EDP Renováveis, S.A.
and subsidiaries

Independent auditor´s report
Consolidated Annual Accounts at 31 December 2020
Consolidated Management Report

Independent auditor´s report on the consolidated annual accounts

To the shareholders of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

Report on the consolidated annual accounts

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts of EDP Renováveis, S.A. (the Parent company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the statement of financial position at December 31, 2020, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and related notes, all consolidated, for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2020, as well as its financial performance and cash flows, all consolidated, for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable in Spain.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated annual accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated annual accounts in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice. In this regard, we have not rendered services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts, and situations or circumstances have not arisen that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, have affected our necessary independence such that it 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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated annual accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., Torre PwC, Pº de la Castellana 259 B, 28046 Madrid, España
Tel.: +34 915 684 400 / +34 902 021 111, Fax: +34 915 685 400, www.pwc.es

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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of the recovery of the carrying amount of certain non-current assets of the Group	
The accompanying consolidated annual accounts present goodwill, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and investments, accounted for under the equity method, amounting to €1,222,666, €314,228, €13,941,718, €674,045 and €474,884 thousand, respectively at 31 December 2020. These assets are allocated to cash generating units (CGUs) as indicated in note 19 to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts. These assets mainly relate to electricity generating facilities through renewable sources in Europe, North America and Brazil, that are directly affected by the regulatory framework (note 1) applicable in each of the countries in which the Group operates. At each year end, management carries out impairment tests of the carrying amount of these assets at CGU level, as described in note 2.M, by estimating the present value future cash flows generated by these assets, considering the business plans approved by management. The key assumptions used in the preparation of these cash flows are detailed in note 19 to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts. In addition, management has carried out a sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions which, based on earlier experience, may reasonably show variations, as detailed in note 19. As a result of these analyses, Group management has considered necessary to recognise/reverse the valuation adjustments detailed in notes 13 and 19. This area is key because it entails the application of critical judgements and significant estimates by management (note 4) concerning the key assumptions used in the calculations performed, which are subject to uncertainty, and the fact that significant future changes in them could have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts.	We started our analysis by gaining an understanding of the process and the relevant controls that the Group has in place to analyse the recovery of its non-current assets. In addition, we considered the adequacy of the allocation of assets to CGUs and the process for identifying those requiring an assessment of impairment, in accordance with accounting legislation. We assessed the adequacy of the measurement models employed, the assumptions and estimates used in the calculations, including, among others, estimated performance of electricity prices, consistency with the applicable regulatory framework and the evolution of discount rates. We also verified whether the electricity prices included in the cash flow projections prepared by the Group in the past were consistently in keeping with real data. Respect to discount rates, in collaboration with our valuation experts, we verified the methodology used in their estimation and that their value is within a reasonable range. Also, we have checked the mathematical accuracy of the calculations and models prepared by management and assessed the sensitivity calculations carried out and the estimates of the magnitude of the and we have compared the recoverable value calculated by the Group with the assets' carrying amount. Finally, we also assessed the sufficiency of the information disclosed in the consolidated annual accounts with respect to the assessment of the recoverable amount of these assets. Based on the procedures carried out, we consider that management's approach and conclusions and the information disclosed in the accompanying consolidated annual accounts are reasonable and consistent with the evidence obtained.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Offshore Joint Venture agreement As indicated in note 6 of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, during 2020 the Group has signed an agreement with the Engie group through which the joint management of the offshore business of both groups is agreed. As a result of this agreement, the Group approved a capital increase in the subsidiary OW Offshore, S.L. (previously EDPR Offshore España, S.L.) for the same amount that the EDPR Group held in said Company. This capital increase has been fully subscribed and paid up by the Engie Group, thus acquiring 50% of the shares in said company. Likewise, the EDPR Group has sold all of its shares in the offshore business to the company OW Offshore, S.L. (note 6). As a result of the realization of the described agreement, the Group has recorded a profit of €217,633 thousand in the consolidated income statement as of December 31, 2020 (notes 6 and 9). Accounting for this transaction requires an analysis of whether or not the Group maintains control (note 2.B) once the transaction has been carried out, as well as the fair value of the transferred business, which implies the application of critical judgments as indicated in note 4, and assumes the existence of relevant estimates in relation to the results of the transaction, and requires special attention in our audit due to the magnitude of the amounts indicated, for which we have considered this a key matter.	In auditing the transaction carried out by the Group, we applied, among other, the following procedures: • Obtention, reading and analysis of sales-purchase agreements and the accounting analyses performed by management. • Analysis of compliance with the contractual conditions for the loss of control over the offshore business by the Group as a result of the operations performed. • Understanding and verifying the calculations performed by management to determine the profit on each operation. • Assessing the disclosures and information included in the consolidated annual accounts regarding this joint venture agreement. Based on the procedures performed, we consider that the accounting treatment followed by management regarding the aforementioned transaction, and the disclosures considered in the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, are reasonable and consistent with the evidence obtained.
Sales of controlling interests in subsidiaries that are not considered as a business As indicated in note 6 to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, during 2020 the Group sold its interest in the subsidiaries Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U., Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U., Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L. and EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, LLC and its subsidiaries, with the consequent loss of control.	In auditing the sales transactions carried out by the Group, we applied, among other, the following procedures: • Obtention, reading and analysis of sales-purchase agreements and the accounting analyses performed by management. • Analysis of compliance with the contractual conditions for the loss of control over these subsidiaries by the Group as a result of the operations performed.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
These transactions have generated a profit amounting to €212,267 thousand (note 9) recognised in the consolidated income statement at December 31, 2020. Recognition of these transactions according to the accounting policies indicate in note 2.B requires analysing whether the Group maintains control or not, once the transaction is closed, and it entails the application of critical judgments, as indicated in note 4, and assumes the existence of relevant estimates in relation to the results of the sale, and requires special attention in our audit because of the magnitude of the amounts indicated, for which we have therefore considered this a key audit matter.	• Understanding and verifying the calculations performed by management to determine the profit on each operation. • Assessing the disclosures and information included in the consolidated annual accounts regarding these sales. Based on the procedures performed, we consider that the accounting treatment followed by management for the operations mentioned and the disclosures made in the accompanying consolidated annual accounts are reasonable and consistent with the evidence obtained.
Acquisition of the renewable energy business of Viesgo Group As indicated in notes 6 and 42 of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, during 2020 the Group acquired 100% of the shares in a renewable energy business with a presence in Spain and Portugal for the amount of €537,487 thousand. The Group's management has qualified this operation as a business combination and, consequently, has estimated the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, and has assigned the acquisition price of the business to these assets and liabilities provisionally in accordance with as described in note 42. The key assumptions used in determining the fair value of the assets acquired in this business combination are detailed in notes 4 and 42 of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts. This area is key because it entails the application of critical judgments and significant estimates by management (note 4) concerning the key assumptions used, which are subject to uncertainty, and the fact that significant future changes in them could have a significant impact in the Group's consolidated annual accounts.	In auditing the business combination carried out by the Group, we applied, among other, the following procedures: • Obtention, reading and analysis of business purchase agreements and the accounting analyses performed by management. • Analysis of compliance with the contractual conditions for gain of control over the business by the Group. On the other hand, with the collaboration of our valuation experts, we have evaluated the adequacy of the valuation models used to determine the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the assumptions and estimates used in the calculations that include, among others, estimates of the evolution of electricity prices, coherence with the applicable regulatory framework and the evolution of discount rates. Respect to discount rates, in collaboration with our valuation experts, we verified the methodology used in their estimation and that their value is within a reasonable range.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	Likewise, we have verified the mathematical accuracy of the calculations and models prepared by management and we have verified the provisional allocation of the acquisition price to the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, as well as the accounting record of the associated impacts. Based on the procedures performed, we consider that the provisional accounting records applied by management, and the disclosures considered in the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, are reasonable and consistent with the evidence obtained.
Recognition and measurement of derivative financial instruments As indicated in note 5 to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, the Group is exposed to certain financial risks, namely, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and electricity price risk, due to the activities performed and the countries where it operates. In order to manage these risks, management has contracted several derivatives amounting to €110.840 thousand and € 89.015 thousand, in assets and liabilities, respectively (note 37) at December 31, 2020. The fair value of the derivatives is estimated through complex valuation techniques that require the application of judgement and the use of significant assumptions by management (nota 4). On the other hand, the derivatives designated as accounting hedges have to meet some criteria in relation to the documentation of the hedge as it indicated in note 2.D. Due to the uncertainty associated with the estimations of the fair value of these instruments and the complexity of complying with accounting legislation on the application of hedge accounting, we consider this a key audit matter.	We started our analysis by understanding the procedure established by management to identify and measure the derivatives and the relevant controls on this area. For a sample of derivatives financial instruments selected, we checked their main characteristics with their respective contracts. Similarly, and with the involvement of our experts in the valuation of derivatives, we assessed the valuation methodology used and for a sample of instruments, we performed a contrast assessment over the management's valuation. Moreover, for a sample of the instruments designated as accounting hedges, we assessed the documentation is according to requirements established in prevailing accounting regulations. Finally, we analysed the sufficiency of the disclosures included in the accompanying consolidated annual accounts regarding financial derivatives. As a result of our tests, we consider that the measurement of financial derivatives financial instruments and the information disclosed in the accompanying consolidated annual accounts are reasonable and consistent with the information available.

Other information: Consolidated management report

Other information comprises only the consolidated management report for the 2020 financial year, the formulation of which is the responsibility of the Parent company´s directors and does not form an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated annual accounts does not cover the consolidated management report. Our responsibility regarding the consolidated management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to:

a) Verify only that the statement of non-financial information and certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, as referred to in the Auditing Act, has been provided in the manner required by applicable Portuguese legislation and, if not, we are obliged to disclose that fact.

b) Evaluate and report on the consistency between the rest of the information included in the consolidated management report and the consolidated annual accounts as a result of our knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the consolidated management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that material misstatements exist, we are required to report that fact.

On the basis of the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information mentioned in section a) above has been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and that the rest of the information contained in the consolidated management report is consistent with that contained in the consolidated annual accounts for the 2020 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Responsibility of the directors and the audit, control and related party transactions committee for the consolidated annual accounts

The Parent company´s directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, such that they fairly present the consolidated equity, financial position and financial performance of the Group, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Parent company´s audit, control and related party transactions committee is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and presentation of the consolidated annual accounts.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated annual accounts

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group´s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent company´s directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Parent company´s directors´ use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group´s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor´s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor´s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated annual accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Parent company´s audit control and related party transactions committee 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 Parent company´s audit control and related party transactions committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, and we communicate with the audit control and related party transactions committee those matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Parent company´s audit control and related party transactions committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated annual accounts of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

European single electronic format

We have examined the digital files of the European single electronic format (ESEF) of EDP Renovaveis, S.A. and its subsidiaries for the 2020 financial year that comprise an XHTML file which includes the consolidated annual accounts for the financial year and XBRL files with tagging performed by the entity, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of EDP Renovaveis, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual report for the 2020 financial year in accordance with the formatting and markup requirements established in the EU Delegated Regulation 2018/815 of the European Commission (hereinafter the ESEF Regulation).

Our responsibility is to examine the digital files prepared by the Parent company´s directors, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. This legislation requires that we plan and execute our audit procedures in order to verify whether the content of the consolidated annual accounts included in the aforementioned digital files completely agrees with that of the consolidated annual accounts that we have audited, and whether the format and markup of these accounts and of the aforementioned files has been effected, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital files examined completely agree with the audited consolidated annual accounts, and these are presented and have been marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Report to the Parent company´s audit, control and related party transactions committee

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the Parent company's audit, control and related party transactions committee dated 24 February 2021.

Appointment period

The General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on 3 April 2018 appointed to PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. as auditors of the Group for a period of 3 years, as from the year ended 31 december 2018.

Services provided

Services provided to the Group for services other than the audit of the accounts, are indicated in the note 45 to the consolidated annual accounts.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

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24 February 2021

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ANNUAL REPORT EDPR 2020

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CHANGING TOMORROW NOW

At EDPR, we are in the business of innovating. Our 4 decade long track record has turned us into better energy providers and pioneers of the green evolution. Change has been our driver as we deliver an agile network with more efficient, smart and sustainable solutions. As leaders in the energy transition, we see investment in renewables as an active way to engage with future generations, promoting decarbonisation in energy production and consumption. We are playing our part for a more balanced and sustainable world, one that is inclusive, diverse and humane.

We're changing tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

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FROM DISRUPTION
TO EVOLUTION

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Changing
tomorrow now.

