

**RELATED PARTY AND INTRAGROUP TRANSACTIONS**

D.1 Describe, if applicable, the procedure and competent bodies for the approval of related party and intragroup transactions.

Article 48 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors provides that:

1. Any transaction by the Company or the companies forming part of its group with directors, with shareholders that directly or indirectly own a shareholding interest that is equal to or greater than that legally regarded as significant at any time or that have proposed or caused the appointment of any of the directors of the Company, or with the respective related persons ("**Related-Party Transactions**"), shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, or in urgent cases, of the Executive Committee, following a report from the Appointments Committee.
2. In the event that authorisation has been granted by the Executive Committee due to the urgency of the matter, the Executive Committee shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors at its next meeting in order for it to be ratified.
3. The authorisation of Related-Party Transactions must be approved by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting in the instances provided by law, and particularly if it relates to a transaction having a value of more than ten per cent of the corporate assets.
4. As an exception, Related-Party Transactions with any of the listed companies of the group (as is the case of Avangrid, Inc. and Neoenergia S.A.) or with the subsidiaries thereof shall not be subject to the rules on Related-Party Transactions, provided that they have corporate governance rules similar to those of the Company.
5. The execution of a Related-Party Transaction puts the director engaging in said transaction or who is related to the person engaging in the transaction in a conflict of interest, for which reason the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Directors in this area shall apply, to the extent applicable. This particularly includes the duties of communication and abstention.
6. The Board of Directors, through the Appointments Committee, shall ensure that Related-Party Transactions are carried out under arm's length conditions and with due observance of the principle of equal treatment of shareholders in the same situation. In the case of transactions to be carried out by companies of the group, the scope of authorisation of the Board of Directors, or that of the Executive Committee, if applicable, referred to in the preceding sections, shall be limited to the verification of compliance with such particulars.
7. In the case of customary and recurring Related-Party Transactions in the ordinary course of business, it shall be sufficient for the Board of Directors to give prior generic approval of the kind of transaction and of the conditions for performance thereof, following a report from the Appointments Committee.
8. If a Related-Party Transaction entails the successive performance of different transactions, of which the second and subsequent transactions are mere acts of execution of the first transaction, the provisions of Article 48 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors shall only apply to the first transaction carried out.



9. The authorisation shall not be required in connection with transactions that simultaneously satisfy the following three conditions: that they are conducted under contracts whose terms and conditions are standardised and apply on an across-the-board basis to a large number of customers; that they are conducted at prices or rates established generally by the party acting as supplier of the goods or services in question, and that the amount thereof does not exceed one per cent of the consolidated annual income of the group.
10. The Company shall report Related-Party Transactions in the Half-Yearly Financial Report and in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, in the cases and to the extent provided by law. Likewise, the Company shall include in the notes accompanying the annual accounts information regarding the transactions by the Company or by the companies of the group with the directors and with those persons who act for the account of the latter when such transactions are conducted other than in the ordinary course of the Company's business or other than under normal arm's length conditions.

To this end, the directors must give written notice to the secretary of the Board of Directors, on a semi-annual basis, within the first week of January and July of each year, regarding the Related-Party Transactions that they have engaged in. If they are not carried out, the directors shall so report. The secretary of the Board of Directors shall send a notice to the directors on a semi-annual basis requesting the appropriate information that must be sent to the Company.
11. The notice must include the following information: the nature of the transaction; the date on which the transaction originated; the conditions and periods for payment; the name of the person who carried out the transaction and the relationship, if any, with the director; the amount of the transaction; and other aspects, such as pricing policies, guarantees given and received, and any other feature of the transactions that allows for a proper assessment thereof, particularly such information as allows for verification that it has been carried out on arm's length conditions and in compliance with the principle of equal treatment.
12. The secretary of the Board of Directors shall prepare a register of Related-Party Transactions. The information set forth in such register shall be made available to the Compliance Unit when it so requests, and shall also periodically be made available to the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee through the Internal Audit Area.

- D.2 Describe any transactions that are significant, either because of the amount involved or the subject matter, entered into between the company or entities within its group and the company's significant shareholders:



Name or company name of significant shareholder	Name or company name of the company or entity within its group	Nature of the relationship	Type of transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
QATAR INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	IBERDROLA, S.A.	Corporate	Dividends and other distributed profits	224,025
QATAR INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	IBERDROLA Group	Corporate	Other	14

Remarks
Transactions by shareholders exercising a significant influence on participation in the entity's financial and operating decisions, with significant influence being understood as having a member of the Board of Directors, are deemed to be related-party transactions. Shareholders who are able to exercise the proportional representation system due to their interest in the capital of the Company are also considered to have such influence. As of the date of this report, only Qatar Investment Authority meets this condition, for which reason the amounts reflected in the period refer to transactions with this shareholder. The amount allocated for "Dividends and other distributed profits" corresponds to the Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration scheme and the bonus for attending the General Shareholders' Meeting, and "Other" corresponds to the income from cash investments made with Qatar National Bank by Scottish Power Ltd. At 31 December the outstanding amount was 97,950 thousand euros, maturing in January 2021.

- D.3 Describe any transactions that are significant, either because of their amount or the subject matter, entered into between the company or entities within its group and directors or managers of the company:

Name or company name of director(s) or manager(s)	Name or company name of the company or entity within its group	Relationship	Nature of the transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
No data				N.A.

- D.4 Report any material transactions carried out by the company with other entities belonging to the same group, provided that these are not eliminated in the consolidation process and do not form part of the company's ordinary business activities in terms of their purpose and conditions.



In any case, report any intragroup transaction conducted with entities established in countries or territories considered as tax havens:

Company name of the entity within the group	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
No data		N.A.

Remarks
Transactions with subsidiaries and companies in which the Company has an interest that have not been eliminated in the process of consolidation were made in the ordinary course of business of the Company, were carried out under arm's-length conditions, and are of little significance to accurately reflect the assets, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

- D.5 Report any material transactions carried out by the company or entities belonging to its group with other related parties that have not been reported in the previous sections.

Company name of the related party	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
No data		N.A.

- D.6 List the mechanisms in place to detect, determine and resolve potential conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group and its directors, senior management or significant shareholders.

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Board of Directors, a conflict of interest shall be deemed to exist in those situations provided by law, particularly when the interests of the director, either for their own or another's account, directly or indirectly conflict with the interest of the Company or of companies within the group and their duties to the Company. An interest of a director shall exist when a matter affects the director or a person related thereto or, in the case of a proprietary director, when it also affects the shareholder or shareholders that proposed or caused the appointment thereof or persons directly or indirectly related thereto.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors contain a list of persons deemed to be related for such purposes, distinguishing between an individual and a corporate director.

Conflicts of interest shall be governed by the following rules, without prejudice to the general duty imposed on all directors to take the measures necessary to avoid engaging in these situations:

- a) Communication: once a director becomes aware of being in a situation of conflict of interest, the director must give written notice of the conflict to the Board of Directors, in the person of the secretary thereof. The secretary shall periodically submit a copy of the notices received to the Appointments Committee, in the person of the secretary thereof.



The notice shall contain a description of the situation giving rise to the conflict of interest, with a statement as to whether it is a direct conflict or an indirect conflict through a related person, in which case the latter person must be identified.

The description of the situation must describe, as applicable, the subject matter and the principal terms of the transaction or the planned decision, including the amount thereof or an approximate financial assessment thereof. If the situation giving rise to the conflict of interest is a Related-Party Transaction (as this term is defined in article 48 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors), the notice shall also identify the department or person of the Company or of any of the companies of the group with which the respective contacts were made.

Any question as to whether a director might be involved in a conflict of interest must be forwarded to the secretary of the Board of Directors, and the director must refrain from taking any action until it is resolved.

- b) Abstention: if the conflict arises from an operation, transaction, or circumstance that requires any kind of operation, report, decision, or acceptance, the director must refrain from taking any action until the Board of Directors studies the case and informs the director of the appropriate decision.

To this end, the director shall leave the meeting during the deliberation and voting on those matters in which the director is affected by a conflict of interest, and shall not be counted in the number of members attending for purposes of the calculation of a quorum and majorities. At each meeting of the Board of Directors and of the committees thereof, the secretary reminds the directors, before dealing with the agenda, of this abstention rule.

- c) Transparency: whenever required by law, the Company shall report any cases of conflict of interest in which the directors have been involved during the financial year in question and of which the Company is aware by reason of notice given thereto by the director affected by such conflict or by any other means.

If the conflict of interest is, or may reasonably be expected to be, of a structural and permanent nature, it shall be deemed that there is a loss of the suitability required to hold office, which constitutes an event requiring the resignation, separation and removal of the director.

Conflicts of interest with officers are subject to the same rules of communication, abstention and transparency.

The Code of Ethics, which dedicates a specific section to conflicts of interest, applies to all professionals within the group, regardless of rank.

Furthermore, transactions between companies forming part of the group with significant shareholders or shareholders that have proposed the appointment of any of the directors and their respective related persons are also dealt with in the Regulations of the Board of Directors as explained in section D.1. They must be carried out on arm's-length conditions and be previously approved by the Board of Directors (or, in urgent cases, by the Executive Committee) or be approved by the



shareholders at a General Shareholders' Meeting if the value of the transaction exceeds 10% of the corporate assets. All of these transactions will be reported in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and in the Half-Yearly or Annual Financial Report.

- D.7 Indicate whether the company is controlled by another entity in the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and whether it has, directly or through any of its subsidiaries, business relationships with said entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them.

Yes ☐

No ☒



E RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

E.1 Explain the scope of the company's Risk Management and Control System, including tax risk.

Pursuant to the three lines model, Iberdrola's General Risk Control and Management Policy and the risk policies (corporate and those specific to the businesses) in development thereof are implemented within a comprehensive risk control and management system, supported by the group's Risk Committee and based upon a proper definition and allocation of duties and responsibilities at the operating level and upon supporting procedures, methodologies and tools, suitable for the various stages and activities within the system, including:

- a) The establishment of a structure of risk policies, guidelines, limits and indicators, as well as of the corresponding mechanisms for the approval and implementation thereof.
- b) The ongoing identification of significant risks and threats, taking into account their possible impact on key management objectives and the accounts (including contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks).
- c) The analysis of such risks, both at each corporate business or function and taking into account their combined effect on the group as a whole.
- d) The measurement and control of risks following homogeneous procedures and standards common to the entire group.
- e) The analysis of risks associated with new investments, as an essential element in risk/return-based decision-making, including physical and transition risks related to climate change.
- f) The maintenance of a system for monitoring and control of compliance with policies, guidelines and limits, by means of appropriate procedures and systems, including the contingency plans needed to mitigate the impact of the materialisation of risks.
- g) The ongoing evaluation of the suitability and efficiency of applying the system and the best practices and recommendations in the area of risks for eventual inclusion thereof in the model.
- h) The audit of the comprehensive risk control and management system by the Internal Audit Division.

The foregoing is undertaken in accordance with the following main principles of conduct:

- a) Integrate the risk/opportunity vision into the group's management, through a definition of the strategy and the risk appetite and the incorporation of this variable into strategic and operating decisions.
- b) Segregate functions, at the operating level, between areas that assume risks and areas responsible for the analysis, control and monitoring of such risks, ensuring an appropriate level of independence between them.



- c) Guarantee the proper use of risk-hedging instruments and the maintenance of records thereof as required by applicable law.
- d) Inform regulatory agencies and the principal external players, in a transparent fashion, regarding the risks facing the group and the operation of the systems developed to monitor such risks, maintaining suitable channels of communication.
- e) Ensure appropriate compliance with the corporate governance rules established by the Company through its Governance and Sustainability System and the update and continuous improvement thereof within the framework of the best international practices as to transparency and good governance, and implement the monitoring and measurement thereof.
- f) Act at all times in compliance with the values and standards of conduct reflected in the Code of Ethics, under the principle of “zero tolerance” for the commission of unlawful acts and situations of fraud set forth in the Crime Prevention Policy and in the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud Policy and the principles and good practices reflected in the Corporate Tax Policy.

The General Risk Control and Management Policy and the risk policies apply to all companies that make up the group, over which the Company has effective control, within the limits established by the laws applicable to the regulated activities carried out by the group in the various countries in which it operates.

Excluded from the scope of this policy are listed country subholding companies and the subsidiaries thereof which, pursuant to their own special framework of strengthened autonomy, have their own risk policies approved by their competent bodies. In any event, said risk policies must be in accord with the principles set forth in risk policies of the group.

At those companies over which the Company does not have effective control, the Company shall promote principles, guidelines, and risk limits consistent with those established in the General Risk Control and Management Policy and in its supplemental risk policies and shall maintain appropriate channels of information to ensure a proper understanding of risks.

Iberdrola believes that its comprehensive risk control and management system operates on a comprehensive and continuous basis, strengthening such management by business unit or activity, subsidiaries, geographic areas and corporate-level support areas.

E.2 Identify the bodies within the company responsible for preparing and executing the Risk Management and Control System, including tax risk.

1. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In the area within its purview, and with the support of the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee, it must use develop all of its capabilities in order for the significant risks to all the activities and businesses of the group to be adequately identified, measured, managed and controlled, and to establish through the General Risk Control and Management Policy the mechanisms and basic principles for appropriate management of the risk/opportunity ratio. By virtue thereof, it defines the risk strategy and profile of the group and approves the risk policies.



2. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In order to conform the impact of the risks to the established appetite, the Executive Committee, upon the proposal of affected business or corporate divisions and after a report from the group's Risk Committee, annually reviews and approves the specific guidelines regarding the risk limits of the corporate risk policies.

3. AUDIT AND RISK SUPERVISION COMMITTEE.

As a consultative body of the Board of Directors, this Committee is vested with various powers relating to the Comprehensive Risk Control and Management System, as set forth in articles 3, 5, 6 and 10 of the Regulations thereof.

This includes the following (by way of example and based on the importance thereof):

- Conduct a periodic review of the risk policies on at least an annual basis.
- Monitor the effectiveness of their internal control and risk management systems.
- Continuously review the internal control and risk management systems, such that the principal risks are properly identified, managed and reported.
- Obtain and analyse with the external auditor information regarding any significant deficiency in internal control that the statutory auditor detects.
- Ensure that the internal control policies and systems are effectively applied in practice.
- As regards the activities of the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Division, which is functionally controlled by the Committee: i) supervise the activities and ensure the effectiveness thereof, and ii) approve the direction and the annual management plan and its budget.
- Evaluate the various risk tolerance levels established in the risk policies in order to, if appropriate, propose the adjustment thereof.
- Promote a culture in which risk is a factor that is taken into account in all decisions.
- Endeavour to ensure that the group's internal control and risk management system identifies at least: i) the different types of financial and non-financial risks, ii) the establishment and review of the risk levels that the Company deems acceptable, iii) the measures planned in order to mitigate the impact of identified risks in the event they occur, and iv) the information and internal control systems used to monitor and manage the risks.
- Maintain appropriate relationships with the audit and compliance committees of the other companies of the group and promote a risk culture.
- Identify and evaluate emerging risks.



- Obtain creditable information as to whether the most significant risks are managed and maintained within the tolerance figures that have been established.
- Receive information from the Company's tax director regarding the tax guidelines applied during the financial year, and particularly regarding the level of compliance with the Corporate Tax Policy, as well as regarding the tax consequences of transactions or matters that must be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval when such consequences represent a significant issue.

4. BOARDS OF DIRECTORS AND AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEES OF COUNTRY SUBHOLDING AND HEAD OF BUSINESS COMPANIES

The country subholding companies adopt the group's risk policies and specify the application thereof, approving the guidelines on specific risk limits, based on the nature and particularities of the businesses in each country. The audit and compliance committees of such companies shall report to the Board of Directors on the internal control and risk management systems.

The management decision-making bodies of the head of business companies of each country or region must approve the specific risk limits applicable to each of them and implement the control systems necessary to ensure compliance therewith.

Pursuant to their special framework of strengthened autonomy, the listed companies of the group have their own risk policies, which are aligned with those of the group.

5. GROUP RISK COMMITTEE

The Risk Committee of the Iberdrola group is a technical committee that is chaired by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Director and that performs executive duties in the customary management of risks and provides advice to the governance bodies of the group.

- It meets at least once a month, with the participation of the group's Risk Management director, the risk directors of the country subholding companies and corporate areas that have such a position, the Internal Audit Area and the Management and Control Division.
- It reviews new reported risks and the reports monitoring the main existing risks, and issues the Quarterly Risk Report of the group, which includes the main risk positions, the report on compliance with policies and risk limits and indicators, and the update of the key risks map.

It is supplemented by the credit risk and market risk committees, which report to the former, and which meet on a monthly basis to discuss and decide on credit and market (financial and commodities) risks.

- E.3 Indicate the main risks, including tax risks, and those deriving from corruption (with the scope of these risks as set out in Royal Decree Law 18/2017), to the extent that these are significant, which may affect the achievement of business objectives.



The group is subject to various risks inherent in the different countries, industries and markets in which it does business and in the activities it carries out, which may prevent it from achieving its objectives and successfully implementing its strategies.

In the “Principal risks and uncertainties” section of the Management Report of the Annual Financial Report for financial year 2020, there is a detailed description of the principal risks associated with the activities of the main businesses of the group, as well as the risks of the corporation.

Pursuant to the definitions established by the General Risk Control and Management Policy, risks at the group level are classified as follows:

- Corporate governance risks.
- Market risks.
- Credit risks.
- Business risks.
- Regulatory and political risks.
- Operational, technological, environmental, social and legal risks.
- Reputational risks.

Given the multidimensional nature of the risks, the group has a system that allows for the risks to be classified according to complementary risk taxonomies for improved monitoring.

The system also considers the classification variable of emerging risks, understood as possible new threats with an uncertain impact and with an undefined but growing probability that could become significant for the group.

The activities of the group during financial year 2021 and later years will be particularly affected by the following main risk factors:

- Changes in the exchange rate between the euro and the currencies of the principal countries in which the group does business.
- The evolution of commodity and electricity prices in these countries.
- The annual change in hydraulic, solar and wind resources with an impact on the production of electricity at the renewable generation plants of the group.
- Increased competition in the unrestricted market in Spain as a result of the entry of significant new players, and the current increased competition in the United Kingdom, with a possible impact on the annual accounts.
- The ability to implement the current major investment plan, in terms of cost and timing.
- Environmental, social and governance issues (commonly known as “ESG”), with potentially significant reputational impacts, including risks arising from climate change, pollution, fire, health and safety, labour and diversity issues, impacts on local communities, corporate governance, fraud and corruption.
- Financial and reputational risk arising from a potential increase in cybersecurity attacks or incidents. There are regular appearances before the



Audit and Risk Supervision Committee of executive officers competent to report on this issue.

- The course of the COVID-19 pandemic and its vaccine and the economic recovery of the various countries in which the group has a presence.
- The integration of CEB Distribuição (in Brazil) y PNM Resources (in the United States).

Finally, in relation to possible risks with a reputational impact, the following is reported:

- The proceeding that commenced in April 2017 when the Public Prosecutor filed a claim against Iberdrola Generación España, S.A.U., bringing before the courts an adverse government ruling by the National Markets and Competition Commission (*Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y de la Competencia*) (“CNMC”), which was appealed to the contentious-administrative courts, relating to the price of bids for the Duero, Sil and Tajo hydroelectric management units between 30 November 2013 and 23 December 2013.
- The hiring of entities linked to the former police commissioner José Manuel Villarejo Pérez, a matter disclosed in the annex to this Report due to the limit on the number of characters in this section.

In relation to these types of risks, it should be noted that the group’s comprehensive risk control and management system specifically identifies all risks with a reputational impact and establishes mechanisms for the monitoring, control and internal and external communication thereof.

Furthermore, Iberdrola has a Compliance System made up of a set of substantive rules, formal procedures and significant actions intended to ensure that conduct is in accordance with ethical principles and applicable law, preventing, avoiding and mitigating the risk of conduct that is improper or contrary to ethics or the law. The bodies and divisions directly entrusted with the implementation and further development thereof also form part of this System.

Elements of the system include the Code of Ethics (which is applicable to all professionals of the group, board members and suppliers) and the Compliance Unit, a collective permanent and internal body linked to the Sustainable Development Committee, which, among other things, spreads a preventive culture based on the principle of “zero tolerance” towards the commission of illegal acts and improper conduct. The System has been designed following the best domestic and international practices in the area of compliance, fraud prevention and the fight against corruption.

For more details regarding the risks to which the group is subject, see:

- Statement of Non-Financial Information-Sustainability Report 2020.
- The Integrated Report.
- Other sections of this Annual Corporate Governance Report.



E.4 Indicate whether the entity has risk tolerance levels, including for tax risk.

The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves the risk tolerance level that is acceptable for the group on an annual basis. The General Risk Control and Management Policy, together with the policies that further develop and supplement it, qualitatively and quantitatively establish the annually accepted risk appetite, in a sufficiently detailed manner, both at the group level and at the level of each of its principal businesses and corporate functions, in accordance with the objectives established in the multi-year plan and the corresponding annual budgets.

By way of complement, the Management and Control Division, after considering such limits and guidelines, in order to verify the risk globally assumed in the annual profit and loss account, engages in a comprehensive probability analysis of the global risk remaining for the financial year at the time of approving the annual budget.

In addition, all new multi-annual plans are accompanied by their corresponding analysis of associated risk.

The General Risk Control and Management Policy is further developed and supplemented through the following policies, which are also subject to approval and update by the Company's Board of Directors, and which include the following risk limits and indicators:

Corporate Risk Policies:

- Corporate Credit Risk Policy
- Corporate Market Risk Policy
- Operational Risk in Market Transactions Policy
- Insurance Policy
- Investment Policy
- Financing and Financial Risk Policy
- Treasury Share Policy
- Risk Policy for Equity Interests in Listed Companies
- Information Technology Policy
- Cybersecurity Risk Policy
- Reputational Risk Framework Policy
- Purchasing Policy
- Occupational Safety and Health Risk Policy

Risk policies for the various businesses of the group:

- Risk Policy for the Networks Businesses of the Iberdrola group
- Risk Policy for the Renewable Energy Businesses of the Iberdrola group
- Risk Policy for the Liberalised Businesses of the Iberdrola group



– Risk Policy for the Real Estate Business

The General Risk Control and Management Policy, as well a summary of the risk policies in further implementation thereof, are available on the corporate website.

The limits and indicators of the risk policies should be consistent with the annual budget and the objectives set forth in the multi-annual investment plans. The numeric values of the limits and indicators set forth in the various policies are probabilistic in nature (like VaR and EBITDA at risk) or deterministic in nature, and are expressed in monetary units, indices or benchmarks based on which volumetric risks and/or values are generated, including:

- limits on the maximum overall credit risk exposure by type of counterparty;
- limitations on market risk proportional to the volume of activity of each business;
- strict overall limit on the discretionary trading of energy;
- limitations on operational risk through preventative maintenance programmes and assurance programmes; and
- strict limitations on activities not associated with the main energy business.

The Corporate Tax Policy establishes the limits on tax risk by setting the tax strategy, the principles of conduct and the good tax practices assumed by the Company.

As described above, the Iberdrola group has a risk tolerance level (acceptable risk level) established at the corporate level, which is annually approved by the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. The group's Risk Committee, the Operating Committee, the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee, the businesses, the corporate functions and the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Division also participate in the process.

E.5 Indicate which risks, including tax risks, have materialised during the year.

The activities of the Iberdrola group during 2020 were affected by various risks that materialised in the countries and markets in which it operates, and particularly by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thanks to a diversification of activities, markets and geographical regions (which allowed the negative impacts on some businesses to be offset by favourable behaviour in others) and the measures adopted by the group as a result of Covid-19, the overall impact on the group's consolidated accounts has been limited.

The World Health Organisation classified the outbreak of the COVID-19 coronavirus as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As a result, the main countries in which the IBERDROLA group operates have been gradually taking temporary measures to limit the spread of COVID-19, which include or have included restrictions on the free movement of people, quarantine requirements, isolation or confinement, border closures and the closing of public and private premises (except for essential and health care facilities), which have affected and will affect to a greater or lesser



extent the economic activity of these countries and particularly the group's operations.

Since the start of COVID-19, the IBERDROLA group's distributors have taken numerous actions to maintain supplies to more than 32 million customers and to ensure the quality of service and the safety of customers as well as facilities and operations. These include:

- Activation of emergency plans, with special measures to protect the supply of critical facilities like hospitals, homes, the food industry, Defence Ministries, prisons, etc.
- Special service plans for hospitals, installing generators and inspecting the circuits serving essential facilities, to ensure the uninterruptedness of service. Special operations positions have been created to solely deal with health services, in collaboration with public bodies.
- In addition, customer service channels have been strengthened and service cuts for non-payment have been suspended, providing customers with payment schemes and resources to reduce energy use.

Furthermore, in order to mitigate the economic impact and facilitate a faster economic recovery, numerous governments and central banks have approved or announced various plans to support economic recovery, including liquidity plans, soft loans, tax relief, support measures for the most vulnerable groups and the most affected industries, as well as various regulatory measures.

As a result of COVID-19, the companies of the IBERDROLA group have faced, and are expected to continue to face, an increase in their traditional credit, market, financial, operational and regulatory risks.

It should be noted that the regulated network businesses in the countries in which the group operates have regulatory frameworks that provide adjustments to the regular tariffs for involuntary deviations in income and expenses, and provide extraordinary adjustments for deviations arising from force majeure, such as those resulting from the effects of COVID-19. Some of the impacts associated with the risks arising from COVID-19 will be covered, in full or in part, based on the specific characteristics of each of the regulatory frameworks and the law applicable in each country.