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2020 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts

Consolidated income statement for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019

THOUSAND EUROS	NOTES	2020	2019
Revenues	7	1,528,974	1,642,129
Income from institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	8	201,783	181,570
		1,730,757	1,823,699
Other income	9	498,414	399,680
Supplies and services	10	-304,437	-309,032
Personnel costs and employee benefits	11	-141,156	-130,693
Other expenses	12	-122,614	-134,086
Impairment losses on trade receivables and debtors	23	-88	-1,535
		-69,881	-175,666
Joint ventures and associates	20	-6,151	3,392
		1,654,725	**1,651,425**
Provisions	32	-702	-1,236
Amortisation and impairment	13	-600,034	-591,625
Operating profit		1,053,989	1,058,564
Financial income	14	76,735	38,028
Financial expenses	14	-361,793	-387,484
Financial result – net		-285,058	-349,456
Profit before tax and CESE		768,931	709,108
Income tax expense	15	-82,907	-82,945
Extraordinary contribution to the energy sector (CESE)	15	-3,173	-3,496
Net profit for the year		**682,851**	**622,667**
ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
Equity holders of EDP Renováveis	29	555,680	475,128
Non-controlling interests	30	127,171	147,539
Net profit for the year		**682,851**	**622,667**
Earnings per share basic and diluted - Euros	28	0.64	0.54

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended at 31 December 2020 and 2019

THOUSAND EUROS	2020 EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT	2020 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	2019 EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT	2019 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS
Net profit for the year	555,680	127,171	475,128	147,539
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss				
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-3	-4	-114	-9
Tax effect of actuarial gains/(losses)	8	1	27	3
	5	-3	-87	-6
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Fair value reserve (Equity instruments at fair value)	-2,954	-240	-92	-7
Tax effect of fair value reserve (Equity instruments at fair value)	-	-	-	-
Fair value reserve (cash flow hedge)	-8,372	-487	91,963	-1,423
Tax effect from the fair value reserve (cash flow hedge)	2,968	501	-22,285	321
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures and associates, net of taxes	13,515	-	-12,917	-
Reclassification to profit and loss due to changes in control	74,511	-	-1,489	-
Exchange differences arising on consolidation	-200,061	-99,195	-6,108	17,072
	-120,393	-99,421	49,072	15,963
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	**-120,388**	**-99,424**	**48,985**	**15,957**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**435,292**	**27,747**	**524,113**	**163,496**

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 and 2019

THOUSAND EUROS	NOTES	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	16	13,491,718	13,263,860
Right-of-use assets	17	674,045	615,964
Intangible assets	18	314,228	290,317
Goodwill	19	1,222,666	1,199,210
Investments in joint ventures and associates	20	474,884	460,185
Equity instruments at fair value	40	13,318	15,960
Deferred tax assets	21	122,168	126,172
Debtors and other assets from commercial activities	23	23,048	18,940
Other debtors and other assets	24	272,853	107,196
Collateral deposits associated to financial debt	31	21,544	20,393
Total Non-Current Assets		16,630,472	16,118,197
Inventories	22	54,528	34,085
Debtors and other assets from commercial activities	23	255,986	284,072
Other debtors and other assets	24	585,056	393,370
Current tax assets	25	140,761	55,530
Collateral deposits associated to financial debt	31	9,061	11,446
Cash and cash equivalents	26	474,384	581,759
Assets held for sale	27	12,307	214,194
Total Current Assets		1,532,083	1,574,456
Total Assets		**18,162,555**	**17,692,653**
EQUITY			
Share capital	28	4,361,541	4,361,541
Share premium	28	552,035	552,035
Reserves	29	-245,009	-124,617
Other reserves and Retained earnings	29	2,123,302	1,708,752
Consolidated net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent		555,680	475,128
Total Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		7,347,549	6,972,839
Non-controlling interests	30	1,276,282	1,361,861
Total Equity		8,623,831	8,334,700
LIABILITIES			
Medium / Long term financial debt	31	3,449,621	2,598,688
Provisions	32	309,607	272,380
Deferred tax liabilities	21	427,102	355,484
Institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	33	1,933,542	2,289,784
Trade and other payables from commercial activities	34	439,103	459,966
Other liabilities and other payables	35	853,475	923,974
Total Non-Current Liabilities		7,412,450	6,900,276
Short term financial debt	31	496,895	817,849
Provisions	32	5,697	5,667
Trade and other payables from commercial activities	34	1,346,110	1,269,455
Other liabilities and other payables	35	167,649	245,123
Current tax liabilities	36	109,812	92,828
Liabilities held for sale	27	111	26,755
Total Current Liabilities		2,126,274	2,457,677
Total Liabilities		**9,538,724**	**9,357,953**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**18,162,555**	**17,692,653**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the years ended at 31 December 2020 and 2019

THOUSAND EUROS	TOTAL EQUITY	SHARE CAPITAL	SHARE PREMIUM	RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	HEDGING RESERVE	FAIR VALUE RESERVE	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF EDP RENOVÁVEIS	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**8,122,404**	**4,361,541**	**552,035**	**1,767,963**	**-68,927**	**-109,962**	**6,364**	**6,509,014**	**1,613,390**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
- Fair value reserve (equity instruments at fair value) net of taxes	-99	-	-	-	-	-	-92	-92	-7
- Fair value reserve (cash flow hedge) net of taxes	68,576	-	-	-	-	69,678	-	69,678	-1,102
- Share of other comprehensive Income in joint ventures and associates, net of taxes	-12,917	-	-	-	-2,587	-10,330	-	-12,917	-
- Reclassification to profit and loss due to changes in control	-1,489	-	-	-	-1,697	208	-	-1,489	-
- Actuarial gains/(Losses)	-93	-	-	-87	-	-	-	-87	-6
Exchange differences arising on consolidation	10,964	-	-	-	-6,108	-	-	-6,108	17,072
- Net profit for the year	622,667	-	-	475,128	-	-	-	475,128	147,539
Total comprehensive income for the year	687,609	-	-	475,041	-10,392	59,556	-92	524,113	163,496
Dividends paid	-61,061	-	-	-61,061	-	-	-	-61,061	-
Dividends attributable to non-controlling interests	-44,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-44,707
Sale with loss of control of EDPR Europe subsidiaries	-289,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-289,345
Other changes resulting from acquisitions/sales and equity increases	-73,299	-	-	9,127	-667	-497	-	7,963	-81,262
Other	-6,901	-	-	-7,190	-	-	-	-7,190	289
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**8,334,700**	**4,361,541**	**552,035**	**2,183,880**	**-79,986**	**-50,903**	**6,272**	**6,972,839**	**1,361,861**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
- Fair value reserve (equity instruments at fair value) net of taxes	-3,194	-	-	-	-	-	-2,954	-2,954	-240
- Fair value reserve (cash flow hedge) net of taxes	-5,390	-	-	-	-	-5,404	-	-5,404	14
- Share of other comprehensive Income in joint ventures and associates, net of taxes	13,515	-	-	-	15,179	-1,664	-	13,515	-
- Reclassification to profit and loss due to changes in control	74,511	-	-	-	39,791	34,720	-	74,511	-
- Actuarial gains/(Losses)	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-3
Exchange differences arising on consolidation	-299,256	-	-	-	-200,061	-	-	-200,061	-99,195
- Net profit for the year	682,851	-	-	555,680	-	-	-	555,680	127,171
Total comprehensive income for the year	463,039	-	-	555,685	-145,091	27,652	-2,954	435,292	27,747
Dividends paid	-69,784	-	-	-69,784	-	-	-	-69,784	-
Dividends attributable to non-controlling interests	-38,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-38,231
Other changes resulting from acquisitions/sales and equity increases	-65,972	-	-	9,293	-	-	-	9,293	-75,265
Other	79	-	-	-92	1	-	-	-91	170
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**8,623,831**	**4,361,541**	**552,035**	**2,678,982**	**-225,076**	**-23,251**	**3,318**	**7,347,549**	**1,276,282**

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from customers	1,502,906	1,680,947
Payments to suppliers	-365,012	-382,839
Payments to personnel	-137,899	-129,606
Other receipts / (payments) relating to operating activities	-47,068	-40,609
Net cash from operations	952,927	1,127,893
Income tax received / (paid)	-45,247	-38,036
Net cash flows from operating activities	907,680	1,089,857
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts relating to:		
Changes in cash resulting from perimeter variations (*)	32,907	-
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,859	2,907
Interest and similar income	12,510	19,106
Dividends	28,695	22,347
Loans to related parties	320,538	598,493
Sale of subsidiaries with loss of control	1,072,259	499,190
Other receipts from investing activities	18,509	534,619
	1,487,277	1,676,662
Cash payments relating to:		
Changes in cash resulting from perimeter variations (*)	-22,333	-104,433
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-579,644	-13,310
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-1,547,262	-1,209,725
Loans to related parties	-673,164	-245,770
Other payments in investing activities	-302,259	-671,464
	-3,124,662	-2,244,702
Net cash flows from investing activities	-1,637,385	-568,040
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments/receipts related with transactions with non-controlling interest without change of control	-1,007	-20,386
Receipts / (payments) relating to loans from third parties	24,340	57,781
Receipts / (payments) relating to loans from non-controlling interests	-41,568	-42,304
Receipts / (payments) relating to loans from Group companies	813,832	-159,027
Interest and similar costs including hedge derivatives from third parties	-33,957	-54,597
Interest and similar costs from non-controlling interests	-6,943	-8,608
Interest and similar costs including hedge derivatives from Group companies	-136,858	-185,254
Payments of lease liabilities	-43,555	-41,122
Dividends paid	-106,630	-98,686
Receipts / (payments) from derivative financial instruments	35,010	4,038
Receipts / (payments) from institutional partnerships in North America	248,728	105,627
Other cash flows from financing activities	-76,883	-56,737
Net cash flows from financing activities	674,509	-499,275
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	-55,196	22,542
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	-52,179	7,674
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	581,759	551,543
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (**)	474,384	581,759

(*) Mainly includes (i) 32,906 thousand Euros related to cash and cash equivalent balances of Viesgo acquired companies (see note 6 and 42); and ii) -24,346 related to cash and cash equivalent balances of the Spanish porffolio of companies that were sold during 2020 (see note 6).

(**) See note 26 of the consolidated financial statements for a detailed breakdown of Cash and cash equivalents.

Variations in the following captions, including cash flow variations, during the period ending December 31, 2020 are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BANK LOANS (*)	GROUP LOANS	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS LOANS	U.S. INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS	DERIVATIVES (**)	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2019	737,965	2,646,733	245,083	2,289,785	151,315	6,070,881
Cash flows						
- Receipts / (payments) relating to loans from third parties	24,340	-	-	-	-	24,340
- Receipts / (payments) relating to loans from non-controlling interests	-	-	-41,568	-	-	-41,568
- Receipts / (payments) relating to loans from Group companies	-	813,832	-	-	-	813,832
- Interest and similar costs including hedge derivatives from third parties	-27,131	-	-	-	-6,826	-33,957
- Interest and similar costs from non controlling interests	-	-	-6,943	-	-	-6,943
- Interest and similar costs including hedge derivatives from Group companies	-	-93,908	-	-	-42,950	-136,858
- Receipts/ (payments) from derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	35,010	35,010
- Receipts / (Payments) from institutional partnership in US wind farms	-	-	-	248,728	-	248,728
Changes of perimeter (***)	-83,275	-	-	-320,944	6,477	-397,742
Exchange differences	-68,567	-181,239	-8,593	-181,373	-26,669	-466,441
Fair value changes	-	-	-	-	-8,859	-8,859
Accrued income/expenses	36,268	92,499	12,302	4,414	-146,409	-926
Unwinding	-	-	-	94,718	-	94,718
Changes in U.S. Institutional Partnerships related to ITC/PTC	-	-	-	-201,783	-	-201,783
Balance as of December 31, 2020	619,600	3,277,917	200,281	1,933,545	-38,911	5,992,432

(*) Net of collateral deposits;

(**) The Group considers as financing activities all derivative financial instruments excluding derivatives related with commodities;

(***) Mainly refer to decreases due to the sale of Spanish and US portfolio of companies (see note 6);

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

COVID-19. Macroeconomic, Regulatory, Operational, Accounting Impact and Stakeholders

In late 2019, in the Chinese city of Wuhan, a virus, SARS-COV-2, that can cause a serious respiratory infection like pneumonia was first identified in humans. During the year 2020, the desease caused by the virus, the COVID-19, was classified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic. The COVID-19 has forced the world to change its habits and is having several social, economic, regulatory, operational, accounting and public health impacts.

Macroeconomic Impact

The current global crisis with the COVID-19 pandemic incorporates significant risks to the economy and society, remaining an uncertainty regarding the duration of the epidemic crisis and its long term economic impacts.

In global macroeconomic terms, COVID-19 has impacted the EDPR Group's activity in its various geographies and areas of the value chain. However, a prudent strategy to hedge energy and financial market risks, the maintenance of robust liquidity levels as well as an active management of suppliers and critical supplies, have allowed to significantly mitigate the impacts of this crisis.

EDPR Group's energy business has been impacted by the drop-in demand associated with the lockdown, as well as by a strong decline in pool prices in the various geographies, partly felt a few months before the COVID-19 crisis in Europe and somehow recovered at the end of the year. The price risk hedging strategy, with high levels of fixed-price coverage, has allowed to contain the impacts of the fall in pool prices in several geographies of EDPR Group.

Regarding the financial markets, there was a very significant increase in the volatility of exchange and interest rates which gradually reduced after March minimum.

In terms of exposure to credit risk, although there has been no material increase in bad debts, there has been an increase in exposure from Electricity and GC hedges and a general deterioration of the financial situation of counterparties across the globe. However, since Group’s main customers and counterparties are utilities, regulated entities and regional market agents, with a sound credit profile, the impact of the credit exposure has been minimal.

EDP, being the main shareholder of EDPR, has been strengthening its financial position and is taking the appropriate mitigation measures from the first signs, making it better prepared to absorb the potential impacts that may result from this pandemic.

Regulatory Impact

A set of extraordinary and urgent measures to respond to the epidemiological situation of the new COVID-19 were implemented and approved across the different geographies where EDPR has a presence. Further details on regulatory changes can be found in note 1 below.

Operational Impact

EDPR operates a solid business model which risks to its day-to-day operations with reduced exposure to merchant prices, as shown by the 94% of revenues already contracted for 2021, as of December 2020. Due to Covid-19, the company has suffered some construction and supply chain disruptions leading to a total of c.0.5 GW COD delays, however without impact in projects´ fundamentals. These delays have been compensated by the +0.5 GW acquisition from Viesgo renewables business and the anticipation of some projects in Brazil.

Accounting Impact

To assess possible accounting impacts arising from COVID-19, the EDPR Group reassessed the estimates it considers relevant and which may have been impacted by this fact. Thus, on 31 December 2020, the EDPR Group carried out a series of analysys of these relevant estimates and concluded that no significant accounting impacts have arisen derived from COVID-19 pandemic.

Stakeholders

Following the Covid-19 pandemic, EDPR implemented a Response Plan focused on protecting the employees, helping local communities and minimizing the impacts on the business continuity and the Business Plan. Accordingly, the Company implemented protective measures, focusing on anticipation and prevention, working to guarantee re-establishment under safe conditions for all:

- **Employees**

As a responsible company, EDPR quickly took measures to minimise the conditions for the virus to spread, focusing on people's health and keeping essential services in operation. In February, EDPR implemented travel restrictions, adopted measures for those who had recently been in affected areas and distributed hand sanitizers in its facilities. In early March, EDPR activated the Contingency Plan and implemented home office in all geographies, which had the support of two pilot projects to implement home office a day per week recently put in place, and restricted visits to its facilities while continuously communicating with employees regarding any updates on the situation and providing instructions in case of a positive or possible infection. At the end of the year, employees continued to have the option to work from home or to gradually return to facilities according to a Reopening Plan with geographical specifications, guaranteeing the highest health and safety standards for all and complying with legal and space limitations.

Even during the global crisis, EDPR was able to continue hiring and maintain the promotions, mobilities and training sessions, adapting the processes to the current situation. Regarding the recruitment and onboarding processes, all events were adapted to be done through online interactive sessions, and EDPR welcomed +20% of employees throughout the year vs 2019. For the promotion of work life balance, EDPR implemented various initiatives focused mainly on family, time and health and also shared several health, wellbeing and home office tips in its intranet throughout the year. Moreover, the challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic brought to the training activities and development programs were successfully overcome by redesigning and adapting training contents and sessions to virtual, e-learning or remote formats. Lastly, despite the global pandemic, there was a slight increase in the number of mobility processes in 2020 compared to the previous year.

- **Communities**

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted everyone's lives and daily routines. Faced with this unprecedented situation, EDPR has carried out a solidarity campaign distributing over €1 million in aid and setting up initiatives in all its markets to help local communities combat the pandemic and recover from the socioeconomic crisis. EDPR helped people in need mostly through donations to food banks, purchases of healthcare equipment, medical devices and rapid testing kits, and the facilitation of online learning and digital educational materials. The Company has provided support in all 15 countries where it is present: Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Romania, Greece, Brazil, Colombia, USA, Canada and Mexico, as well as Mozambique and Nigeria through the Access to Energy - A2E program. EDPR's response to the global crisis is aligned with its commitment to maintain a relationship of proximity with the local communities, seeking to know, respect and support their needs, looking to contribute to improve the living conditions of the society.

01. The business operations of the EDP Renováveis Group

EDP Renováveis, Sociedad Anónima (hereinafter referred to as "EDP Renováveis" or "EDPR") was incorporated in Spain on 4 December 2007. Its main corporate objective is to engage in activities related to the electricity sector, namely the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of electricity generating power stations, using renewable energy sources, mainly wind and solar. The registered offices of the company are located in Oviedo, Plaza del Fresno 2, Spain. On 18 March 2008 EDP Renováveis was converted into a company incorporated by shares (Sociedad Anónima).

The Company belongs to the EDP Group, of which the ultimate parent company is EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A., with registered offices at Avenida 24 de Julho, 12, Lisbon. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A through its Spanish branch EDP S.A. - Sucursal en España ("EDP Branch") held a qualified shareholding of 82.6% of the share capital and voting rights of EDPR and 17.44% of the share capital was free floated in the Euronext Lisbon.

In December 2011, China Three Gorges Corporation (CTG) signed an agreement to acquire 780,633,782 ordinary shares in EDP from Parpública - Participações Públicas SGPS, S.A., representing 21.35% of the share capital and voting rights of EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., a majority shareholder of the Company. This operation was concluded in May 2012.

The terms of the above-mentioned agreement through which CTG became a shareholder of the EDP Group stipulate that CTG would make minority investments totaling 2,000 million of Euros in operating and ready-to-build renewable energy generation projects (including co-funding capex).

Within the agreement mentioned above, the following transactions have taken place:

- In June 2013, EDPR completed the sale of 49% equity shareholding in EDPR Portugal to CTG through CITIC CWEI Renewables S.C.A;
- In May 2015, EDPR closed the sale of 49% of the following EDPR Brasil subsidiaries to CTG through CWEI Brasil participaçoes LTDA: Elebrás Projetos S.A, Central Nacional de Energia Eólica S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão I S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão II S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão III S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão IV S.A, Central Eólica Jau S.A. and Central Eólica Aventura S.A;
- In October 2016, EDPR completed the sale of 49% equity shareholding in EDP Renewables Polska SP.Zo.o. to CTG through ACE Poland S.Á.R.L. and the sale of 49% equity shareholding in EDP Renewables Italia S.r.l. to CTG through ACE Italy S.Á.R.L.;
- In June 2017, EDPR Group closed the sale of 49% equity shareholding in EDPR PT - Parques Eólicos, S.A. to CTG through ACE Portugal S.Á.R.L.;
- In December 2018, EDPR completed the sale of 10% equity shareholding in the equity consolidated offshore company Moray East Holdings Limited to CTG through China Three Gorges (UK) Limited.

As at 31 December 2020, EDP Renováveis S.A. directly holds a 100% stake in the share capital of the following companies: EDP Renewables Europe, S.L. (EDPR EU), EDP Renewables North America, LLC (EDPR NA), EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd. (EDPR Canada), EDP Renováveis Brasil, S.A. (EDPR BR), Colombian companies Eolos Energía S.A.S. E.S.P., Vientos del Norte S.A.S. E.S.P., Solar Power Solutions S.A.S. E.S.P. and Vietnamese company EDP Renewables Vietnam Ltd.

EDPR EU operates through its subsidiaries located in Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Poland, Romania, Italy, United Kingdom and Greece. EDPR EU's main subsidiaries are: EDP Renovables España, S.L (wind farms in Spain), EDP Renováveis Portugal, S.A. and EDPR PT – Parques Eólicos, S.A. (wind farms in Portugal), EDPR France Holding S.A.S. (wind farms in France), EDP Renewables Belgium (wind farms in Belgium), EDP Renewables Polska, SP.ZO.O and EDPR Renewables Polska HoldCo, S.A. (wind farms in Poland), EDPR România S.r.l. (wind and photovoltaic solar farms in Romania), EDP Renewables Italy, S.r.l. and EDP Renewables Italia Holding, S.r.l. (wind farms in Italy) and Energiaki Arvanikou M.Epe and Wind Park Aerorrachi M.A.E. (main wind farms in Greece).

Further, during 2020, EDPR EU acquired the renewable business of Viesgo through the acquisition of Viesgo Europa, S.L.U. and Viesgo Renovables, S.L.U. that operate wind farms in Spain and Portugal (see note 6).

EDPR NA's main activities consist of the development, management and operation of wind and solar farms in the United States of America and providing management services for EDPR Canada and EDPR Mexico. EDPR Canada and EDPR Mexico's main activities consist of the development, management and operation of wind farms in Canada and Mexico.

EDPR BR's main activities consist of the development, management and operation of wind farms in Brazil.

EDPR Group is currently developing wind and solar onshore projects in other countries such as Colombia, Hungary and Vietnam. Further, EDPR Group signed an agreement with ENGIE on January 2020 to establish a co-controlled 50/50 joint venture, OW Offshore S.L., in fixed and floating offshore wind business. This entity will be the exclusive vehicle of investment of EDPR and ENGIE for offshore wind opportunities worldwide (see note 6).

EDP Renováveis Group, through its subsidiaries has an installed capacity, as follows:

INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
United States of America	5,828	5,714
Spain	2,137	1,974
Portugal	1,228	1,164
Romania	521	521
Poland	476	418
France	125	53
Brazil (*)	436	467
Mexico	400	200
Italy	271	271
Belgium	10	-
Canada	68	30
	11,500	10,812

(*) Includes 137 MW in 2019 related to Babilônia wind farms since these were operational the entire year until the companies were sold at the end of 2019 (see note 6).

Additionally, the EDP Renováveis Group through its equity-consolidated companies has an installed capacity, attributed to EDPR, as follows:

INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
United States of America	471	398
Spain	167	152
Portugal	20	-
Offshore	10	-
	668	550

The above installed capacity includes 486 MW from the acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo at the end of December 2020 (Spain: 406 MW and Portugal: 80 MW). From this installed capacity, 35 MW refer to equity-consolidated companies considering that one of the Spanish companies of the Viesgo portfolio, totaling 134 MW, was equity-consolidated in 2019 (67 MW) and is full-consolidated in 2020 (134 MW). See note 6.

Regulatory framework for the activities in the United States of America

The United States federal government and various state governments have implemented policies designed to promote the growth of renewable energy, including wind power. The primary federal renewable energy incentive program is the Production Tax Credit (PTC), which was established by the U.S. Congress as part of 1992 Energy Policy Act. Additionally, many states have passed legislation, principally in the form of renewable portfolio standards (“RPS”), which require utilities to purchase a certain percentage of their energy supply from renewable sources, similar to the Renewable Energy Directive in the EU.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 includes a number of energy related tax and policy provisions to benefit the development of wind energy generation, namely (i) a three year extension of the PTC until 2012 and (ii) an option to elect a 30% Investment Tax Credit ("ITC") that could replace the PTC through the duration of the extension. This ITC allows the companies to receive 30% of the cash invested in projects placed in service or with the beginning of construction in 2009 and 2010. In December 2010, the Tax Relief, Unemployment, Insurance and Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 was approved and includes an one year extension of the ITC, which allow the companies to receive 30% of the cash invested in projects with beginning of construction until December 2011 as long as placed in service until December 2012.

On 1 January 2013, the US Congress approved "The American Taxpayer Relief Act" that includes an extension of the Production Tax Credit (PTC) for wind energy, including the possibility of a 30% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) instead of the PTC. Congress set 31 December 2013 as the new expiration date of these benefits and changed the qualification criteria (projects will only qualify as long as they are under construction by year-end 2013). The legislation also includes a depreciation bonus on new equipment placed in service which allows the depreciation of a higher percentage of the cost of the project (less 50% of the Investment Tax Credit) in the year that it is placed in service. This bonus depreciation was 100% in 2011 and 50% for 2012.

On 16 December 2014 and 15 December 2015, the U.S. Congress approved the "Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014" and Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016” that included an extension of the PTC for wind, including the possibility of a 30% Investment Tax Credit instead of the PTC. Developers have until the end of 2016 to start construction of new wind farms to qualify for 10 years of production tax credits at the full level. Congress introduced a phase out for projects that start construction after 2016 and before 2020. These projects will still qualify for production tax credits, but at reduced levels. The levels are 80% for projects starting construction in 2017, 60% in 2018, and 40% in 2019.

Developers of projects that start construction before 2020 may elect to claim 30% investment tax credits instead of production tax credits, subject to a similar phase out. The phase out reduces the value of the 30% investment tax credit to 24% in 2017, 18% in 2018, and 12% in 2019. Neither production tax credits nor investment tax credits are allowed for wind projects that start construction in 2020 or later.

The aforementioned "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016" also extended the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) for solar projects. Solar projects that are under construction by the end of 2019 will now qualify for the 30% ITC. The credit is reduced to 26% for projects starting construction in 2020 and to 22% for projects starting construction in 2021. The credit drops to a permanent 10% level for projects that begin construction in 2022 or later.