The main risks relating to COVID-19 that have materialised for the group derive from credit risk as a result of the increase in the cost of non-performing loans in our liberalised retail supply businesses and, to a lesser extent, in our network businesses in Brazil and, on the other hand, market risk as a result of the significant decreases in demand for electricity and gas in the various countries in which the group is present and the resulting decreases in electricity and gas prices.

Although it is not possible to know precisely the impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements, the group estimates that it has led to decrease of 238 million euros in Net profit, with an increase of 124 million euros in provisions, due to insolvencies, attributable to COVID-19.

For more information, see the 2020 Annual Financial Report.



Risks other than those arising from the COVID-19 pandemic that have materialised include:

- The UK government's cancellation of the announced reduction in corporation tax from 19% to 17%, with an estimated impact on the group's accounts of GBP 135 million due to lower deferred tax credits.
- Wind power resources in Spain 10% below the forecasted average value.

Positive developments include a gross capital gain of EUR 485 million on the sale of the group's 8.07% stake in Siemens Gamesa to Siemens AG in February 2020.

E.6 Explain the response and oversight plans for the company's main risks, including tax risks, as well as the procedures followed by the company in order to ensure that the Board of Directors responds to any new challenges that arise

The comprehensive risk control and management system, together with the control and management policies that implement them, including the group's Risk Committee and the Company's Operating Committee, have allowed for the identification of risks and new threats sufficiently in advance, as well as for establishing appropriate mitigation plans, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company's Operating Committee meets on an approximately weekly basis.

The group's Risk Committee, which reviews the evolution of the various risks, meets on a monthly basis, and on a quarterly basis issues the Quarterly Risk Report of the group, which includes the main risk positions, the report on compliance with policies and limits approved, and the update of the key risks map.

On at least a quarterly basis, the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee of the Board of Directors supervises the evolution of the Company's risks:

- It reviews the group's Quarterly Risk Report submitted by the group's Risk director.
- It coordinates and reviews the Risk Report submitted on a regular basis (at least half-yearly) by the audit and compliance committees of the business subholding companies of the group.
- On at least a half-yearly basis, it prepares a Risk Report for the Board of Directors.



F INTERNAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS RELATING TO THE PROCESS OF PUBLISHING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (ICFR)

Describe the mechanisms forming your company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) system.

F.1 The entity's control environment:

Report on at least the following, describing their principal features:

- F.1.1. The bodies and/or departments that are responsible for: (i) the existence and maintenance of an adequate and effective ICFR system; (ii) its implementation; and (iii) its supervision.

Iberdrola's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for implementing and maintaining a proper and effective internal control over financial information ("ICFR") system. The Boards of Directors of each of the country subholding companies and of the head of business companies also have this responsibility within their various purviews.

The heads of the country subholding companies and of the head of business companies, together with their respective heads of control, as well as the directors of the corporate areas, are in turn responsible for the design and implementation of the ICFR system. This responsibility is explicitly set forth in the certifications that said persons sign on a half-yearly basis in relation to the financial information for their respective areas of responsibility.

Pursuant to Article 31.6.d of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee (hereinafter, "ARSC") is responsible for supervising the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and of its group, as well as the risk management systems thereof. Article 31.6.f also provides that the duties of the ARSC include that of supervising the process of preparing and presenting mandatory financial information and submitting recommendations or proposals to the Board of Directors to protect the integrity of this information.

The ARSC is supported by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area and the Internal Audit Area in the performance of its powers with respect to the internal control and risk management systems. Any audit committees at the country subholding and head of business companies have these powers within their respective purviews.

The Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area became functionally subordinate to the ARSC in 2020 (according to the IIA 2020 "Three Lines Model" of The Institute of Internal Auditors, this area would be a "second line"). This area has the mission of ensuring the proper definition, implementation and maintenance of the ICFR system, assuring Senior Management and the Board of Directors, through the ARSC, that it is effective.



F.1.2. Indicate whether the following exist, especially in relation to the drawing up of financial information:

- Departments and/or mechanisms in charge of: (i) the design and review of the organisational structure; (ii) clear definition of lines of responsibility and authority with an appropriate distribution of tasks and functions; and (iii) ensuring that adequate procedures exist for their proper dissemination throughout the entity.

The Board of Directors of Iberdrola defines the organisational structure at the first level. The heads of these top-level organisations, together with the Human Resources, General Services and Corporate Security Division, implement the deployment within their respective purviews.

Each top-level division prepares a proposed organisational structure, including a description of the mission, duties and responsibilities of the various organisations deployed, which must subsequently be validated by the Human Resources, General Services and Corporate Security Division, as well as by the Finance, Control and Resources Area.

The main responsibility for preparing financial information lies with the corporate Administration and Control Division. This division proposes the structure of heads of Control of the country subholding and head of business companies and deals with coordinating and supervising the conduct thereof.

- Code of conduct, the body approving this, degree of dissemination and instruction, principles and values covered (stating whether there is specific mention of record keeping and preparation of financial information), body charged with analysing breaches and proposing corrective actions and sanctions.

The Iberdrola group has a *Code of Ethics* that was first approved by the Board of Directors in financial year 2002, and that is regularly reviewed and updated.

The Code of Ethics is communicated and disseminated among the professionals of the Iberdrola group in accordance with the plan approved annually for this purpose by the Compliance Unit of Iberdrola (the “Unit”), which provides for various initiatives in the area of training (both on-line and in-person) and communication, addressed to the various groups of professionals based on their exposure to Compliance risks.

The Code of Ethics, which includes informational transparency among its general ethical principles and principles on relations with Iberdrola’s stakeholders, expressly states the following in article B.6.:

“1. The group shall provide true, proper, useful and consistent information regarding its programmes and actions. The transparency of the information required to be disclosed is a basic principle that must govern the conduct of all directors, professionals and suppliers of the group.



2. The economic/financial information of the group (especially the annual accounts) shall faithfully reflect its economic and financial position and its net worth, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable international financial reporting standards. For such purposes, no directors, professional or supplier shall conceal or distort the information set forth in the accounting records and reports of the group, which shall be complete, accurate and truthful.

3. A lack of honesty in the communication of information, whether within the group (to professionals, subsidiaries, departments, internal bodies, management decision-making bodies, etc.) or externally (to auditors, shareholders and investors, regulatory entities, the media, etc.) is a breach of this Code of Ethics. This includes delivering incorrect information, organising it in an incorrect manner or seeking to confuse those who receive it”.

The Unit, which is a collective permanent and internal body linked to the Sustainable Development Committee of Iberdrola, controls the effective operation of the Company’s Compliance System, with powers in the area of compliance. The duties of the Unit include ensuring the application of the Code of Ethics and of the other rules of the group in the compliance area, and the spread of a preventive culture based on the principle of “zero tolerance” towards the commission of unlawful acts. It also approves the “General Compliance System Framework of the Iberdrola group”, which contains the basic principles of structure and operation of the group’s Compliance System as well as the duties and responsibilities of the various bodies involved. The Unit also evaluates and prepares an annual report on the effectiveness of the Compliance System of Iberdrola and of the Iberdrola group. The report is submitted to the Sustainable Development Committee, which issues its opinion and forwards it to the Board of Directors.

The Unit is also in charge of investigating grievances and potential improper activities in order to determine whether a professional of Iberdrola has acted contrary to the provisions of applicable law or the Code of Ethics, and if applicable, to submit its conclusions to the Human Resources, General Services and Corporate Security Division for it to decide on the application of disciplinary measures in accordance with the offences and penalties system set forth in the collective bargaining agreement to which the professional belongs or in applicable labour law. The Compliance divisions of the other companies of the group perform this same function at each of them.

Pursuant to Article F.5.1 of the Code of Ethics, directors, professionals of the companies of the group and the suppliers thereof expressly accept the rules of conduct established therein that are applicable thereto.

Pursuant to Article F.5.2, professionals who hereafter join or become part of the group and suppliers contracting with companies of the group shall also expressly accept the rules of conduct to which they are subject as set forth in sections D (for professionals of the group) and E (for suppliers), respectively, of the Code of Ethics.



Likewise, directors shall receive a complete copy of the Code of Ethics, for which they shall deliver a signed receipt.

- Whistleblower channel allowing notifications to the audit committee of irregularities of a financial and accounting nature, in addition to potential breaches of the code of conduct and unlawful activities undertaken in the organisation, indicating whether this channel is confidential and whether anonymous notifications can be made, protecting the rights of the whistleblower and the person reported.

Iberdrola has various ethics mailboxes based on the sender: (i) ethics mailboxes for the professionals of the group; (ii) the mailbox available to shareholders and investors; and (iii) the suppliers' mailbox, accessible from the Employee Portal, from the OLS "On Line Shareholders" system or their mobile app, and from the Supplier Portal, respectively. These channels allow for communicating and complaining of any conduct that may involve the commission of an improper act or an act in violation of legal provisions or of the rules of conduct laid down in the Code of Ethics or to ask questions regarding any issue with respect to compliance.

Identification of the complaining party or whistle-blower is not required to send a complaint through these mailboxes (complaints may be anonymous), and if one does so Iberdrola guarantees absolute confidentiality with respect to both the information provided and the personal data of the reporting party. The group naturally states its commitment to not retaliate against any professional making a complaint, unless there is bad faith on the party of the complaining party.

- Training and periodic refresher programmes for personnel involved in the preparation and revision of financial information, as well as in the assessment of the ICFR system, covering at least accounting standards, auditing, internal control and risk management.

Training is key in the Iberdrola's human resources policy and is an essential element for adapting new professionals to Iberdrola and the proper performance of their jobs, as well as to keep the group's employees updated regarding any changes that occur within the group itself as well as the environment within which it does business.

As an example of the commitment to training, Iberdrola has a corporate campus with multiple training centres in various countries, including the International Corporate Campus in San Agustín de Guadalix (Madrid). Training in all areas is provided at these facilities by internal professionals, outside entities, universities, outside experts, etc.

Specifically, the personnel directly or indirectly involved in the preparation and review of financial information and in the evaluation of the ICFR system, based on their different responsibilities, receive regular training on accounting standards, internal control and risk management, which is intended to give them the knowledge needed for the optimal performance of their duties as well as to anticipate, to the extent possible, the proper alignment of the group with future



rules and best practices. Most of these courses are provided by outside entities: business schools, universities and consultants specialising in economic/financial matters.

In addition, and on a general basis, these professionals regularly take coursework to improve their qualifications in the use of the computer-based tools required to perform their duties, mainly excel and database management.

They also attend various conferences, symposia and seminars in the areas of accounting, tax and internal audit, at both the domestic and international level.

Furthermore, in order to pool best practices and analyse the challenges facing the group in these areas, various meetings between the professionals of these areas from the different countries and country subholding companies are organised on an annual basis. Specifically, in 2020 there were, among other events, the annual II International Internal Audit Planning Days and “XIII Global Control Committee”, which analyse the most significant issues affecting the function, like new accounting rules, with special attention on reviewing and evaluating the group’s ICFR system.

Most of the activities and actions mentioned above have been carried out virtually, due to the situation caused by COVID-19 since March.

In addition, although not considered specific training activities, the Accounting Practice Division, which reports directly to the director of Administration and Control, who is responsible for defining and updating the accounting policies, publishes a quarterly bulletin that is broadly distributed within the group regarding new accounting developments with respect to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), which includes updates on standards (standards that have entered into effect, drafts issued, standards issued, standards approved by the European Union, new standards and expected drafts, as well as existing standards) and accounting questions asked internally, together with the conclusions with respect thereto.

F.2 Assessment of risks in financial reporting

Report on at least the following:

F.2.1. The main characteristics of the risk identification process, including risks of error and fraud, as regards:



- Whether the process exists and is documented.

The process of identifying risks of error in financial information is one of the most important steps within the methodology used for internal control over financial information at Iberdrola, documenting both the objectives and performance thereof as well as its results.

The methodology, developed and updated by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area, starts with an analysis of the consolidated financial information of the Iberdrola group and of the various country subholding companies, in order to select the most significant accounting headings and notes, pursuant to quantitative (materiality) and qualitative (business risk and third-party visibility) standards. The headings and notes selected are grouped into management cycles or large processes in which the selected information is generated. The cycles are analysed and a high-level description of each of them is prepared as a means for identifying the potential risks of error in the financial information in relation to attributes like integrity, presentation, valuation, cut-off, recording and validity. The risks identified are subject to a process of assessment, selecting the most significant ones, applying professional judgement regarding a number of indicators (existence of documented processes and controls, intervention of systems that automate the process, occurrence of incidents in the past, familiarity with and maturity of the process, and need for the use of judgement to make estimates). The risks of fraud are not subject to explicit identification, although they are taken into account to the extent that they can generate material errors in the financial information.

Once the most significant risks have been selected and the main aspects to be controlled are identified, the controls required for the mitigation or management thereof are selected and designed, with these controls being subject to monitoring and documentation within the scope of the ICFR system.

The Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area provides specialised knowledge regarding internal control and carries out duties of support and coordination throughout the process described above, endeavouring to ensure the consistency and homogeneity of the model within the group, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness thereof.