Additionally, on 5 May 2016, the US Internal Revenue Service issued guidance that wind farms have 4 years from their start of construction to be placed in service and qualify for the PTC. As a result, projects that start construction prior to year-end 2019 and are placed in service prior to year-end 2023 will be eligible for the PTC. The IRS ruling also includes a provision that allows developers to secure the PTC if 5% of a project's capital components by dollar value are safe harbored in a given year and construction is complete within 4 years. Thus, if a developer safe harbors 5% of project Capex in 2016 for a given project, the project will qualify for 100% PTC if construction is completed by year-end 2020.

On 22 June 2018, the IRS released Notice 2018-59, which provides guidance to determine when a solar project begins construction for ITC purposes and specifies that projects have until 2024 to be placed in service and qualify for the ITC at levels above 10%. The ITC percentage for a solar project is determined based on the year in which construction of the project begins – provided the solar project is also placed in service before Jan 1, 2024 – as follows: (i) before Jan 1, 2020, 30%; (ii) in 2020, 26%; (iii) in 2021, 22%; and (iv) any time thereafter (regardless of the year in which the solar project is placed in service), 10%. Similar to the IRS guidance regarding the wind PTC, establishing the beginning of construction is deemed by (i) engaging significant physical work or (ii) paying or incurring 5% of the ultimate tax basis of the project. Thus, if a developer safe harbors 5% of project Capex in 2019, the project will be qualified for a 30% ITC if the construction is concluded before Jan 1, 2024. Similarly, if a developer safe harbors 5% of project Capex in 2021, the project will be qualified for a 22% ITC if the construction is concluded before Jan 1, 2024.

On 20 December 2019, the President signed the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019. The act changes the phase down schedule for the Production Tax Credit for onshore wind energy projects. Under prior law, the PTC phased down to 40% for projects beginning construction in 2019 and then to 0% for facilites for which construction began in 2020. The new act leaves in place the 40% PTC rate for 2019 projects, then increases the PTC to 60% for projects beginning construction in 2020. Projects beginning construction in 2021 & later will have no PTC. The act made no changes to the solar ITC.

The Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019 also did not include the creation of any new tax credits for offshore wind or energy storage, despite previously proposed legislation that sought to do so. Two bills recently introduced in the U.S. Senate would extend the 30% investment tax credit (ITC) for offshore wind projects for another 6 to 8 years. Legislation has also been introduced to make energy storage technologies fully eligible for the ITC that is currently available to solar and some solar-plus-storage projects. More than 100 House Democrats signed a letter asking for a long-term extension of clean energy tax credits. While tax credits for offshore wind and storage were not included in the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019, it is still possible that they could be included in future legislation. Improved ITC for offshore wind and storage would improve the economic outlook for those resources.

On 9 February 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed implementation of the Clean Power Plan (CPP) announced by the United States' Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on 3 August 2015, a rule to cut carbon pollution from existing power plants. On 7 December 2017, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt announced at a hearing of the U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee that the EPA will introduce a replacement rule to replace the CPP. As of 29 June 2018, EPA’s agenda put a final Clean Power Plan repeal date in October with speculation a replacement rule will be proposed at the same time.
On 21 August 2018, the EPA proposed the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule to replace the CPP to establish emissions guidelines for states to develop plans to address GHG emissions from existing coal-fired plants. The rule would allow states full discretion to set heat-rate improvements (HRI) for unit-specific emissions standards. The HRIs may be overstated, since they appear to be based on potential improvements at inefficient plants that have already retired; i.e. the existing fleet may have already applied BSER measures and therefore do not have room for improvement. The Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule was issued by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") June 19, 2019. This rule will replace the prior administration's Clean Power Plan in efforts to support energy diversity.

On 1 June 2017, President Trump announced that the U.S. would withdraw from The Paris Agreement, an international accord to combat climate change. The ultimate impact of these changes on renewable demand is not yet clear for several reasons: most of these changes will be contested in court; States regulators decide on the energy mix at State level; the most important energy players are already implementing the main elements of the Clean Power Plan; and the Executive Order does not impact ITC/PTC, which is the main development driver for the US renewable energy market. On 23 January 2018, Trump signed a proclamation setting in place four years of tariffs for cell and module imports. The tariffs commence at 30% of reported value, decrease in subsequent years and don’t apply to the first 2.5GW of cell imports each year.

On 3 April 2018, the Trump administration released a list of more than 1,300 imported products from China that may be subject to a 25% tariff. The list of imports from China includes “wind-powered electric generating sets,” which will have minimal impact on the U.S. wind industry due to the low number of wind turbines imported from China. The Trump administration also placed a 25% tariff on steel imports and a 10% tariff on aluminum imports, two raw materials that are sometimes used in manufacturing wind and solar energy components.

On 8 January 2018, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") rejected a proposal from the Department of Energy to subsidize certain coal and nuclear plants by providing cost recovery for plants with onsite fuel supplies. The FERC instead asked regional grid operators to assess how best to enhance the resilience of the power system. FERC's five members unanimously rejected the proposed DoE rule. Instead, FERC asked regional grid operators to review an extensive list of questions about improving power system resilience and report back within 60 days. It is currently unclear as to whether or not the DoE will continue to pursue coal and nuclear subsidies and, if so, how the DoE will seek to do so.

On 3 January 2019, the 116th United States Congress convened with a Republican-majority Senate and a Democratic-majority House of Representatives. In the prior Congress, Republicans held majorities in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. With this change, a shift in governing philosophy is expected. Democratic representatives have informally proposed a range of potential legislative actions having to do with climate change. One of these proposals is a "Green New Deal" which features a 100% United States RPS standard. Such a standard, if implemented, would increase demand for renewable electricity in the U.S. However, new legislation regarding climate change and renewable energy has yet to be formally proposed and the details of such legislation, if proposed at all, are unclear. Additionally, any legislation passing the Democratic-majority House of Representatives would also to have to pass the Republican-majority Senate and be signed by President Trump before becoming law. While this "Green New Deal" is not currently a likely success, it is an indicator that Green goals are becoming bolder and seeking greater results such as, in this case, a 100% renewable mandate. On June 26, 2019, a new bill was introduced to the Senate targeting a national 50% renewable energy standard (RES) by 2035. While the bill has not been passed and currently has only a handful of sponsors, it supports the growing bipartisan trend towards climate action.

On 24 September 2020, the House of Representatives passed the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act, a companion bill to the Senate Innovation Act. While this Act does not directly accelerate the decarbonization of the electric grid, it does combine a series of bills that would authorize new research, development, and demonstration initiatives at the Department of Energy (DoE). The Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act supports the objectives of Congressional Democrates to implement policy achieving economy-wide net-zero emissions by 2050. The bill focuses on investing in clean energy innovation programs and setting up a foundation upon which future energy and climate legislation could be built.

In 2020, Joe Biden was elected to become the 46th President of the United States, while the US Congressional elections resulted in Democratic majorities in the House and Senate. As a result, a change in governing philosophy and priorites is expected. As a presidential candiate, Biden & other Democratic candidates were widely perceived as placing climate change as a higher priority than typical presidential candidates from previous elections. An example of this prioritization is Biden's proposed plan to, among other things, direct the to U.S. achieves a 100% clean energy economy and reach net-zero emissions no later than 2050. Because legislation based on this plan will require Congress's approval, it's unclear to what extent specific aspects of this plan will be enacted or how they will be enforced. However, it's widely expected that the new adminstration will push for pro-renewables policies such as those outlined in Biden's plan. In the short-term, the most immediately actionable steps for the new administration may be to nominate new heads of the the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, and Department of Interior, among other agencies. In Congress, Chuck Schumer, D-NY, will become the new Senate Majority Leader. In the past, Schumer has pledged to push for green infrastructure legislation among other climate change-related proposals.

Regulatory framework for the activities in Spain

The main piece regulating the Spanish electricity sector is Law 24/2013 that replaced Law 54/1997. This law is part of a comprehensive reform of the Spanish energy sector.

The main purposes of this law is to adapt the regulation to the evolution of the electricity sector and to guarantee the sustainability of the system in the long term, removing existing deficiencies in the system operation. Specifically, the Law aims at correcting the structural tariff deficit. The law sets principles and provisions governing the electricity sector, with the objective to effectively guarantee the supply of electricity and to adapt it to the needs of consumers ensuring safety, quality, efficiency, objectivity, transparency and electricity at the minimum cost.

As a part or this Energy Reform, Royal Decree-Law 9/2013 was passed in July 2013. The purpose of this Royal Decree-Law was to adopt a series of measures to ensure the sustainability of the electricity system.

In particular, RDL 9/2013 introduced a new legal and economic regime for existing renewable, cogeneration and waste energy facilities. The RDL set the principles governing these facilities, and these principles were then developed by law 24/2013 and Royal Decree 413/2014. In accordance with this new framework, renewable facilities would receive during their operating lifetime, in addition to the remuneration for the sale of the energy valued at the market price, a specific remuneration composed by (i) an “investment premium” and (ii) “an operating remuneration premium” designed to cover the share of a facility’s operating costs that could not be recovered by means of energy sales.

The calculation of the aforementioned remuneration shall be carried out on the basis of the standard costs and revenues (initial investment, operation and revenue from the sale of energy) corresponding to a “standard power plant, over the useful regulatory life and based on the business activity that would be carried out by and efficient and well-managed company”.

Under this scheme, projects would receive a remuneration guaranteeing a “reasonable profitability” calculated, for the first six-year regulatory period, at "300 basis points above the yield on 10-year government bonds over the last ten years”.

The Spanish Government published in June 2014, Order IET/1045/2014, which included the parameters to remunerate the renewable energy assets, under the new remuneration framework. DL 413/2014 confirmed that wind farms that started operations in 2003 (or before) would not receive any further incentive, while the rest of wind farms would receive an incentive calculated in order to reach a 7,398% return. This order describes more than 1.300 possible types of renewables installation, 23 of them corresponding to wind farms of more than 5 MW classified by the year of first operation (from 1994 to 2016).

In October 2015 the Government approved Royal Decree 947/2015 and a Ministerial Order aimed at allowing the nstallation of new renewable capacity through competitive tenders.

In January 2016, the first auction renewable auction was held. The auction was designed to provide a similar remuneration that the one applying to operating installations (RD 413/2014). Following this framework, tender participants were requested to bid discounts on the “initial investment” (CAPEX) parameter which would then, by being plugged in the formula set by RD 413/2014 determine the “Rinv” (investment premium) that would eventually be awarded.

In 2017, two auctions were held. The first one was held in May, and was technology neutral. Nearly all the capacity was awarded to wind projects (2.979 MW out of 3.000 MW). The auction was very competitive and all the wining participants bid the maximum discount.

Following the outcome of the first 2017 tender, the Spanish government decided to launch an additional tender for a maximum of 3 GW. This new tender was held in July, and was opened to wind and solar PV exclusively. Additionally, the royal decree ruling the tender (RD 650/2017) included the possibility to increase the allocated capacity to all capacity bidding the same discount, provided it would not create an overcost to the system. Following this clause, all projects offering the maximum allowed discount were successful (no tiebreaker rule was triggered).

In October 2018, the Spanish Ministry for Energy transition and environment introduced several measures aiming at limiting electricity cost for final consumers and serving as a first step towards the long term energy transition. The implemented measures include the suspension of the 7% generation tax during a period of 6 months, the facilitation of self-consumption and the administrative extension until March 2020 of the connection rights for the renewable plants awarded in previous year´s auctions.

On November 22, 2019 Royal Decree Law 17/2019 was passed, introducing a series of measures aimed at guaranteeing a stable regulatory and economic framework to encourage the development of renewable energy generation in Spain.
The RDL updates the “reasonable return” for renewable generation for the next regulatory period starting on 1 January 2020 at a level of 7,39% for assets before RDL 9/2013 and 7,09% for the new ones.

Another objective of the RDL was to adopt a new regulation governing access to the network in nodes affected by the closure of coal and nuclear power plants and concessions for the private use of water, where new renewable projects could offer an alternative. The grid access to renewable projects in areas affected by the closure of thermal facilities, is based on the technical and economic benefits, as well as the environmental and social ones, in particular job creation.

On February 28th, the final version of the Rinv (investment premium) adjustment was published (as in 2019 ended the second semi-regulatory period of the RD 413/2014 framework). Three main adjustments were introduced: (i) the estimation of pool prices using forward prices, (ii) the adjustment of the OPEX to reflect the removal of the 0.5 €/MWh access fee and (iii) the inclusion of the system operator remuneration.

On March 14, Royal Decree 463/2020 entered into force, declaring the state of alarm for the management of the health crisis caused by the coronavirus (COVID 19). During extreme situations (among them, health crises) article 116 of the Spanish Constitution allows the executive to declare the state of alarm, a measure that enables it to prohibit the free movement of people throughout the country and to take all steps required to guarantee the supply of food to the nation's markets. It also allows the government to take over the means of production and requisition goods.