The selected risks are reviewed at least annually within the framework of the assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system performed by those responsible for it with the support and coordination of the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area. This review is intended to update the risks to the changing circumstances in which the Company operates, especially given changes in the organisation, computer systems, regulation, products or the status of the markets.

The above controls, together with the risks they mitigate, are systematically reviewed by the Internal Audit Area.



- Whether the process covers all the objectives of financial reporting, (existence and occurrence; completeness; valuation; presentation; disclosure and comparability; and rights and obligations), whether it is updated and if so how often.

As mentioned above, the cycles or large processes in which financial information is generated are reviewed at least on an annual basis to identify potential risks of error in relation to attributes like validity (existence and approval), integrity, valuation, presentation, cut-off and recording.

- The existence of a process for identifying the scope of consolidation, taking into account, among other factors, the possible existence of complex corporate structures or special purpose vehicles.

The scope of consolidation is identified on a monthly basis, and is used to produce an updated map of companies, expressly identifying the changes that have occurred each period.

The scope of this review is the totality of all companies in which Iberdrola or any of its subsidiaries has an interest, regardless of the significance thereof.

Furthermore, following the provisions of section 529 of the Companies Act, the Regulations of the Board of Directors provide that the purview of the Board of Directors includes, among other things, approving the creation or acquisition of equity interests in special purpose entities or entities registered in countries or territories that are considered to be tax havens, as well as any other transactions or operations of a similar nature that, due to their complexity, might diminish the transparency of the group. In any event, the making of such decision requires a prior report of the ARSC, as provided in its Regulations.

Pursuant to specific internal procedures in effect (conforming to the current corporate governance model), the initiative relating to the creation or acquisition of an interest in a special purpose entity or an entity domiciled in a tax haven is within the purview of the management of the group or of the country subholding company or head of business company or subsidiary thereof that intends to create or acquire a company of this nature. In the event that such transactions are carried out by listed country subholding companies of the group or by subsidiaries thereof, the audit and compliance committee or similar body of such listed country subholding company shall be responsible for issuing the relevant report.

- Whether the process takes into account the effects of other types of risk (operational, technological, financial, legal, tax, reputational, environmental, etc.) to the extent that they affect the financial statements.

The process of identifying risks of error in financial information takes into account the effects of other types of risk (operational, technological, financial, legal, tax, reputational, environmental, etc.) to the extent that they significantly affect the financial statements. These risks are assessed and managed by various corporate units such



as the Risk Management or Legal Services, among others. However, there is no express identification of such other types for the categorisation of financial information risks.

- The governing body within the company that supervises the process.

The governing body that supervises the process is the ARSC, which is supported by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area and the Internal Audit Area in the performance of this duty.

F.3 Control activities

Report on whether the company has at least the following, describing their main characteristics:

- F.3.1. Review and authorisation procedures for financial information and a description of the ICFR, to be disclosed to the securities markets, indicating those responsible, as well as documentation describing the flow of activity and controls (including those relating to the risk of fraud) of the various types of transactions which may materially affect the financial statements, including accounting closing procedures and the specific review of significant judgements, estimates, valuations and projections.

On 15 December 2020, Iberdrola's Board of Directors updated the Iberdrola group Financial Information Preparation Policy that applies to all companies of the group, and which further develops the process for preparing the consolidated financial information and clearly defines the powers vested in the ARSC and the audit and compliance committees of the other companies of the group.

"Consolidated financial information" means the information appearing in the consolidated annual accounts, in the interim management statements corresponding to the results of Iberdrola and its consolidated group for the first and third quarter, and in the Half-Yearly Financial Report.

The policy provides that the financial information required for the preparation of the "consolidated financial information" must be prepared in accordance with the accounting standards established in the Accounting Policies Handbook and the models approved by Iberdrola's Administration and Control Division.

The policy provides which management decision-making body of each company shall be responsible for preparing the financial information relating to its respective company that may be required to prepare the "consolidated financial information". By analogy, the management decision-making bodies of the country subholding companies shall be responsible for approving the "financial information for consolidation" within which the information regarding the company itself and that of the subsidiaries forming part of its subgroup are included.

Thus, the management decision-making bodies of the country subholding companies, following a report from their respective audit and compliance committees, and based on the information received from their subsidiaries, shall prepare and approve the financial information for consolidation corresponding to each subgroup, and once such information has been



verified by their external auditor within the context of its review of the consolidated financial information, they shall send it to Iberdrola's Administration and Control Division prior to the date indicated thereby, in order to prepare the consolidated financial information and submit it for formulation or approval by Iberdrola's Board of Directors, as appropriate, after a report from its ARSC.

Furthermore, the process or structure of certification of the financial information managed and coordinated by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area, which is formally carried out on a half-yearly basis, coinciding with the interim and annual close, reflects the form in which the financial information is generated within the group.

In this structure, the heads of the country subholding companies and the heads of the head of business companies, together with their respective heads of control, as well as the heads of the global corporate areas, certify both the reliability of the financial information regarding their areas of responsibility (which is the information they provide for consolidation at the group level) and the effectiveness of the internal control system established to reasonably guarantee such reliability. Finally, the chairman & CEO, as the top responsible executive, and the General Finance, Control and Resources Director (CFO), who is responsible for the preparation of the financial information, certify to the Board of Directors the reliability of the consolidated annual accounts and the Half-Yearly Financial Report.

The ARSC, with the support of the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area and the Internal Audit Area, supervises the entire process of certification, submitting to the Board of Directors the conclusions obtained from this analysis at the meetings during which the accounts are formally prepared.

As regards the description of the ICFR system to be published in the securities markets, the procedure for the review and approval thereof is the same as the one used for all disclosures of an economic and financial nature in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

The documentation of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) System includes high-level descriptions of the cycles for generating the selected relevant financial information, as well as detailed descriptions of the prioritised risks of error and of the controls designed for the mitigation or management thereof. The description of the controls includes the evidence obtained for the implementation thereof, which is necessary for their review.

Each of the accounting close processes at the businesses is considered a cycle, and the same occurs with the group of accounting close activities at the corporate level, with the global consolidation process and with the process of preparing the notes to the financial statements. This means that all of these activities are subject to the methodological process described in the section relating to risks.

Furthermore, the specific review of critical accounting judgements, estimates, valuations and relevant projections is subject to specific controls within the model, as these types of issues involve risks of error in the various cycles in which they are made. The evidence of the specific controls is the support for such reviews in many cases.



Independently of the process of certification followed in the countries, businesses and corporate areas, the ARSC, with the support of the Internal Audit Area, performs a quarterly global review of the financial information, ensuring that the half-yearly financial reports and quarterly management statements are prepared using the same accounting standards as the annual financial reports, and verifies the proper definition of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of generally accepted accounting principles and international financial reporting standards.

- F.3.2. Internal IT control policies and procedures (access security, control of changes, system operation, operational continuity and segregation of duties, among others) which support significant processes within the company relating to the preparation and publication of financial information.

The controls considered to mitigate or manage the risks of error in financial reporting include some relating to the most significant software applications, like the controls relating to user access permissions or those relating to the integrity of the transfer of information between applications, control of operations and change management.

In addition, the Iberdrola group has internal control guidelines and procedures regarding IT systems in relation to the acquisition and development of software, the acquisition of systems infrastructure, the installation and testing of software, change management, management of service levels, management of third-party services, security of the systems and access thereto, incident management, transaction management, continuity of operations and the segregation of functions.

These guidelines and procedures (which in some cases are different based on geographic area or type of solution, and are in a process of progressive homogenisation) are applied to all IT systems that support the relevant process of generation of financial information, and to the infrastructure required for the operation thereof.

The Iberdrola group also has an Information Technologies (IT) Policy that contemplates the management of risks associated with the use, ownership, operation, participation, influence and adoption of specific information technology or the processes for the management and control thereof.

Thus, there is a model of general controls integrated within the risk management model that allows for a global evaluation of the risks related to information technology.

Both the risk model and the IT controls are based on and aligned with market best-practices, like COBIT5 and COSO. The evolution thereof over the long term is maintained by including the new needs arising from the changing regulatory compliance framework that applies to the IT systems and services, as well as the recommendations and guidelines of auditors and relevant third parties.

As part of the general IT controls model, there is a regular evaluation of the effectiveness of the information technology controls in the area of financial systems, adopting the appropriate measures if any incident is detected.

On an annual basis, the heads of the IT systems of the Iberdrola group certify the effectiveness of the internal controls established regarding



financial information. This certification covers all systems declared to be within the scope of the external financial auditing, as well as others deemed to be relevant, by the corresponding business organisations within the group.

For financial year 2020, the total number of systems covered by the IT controls system was 51, on which a model of 26 controls was applied, most of which are evaluated and applied by the Systems Division, and in some cases by other business organisations. The frequency of the evaluation is annual or biannual, depending on the nature of the control, and it is performed using a principle of sampling of all of the relevant evidence in each case. The entire process of evaluating the IT controls is supported by a GRC system and is supervised annually by the Internal Audit Area.

- F.3.3. Internal control policies and procedures for overseeing the management of activities subcontracted to third parties, as well as of those aspects of assessment, calculation or valuation entrusted to independent experts, which may materially affect financial statements.

In general terms, the Iberdrola group does not have significant functions subcontracted to third parties with a direct impact on financial information. The evaluations, calculations or assessments entrusted to third parties that could materially affect the financial statements are considered to be activities relevant to the generation of financial information leading to the identification of any priority risks of error, which involves the design of associated internal controls. These controls cover the internal analysis and approval of fundamental assumptions to be used, as well as the review of the evaluations, calculations or assessments made by outside parties, by comparing them to the calculations made internally.

F.4 Information and communication

Report on whether the company has at least the following, describing their main characteristics:

- F.4.1. A specifically assigned function for defining and updating accounting policies (accounting policy area or department) and resolving doubts or conflicts arising from their interpretation, maintaining a free flow of information to those responsible for operations in the organisation, as well as an up-to-date accounting policy manual distributed to the business units through which the company operates.

The Accounting Practice Division, which reports to the Administration and Control director, is responsible for defining and updating the accounting policies, as well as for resolving questions or conflicts arising from the interpretation thereof. It maintains fluid communication with the heads of operation of the organisation, and particularly with the heads of the accounting functions.

It publishes a bulletin on a quarterly basis that is broadly distributed within the group regarding new accounting developments deriving from the IFRS, which includes updates on standards (standards that have entered into effect, drafts issued, standards issued, standards approved by the European Union, new standards and expected drafts, as well as existing standards)



and accounting questions asked internally, together with the conclusions with respect thereto.

The Accounting Practice Division is also responsible for keeping the Accounting Policies Handbook of the group continuously updated and ensuring the appropriate dissemination thereof.

The accounting policies handbook is continuously updated. For this purpose, the Accounting Practice Division analyses whether the new developments or changes in the accounting area have an effect on the group's accounting policies, as well as the date of entry into force of each of the standards. When a new provision, or new interpretations thereof, are identified having an effect on the accounting policies of the group, it is included in the handbook, and also communicated to the parties responsible for preparing the financial information of the group through the quarterly bulletins mentioned above, and the application supporting the handbook is also updated.

The updated version of the handbook is available in an application on the internal network of the group. This application is also accessible by users via remote access and can be connected to e-mail. Any change or upload of a document of the handbook generates an e-mail notice to all users.

- F.4.2. Mechanisms for capturing and preparing financial information in standardised formats for application and use by all units of the entity or group, and support its main financial statements and notes, as well as disclosures concerning ICFR.

The mechanism for capturing and preparing the information supporting the main financial statements of the Iberdrola group is mainly based on the use of a unified management consolidation tool (called BPC), which is accessible from all geographic areas, that is currently deployed throughout the group.

A large part of the information supporting the breakdowns and notes is included in the consolidation tool, with the rest being captured by homogeneously formatted spreadsheets, called reporting packets, that are prepared for the half-yearly and yearly close.

F.5 Supervision of the functioning of the system

Report on at least the following, describing their principal features:

- F.5.1. The activities of the audit committee in overseeing ICFR as well as whether there is an internal audit function one of the responsibilities of which is to provide support to the committee in its task of supervising the internal control system, including ICFR. Additionally, describe the scope of ICFR assessment made during the year and the procedure through which the person responsible for performing the assessment communicates its results, whether the company has an action plan detailing possible corrective measures, and whether their impact on financial reporting has been considered.



The ARSC is supported by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area and the Internal Audit Area in the performance of its powers with respect to the internal control and risk management systems.

The ARSC's supervision of the ICFR system mainly includes:

- i. monitoring compliance with the certification process by the various persons responsible for financial information;
- ii. reviewing the design and operation of the internal control system to evaluate the effectiveness thereof, with the support of the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area and the Internal Audit Area; and
- iii. regular meetings with the external auditor, the Administration and Control Division, the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area, the Internal Audit Area and senior management to review, analyse and comment on the financial information, the boundary of companies that it covers and the accounting criteria applied, as well as any significant weaknesses in internal control that have been identified.

The Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area performs functions that include, among others, monitoring, supporting, coordinating and homogenising the implementation of the IFRS, establishing the methodology, criteria and reporting method, as well as the operational monitoring of controls and the regular assessment of the effectiveness of the IFRS.

The parties responsible for preparing the financial information of each country subholding company, each head of business company and each corporate area must engage in an annual process, coordinated by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area, of reviewing the design and operation of the internal control system within their area of responsibility in order to evaluate the effectiveness thereof.

There is thus an analysis of whether, based on the changing circumstances in which the group acts (changes in organisation, systems, processes, products, regulation, etc.), changes in the risks identified and prioritised and/or new risks identified should be included. There is also an analysis of whether the design of the existing controls to mitigate or manage the risks that may have changed is appropriate, as well as whether they have operated satisfactorily in accordance with their design.

The conclusions from this annual review process, with respect to both the deficiencies identified (which are classified as high, medium or low, based precisely on their potential impact on the financial information) and the action plans to fix them, are presented at an annual specific meeting attended by the group's heads of Control and of the various country subholding companies, the heads of the main corporate areas, the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area and the Internal Audit Area. Conclusions are made at this meeting regarding the effectiveness of the internal control system within each of the different areas of responsibility, and globally for the entire group.

Thereafter, the most significant conclusions regarding the review are submitted to the ARSC within the framework of the regular meetings it holds with the Risk Management and Internal Assurance director.



Apart from what is described in the preceding paragraphs, the Internal Audit Area, in support of the ARSC, undertakes an independent review of the design and operation of the internal control system, identifying deficiencies and preparing recommendations for improvement. The Internal Audit Area is functionally subordinate to the ARSC, and pursuant to the Basic Internal Audit Regulations has the main duties of assisting this committee in the exercise of its powers and objectively and independently supervising the effectiveness of the group's internal control system, which is made up of a set of risk management and control mechanisms and systems.

Based thereon, the Internal Audit Area engages in ongoing monitoring of the action plans agreed to with the various organisations to correct the deficiencies detected and to implement the suggestions for improvement agreed to with the organisations.

The period that the Internal Audit Area plans for in-depth review of the entire internal control system is five years.

Specifically, 16 cycles were reviewed during financial year 2020. These are cycles corresponding to the companies Iberdrola México, S.A. de C.V., Scottish Power Ltd., Iberdrola España, S.A.U., Neoenergía S.A and Iberdrola Energía Internacional S.A.U., as well as corporate cycles.

In addition, on a half-yearly basis, coinciding with the half-yearly and yearly close, the Internal Audit Area performs a review of the operation of the internal controls that are considered to be most critical, to which there should be added the annual review of all the SOX Key Controls of Avangrid, Inc.

The combination of regular reviews, together with the half-yearly reviews of the most critical controls, allows the Internal Audit Area to perform an evaluation of the internal control system (both design and operation) and issue an opinion regarding the effectiveness of the internal controls established to ensure the reliability of the financial information, which it submits to the ARSC within the framework of their regular meetings.

- F.5.2. Whether there is a discussion procedure whereby the statutory auditor (pursuant to the Spanish Technical Audit Standards), the internal auditor and other experts can report to senior management and the audit committee or directors of the company any significant weaknesses in internal control identified during the review of the annual financial statements or any others they have been assigned. Additionally, state whether an action plan is available for correcting or mitigating any weaknesses detected.

In general terms, the procedure for discussion regarding significant internal control weaknesses that have been identified is based on regular meetings with the various agents.

Thus, the ARSC holds meetings, both at the half-year and yearly close, with the external auditor, the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area, the Internal Audit Area and the officers responsible for preparing the financial information, in order to discuss any relevant aspect of the preparation process and of the resulting financial information.



Specifically, as established in its Regulations (scope of powers), Iberdrola's ARSC has, among other powers, that of obtaining information regarding any significant deficiency in internal control that the statutory auditor detects while carrying out its audit work. For these purposes, the statutory auditor appears before such Committee on an annual basis to present recommendations in connection with the internal control weaknesses identified during the review of the annual accounts. Any weaknesses noted by the statutory auditor are continuously monitored by the Committee with the support of the Internal Audit Area. Management responsible for preparing the consolidated accounts also holds meetings with the external auditors and with the internal auditors, at both the half-yearly and yearly close, in order to discuss any significant issues relating to the financial information.

F.6 Other relevant information

Iberdrola has an Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) system or model that is intended to reasonably guarantee the reliability of the financial information. The development of the model, which began in 2006, was not the result of a legal requirement but rather the conviction, by both the Board of Directors and the Company's senior management, that within a context of growth and internationalisation as was already forecast for the group, an explicit and auditable internal control system would contribute to maintaining and improving its control environment and the quality of the financial information, while at the same time increasing the confidence of investors due to its effects on the transparency, reputation and good governance of Iberdrola and of the companies making up the group.

The ICFR system has two main sides: certification, and internal control itself.

Certification is a half-yearly process managed and coordinated by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area in which those responsible for financial information in the different areas of the Company certify that: (i) the financial information they deliver to Iberdrola for purposes of consolidation does not contain any material errors or omissions and provides a fair view of the results and the financial condition of the Company within their area of responsibility, and (ii) they are responsible for establishing the ICFR system within their area of responsibility and have found, upon assessment, that the system is effective. The text of these certifications is inspired by the form of certification established in Section 302 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The culmination of the half-yearly process is a joint certification that the chairman & CEO and the General Finance, Control and Resources Director (CFO) submit to the Board of Directors for purposes of approval of the Half-Yearly Financial Report or the formulation of the annual accounts.

The process is carried out by means of electronic signature in a software application which manages the areas of responsibility and time periods and which serves as a repository of all the documentation generated, allowing for periodic review by the supervision and control bodies of the group.

The other side of the model, that of internal control itself, is inspired by the leading framework described in the "Internal Control Integrated Framework" report of the "Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)",



and is mainly focused on providing a reasonable level of security in achieving the goal of reliability of financial information.

The methodology used by Iberdrola for the development and continuous update of internal control, the development, maintenance and update of which is the responsibility of the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area, has the following stages or steps: (i) analysis and selection of significant financial information; (ii) the grouping thereof within cycles or large processes in which it is generated; (iii) the identification, evaluation and prioritisation of the risks of error in financial information within the selected cycles; (iv) the design and operation of controls to mitigate or manage the selected risks; and (v) the monitoring and update of the foregoing steps to continuously adapt the model to the circumstances of the business activity.

One of the main characteristics of the design of the model is that it attempts to ensure the quality of the financial information during each month of the year, and is not only limited to the periods corresponding to the annual or half-yearly close.

This characteristic is strengthened with the use of a specific software application internally developed by the group, which allows for the monitoring of the status of the controls at all times.

Another important characteristic of the model is that it extends the culture of internal control to all the organisations, both corporate and business, that significantly contribute to the generation of financial information, by personally assigning responsibility in the implementation and documentation of controls.

All significant documentation regarding Iberdrola's ICFR system, including both the certification process and the internal control itself, is stored in this software application.

The people responsible for implementing the controls input into the software application evidence showing the performance thereof, and evaluate the results obtained, classifying them as satisfactory or unsatisfactory. This allows for monitoring of the internal control situation in real-time, permitting quick action regarding any deficiencies detected.

Additionally, on an annual basis, the various heads of control at the country subholding and head of business companies, as well as the heads of the corporate areas, review the design and operation of the ICFR system, as a systematic process for the update thereof to the changing circumstances of the business activity.

The annual review is coordinated by the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area, which is also tasked with administering the software application and with coordinating the development of the ICFR system within the various businesses and corporate areas of the group, as well as maintaining the homogeneity of the ICFR system throughout the group. Based on this review, the Risk Management and Internal Assurance Area issues its opinion on the effectiveness of the IFRS, which is communicated during the annual meeting of the Control Committee and to the ARSC.

Furthermore, the Internal Audit Area, which is responsible for the independent supervision of internal control in support of the ARSC, undertakes an independent review of the design and operation of the ICFR system, identifying deficiencies and preparing recommendations for improvement. This review is performed applying a mixed model of selecting cycles based on risk and a minimum rotation of five years.



In addition, on a half-yearly basis, the Internal Audit Area undertakes an independent review of the effectiveness of the internal controls established to ensure the reliability of the financial information. It also reviews the process of certification of the financial information on a half-yearly basis. The conclusions from these reviews are submitted to the ARSC, which, if applicable, makes them its own and forwards them to the Board of Directors.

Based on materiality standards, the current scope of the ICFR system covers the entire Iberdrola group. More than 1,600 people from the group use the software application, both to document the evidence showing the implementation of more than 3,000 controls—which mitigate or manage more than 1,300 risks of error in the financial information deemed priority—and to monitor, analyse, adjust and evaluate the ICFR system.

In addition, the approximately 135 department heads who participate in the process of certifying the correctness of the information for which they are responsible do so using an electronic signature directly within the software application.

All of the above allows for the final result of the certification process, which is supported by the situation of internal control itself, to be reviewed by Iberdrola's Board of Directors as one of the major guarantees of reliability in connection with the formulation of the annual and interim financial information of the group.

F.7 External auditor's report

Report:

- F.7.1. Whether the ICFR information sent to the markets has been subjected to review by the external auditor, in which case the entity should include the corresponding report as an attachment. If not, reasons why should be given.

The information on the ICFR system sent to the markets has not been subject to review by the external auditor consistent with the fact that the other information contained in the Annual Corporate Governance Report is only subject to review by the external auditor in relation to the accounting information contained in said Report. Furthermore, it is believed that externally reviewing the information on the ICFR system sent to the markets would in a certain way be redundant, taking into account the review of internal control that the external auditor must perform in accordance with technical auditing standards within the context of the statutory audit of accounts.



G DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Specify the company's degree of compliance with recommendations of the Good Governance Code for listed companies.

In the event that a recommendation is not followed or only partially followed, a detailed explanation of the reasons must be included so that shareholders, investors and the market in general have enough information to assess the company's conduct. General explanations are not acceptable.

- 1. That the articles of association of listed companies should not limit the maximum number of votes that may be cast by one shareholder or contain other restrictions that hinder the takeover of control of the company through the acquisition of its shares on the market.**

Complies ☐ Explain X

Article 29.2 of the By-Laws provides that "No shareholder may cast a number of votes greater than those corresponding to shares representing ten (10%) per cent of share capital, even if the number of shares held exceeds such percentage of the share capital. This limitation does not affect votes corresponding to shares with respect to which a shareholder is holding a proxy as a result of the provisions of article 23 above, provided, however, that with respect to the number of votes corresponding to the shares of each shareholder represented by proxy, the limitation set forth above shall apply".

Section 3 of such article adds: "The limitation set forth in the preceding section shall also apply to the maximum number of votes that may be collectively or individually cast by two or more shareholders that are entities or companies belonging to the same group. Such limitation shall also apply to the number of votes that may be cast collectively or individually by an individual and the shareholder entity, entities, or companies controlled by such individual. A group shall be deemed to exist under the circumstances provided by law, and also when a person controls one or more entities or companies".

Iberdrola believes that the limitation on the maximum number of votes that may be cast by a single shareholder, or by several shareholders belonging to the same group or, if applicable, acting in concert, is a measure to protect shareholders at companies with dispersed share ownership, whose investment is thus guarded from any transaction that is contrary to the corporate interest. In this regard, most shareholders, especially including but not limited to small retail investors, who represent approximately one-fourth of Iberdrola's capital, have little room to manoeuvre and respond to a potential shareholder owning a non-controlling interest and not reaching the threshold requiring a takeover bid but seeking influence over the Company and whose own interest is not totally in line with the corporate interest.

It should also be noted that such voting limitation has been in effect since 16 June 1990, the date on which the General Shareholders' Meeting was held at which it was resolved, by unanimous vote of the attendees, to bring the By-Laws of the Company (then doing business as Iberduero, S.A.) into line with the consolidated text of the Companies Act approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1564/1989 of 22 December. This shows the level of corporate consensus that has existed on such voting limitation from the very beginning, which has been confirmed by the fact that such limitation has remained unchanged through various by-law amendments passed by the shareholders at General Shareholders' Meetings. In turn, it reflects the will of the



shareholders to increase their bargaining power in the event of hostile offers or transactions.

In any event, Article 50 of the current By-Laws establishes the instances of removal of such voting limitation in the event that the Company is the target of a takeover bid that receives the required shareholder approval, in which case the provisions of Section 527 of the Companies Act prevail. Pursuant to the foregoing, it cannot be deemed that the limitation on the maximum number of votes that may be cast by a shareholder constitutes an obstacle to a takeover bid.

2. That when the listed company is controlled by another entity in the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relations with said entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them it should make accurate public disclosures on:

- a) The respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between the listed company or its subsidiaries and the parent company or its subsidiaries.
- b) The mechanisms in place to resolve any conflicts of interest that may arise.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

3. That, during the ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, as a complement to the distribution of the written annual corporate governance report, the chairman of the Board of Directors should inform shareholders orally, in sufficient detail, of the most significant aspects of the company's corporate governance, and in particular:

- a) Changes that have occurred since the last General Shareholders' Meeting.
- b) Specific reasons why the company has not followed one or more of the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance and the alternative rules applied, if any.