Initially the state of alarm was set to last until March 29 but the Congress extended it to June 21st. Also, the government toughened the lockdown measures requiring the halt of all “non-essential” activities from March 30 to April 9, including wind farms’ construction. Several subsequent Royal Decrees were published during the State of Alarm. These RD included economic and social measures to fight the pandemic effects. Despite the lockdown, several consultations were launched by the Energy Ministry (Hydrogen Strategy, Electric Energy Storage (EES), offshore strategy and FEDER auctions.

Due to the disruption caused by COVID-19, a 2-month extension (from the last day of the state of alarm) of the connection rights expiring on 31st March 2020, was decided. The final version of the Spanish NECP (National Energy and Climate Plan) for the period 2021-2030 was sent to the European Commission.

The Government approved Royal Decree Law 23/2020 of 23 June approving measures in the area of energy and other areas aimed at economic recovery. The objective of this Royal Decree Law is to guide energy policy for economic recovery, financial resource mobilisation and sustainable job creation. In particular, RD/2020 consists of a battery of measures intended to help the energy transition, remove barriers to the large-scale deployment of renewable energy sources and promote energy efficiency.

On July 17th, the Ministerial Order TED/668/2020 was approved, setting the adjusted “Rinv” (investment premium) values for 2018 and 2019, accounting for the temporal suspension of the 7% levy on generation during Q4 2018 and Q1 2019.

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO) decided to allocate 316 million euros to support innovative projects that favour the integration of renewable energies in the systems. Different lines of action, drawn up in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, are expected to contribute to the achievement of the objectives that Spain, in its NECP, has set in this area: doubling the consumption of renewable energy by 2030, and reaching climate neutrality in 2050. Specifically, the Official State Gazette (BOE) published on August 3rd set the regulatory criteria to allocate 246 million euros in aid to renewable projects in a competitive competition regime. On September 10th, several tenders were announced in Madrid, Andalucía, Extremadura, Asturias, Castilla La Mancha, Cataluña and Murcia regions.
The announced competitive procedures will allocate 80 million euros to renewable projects.

On November 4, 2020, Royal Decree 960/2020 regulating the economic regime for renewable energies for electricity production facilities, was approved. The RD sets the framework for a new scheme for RES investment (including hybrid, energy storage projects and repowering) to be awarded in auctions. It defines some general characteristics of the scheme, although most aspects remain flexible and will need to be defined in lower level legislation. Additionally, it sets the obligation of publishing a 5-years auction calendar.

Regarding the auction mechanism, the RD establishes that the auction product may be power, energy or a combination of both and that auctions would be structured as pay-as-bid ones. A maximum price will be set although it may be confidential and a minimum price may also be introduced. The awarded price will be defined in €/MWh and will not be indexed.

The RD includes the possibility of defining so-called “symmetrical incentives” for market participation. In this case, the price received for the energy sold in each market (day-ahead/intra-day) will be adjusted by a factor applied to the difference between (i) the price of the day-ahead market and (ii) the awarded price.

The tenure of the scheme is set as the sooner of achieving a maximum energy, or 10 to 15 years (exceptionally up to 20 years for technologies with high CAPEX or high technology risk which will need to be defined for each auction).

Following the approval of RD 960/2020, The Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO) approved Order TED/1161/2020 of December 4, 2020 in which it sets the auction mechanism for the first auction.
The Order also includes the auction calendar for the next 5 years. Over the next 5 years, the Spanish Government plans to launch tenders for 20GW of renewable power (mainly wind: 8.5GW and solar PV: 10GW) in order to achieve the 60GW target set out in the Spanish National Energy and Climate Plan for 2021-2030.

After the publication of the Order, the first auction was announced for the 26 of January of 2021. According to the announcement, 3 GW of RES will be auctioned, of which at least 1 GW will be reserved for wind energy and 1 GW for solar PV. As expected, the key auction award variable will be energy price (zero euros bids will be allowed) and an unknown maximum price will be applicable. Winning bids will be awarded 12-year power purchase agreements (PPAs) for PV, solar thermal, onshore and offshore wind and hydropower, and 15-year PPAs for biomass, biogas and bio-liquid technologies. The tender requirements set that participants shall prepare and submit a strategic plan including, among others, estimates in relation to the projects´ contribution to job creation and carbon footprint reduction, and opportunities for the local, regional and national industrial value chain.

On December 29, 2020, the Royal Decree on access and connection to the energy transmission and distribution networks (RD 1183/2020) was approved. This Royal Decree establishes the principles and criteria in relation to the application, processing and granting of permits for access and connection to the electricity transmission and distribution networks. With the approval of this RD, the government aims at preparing the regulatory framework for the planned deployment of renewables, while helping to eliminate inefficiencies and speculative behaviours to ensure the achievement of energy policy objectives.

Regulatory framework for the activities in Portugal

The principal pieces of legislation regulating the Portuguese electricity sector are Decree-Law 29/2006 of 15 February 2006 (amended by Decree-Law 215-A/2012) and Decree-Law 172/2006 of 23 August 2006 (amended by Decree-Law 215-B/2012).

The legislative framework for renewable energy is primarily contained in Ministerial Order 243/2013 of 2 August 2013, which sets out the terms, conditions and criteria for the licensing of electricity generation under special regime with guaranteed remuneration.

The Portuguese legal provisions applicable to electricity generation from renewable resources are currently established by Decree-Law 189/88 dated 27 May, as amended by Decree-Law 168/99 dated 18 May, Decree-Law 312/2001 dated 10 December, and Decree-Law 339-C/2001 dated 29 December. Also relevant is Decree-Law 33-A/2005, dated 16 February 2005 (“DL 33-A/2005”), which establishes the remuneration formula applicable to energy produced by renewable sources (this is, the formula to calculate the feed-in tariff).

In September 2012 and after months of negotiations, the Portuguese wind industry reached an agreement with the Portuguese government to extend the existing feed-in tariff regime in exchange of an upfront payment.

Following the agreement, the Portuguese Government published a decree articulating its terms, the Decree Law 35/2013. The Government proposed four alternative tariff schemes to be chosen by wind developers. EDPR and ENEOP chose a 7-year extension of the tariff defined as the average market price of previous twelve months, with a floor of 74€/MWh and a cap of 98€/MWh to be updated annually with inflation from 2021 onwards, in exchange of a payment of 5.800€/MW from 2013 to 2020.

The Environment and Energy Ministry published in July 2014, Decree Law 94/2014 that allowed wind operators to increase the capacity of their operating wind farms up to 20%. The additional production generated by the increased capacity is remunerated at 60 €/MWh, whilst the remaining production is remunerated following the feed-in tariff scheme.

The Portuguese government, in its 2019 Budget, included an extension of the special energy tax (so-called CESE) to renewables. However, renewable facilities with licenses granted through public tenders are exempted. In line with the 2019 Budget, the 2020 State Budget envisaged that small producers (up to 20 MW) would be exempted from paying the CESE. Also, passive subjects with more than 60 MW under tariff schemes would also be exempted from paying the tax.

On January 31, Portaria 43/2019 on over-equipment "sobrequipamientos" ("SE") was published. The new Portaria set a new remuneration scheme for SE of 45€/MWh (non-indexed values) for 15 years, period after which the SE would be under the ordinary regime not being entitled to be under the tariff extension scheme set by D-L 35/2013. The new scheme exempts developers from requesting ERSE authorization to the SE.

On June 3rd the DL 76/2019 was published. This DL is a comprehensive review of the legal basis of the Portuguese electricity sector. Regarding new renewable capacity, the Decree changes the order in which grid capacity reservation and production license are obtained. New projects will need to obtain the title of grid capacity reservation prior to applying for the production license. The Decree also introduces three ways to obtain grid capacity reservation, being one of them through competitive tenders.

Portugal launched its first utility-scale renewable energy auction in July 2019, for 1,4 GW of solar PV capacity. Developers could present two kinds of offers: one with a fixed price below €45/MWh and another with a variable tariff which included a requirement to pay compensation to the electricity system, depending on spot market power prices. Both systems would be have a 15-year length.

In December 2019, the DGEG (Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia) released regulation of the Licensing Monitoring Committee (Comissão de Acompanhamento dos Processos de Licenciamento) of the solar PV plants resulting from the 2019's Auction. This Committee was set up with the aim of contributing to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from the tender procedure, in particular regarding the deadline for obtaining the licence

In Portugal, a GO (Guarantees of Origin) system was launched starting in March 2020. Registration shall be compulsory for renewable producers above 5 MW and high efficiency cogeneration. Until 2021YE, renewable plants <1 MW and self-consumption ones will be exempted.

In order to prevent further spread of the Covid-19, the state of emergency was declared by Presidential Decree no. 14-A/2020, of 18 March, as authorized by the Parliament's Resolution no. 15 A/2020, of March 18, 2020. DGEG suspended all deadlines linked to licensing procedures for all electrical projects after March 16, 2020. In particular, this suspension comprehends the deadlines for any administrative proceeding to be performed by solar promoters with projects awarded in the first solar auction (June 2019). The Emergency State was lifted on May 2, 2020 and replaced by the Calamity State.

On March 27, 2020 a new solar auction was announced by the Energy Secretary of State. Developers had to choose one of the following three remuneration schemes:

1) A fixed guaranteed tariff structure, where the bids expressed a discount to a reference price, in €/MWh. Awarded projects would enter into an hourly two-side CfD with OMIP for 15 years. The CfD would be settled based on the actual price captured by the specific plant.

2) A market scheme where the promoters bid for a contribution made to the National Electric System ("SEN") and where the promoters that bid the largest contributions would be awarded with the capacity title. Participants would then commit to pay this quantity for 15 years and their projects would get their revenues from participating in the electricity market on a merchant basis.

3) A new system consisting of a market scheme for power plants incorporating a storage system, in which participants bid the value of the capacity payment that would like to receive in €/MW (MW of connection capacity). In exchange, they shall sign a "one-side" CfD contract ("available contract") with REN to protect the system against price spikes events.

On March 31, 2020 Law 3/2020 accompanying the State Budget was published setting the main policies and investments for the 2020-23 period. In terms of energy, the path to carbon neutrality in 2050 is set by confirming the 55% emission reduction target in 2030, promoting regional guidelines for carbon neutrality and envisaging the development of 5-year carbon budgets. Also, the main goals of the Portuguese National Energy and Climate Plan (NCEP) are also confirmed by the Law (preparation works for coal phase out, installations of 2 GW of solar PV in the next 2 years, reinforcement of existing onshore, promotion of hybrid and Energy storage, offshore wind, hydrogen, etc.).

Energy efficiency, e-mobility and economic incentives for decarbonization are also among the government priorities. On July 10th, the Ministry Council officially approved the NCEP setting 2030 Renewable targets. The Plan commits to a 47% RES contribution that translates into 80% RES-E. According to the NCEP, Portugal expects to reach 9,3 GW of wind and 9 GW of solar PV by 2030.

The Portuguese Parliament rejected in December 2020 the repeal of the law passed in 2013, allowing the extension of the remuneration for wind farms for a period of 5 to 7 years.

Regulatory framework for the activities in France

The electricity sector in France is primarily governed by Act 2000-108 passed on 10 February 2000, which constitutes the general legislative framework for the operation of generation facilities.

Act 2000 allowed wind operators to enter into long-term agreements for the purchase and sale of their energy with lectricité de France (EDF), the national incumbent. The tariffs were initially set in 2006, then updated in the "Arrêté du 17 novembre 2008" at the following level: i) during the first ten years of the EDF Agreement, EDF would paid a fixed annual tariff, set at €82/MWh for wind farms that had made the application in 2008 (after 2008, this tariff was updated using an inflation-related index); ii) During years 11 to 15 of the EDF Agreement, the initial tariff would be revised considering the load factors achieved by the facility iii) After year 16, no specific support scheme would be granted (wind farms would need to sell the energy in the market and would receive market prices).

In July 2015, the "Energy Transition Bill", whose aim was to build a long-term and comprehensive energy strategy, was passed. In 66 articles, the bill included ambitious emission reduction targets while it also targeted to reduce fossil fuels use (including nuclear). Regarding renewables, the Energy Transition Bill increased the renewable target up to 32% by 2030.

A new Contract-for-difference (CfD) was released in December 2016 in line with the European "Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020". According to this new scheme, wind farms having requested a PPA in 2016 would receive a 15-years CfD, being the strike price (and the terms of the tariff) very similar to the previous feed-in tariff.

From 2017 onwards, wind farms of more than 6 wind turbines (and more than 3 MW per turbine) would need to participate in competitive tenders to obtain a 20-year CfD. The first tender was held in November 2017. However, smaller wind farms (with 6 turbines or less, and 3 MW per turbine or less) would be exempted from participating in tenders.

On November 27, 2017, the "Pluriannual Energy Planning" (PPE) was released. According to the PPE, 40% of the energy would be produced from renewable sources by 2030.The PPE included different targets for renewables: 35,6-44,5 GW of solar capacity, 34-35,6 GW of onshore wind and 4,7-5 GW of offshore wind, by 2028.

On November 29, 2017, the government approved the Décret 2018-1054 aimed at accelerating legal procedures following claims against the administrative authorization of wind farms. In particular, the Decree removes the two-level court system in the event of litigation.

The third offshore round took place in March 2019 with all major players participating (grouped in 10 consortiums).

The French Parliament approved on 26 September 2019 the so-called “Energy and Climate Law”, committing the country to carbon-neutrality by 2050. The adoption of the Energy-Climate law constitutes a major step toward achieving the government's ambition to address climate change by becoming carbon neutral by 2050. This objective represents a reduction of France's greenhouse gas emissions by a factor of more than six compared to 1990’s emission level. In order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, the Energy-Climate law provides for the reduction of fossil fuels consumption by 40% by 2030 (instead of the previous 30% target) and for the end of coal-based electricity generation by 2022. The law provides that the share of nuclear in the electricity mix should be reduced to 50% by 2035.

Regarding wind energy, the law redefines the authority responsible for permitting onshore wind projects. Concerning offshore wind, the law also includes a higher target of auctioning 1 GW of capacity until 2024 (doubling the volumes defined by France’s initial energy plan published in January 2019).

A new version of the PPE (Programmation Plurianuelle de l´Énergie) was approved in 2020, in line with the final version of France’s NECP (National Energy and Climate Plan). It increased offshore wind targets vs. the previous version whilst decreased solar PV’s. In total, the PPE sets that France will need to achieve between 33,2 and 34,7 GW of onshore wind in 2028, 5,2-6,2 GW of offshore wind and 35,1-44 GW of solar PV. The PPE also includes a schedule of tenders to be held between 2020 and 2034.

The French Assemblée Nationale approved on March 21, 2020, a law introducing the “State of health emergency” during the coronavirus pandemic. The law includes measures limiting private liberties (such as lock-downs and requisitions) and contains provisions regarding postponing the second round of the French municipal elections, economic measures to support the economy and other measures impacting the French justice and labour law. Measures easing restrictions across the country were applied from May 11th. Economic rescue packages could amount to up to 110 billion euros, and will include guarantees, loans, moratorium on debt repayments, among others. In the renewables sector, extensions of several deadlines have been envisaged to cope with delays and the sector has itself been declared “strategic”. Test periods for CR16 and CR17 projects have been extended 3 months. Additionally, a 7-month extension of COD deadlines has been announced but will be restricted to wind and solar projects with (i) COD initially scheduled after March 12th, (ii) remuneration scheme granted before or during the period March 12th to June 23rd and (iii) nominal capacity less than 200 MW.

On 8 September France published a hydrogen commitment, exceeding previous European national strategies, by pledging 6.5GW of electrolyser capacity by 2030. The plan came after the French government announced an economic recovery plan due to the coronavirus outbreak of €100bn, including €30bn entirely devoted to ecological transition. The newly hydrogen strategy included a commitment of €7bn budget for low-carbon hydrogen between 2020-2030.

Regulatory framework for the activities in Poland

The legislation applicable to renewable energy in Poland was initially contained in the “Energy Act” passed on 10 April 1997, which was subsequently amended in 2002 and 2004.

The Energy Act introduced a Green Certificate scheme with mandatory quotas. According to the scheme, energy suppliers are required to: a) purchase GC and submit them to the Energy Regulator, or b) pay a substitution fee calculated in accordance with the Energy Act. If suppliers fail to meet their obligation (either the submission of GC or the payment of substitution fee), they must pay a fine, equal to 130% of the substitution fee in that year.

The Green Certificate scheme was replaced in 2015 by a new system, consisting in Contracts-for-Difference (CfD) granted through competitive tenders. However, the law guaranteed that the GC scheme would be maintained (with some adjustments) for operating plants. The law also introduced the possibility for operating plants to voluntary shift to the CfD system, through specific tenders for operating assets.

In June 2016, after a long approval process, the so-called “Wind Turbine Investment Act” was approved, including (i) new minimum distance for new wind farms and (ii) higher real estate tax burden.

In July 2017 a new methodology to calculate the substitution fee was approved. According to the new formula, the substitution fee would be calculated every year as 125% of the average CG market price of the previous year capped at 300PLN.

In October 2018, the Energy Regulatory Office published a call for the first auction in Poland in which wind onshore and solar PV with capacity above 1MW could participate to get a 15- year CfD. The first auction was held in November 2018.

Poland’s National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) was sent to the European Commission in December 2019. The Plan targets a 23% share of renewable energy in 2030. In addition, the share of renewables in electricity generation will rise to 32% in 2030. Onshore wind installed capacity could increase up to 9,6 GW in 2030 while offshore wind to 3,8 GW in 2030 and 8 GW in 2040.

On 13 March 2020, the Minister of Health announced a state of epidemiological threat in Poland, which is a legal situation aimed at introducing measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Following the announcement, some restrictions were approved, including the prohibition on entering the territory of Poland for foreigners, the obligation of a 14-day home quarantine or the suspension of all international flight and railway connections, among others. The restrictive measures started to be lifted on April 20th. Several economic relief measures, the so-called government anti-crisis shields, were approved since the start of the state of epidemiological threat. In particular, the following ones apply to renewable producers:

- renewable projects awarded in the 2018 and 2019 auctions would benefit from COD extensions (up to 12 months), if some delays are proved (for example, (i) delays in the delivery of equipment that is part of the installation, (ii) in the construction or (iii) the grid connection, among others);

- also, power companies will be obliged to adjust in the grid connection agreements the date of the first delivery, considering the deadlines extensions.

Regulatory frameworks for the activities in Romania

A Green Certificate mechanism was introduced in Romania in 2005 to promote renewable energies and to comply with the European renewable targets. According to this scheme, electricity suppliers and industrial consumers are obliged to source a certain amount of GC every year (a fine is applicable if this annual quota is not met). On the other side, renewable generators receive GC by each MWh produced.

Law 220/2008 of November, introduced some changes in the initial GC system, improving the framework for renewable generators. In particular, it increased the amount of GC to be received by wind generators (from 1 GC/MWh to 2 GC/MWh until 2015 and 1 GC/MWh from 2016 onwards). The law also guaranteed that the trading value of GC would have a floor of 27€ and a cap of 55€.

Law 123/2012 of 19 July 2012 on Electricity and Natural Gas eliminated the provision of bilateral contracts not publicly negotiated as a mean to sale electricity. Thus, the trading of electricity could only be carried out on a centralized market.

The Romanian Parliament approved Law of 17 December 2013, introducing several changes to the GC scheme and in particular:

- For operating renewable plants: decision to postpone (or “freeze”) part of the granted GC:
  - wind generators would have 1 GC (out of 2 GC) postponed from trading from 1 July 2013 to 31 March 2017;
  - solar generators would have 2 GCs (out of 6 GCs) postponed from trading from 1 July 2013 to 31 March 2017;
  - postponed GC would be gradually recovered until 31 December 2020 (starting on 1 April 2017 for solar PV and 1 January 2018 for wind).
- For new renewable plants: decision to reduce the amount of granted GC:
  - wind facilities would receive 1.5 GC/MWh until 2017 and 0.75 GC/MWh from 2018 onwards;
  - solar facilities would only receive 3 GC from 1 January 2014 onwards;
  - these GC could be immediately traded.

On 24 March 2014, the President of Romania approved EGO 57/2013 with the following amendments: (i) Reduction of the GC validity from 16 months to 12 months; and (ii) the obligation for ANRE (Energy Regulator) to communicate in each year the GC quota for the following year. Other amendments were introduced in 2015 by Law 122/2015. Among other changes, the law included: (i) supplier’s obligation to purchase GC on a quarterly basis (ii) the inclusion of imported electricity in the GC scheme, and (iii) the removal of the right to receive GC for the electricity sold at negative prices.

In March 2017, the government approved a new emergency ordinance (EGO 24/2017) to further amend the renewable law 220/2008. As expected, the GC scheme was extended until 2031 (GC will remain valid until March 2032). The Ordinance also confirmed the removal of the indexation of the GC parameters (GC floor would remain fixed at 29,4€ and GC cap would be fixed at 35€). Regarding wind energy, the ordinance approved the extension of the GC recovery period from 2018 to 2025, while solar PV’s GC postponement was extended until the end of 2024 (the recovery will take place from 2025 to 2030).

The State of emergency was declared on 16 March 2020, through presidential Decree 195/2020. The Decree aimed at controlling the spread of COVID-19. Among others, the Decree included restrictions of certain rights (introducing for example compulsory quarantines). It also included the possibility of price controls for certain goods and/or services (for example, of electricity prices). The State of emergency was subsequently extended until May 16th. During the State of emergency period, the government released several economic relief measures such as extension of payment deadlines for local taxes, a tax debt restructuring program, a reduction of the monetary interest rate, among others.

ANRE published Order 61/2020 of March 31st stating that negative prices would be allowed from September 2020 in line with Order 236/2019.

Emergency Ordinance 74/2020, amending the Energy Law 123 was approved on May 14th, allowing PPAs signed outside the centralized markets for new renewable projects operating from June 2020.

In June 2020, the Romanian Energy Ministry proposed a Memorandum with the basic characteristics of a potential CfD scheme, addressed at low carbon technologies (renewables, CCS and ESS).

Regulatory frameworks for the activities in Italy

On 6 July 2012, the Government approved a new renewable framework by means of the Decree on Renewables (DM FER) introducing a feed-in-tariff support scheme. The key aspects of this regulation provided by the DM FER were the following: (i) wind farms over 5 MW would be remunerated under a feed-in tariff scheme defined by tenders; (ii) capacity to be tendered would be determined in line with the agreed technologies' capacity paths ; (iii) the reference tariff for 2013 was 127 €/MWh for onshore wind and tender participants would bid offering discounts on this reference tariff (in %); (iv) The reference tariff would decrease 2% per year and (v) tariffs would be granted for 20 years.

The new system replaced the previous one based on GCs. Under the previous system, producers obtained their revenues from the sale of the electricity in the electricity market and from the sale of GCs. Wind farms built until December 2012 continued to operate under the previous system until 2015 (from 2015 onwards, the GC system was transformed into a feed-in-premium in which, for the remaining duration of the original incentive period, the value was set at 78% of the difference between €180 and the electricity price).

Spalma Incentivi Decree, published in November 2014, stipulated that wind farms under the GCs scheme could voluntarily adhere to an extension of the support period of 7 years in exchange of a permanent reduction of the premium/GCs received, being the coefficient of reduction calculated individually for each wind farm depending on their remaining regulatory life.
As the option was voluntary, wind farms that refused to accept this change remained under previous GCs scheme.

On November 10, 2017, The Strategia Energetica Nazionale (National Energy Strategy), known by the acronym SEN, was presented after several months of public consultation. One of the main features of the SEN is that it included the complete phase-out of coal power generation by 2025, five years ahead of schedule. The SEN also highlighted the role of renewables and targeted that renewable energy would increase to 28% of energy consumption in 2030. According to the SEN, the RES-E (renewables in electricity production) would increase up to 55% in 2030.

The Italian Ministry of Economic Development signed in July 2019 a decree implementing a new set of auctions to be held between 2019 and 2021, seeking to allocate around 5,5 GW of wind and solar PV.

On 9 March 2020, a national quarantine, restricting the movement of the population was approved, in response to the growing pandemic COVID-19 . A gradual ease of restrictions started on May 4th. Regarding the electricity sector, several measures were introduced, including a suspension of all bureaucratic terms for renewables since March 13th, a relief of several reporting obligations, the implementation of transitory measures between 10 March and 30 June 2020 to limit the burden of imbalance costs and an extension of all permits expired during the emergency state of 90 days, among others.

The Italian energy agency GSE (Gestore dei Servizi Energetici) announced in May 2020 the results of the second national auction for renewables projects (with a capacity of more than 1 MW).

In July 2020, Law Decree 76, the so-called "Decreto Semplificazioni" on urgent measures for simplification and digital innovation, came into force. The Decree aims to simplify procedures for the following: (i) public contracts and construction; (ii) public procedures and responsibilities; (iii) digital administration; and (iv) business, environment and green economy activities.

Regarding renewable projects, one of the key measures is the rationalization of the Environmental Assessment process, setting several simplification measures and defining specific deadlines.

The Italian grid operator Terna awarded 250 MW of energy storage capacity in a Fast Reserve auction that took place in December 2020. The auction was heavily oversubscribed with around 1,3 GW competing for 250 MW of tendered capacity.

Regulatory frameworks for the activities in Brazil

The Electricity Sector in Brazil is regulated by Federal Law nr 8,987 of 13 February 1995, which generally rules the concession and permission regime of public services; Law nr 9,074 of 7 July 1995, which rules the grant and extension of public services concession or permission contracts; Federal Law nr 10,438 of 26 April 2002, which governs the increase in Emergency Electric Power Supply and creates the 3,300 MW Program of Incentives for Alternative Electricity Sources (PROINFA); Federal Law nr 10,762 of 11 November 2003 and Law nr 10,848 of 15 March 2004, concerning commercial rules for the trade of Electric Power; and, subsequent amendments to the legislation.