Complies ☐ Complies partially ☐ Explain X

This information is continuously available to shareholders through the corporate website. In view of the special circumstances, the 2020 General Shareholders' Meeting was held exclusively online. It was therefore deemed appropriate to shorten the meeting, dispensing with any non-mandatory items already available on the website.

4. That the company should define and promote a policy on communication and contact with shareholders and institutional investors, within the framework of their involvement in the company, and with proxy advisors that complies in all aspects with rules against market abuse and gives equal treatment to similarly situated shareholders. And that the company should publish this policy on its website, including information on how it has been put into practice and identifying the contact persons or those responsible for implementing it.

And that, without prejudice to the legal obligations regarding dissemination of inside information and other types of regulated information, the company should also have a general policy regarding the communication of economic-financial, non-financial and



corporate information through such channels as it may consider appropriate (communication media, social networks or other channels) that helps to maximise the dissemination and quality of information available to the market, investors and other stakeholders.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

5. That the Board of Directors should not submit to the General Shareholders' Meeting any proposal for delegation of powers allowing the issue of shares or convertible securities with the exclusion of preemptive rights in an amount exceeding 20% of the capital at the time of delegation.

And that whenever the Board of Directors approves any issue of shares or convertible securities with the exclusion of preemptive rights, the company should immediately publish the reports referred to by company law on its website.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

6. That listed companies that prepare the reports listed below, whether under a legal obligation or voluntarily, should publish them on their website with sufficient time before the General Shareholders' Meeting, even if their publication is not mandatory:

- a) Report on the auditor's independence.
- b) Reports on the workings of the audit and nomination and remuneration committees.
- c) Report by the audit committee on related party transactions.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

7. That the company should transmit in real time, through its website, the proceedings of the General Shareholders' Meetings.

And that the company should have mechanisms in place allowing the delegation and casting of votes by means of data transmission and even, in the case of large-caps and to the extent that it is proportionate, attendance and active participation in the General Meeting to be conducted by such remote means.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

8. That the audit committee should ensure that the financial statements submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations. And that in cases in which the auditor has included a qualification or reservation in its audit report, the chairman of the audit committee should clearly explain to the general meeting the opinion of the audit committee on its content and scope, making a summary of this opinion available to shareholders at the time when the meeting is called, alongside the other Board proposals and reports.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

9. That the company should permanently publish on its website the requirements and procedures for certification of share ownership, the right of attendance at the General Shareholders' Meetings, and the exercise of the right to vote or to issue a proxy.

And that such requirements and procedures promote attendance and the exercise of shareholder rights in a non-discriminatory fashion.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

10. That when a duly authenticated shareholder has exercised his or her right to complete the agenda or to make new proposals for resolutions in advance of the General Shareholders' Meeting, the company:

- a) Should immediately distribute such complementary points and new proposals for resolutions.
- b) Should publish the attendance, proxy and remote voting card specimen with the necessary changes such that the new agenda items and alternative proposals can be voted on in the same terms as those proposed by the Board of Directors.
- c) Should submit all these points or alternative proposals to a vote and apply the same voting rules to them as to those formulated by the Board of Directors including, in particular, assumptions or default positions regarding votes for or against.
- d) That after the General Shareholders' Meeting, a breakdown of the voting on said additions or alternative proposals be communicated.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

11. That if the company intends to pay premiums for attending the General Shareholders' Meeting, it should establish in advance a general policy on such premiums and this policy should be stable.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

12. That the Board of Directors should perform its functions with a unity of purpose and independence of criterion, treating all similarly situated shareholders equally and being guided by the best interests of the company, which is understood to mean the pursuit of a profitable and sustainable business in the long term, promoting its continuity and maximising the economic value of the business.

And that in pursuit of the company's interest, in addition to complying with applicable law and rules and conducting itself on the basis of good faith, ethics and a respect for commonly accepted best practices, it should seek to reconcile its own company interests, when appropriate, with the interests of its employees, suppliers, clients and other stakeholders that may be affected, as well as the impact of its corporate activities on the communities in which it operates and on the environment.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

13. That the Board of Directors should be of an appropriate size to perform its duties effectively and in a collegial manner, which makes it advisable for it to have between five and fifteen members.

Meets X Explain ☐

14. That the Board of Directors should approve a policy aimed at favouring an appropriate composition of the Board and that:

- a) Is concrete and verifiable;
- b) Ensures that proposals for appointment or re-election are based upon a prior analysis of the skills required by the Board of Directors; and



- c) Favours diversity of knowledge, experience, age and gender. For these purposes, it is considered that the measures that encourage the company to have a significant number of female senior executives favour gender diversity.

That the result of the prior analysis of the skills required by the Board of Directors be contained in the supporting report from the nomination committee published upon calling the General Shareholders' Meeting to which the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director is submitted.

The nomination committee will annually verify compliance with this policy and explain its findings in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

15. That proprietary and independent directors should constitute a substantial majority of the Board of Directors and that the number of executive directors be kept to a minimum, taking into account the complexity of the corporate group and the percentage of equity participation of executive directors.

And that the number of female directors should represent at least 40% of the members of the Board of Directors before the end of 2022 and thereafter, and no less 30% prior to that date.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

16. That the number of proprietary directors as a percentage of the total number of non-executive directors not be greater than the proportion of the company's share capital represented by those directors and the rest of the capital.

This criterion may be relaxed:

- a) In large-cap companies where very few shareholdings are legally considered significant.
- b) In the case of companies where a plurality of shareholders is represented on the Board of Directors without ties among them.

Complies X Explain ☐

17. That the number of independent directors should represent at least half of the total number of directors.

That, however, when the company does not have a high level of market capitalisation or in the event that it is a large-cap company with one shareholder or a group of shareholders acting in concert who together control more than 30% of the company's share capital, the number of independent directors should represent at least one third of the total number of directors.

Meets X Explain ☐

18. That companies should publish the following information on its directors on their website, and keep it up to date:

- a) Professional profile and biography.
- b) Any other Boards to which the directors belong, regardless of whether or not the companies are listed, as well as any other remunerated activities engaged in, regardless of type.



- c) Category of directorship, indicating, in the case of individuals who represent significant shareholders, the shareholder that they represent or to which they are connected.
- d) Date of their first appointment as a director of the company's Board of Directors, and any subsequent re-elections.
- e) Company shares and share options that they own.

Complies ☒ Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

19. That the annual corporate governance report, after verification by the nomination committee, should explain the reasons for the appointment of any proprietary directors at the proposal of shareholders whose holding is less than 3%. It should also explain, if applicable, why formal requests from shareholders for presence on the Board were not honoured, when their shareholding was equal to or exceeded that of other shareholders whose proposal for proprietary directors was honoured.

Complies ☐ Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☒

20. That proprietary directors representing significant shareholders should resign from the Board when the shareholder they represent disposes of its entire shareholding. They should also resign, in a proportional fashion, in the event that said shareholder reduces its percentage interest to a level that requires a decrease in the number of proprietary directors.

Complies ☐ Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☒

21. That the Board of Directors should not propose the dismissal of any independent director before the completion of the director's term provided for in the articles of association unless the Board of Directors finds just cause and a prior report has been prepared by the nomination committee. Specifically, just cause is considered to exist if the director takes on new duties or commits to new obligations that would interfere with his or her ability to dedicate the time necessary for attention to the duties inherent to his or her post as a director, fails to complete the tasks inherent to his or her post, or is affected by any of the circumstances which would cause the loss of independent status in accordance with applicable law.

The dismissal of independent directors may also be proposed as a result of a public takeover bid, merger or other similar corporate transaction entailing a change in the shareholder structure of the company, provided that such changes in the structure of the Board are the result of application of the proportionate representation criterion provided in Recommendation 16.

Meets ☒ Explain ☐

22. That companies should establish rules requiring that directors inform the Board of Directors and, where appropriate, resign from their posts, when circumstances arise which affect them, whether or not related to their actions in the company itself, and which may harm the company's standing and reputation, and in particular requiring them to inform the Board of any criminal proceedings in which they appear as suspects or defendants, as well as of how the legal proceedings subsequently unfold.

And that, if the Board is informed or becomes aware in any other manner of any of the circumstances mentioned above, it must investigate the case as quickly as possible and, depending on the specific circumstances, decide, based on a report from the



nomination and remuneration committee, whether or not any measure must be adopted, such as the opening of an internal investigation, asking the director to resign or proposing that he or she be dismissed. And that these events must be reported in the annual corporate governance report, unless there are any special reasons not to do so, which must also be noted in the minutes. This without prejudice to the information that the company must disseminate, if appropriate, at the time when the corresponding measures are implemented.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 23. That all directors clearly express their opposition when they consider any proposal submitted to the Board of Directors to be against the company's interests. This particularly applies to independent directors and directors who are unaffected by a potential conflict of interest if the decision could be detrimental to any shareholders not represented on the Board of Directors.**

Furthermore, when the Board of Directors makes significant or repeated decisions about which the director has serious reservations, the director should draw the appropriate conclusions and, in the event the director decides to resign, explain the reasons for this decision in the letter referred to in the next recommendation.

This recommendation also applies to the secretary of the Board of Directors, even if he or she is not a director.

Complies ☐ Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable X

- 24. That whenever, due to resignation or resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, a director leaves before the completion of his or her term of office, the director should explain the reasons for this decision, or in the case of non-executive directors, their opinion of the reasons for cessation, in a letter addressed to all members of the Board of Directors.**

And that, without prejudice to all this being reported in the annual corporate governance report, insofar as it is relevant to investors, the company must publish the cessation as quickly as possible, adequately referring to the reasons or circumstances adduced by the director.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 25. That the nomination committee should make sure that non-executive directors have sufficient time available in order to properly perform their duties.**

And that the Board regulations establish the maximum number of company Boards on which directors may sit.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 26. That the Board of Directors meet frequently enough to be able to effectively perform its duties, and at least eight times per year, following a schedule of dates and agendas established at the beginning of the year and allowing each director individually to propose other items that do not originally appear on the agenda.**

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 27. That director absences occur only when absolutely necessary and be quantified in the annual corporate governance report. And when absences do occur, that the director appoint a proxy with instructions.**

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

28. That when directors or the secretary express concern regarding a proposal or, in the case of directors, regarding the direction in which the company is headed and said concerns are not resolved by the Board of Directors, such concerns should be included in the minutes at the request of the director expressing them.

Complies ☐ Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable X

29. That the company should establishes adequate means for directors to obtain appropriate advice in order to properly fulfil their duties including, should circumstances warrant, external advice at the company's expense.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

30. That, without regard to the knowledge necessary for directors to complete their duties, companies make refresher courses available to them when circumstances make this advisable.

Complies X Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

31. That the agenda for meetings should clearly indicate those matters on which the Board of Directors is to make a decision or adopt a resolution so that the directors may study or gather all relevant information ahead of time.

When, in exceptional circumstances, the chairman wishes to bring urgent matters for decision or resolution before the Board of Directors which do not appear on the agenda, prior express agreement of a majority of the directors shall be necessary, and said consent shall be duly recorded in the minutes.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

32. That directors be periodically informed of changes in shareholding and of the opinions of significant shareholders, investors and rating agencies of the company and its group.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

33. That the chairman, as the person responsible for the efficient workings of the Board of Directors, in addition to carrying out the duties assigned by law and the articles of association, should prepare and submit to the Board of Directors a schedule of dates and matters to be considered; organise and coordinate the periodic evaluation of the Board as well as, if applicable, the chief executive of the company, should be responsible for leading the Board and the effectiveness of its work; ensuring that sufficient time is devoted to considering strategic issues, and approve and supervise refresher courses for each director when circumstances make this advisable.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

34. That when there is a coordinating director, the articles of association or Board regulations should confer upon him or her the following powers in addition to those conferred by law: to chair the Board of Directors in the absence of the chairman and deputy chairmen, should there be any; to reflect the concerns of non-executive directors; to liaise with investors and shareholders in order to understand their points of view and respond to their concerns, in particular as those concerns relate to corporate governance of the company; and to coordinate a succession plan for the chairman.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐



35. That the secretary of the Board of Directors should pay special attention to ensure that the activities and decisions of the Board of Directors take into account such recommendations regarding good governance contained in this Good Governance Code as may be applicable to the company.

Meets X Explain ☐

36. That the Board of Directors meet in plenary session once a year and adopt, where appropriate, an action plan to correct any deficiencies detected in the following:

- a) The quality and efficiency of the Board of Directors' work.
- b) The workings and composition of its committees.
- c) Diversity in the composition and skills of the Board of Directors.
- d) Performance of the chairman of the Board of Directors and of the chief executive officer of the company.
- e) Performance and input of each director, paying special attention to those in charge of the various Board committees.

In order to perform its evaluation of the various committees, the Board of Directors will take a report from the committees themselves as a starting point and for the evaluation of the Board, a report from the nomination committee.