The institutions that ensure a proper development and functioning of Electricity Sector in Brazil are: a) the Energy Research Company (“EPE”), responsible for long term planning in the electric sector; b) the Electric Sector Monitoring Committee (“CMSE”), responsible to continuously assess the security of electricity supply, c) the Chamber for the Commercialization of Electric Energy (“CCEE”), an institution dealing with commercialization of electricity in Interconnected System, d) National Electricity Regulatory Agency (“ANEEL”), responsible for regulate and inspect the electricity sector, as well as establishing the tariff for the consuming public and promote energy auctions together with MME, EPE and CCEE; f) Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) responsible for the creation and implementation of policies, acting as the Conceding Authority; g) the National Electric System Operator (ONS), which is responsible for the coordination of real time operation and supervision of the energy generation and transmission grid.

Federal Law nº 9.427 of Dec 26th 1996 establishes the possibility of Renewable Energy producers to sell directly to the final consumer(s) (aggregated demand > 500kW), at any voltage level. As part of the regulatory incentive framework, Renewable Energy producers (small hydro, biomass, wind and solar) are granted a reduction of, at least, 50% in the Distribution and Transmission System Use Tariff (TUSD and TUST) provided that pre-defined rules are met. The Law nº 13.203 of Dec 8th,2015 extended the subsidy for larger solar, wind and biomass plants.

Renewable energy production from plants which receive the above-mentioned subsidy is defined as “incentivized energy”, while the electricity production from no-incentivized sources is defined as “conventional energy”. Special Consumers, the ones which consumption demand is above 500 kW and under 3 MW, are allowed to purchase electricity only from incentivized sources. Since Jul 2019, the minimum demand is gradually reducing, so that, as of Jan 2023 those Special Consumers will be allowed to purchase incentivized or conventional energy by their own free choice.

The Decree nr 5,025 of 30 March 2004, regulates the Federal Law nr 10,438 and states the "Alternative Energy Sources" economical and legal framework. PROINFA participants have granted a PPA with ELETROBRÁS, and are subject to the regulator (ANEEL) authority.

The Decree nº 5,163 of 30 July 2004 regulates the Federal Law nº 10,848, establishing two trading environments for sale and purchase energy: the Regulated Contracting Environment ("ACR"), with the participation of energy producers, traders and distribution agents, and the Free Contracting Environment ("ACL"), in which Producers, Traders, Importers & Exporters and Free Consumers participate.

In the ACR, distribution companies are allowed to buy “distributed energy” (local generation), by observing a limit of 10% of the total demand of each distribution agent. In terms of tariff moderation for Captive Consumers (consumption demand < 500 kW), Brazilian Energy Sector provides for the purchase of electricity by distributors through regulated auctions, subject to the lowest cost criteria, aiming to reduce the cost of acquisition of electric energy that is re-passed to captive customer tariffs. These auctions seek to provide the lowest possible price of electricity to be re-passed to the consuming public.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, Ministry of Mines and Energy set strategic lines of activities to be developed towards the modernization of the Brazilian electricity sector. One of the first measures taken relates to the PLD (short-term price), currently calculated on a weekly basis. Hourly PLD has been calculated on a test basis (“shadow operation”) since 2018, aiming to become economically effective as of 1 January 2021. It aims to improve efficiency between electricity production and consumption based on an efficient management of price formation and real-time operation.

The government has taken measures in response to Covid-19 impacts in main areas as the energy sector, by means of Decrees, Provisional Measures and changes in existing regulation. By the end of March, to ensure uninterrupted supply of energy to consumers, Decree nº 10.282/2020 reinforced electricity generation, transmission and distribution as essential activities. This included the equipment supply needed for operation and maintenance. By the end of April 2020, the range was extended to include construction works.

Through Normative Resolution nº 878/2020, the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL) suspended energy supply cuts regardless of the consumers' capacity of payment for 90 days as of 23 March 2020. In addition, the low-income population registered for lower tariffs (the Social Tariff program) will not undergo periodic checks over the next three months, and therefore will not be subject to the loss of the benefit.

Measures have also been taken to prevent distributors (DSO)´ s financial losses due to a potential high default rate, and consequently affect their stakeholders. In order to add liquidity, ANEEL authorized the transfer of resources from sector funds to distributors and consumers, totalizing R$2,43 billion so far.

Provisional Measure nº 950/2020 propose temporary use of resources from National Treasury, other sector funds and bank loans for DSO to be paid for all consumers, as well as new measures to subsidize low-income consumers, providing a 90-day exemption from paying the electricity bills.

ANEEL also released a first assessment of Covid-19 impacts to the energy sector, through which reinforced the need of maintenance of the economic and financial balance of contracts, preservation of contracts and the participation of all segments (generators, TSO, DSO, consumers) towards the best solutions.

On 23 June 2020, ANEEL enacted the Normative Resolution nº 885/2020 establishing the loan conditions to support the DSO in reducing the impacts of Covid, without resources from National treasury. A total of 19 banks led by BNDES will inject up to R$ 16,25 billion to "Conta Covid" and will be paid by consumers in 60 months. To benefit from the resources, the DSOs may declare they wave the right to question any of the conditions in court, preserve the PPAs and limit the distribution of dividends in the case of a default.

In March 2020, the Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization (CCEE) and the National Power System Operator (ONS) estimated a 0,9% decrease in total consumption for 2020 compared with last year, based on a "close to zero" variation of GDP due to the impacts of COVID-19 on economic activity. On May 1st, Ministry of Economy made a significant downward revision of GDP forecast, from 0 to 5% decline for the worst-case scenario of Brazilian economy. By the end of June 2020, Central Bank of Brazil updated the GDP projection for 2020 reducing it from -5% to -6,5%. Under this circumstance, demand for electricity is expected to further diminish.

Due to the uncertainties on future demand for electricity, the regulated auctions scheduled for 2020 are postponed. According to CCEE and ONS, it´s also an opportunity to revisit guidelines in order to introduce cheaper and more efficient power plants. One strategy proposed is to restrict the participation in regulated auctions to thermal plants which unit variable cost (CVU) are less than R$300/MWh, allowing for lower spot market prices (PLD).

The National Development Bank (BNDES), main financing institution announced several measures to support sectors of oil and gas, airports, ports, energy, transportation, urban mobility, health, industry and commerce and services.

Other measures regarding public health, tax and employment rules were announced in response to COVID-19.

On 1 September 2020, the Brazilian government issued the Provisional Measure ("MP") nº 988/2020 with the main purpose of reducing the electricity bills for consumers. The Brazilian Congress has a 120-day period to approve the MP and convert it into Law, otherwise it will become ineffective.

For renewable generators, the main impact is due to the cut in subsidies in the rates of the transmission and distribution system tariff within a 12-month deadline as of the MP enactment. Power plants authorized during this period and which requires an increase of power capacity will still be granted with the benefit and shall start commercial operation within a 48-month period after the published authorization. All those power plants already granted by the benefit before the MP are not affected. The end of subsidies must be compensated by the development of mechanisms based on the environmental benefits due to renewable energy sources related to low-carbon emission.

On 8 September 2020, the Law 14.052/2020 was finally enacted and establishes the conditions for hydro generators to renegotiate debts due to the hydrological risks, which caused a low Generation Scaling Factor ("GSF") during a prolonged drought, intensified by measures taken by the government to secure the national grid operation. The debt has been impacting the short-term market settlement, which currently involves more than R$ 9 billion. ANEEL has a 90-day period
to propose a regulation, which must be, at first, submitted to a public hearing.

On 8 December 2020, MME announced a regulated auction schedule for the next three years (2021- 2023). Three kinds of auctions are expected aiming at contracting energy from new and existing power plants and the expansion of the transmission system. New energy auctions A-3/A-4 and A-5/A-6 for 2021 are scheduled to take place on June and September, respectively.

As of 1 January 2021, the short-term price (PLD) comes into effect in an hourly basis, after two years of shadow operation. Although, since the last year, the ONS has been operating based on the new dispatch model results, just now the hourly PLD became effective for the purpose of commercialization.

02. Accounting policies

A) Basis of preparation

The accompanying consolidated annual accounts (financial statements hereinafter) reflect the results of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and its subsidiaries (EDPR Group or Group) and the Group's interest in its joint ventures and associated companies. The consolidated financial statements for 2020 have been prepared to present fairly the consolidated equity and consolidated financial position of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and subsidiaries at 31 December 2020, the consolidated results of operations, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and changes in consolidated equity for the year then ended.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, of the European Council and Parliament, the Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as endorsed by the European Union (EU). IFRS comprise accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and its predecessor body as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and their predecessor bodies.

The Board of Directors approved these consolidated annual accounts on 23 February 2021. The annual accounts are presented in thousand Euros, rounded to the nearest thousand.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified by the application of fair value accounting to derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, except those for which a reliable measure of fair value is not available. Assets and liabilities that are hedged under hedge accounting are stated at fair value in respect of the hedged risk. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Liabilities for defined benefit plans are recognised at the present value of the obligation net of plan assets fair value.

In accordance with IFRS 3 - Business Combinations, if the initial purchase price allocation of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is identified as provisional, in the subsequent 12 months after the business combination transaction, the legal acquirer should make the final allocation of the purchase price related to the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. These adjustments with impact on the amount of goodwill determined and booked in previous periods, originate a restatement of the comparative information, which is reflected on the Statement of financial position, with effect from the date of the business combination transaction.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Board of Directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and of the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered reasonable in accordance with the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments regarding the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The areas involving the highest degree of judgment or complexity, or for which the assumptions and estimates are considered significant, are disclosed in note 4 - Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently by all Group companies and in all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. The new standards and interpretations recently issued but not yet effective and that the Group has not yet applied on its consolidated financial statements, are detailed in note 3.

Change in results presentation of Joint Ventures and Associated companies

In January 2020, EDPR Group signed an agreement with ENGIE for the establishment of a joint venture company, OW Offshore, S.L., with equal control for both sides - as an exclusive investment veihicle for worlwide opportunities in wind offshore projects (fixed and floating projects), combining development and industrial skills of both companies. As part of the deal, EDPR Group and ENGIE are preparing their offshore wind projects and the in-course projects of this new company, starting with a total of 1.5 GW in construction and 3.7 GW in development, working together to create a global leader in this sector. As at 31 December 2020, a total of 1.5 GW is in construction, 5.1 GW in development and 25 MW in operation.

With the relevance of this agreement and the growing expectations for offshore renewable business, EDPR Group decided to change the way it controls these investments, changing the presentation of results with Joint Ventures and Associate companies in Consolidated Income Statement. Previously to this change, EDPR Group presented a caption in Consolidated Income Statement, in which reflected only the results with Joint Ventures and Associates, being the results from acquisitons or disposals recorded as financial income or expenses.

With this change, and considering the interests of Joint Ventures and Associates, and in special the referred vehicle for offshore wind activity, are an extension of EDPR Group operating activity, through which conducts its operation and strategy, EDPR Group starts including after the other operation income and costs caption, a single caption related to Joint Ventures and Associates, integrating the results from this companies as well the results from acquisitions and/or disposals in these investments. This criteria has also been applied to 2019 figures.

B) Basis of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities and results of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and its subsidiaries and the equity and results attributable to the Group, through the investments in associates and jointly controlled entities.

EDPR Group applies prospectively as from 1 January 2010, IFRS 3 (revised) for the accounting of business combinations.

Controlled entities

Investments in subsidiaries where the Group has control are fully consolidated from the date the Group assumes control over their financial and operating activities until the moment that control ceases to exist.

An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee, independently of the percentage of voting rights held.

Accumulated losses are attributed to non-controlling interests in the corresponding proportions held, implying that the Group can recognise negative non-controlling interests.

On a step acquisition process resulting in the acquisition of control the revaluation of any interest previously held is booked against the income statement. On a partial disposal resulting in loss of control over a subsidiary, any participation retained is revalued at market value on the sale date and the gain or loss resulting from this revaluation is booked against the income statement, as well as any gain or loss resulting from the disposal.

Jointly controlled entities

The Group classifies an arrangement as a joint arrangement when the jointly control is contractually established. Joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties that collectively control the arrangement. After determining the existence of joint control, the Group classifies joint arrangements into two types - joint operations or joint ventures.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement, so the assets and liabilities (and related revenues and expenses) in relation to its interest in the arrangement are recognised and measured in accordance with relevant IFRSs applicable.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint ventures) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement, so this investment shall be included in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's attributable share of total reserves and profits or losses of joint ventures, included in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method. When the Group’s share of losses exceeds its interest in a jointly controlled entity, the Group's carrying amount is reduced to zero and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to cover such losses on behalf of that entity.

Entities over which the Group has significant influence

Investments in associates are included in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method from the date the Group acquires significant influence to the date it ceases. Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over its financial and operating policies.

The existence of significant influence by the Group is usually evidenced by one or more of the following:

- Representation on the Executive Board of Directors or equivalent governing body of the investee
- Participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends and other distributions
- Existence of material transactions between the Group and the investee
- Interchange of managerial personnel
- Provision of essential technical information.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's attributable share of total reserves and profits or losses of associates, included in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the Group's carrying amount is reduced to zero and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to cover such losses on behalf of the associate.