Every three years, the Board of Directors will rely for its evaluation upon the assistance of an external advisor, whose independence shall be verified by the nomination committee.

Business relationships between the external adviser or any member of the adviser's group and the company or any company within its group must be specified in the annual corporate governance report.

The process and the areas evaluated must be described in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

37. That if there is an executive committee, it must contain at least two non-executive directors, at least one of whom must be independent, and its secretary must be the secretary of the Board.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

38. That the Board of Directors must always be aware of the matters discussed and decisions taken by the executive committee and that all members of the Board of Directors receive a copy of the minutes of meetings of the executive committee.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

39. That the members of the audit committee, in particular its chairman, be appointed in consideration of their knowledge and experience in accountancy, audit and risk management issues, both financial and non-financial.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

40. That under the supervision of the audit committee, there should be a unit in charge of the internal audit function, which ensures that information and internal control



systems operate correctly, and which reports to the non-executive chairman of the Board or of the audit committee.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

41. That the person in charge of the unit performing the internal audit function should present an annual work plan to the audit committee, for approval by that committee or by the Board, reporting directly on its execution, including any incidents or limitations of scope, the results and monitoring of its recommendations, and present an activity report at the end of each year.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

42. That in addition to the provisions of applicable law, the audit committee should be responsible for the following:

1. With regard to information systems and internal control:

- a) Supervising and evaluating the process of preparation and the completeness of the financial and non-financial information, as well as the control and management systems for financial and non-financial risk relating to the company and, if applicable, the group - including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risk, or risk related to corruption - reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.
- b) Ensuring the independence of the unit charged with the internal audit function; proposing the selection, appointment and dismissal of the head of internal audit; proposing the budget for this service; approving or proposing its orientation and annual work plans for approval by the Board, making sure that its activity is focused primarily on material risks (including reputational risk); receiving periodic information on its activities; and verifying that senior management takes into account the conclusions and recommendations of its reports.
- c) Establishing and supervising a mechanism that allows employees and other persons related to the company, such as directors, shareholders, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors, to report any potentially serious irregularities, especially those of a financial or accounting nature, that they observe in the company or its group. This mechanism must guarantee confidentiality and in any case provide for cases in which the communications can be made anonymously, respecting the rights of the whistleblower and the person reported.
- d) Generally ensuring that internal control policies and systems are effectively applied in practice.

2. With regard to the external auditor:

- a) In the event that the external auditor resigns, examining the circumstances leading to such resignation.
- b) Ensuring that the remuneration paid to the external auditor for its work does not compromise the quality of the work or the auditor's independence.
- c) Making sure that the company informs the CNMV of the change of auditor, along with a statement on any differences that arose with the outgoing auditor and, if applicable, the contents thereof.



- d) Ensuring that the external auditor holds an annual meeting with the Board of Directors in plenary session in order to make a report regarding the tasks performed and the development of the company's accounting situation and risks.
- e) Ensuring that the company and the external auditor comply with applicable rules regarding the provision of services other than auditing, limits on the concentration of the auditor's business, and, in general, all other rules regarding auditors' independence.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

43. That the audit committee be able to require the presence of any employee or manager of the company, even stipulating that he or she appear without the presence of any other member of management.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

44. That the audit committee be kept abreast of any corporate and structural changes planned by the company in order to perform an analysis and draw up a prior report to the Board of Directors on the economic conditions and accounting implications and, in particular, any exchange ratio involved.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

45. That the risk management and control policy identify or determine, as a minimum:

- a) The various types of financial and non-financial risks (including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks and risks relating to corruption) which the company faces, including among the financial or economic risks contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks.
- b) A risk control and management model based on different levels, which will include a specialised risk committee when sector regulations so require or the company considers it to be appropriate.
- c) The level of risk that the company considers to be acceptable.
- d) Measures in place to mitigate the impact of the risks identified in the event that they should materialise.
- e) Internal control and information systems to be used in order to control and manage the aforementioned risks, including contingent liabilities or off-balance sheet risks.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

46. That under the direct supervision of the audit committee or, if applicable, of a specialised committee of the Board of Directors, an internal risk control and management function should exist, performed by an internal unit or department of the company which is expressly charged with the following responsibilities:

- a) Ensuring the proper functioning of the risk management and control systems and, in particular, that they adequately identify, manage and quantify all material risks affecting the company.
- b) Actively participating in drawing up the risk strategy and in important decisions regarding risk management.
- c) Ensuring that the risk management and control systems adequately mitigate risks as defined by the policy laid down by the Board of Directors.



Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 47. That in designating the members of the nomination and remuneration committee – or of the nomination committee and the remuneration committee if they are separate – care be taken to ensure that they have the knowledge, aptitudes and experience appropriate to the functions that they are called upon to perform and that the majority of said members are independent directors.**

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 48. That large-cap companies have separate nomination and remuneration committees.**

Complies X Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 49. That the nomination committee consult with the chairman of the Board of Directors and the chief executive of the company, especially in relation to matters concerning executive directors.**

And that any director be able to ask the nomination committee to consider potential candidates that he or she considers suitable to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 50. That the remuneration committee exercise its functions independently and that, in addition to the functions assigned to it by law, it should be responsible for the following:**

- a) Proposing the basic conditions of employment for senior management to the Board of Directors.
- b) Verifying compliance with the company's remuneration policy.
- c) Periodically reviewing the remuneration policy applied to directors and senior managers, including share-based remuneration systems and their application, as well as ensuring that their individual remuneration is proportional to that received by the company's other directors and senior managers.
- d) Making sure that potential conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of external advice given to the committee.
- e) Verifying the information on remuneration of directors and senior managers contained in the various corporate documents, including the annual report on director remuneration.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 51. That the remuneration committee should consult with the chairman and the chief executive of the company, especially on matters relating to executive directors and senior management.**

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

- 52. That the rules regarding the composition and workings of the supervision and control committees should appear in the regulations of the Board of Directors and that they should be consistent with those applying to legally mandatory committees in accordance with the foregoing recommendations, including:**

- a) That they be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, with a majority of independent directors.



- b) That their chairpersons be independent directors.
- c) That the Board of Directors select members of these committees taking into account their knowledge, skills and experience and the duties of each committee; discuss their proposals and reports; and require them to render account of their activities and of the work performed in the first plenary session of the Board of Directors held after each committee meeting.
- d) That the committees be allowed to avail themselves of outside advice when they consider it necessary to perform their duties.
- e) That their meetings be recorded and their minutes be made available to all directors.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

53. That verification of compliance with the company's policies and rules on environmental, social and corporate governance matters, and with the internal codes of conduct be assigned to one or divided among more than one committee of the Board of Directors, which may be the audit committee, the nomination committee, a specialised committee on sustainability or corporate social responsibility or such other specialised committee as the Board of Directors, in the exercise of its powers of self-organisation, may have decided to create. And that such committee be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, with a majority of these being independent directors, and that the minimum functions indicated in the next recommendation be specifically assigned to it.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

54. The minimum functions referred to in the foregoing recommendation are the following:

- a) Monitoring of compliance with the company's internal codes of conduct and corporate governance rules, also ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values.
- b) Monitoring the application of the general policy on communication of economic and financial information, non-financial and corporate information and communication with shareholders and investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders. The manner in which the entity communicates and handles relations with small and medium-sized shareholders must also be monitored.
- c) The periodic evaluation and review of the company's corporate governance system, and environmental and social policy, with a view to ensuring that they fulfil their purposes of promoting the interests of society and take account, as appropriate, of the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.
- d) Supervision of the company's environmental and social practices to ensure that they are in alignment with the established strategy and policy.
- e) Supervision and evaluation of the way in which relations with the various stakeholders are handled.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

55. That environmental and social sustainability policies identify and include at least the following:



- a) The principles, commitments, objectives and strategy relating to shareholders, employees, clients, suppliers, social issues, the environment, diversity, tax responsibility, respect for human rights, and the prevention of corruption and other unlawful conduct.
- b) Means or systems for monitoring compliance with these policies, their associated risks, and management.
- c) Mechanisms for supervising non-financial risk, including that relating to ethical aspects and aspects of business conduct.
- d) Channels of communication, participation and dialogue with stakeholders.
- e) Responsible communication practices that impede the manipulation of data and protect integrity and honour.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

56. That director remuneration be sufficient in order to attract and retain directors who meet the desired professional profile and to adequately compensate them for the dedication, qualifications and responsibility demanded of their posts, while not being so excessive as to compromise the independent judgement of non-executive directors.

Complies X Explain ☐

57. That only executive directors should receive variable remuneration linked to corporate results and personal performance, as well as remuneration in the form of shares, options or rights to shares or instruments referenced to the share price and long-term savings plans such as pension plans, retirement schemes or other provident schemes.

Consideration may be given to delivering shares to non-executive directors as remuneration providing this is conditional upon their holding them until they cease to be directors. The foregoing shall not apply to shares that the director may need to sell in order to meet the costs related to their acquisition.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐

58. That as regards variable remuneration, remuneration policies should incorporate the necessary limits and technical safeguards to ensure that such remuneration is in line with the professional performance of its beneficiaries and not based solely on general developments in the markets or in the sector in which the company operates, or other similar circumstances.

And, in particular, that variable remuneration components:

- a) Are linked to pre-determined and measurable performance criteria and that such criteria take into account the risk incurred to achieve a given result.
- b) Promote the sustainability of the company and include non-financial criteria that are geared towards creating long term value, such as compliance with the company's rules and internal operating procedures and with its risk management and control policies.
- c) Are based on balancing the attainment of short-, medium- and long-term objectives, so as to allow remuneration of continuous performance over a period long enough to be able to assess its contribution to the sustainable creation of value, such that the elements used to measure performance are not associated only with one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.



Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 59. That the payment of variable remuneration components be subject to sufficient verification that previously established performance or other conditions have effectively been met. Entities must include in their annual report on director remuneration the criteria for the time required and methods used for this verification depending on the nature and characteristics of each variable component.**

That, additionally, companies consider the inclusion of a reduction ('malus') clause for the deferral of the payment of a portion of variable remuneration components that would imply their total or partial loss if an event were to occur prior to the payment date that would make this advisable.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 60. That remuneration related to company results should take into account any reservations that might appear in the external auditor's report and that would diminish said results.**

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 61. That a material portion of executive directors' variable remuneration be linked to the delivery of shares or financial instruments referenced to the share price.**

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 62. That once shares or options or financial instruments have been allocated under remuneration schemes, executive directors be prohibited from transferring ownership or exercising options or rights until a term of at least three years has elapsed.**

An exception is made in cases where the director has, at the time of the transfer or exercise of options or rights, a net economic exposure to changes in the share price for a market value equivalent to at least twice the amount of his or her fixed annual remuneration through the ownership of shares, options or other financial instruments.

The forgoing shall not apply to shares that the director may need to sell in order to meet the costs related to their acquisition or, following a favourable assessment by the nomination and remuneration committee, to deal with such extraordinary situations as may arise and so require.

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 63. That contractual arrangements should include a clause allowing the company to demand reimbursement of the variable remuneration components in the event that payment was not in accordance with the performance conditions or when payment was made based on data subsequently shown to have been inaccurate.**

Complies X Complies partially ☐ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

- 64. That payments for contract termination should not exceed an amount equivalent to two years of total annual remuneration and should not be paid until the company has been able to verify that the director has fulfilled all previously established criteria or conditions for payment.**

For the purposes of this recommendation, payments for contractual termination will be considered to include any payments the accrual of which or the obligation to pay which arises as a consequence of or on the occasion of the termination of the



contractual relationship between the director and the company, including amounts not previously vested of long-term savings schemes and amounts paid by virtue of post-contractual non-competition agreements.

Complies ☐ Complies partially ☒ Explain ☐ Not applicable ☐

Contracts with executive directors and senior officers signed as from 2011 provide severance pay for contractual termination equal to a maximum of two times annual salary in the event of termination of their relationship with the Company, provided that termination of the relationship is not the result of a breach attributable thereto or solely due to a voluntary decision thereof. This is the case of the Business CEO.

The Company included guarantee clauses of up to five years in contracts with its key officers in the year 2000. Subsequently, in 2001, when the current chairman & CEO joined Iberdrola, he received the treatment in effect for such officers, in order to achieve an effective and sufficient level of loyalty. As chairman & CEO, he is currently entitled to three times his annual salary for this item, plus another two times annual salary for his non-compete commitment.

The Board of Directors has analysed this situation, the treatment of which is necessarily collective in nature. Any reduction in the salary multiples would carry high costs for the Company, for which reason the Board of Directors believes that it is most appropriate not to change the status quo. Any proposed reduction in the salary multiples would have a higher cost for the Company, as the amount of the contingency will gradually decrease due to the passage of time, resulting in payments far smaller than any possible reduction in the agreed severance payment, taking into account the average age of the affected group and the low likelihood of the guarantees being enforced. In this regard, it should be pointed out that the number of officers with a right to severance pay greater than two years continues to decrease without the execution of any guarantee clause. There were only 17 left at the close of financial year 2020.



H FURTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If there is any significant aspect regarding corporate governance in the company or other companies in the group that has not been included in other sections of this report, but which it is necessary to include in order to provide a more comprehensive and reasoned picture of the structure and governance practices in the company or its group, describe them briefly below.
2. This section may also be used to provide any other information, explanation or clarification relating to previous sections of the report, so long as it is relevant and not repetitive.

Specifically, indicate whether the company is subject to any corporate governance legislation other than that of Spain and, if so, include any information required under this legislation that differs from the data required in this report.

3. The company may also indicate whether it has voluntarily subscribed to other ethical or best practice codes, whether international, sector-based, or other. In such case, name the code in question and the date on which the company subscribed to it. Specific mention must be made as to whether the company adheres to the Code of Good Tax Practices of 20 July 2010.

On 20 July 2010 the Company adhered to the Code of Good Tax Practices approved by the full Forum of Large Businesses (*Foro de Grandes Empresas*) established on 10 June 2009 at the behest of the National Tax Administration Agency (*Agencia Estatal de la Administración Tributaria*).

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of the Code of Good Tax Practices and Sections 3 and 4 of the Corporate Tax Policy, the Company reports that it has complied with the text of said Code as from the time of approval thereof.

In particular, it is reported that during financial year 2020, the Company's tax director appeared before Iberdrola's Audit and Risk Supervision Committee on 24 February and 22 February to report on, among other issues, the level of compliance with the Corporate Tax Policy, which includes the good tax practices contained in said Code, all of which has been reported to the Board of Directors.

The annex contains a description of the attendance of each and every one of the directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees during financial year 2020. Proxies granted with specific voting instructions are considered to be attendances.

This Annual Corporate Governance Report was approved by the Board of Directors of the company at the meeting held on 23/02/2021.

Indicate whether any director voted against or abstained from approving this Report.

Yes ☐

No ☒



Annex to ACGR 2020:

SECTION C.1.26

Below is the data on attendance of each and every one of the directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees during financial year 2020. Proxies granted with specific voting instructions are considered to be attendances.

Directors	Board	Committees				
		EC	ARSC	AC	RC	SDC
MR JOSÉ IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ GALÁN	9/9	16/16				
MR JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ SERNA	9/9	12/12			11/11	
MR IÑIGO VÍCTOR DE ORIOL IBARRA	9/9			7/7	6/6	6/6
MS SAMANTHA BARBER	9/9	16/16				11/11
MS MARÍA HELENA ANTOLÍN RAYBAUD	9/9			8/8		
MR JOSÉ WALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ	9/9		11/11			
MR MANUEL MOREU MUNAIZ	9/9	16/16			11/11	
MR XABIER SAGREDO ORMAZA	9/9		11/11			
MR FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ CÓRCOLES	9/9					
MR ANTHONY L. GARDNER	9/9			8/8		
MS SARA DE LA RICA GOIRICELAYA	9/9					11/11
MS NICOLA MARY BREWER	6/6					5/5
MS REGINA HELENA JORGE NUNES	6/6		7/7			
MR ÁNGEL JESÚS ACEBES PANIAGUA	1/1	3/3		1/1		
MS INÉS MACHO STADLER	3/3	4/4			5/5	
MS GEORGINA KESSEL MARTÍNEZ	8/8		9/9			
MS DENISE MARY HOLT	3/3		4/4			



Notes:

The denominator indicates the number of meetings held during the period of the year in which the director served as such or as a member of the respective committee.

EC: Executive Committee.

ARSC: Audit and Risk Supervision Committee.

AC: Appointments Committee.

RC: Remuneration Committee.

SDC: Sustainable Development Committee.



SECTION E.3.

ACTIONS OF IBERDROLA, S.A. AND IBERDROLA RENOVABLES ENERGÍA, S.A.U. RELATING TO THE HIRING OF CLUB EXCLUSIVO DE NEGOCIOS Y TRANSACCIONES, S.L. (CENYT)

As reported by the Company, since the day following the appearance of the first news reports in certain media regarding the hiring of “Club Exclusivo de Negocios y Transacciones, S.L.” (“**CENYT**”) during the month of June 2018, Iberdrola, S.A. (Iberdrola) has conducted various investigations accordance with the provisions of its Governance and Sustainability System and its Compliance System.

Both systems define and describe the powers assigned to the various companies of the group and their corresponding governance bodies, and particularly the Audit and Risk Supervision Committee, the Sustainable Development Committee, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of Iberdrola, and the Board of Directors of Iberdrola Renovables, S.A.U. (Iberdrola Renovables), in relation to the facts referred to in said news reports.

The content of the meetings of Iberdrola’s governance bodies reflects the impetus given to all of the investigations performed, the supervision of the performance thereof without any limitation in scope, and the guarantee that all internal areas responsible for performing them had the required human and material resources at all times and acted free of any type of internal or external interference.

The internal investigations performed at both companies covered all available documentary evidence, in whatever media they may have been stored. However, it should be noted that in certain cases, whether due to the nature of the services provided, the time since they were provided (which well exceeded the six-year period legally provided for maintaining business documentation) or the lack of cooperation of certain former employees, complete documentation was not available.

In this regard, it should be noted that Iberdrola’s Compliance Unit has been advised by “Pricewaterhousecoopers Asesores de Negocio, S.L.” (“**PwC**”), which performed an independent investigation, with neither supervision nor control of internal bodies or outside lawyers, and which made a commitment to make its findings available to the judicial authorities, whatever those findings may be. PwC dedicated more than 5,000 hours of work to this investigation, processing 5.14 TB of information (and reviewing more than 300,000 files and more than 3,000 invoices).

After the aforementioned investigations and based on the results of PwC’s collaboration on the terms and with the intensity described above, no payments to companies directly or indirectly linked to Mr Villarejo have been identified other than those corresponding to the 17 invoices issued by CENYT to the group: 14 to Iberdrola, between 2004 and 2009, in the total amount of 1,017,824.14 euros, and 3 to Iberdrola Renovables, issued between 2012 and 2017 (in the total amount of 114,200.00 euros).

In addition, all of the payments made to CENYT correspond to invoices received for which the information has been entered into the Iberdrola group’s internal records, as the Management System (SAP) does not allow for the making of payments that do not correspond to the entry of the respective invoice. Specifically, the payments to CENYT were made in accordance with the internal procedures at all times in effect within the group, which require that the service be requested and the corresponding invoice be approved by a person duly authorised to do so by reason of the subject matter, and approved by a controller other than the requesting party.



In any case, no evidence has been identified that the services referred to in the invoices reviewed were not provided, nor has there been an identification of evidence of any illegal conduct or conduct contrary to the rules that make up the Governance and Sustainability System in relation to these engagements.

The Company has also been actively cooperating with Central Investigation Court number 6, which is handling the judicial investigation of these facts, although neither the Company itself nor any other company of its group is under investigation or otherwise a party to the proceedings. However, three former executives who have left Iberdrola and two executives who continue to provide their services to Iberdrola are under investigation in the aforementioned judicial proceedings.

In this regard, it should be noted Iberdrola's Compliance Unit has subsequently been increasing the initial scope of the aforementioned investigations following the lifting of the secrecy of the aforementioned legal proceedings, which was approved on appeal by the Criminal Division of the National High Court (*Audiencia Nacional*) on 20 July, as more information has become available on the facts investigated in said proceedings due to publication in various media.

This information has allowed for expansion of the already extensive search parameters applied since the start of the investigations into the Company's records, systems and equipment, as well as the number of people affected by the investigation.

In particular, the Compliance Unit has reviewed the scope of the commercial relationship (including the corresponding hiring, accounting and payment processes) of Iberdrola and the other companies of the Group with all of the companies that have provided them with security and intelligence services during the years related to the facts investigated by Central Preliminary Examining Court No. 6, including Kroll Associates Iberia, S.L., K2 Intelligence Iberia, S.L. (the hiring of both companies having appeared in the media) and a number of other entities related to the latter and, based on the information available thereto, no evidence has been identified of any illegal conduct or conduct contrary to the rules that make up the Governance and Sustainability System in connection with such engagements.

Therefore, as of the date hereof, based on available internal information as well as the external events of which the Company has become aware, the facts referred to above cannot be considered legally relevant for the Company, such that the impact thereof, if any, would be limited to the reputational area.

Along these lines, Iberdrola's Sustainable Development Committee and Board of Directors have been monitoring changes in corporate reputation and no impairment in the general reputation of the group or negative impact in relation to its professionals, customers, shareholders or suppliers has been detected. The aforementioned news reports have also not had a negative effect on the group's financial performance.



PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

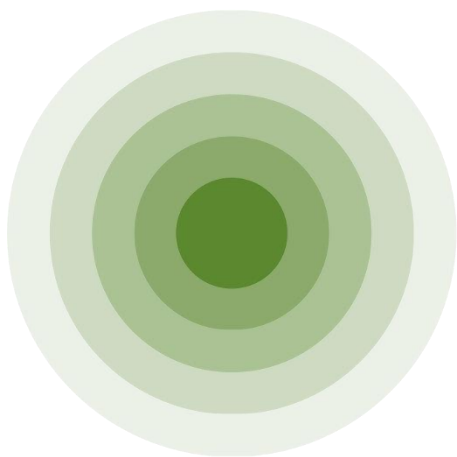


PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

2020

Euros		2020
Basis for distribution:		
Prior years' profit and loss		11,018,466,080.53
Profit for financial year 2020		2,291,562,828.64
Total		13,310,028,909.17
Distribution:		
To legal reserve		–
To dividends	Amount to be determined resulting from adding: (a) the Interim Dividend and (b) the result of multiplying the Final Dividend by the total number of shares that the holders have decided to receive as cash remuneration under the framework of the first-time implementation of the <i>Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration</i> optional dividend system for 2021.	
To retained earnings	Amount to be determined resulting from deducting the amounts earmarked for dividends from the total basis for distribution.	
Total		13,310,028,909.17

Subject to shareholder approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting of the resolutions relating to the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* optional dividend system for 2021, the amount of the *Final Dividend* is estimated to be the gross amount of EUR 0.252 per share. The final amount of the *Final Dividend* will be disclosed as soon as the Board of Directors (or the body to which it delegates this power) makes its decision in accordance with the terms of the dividend distribution and capital increase resolution that the Board of Directors will propose to the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting in relation to the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* optional dividend system for 2021. Additionally, once the first implementation of the *Iberdrola Flexible Remuneration* optional dividend system for 2021 is completed, the Board of Directors (with express authority to sub-delegate) will specify the aforementioned distribution proposal and determine the final amount of the dividend and the amount to be allocated to retained earnings



Annual Financial Report Statement of responsibility

2020

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY 2020

The members of the Board of Directors of IBERDROLA, S.A. state that, to the best of their knowledge, the individual annual accounts of IBERDROLA, S.A. (balance sheet, profit and loss statement, statement of change in shareholders' equity, statement of cash flows and notes), as well as the consolidated annual accounts of IBERDROLA, S.A. and its subsidiaries (consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated notes) for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2020, issued by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on February 23, 2021, and prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, present a fair view of the assets, financial condition and income of IBERDROLA, S.A. as well as of its subsidiaries included within its scope of consolidation, taken as a whole, and that the management reports supplementing the individual and consolidated annual accounts and the *Statement of non-financial information. Sustainability report* contain a fair assessment of the corporate performance and of the position of IBERDROLA, S.A. and of its subsidiaries included within its scope of consolidation, taken as a whole, as well as a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing them.

Bilbao, February 23, 2021

Mr José Ignacio Sánchez Galán
Chair & Chief Executive Officer

Mr Juan Manuel González Serna
Vice-chair and Lead independent director

Mr Íñigo Víctor de Oriol Ibarra
Director

Ms Samantha Barber
Director

Ms María Helena Antolín Raybaud
Director

Mr José Walfredo Fernández
Director

Mr Manuel Moreu Munaiz
Director

Mr Xabier Sagredo Ormaza
Director

Mr Francisco Martínez Córcoles
Business CEO

Mr Anthony Luzzato Gardner
Director

Ms Sara de la Rica Goiricelaya
Director

Ms Nicola Mary Brewer
Director

Ms Regina Helena Jorge Nunes
Director

Mr Ángel Jesús Acebes Paniagua
Director



Certificate drafted by the secretary of the Board of Directors to put on record that the directors Ms Nicola Mary Brewer, Ms Samantha Barber, Ms Regina Helena Jorge Nunes, Mr Anthony Luzzato Gardner and Mr José Walfredo Fernández, do not sign by reason of them attending to the meeting using remote communication systems, with the director Mr Juan Manuel González Serna signing in lieu of the directors Ms Nicola Mary Brewer and Ms Samantha Barber, the director Ms María Helena Antolín Raybaud signing in lieu of the directors Ms Regina Helena Jorge Nunes and Mr Anthony Luzzato Gardner and the director Mr Xabier Sagredo Ormaza signing in lieu of the director Mr José Walfredo Fernández, all following the express instructions issued for such purposes by the referred directors, who attended the meeting using remote communication systems.