Accounting for investments in subsidiaries and associates in the company's financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries and associates not classified as held for sale or not included in a disposal group which is classified as held for sale are accounted for at cost in the company's financial statements, and are subject to periodic impairment tests, whenever indication exists that certain financial investment may be impaired.

Business combination

From 1 January 2010 the Group has applied IFRS 3 Business Combinations (2008) in accounting for business combinations.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

Acquisitions on or after 1 January 2010

For acquisitions on or after 1 January 2010, the Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- The fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- The recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- If the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- The net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

After that period, adjustments to initial measurement are only made to correct an error.

Acquisitions between 1 January 2004 and 1 January 2010

For acquisitions between 1 January 2004 and 1 January 2010, goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquire. When the excess was negative, a bargain purchase gain was recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurred in connection with business combinations were capitalised as part of the cost of the acquisition.

Accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests

From 1 January 2010, acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. The adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Previously, goodwill was recognised on the acquisition of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary, which represented the excess of the cost of the additional investment over the carrying amount of the interest in the net assets acquired at the date of the transaction.

Business combinations achieved in stages

In a business combination achieved in stages, on the date of obtaining control, the excess of the aggregate of (i) the consideration transferred, (ii) the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised in the acquiree and (iii) the fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquired business; over the net of amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is recognised as goodwill.

If applicable, the negative difference, after evaluating the consideration transferred, of the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised in the acquiree and the fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquired business; over the net value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is recognised in the income statement. The Group recognises the difference between the fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquired business and the carrying value in consolidated results in Other income. Additionally, the Group reclassifies the deferred amounts in other comprehensive income relating to the previously held equity interest to the income statement or consolidated reserves, according to their nature.

Investments in foreign operations

The financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries and associates of the Group are prepared using their functional currency, defined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate. In the consolidation process, the assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Euros at the official exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Regarding the investments in foreign operations that are consolidated using the full consolidation method and equity method, the exchange differences between the amount of equity expressed in Euros at the beginning of the period and the amount translated at the official exchange rates at the end of the period, on a consolidated basis, are booked against reserves.

Foreign currency goodwill arising on the acquisition of these investments is remeasured at the official exchange rate at the balance sheet date directly against reserves.

The income and expenses of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Euros at the approximate exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences from the translation into Euros of the net profit for the period, arising from the differences between the rates used in the income statement and those prevailing at the balance sheet date are recognised in reserves.

On disposal of a foreign subsidiary, the related exchange differences previously recognised in reserves, are accounted for in the income statement.

Balances and transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company balances and transactions, including any unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in those entities.

Common control transactions

The accounting for transactions among entities under common control is excluded from IFRS 3. Consequently, in the absence of specific guidance, within IFRSs, the EDP Renováveis Group has developed an accounting policy for such transactions, as considered appropriate. According to the Group's policy, business combinations among entities under common control are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the EDP consolidated book values of the acquired company (subgroup). The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets received and the consideration paid, is recognised in equity.

Put options related to non-controlling interests

EDP Renováveis Group records written put options at the date of acquisition of a business combination or at a subsequent date as an advance acquisition of these interests, recording a financial liability for the present value of the best estimate of the amount payable, irrespective of the estimated probability that the options will be exercised. The difference between this amount and the amount corresponding to the percentage of the interests held in the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Until 31 December 2009, in years subsequent to initial recognition, the changes in the liability due to the effect of the financial discount are recognised as a financial expense in the consolidated income statement, and the remaining changes are recognised as an adjustment to the cost of the business combination. Where applicable, dividends paid to minority shareholders up to the date the options are exercised are also recorded as adjustments to the cost of the business combination. In the event that the options are not exercised, the transaction would be recorded as a sale of interests to minority shareholders.

As from January 2010, the Group applies IAS 27 (2008) to new put options related to non-controlling interests and, therefore, subsequent changes in the carrying amount of the put liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount of the investment recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of the subsequent recording of the interest retained in the associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition to that, any amount previously recorded in other comprehensive income in relation to that entity is recorded as if the Group had directly sold all the related assets and liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership of a holding in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only the proportional part of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income will be reclassified to the income statement.

C) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Euros at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. These exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement as financial results.

Foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities accounted for at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities stated at fair value are translated into Euros at the exchange rates at the dates the fair value was determined.

D) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are recognised on the trade date at fair value. Subsequently, the fair value of derivative financial instruments is re-measured on a regular basis, being the gains or losses on re-measurement recognised directly in the income statement, except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments. The recognition of the resulting gains or losses on re-measurement of the derivatives designated as hedging instruments depends on the nature of the risk being hedged and of the hedge model used.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments corresponds to their market value, if available, or to quotes indicated by external entities through the use of valuation techniques, which are compared in each date of report to fair values available in common financial information platforms.

Hedge accounting

The Group uses financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and price risk resulting from its operational and financing activities. Derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting under IFRS 9 are accounted for as trading instruments.

Hedging derivatives are recorded at fair value, being the gains and losses recognised in accordance with the hedge accounting model applied by the Group. Hedge relationship exists when:

i) The hedging relationship consists only hedging instruments and hedged items that are eligible as per determined in IFRS 9;

ii) At the inception of the hedge there is formal documentation of the hedging relationship and the Group's risk management objective and strategy for the hedge;

iii) There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;

iv) The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship;

v) The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged assets and liabilities or group of hedged assets and liabilities that are attributable to the hedged risk. When the hedging relationship ceases to comply with the requirements for hedge accounting, the accumulated gains or losses concerning the fair value of the risk being hedged are amortised over the residual period to maturity of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges are recognised in reserves.

The cumulative gains or losses recognised in reserves are reclassified to the income statement when the hedged item affects the income statement.

When a hedging relation of a future transaction is discontinued, the changes in the fair value of derivative recognised in reserves remain recognised in reserves until the future hedged transaction occurs. When the future transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains or losses recognized in reserves are recorded immediately in the income statement.

Net investment hedge

The net investment hedge model is applied on a consolidated basis to investments in subsidiaries in foreign currencies. This model allows that the exchange differences recognised in the currency translation reserve to be offset by the foreign exchange differences in foreign currency loans or currency derivatives contracted, recognised in Currency translation reserve - Net investment hedge. For cross currency interest rate swaps, the cross-currency basis spread and forward points are not designated into the hedge relationship, but deferred as a hedging cost in other comprehensive income, in Currency translation reserve - Net investment hedge - Cost of hedging, and recognized in profit or loss over the period of the hedge. The ineffective portion of the hedging relationship is recognised in the income statement.

The accumulated foreign exchange gains and losses regarding the net investment and the related hedging instrument recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement when the foreign currency subsidiary is sold, as part of the gain or loss resulting from the disposal.

Effectiveness

For a hedge relationship to be classified as such, in accordance with IFRS 9, its effectiveness must be demonstrated. Therefore, the Group performs prospective tests at the inception date and at each balance sheet date, in order to demonstrate its effectiveness, showing that any adjustments to the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged are offset by adjustments to the fair value of the hedging instrument. Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement when it occurs.

E) Other financial assets

IFRS 9 introduced a model for the classification of financial assets based on the business model for managing the financial assets ("business model test") and their contractual cash flow characteristics ("SPPI test"), replacing prior requirements which determined the classification in the categories present in IAS 39. EDPR Group classifies its financial assets, at the initial recognition, in accordance with the aforementioned requirements introduced by IFRS 9, on the following categories:

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect its contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets included within this category are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and trade receivables are generally held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest, thus they meet the criteria for amortised cost measurement under IFRS 9.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if (i) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and (ii) the asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets included within this category are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value, with the changes in the carrying amount booked in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or at amortised cost, are classified at fair value through profit or loss, deemed to be a residual category under IFRS 9.

Regardless of the business model assessment, EDPR Group can elect to classify a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (“accounting mismatch”).

Changes in the business model assessment over time

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition. However, if the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, it will classify newly originated or newly purchased financial assets under the new business model but will keep the classification of existing assets under the previous business model.

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell these financial assets.

Financial assets are derecognised when: (i) the contractual rights to receive their future cash flows have expired, (ii) the Company has transferred substantially the risks and rewards of ownership, or (iii) although retaining some, but not substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the Company has transferred control over the assets.

Impairment

EDPR Group recognise an impairment loss based on the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model, before the objective evidence of a loss event from past actions. This model is the basis for the recognition of impairment losses on held financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (which includes cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and debt securities).

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. If the credit risk on a financial asset does not increase significantly since its initial recognition, EDPR Group measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk increases significantly since its initial recognition, EDPR Group measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Regardless of the above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if there is an objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, including if there is observable data that comes to the attention of the holder of the asset about the following loss events, among others: significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; restructuring of an amount due to the Company in terms that it would not consider otherwise; a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

As soon as the loss event occurs (what is previous defined in IAS 39 as "objective evidence of impairment"), the impairment allowance would be allocated directly to financial asset affected, which provide the same accounting treatment, from that point, as previously provided by IAS 39, including the treatment of interest revenue. The asset’s carrying amount is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss, if the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

Trade receivables and loans

EDPR Group applies the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables including those with a significant financing component. The estimated ECL are calculated based on actual credit loss experience over a period that, per business and type of customers, is considered statistically relevant and representative of the specific characteristics of the underlying credit risk.

Considering the particularities of each business, exposures are segmented based on common credit risk characteristics such as credit risk grade, geographic region and/or industry. Actual credit loss experience is adjusted by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which historical data was collect, current conditions and EDPR Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

For loans carried at FVOCI, EDPR Group performs an analysis based on the general approach. On making its assessment, the company has to make assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates, which requires judgement. The inputs used for risk assessment and for calculation of the loss allowances for financial assets includes: (i) credit ratings (as far as available) from external credit rating companies such as Standard and Poor, Moody’s and Fitch.; (ii) significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Group and changes in the operating results of the borrower; (iii) Public market data, namely on probabilities of default and loss given default expectations; and (iv) macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates).

F) Trade payables and other liabilities

An instrument is classified as a financial liability when there is a contractual obligation for the issuer to liquidate capital and/or interests, through delivering cash or other financial asset, regardless of its legal form. Financial liabilities are recognised at the issuance date (trade date): (i) initially at fair value less transaction costs; and (ii) subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. All financial liabilities are booked at amortised cost, with the exception of the financial liabilities hedged at fair value hedge, which are stated at fair value on risk component that is being hedged.

Initial measurement of lease liabilities (rents due from lease contracts)

As provided by IFRS 16, as from 1 January 2019 EDPR Group measures the lease liability (rents due from lease contracts) on the commencement date based on the present value of the future payments of that lease contracts, discounted using EDPR Group's incremental borrowing rate for each portfolio of leases identified.

EDPR Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both: (i) periods covered by an option to extend the lease, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (ii) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

EDPR Group applies the recognition exemption provided by IFRS 16 for the leases which lease term is 12 months or less, or that are for a low-value asset.

After the commencement date, the lease liability (rents due from lease contracts) are increased to reflect interest on the liability and reduced to reflect the lease payments made.

Remeasurement of the lease liabilities (rents due from lease contracts)

EDPR Group remeasure the lease liability (rents due from lease contracts), and adjusts the corresponding right-of-use assets, by discounting the revised lease payments, using an unchanged discount rate, if either:

- There is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments; or
- There is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee.

If there is a lease modification that do not qualifies to be accounted as a separate lease, EDPR Group remeasures the lease liability (rents due from lease contracts) and adjusts the corresponding right-of-use assets by discounting the revised lease payments, using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The variable lease payments that do not depend in an index or a rate are not included in the measurement of the liability regarding the rents due from lease contracts, nor the right-of-use asset. Those payments are recognised as cost in the period in which the event or condition that gives rise to the payments occurs.

Derecognition

EDPR Group derecognises a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability, or a part of it, is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

G) Equity instruments

A financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument when there is no contractual obligation at settlement to deliver cash or other financial asset to another entity, regardless of its legal form, and there is a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities.

Costs directly attributable to the issuance of equity instruments are recognised in equity, as a deduction to the amount issued. Amounts paid or received relating to sales or acquisitions of equity instruments are recognised in equity, net of transaction costs.

Distributions related to equity instruments are deducted from equity, as dividends, when declared.

Equity instruments at fair value

EDPR Group classifies the equity instruments that are held for trading at fair value to profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, management has the ability to make an irrevocable election on initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

If this election is made, all fair value changes, excluding dividends that are a return on investment, will be included in other comprehensive income. There is no recycling of amounts from other comprehensive income to profit and loss (for example, on sale of an equity investment) being, at that time, transferred to retained earnings.

H) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the assets. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on these assets.

The capitalisation rate corresponds to the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the enterprise that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during the period.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when expenditures for the asset are being incurred, borrowing costs have been incurred and activities necessary to prepare all or part of the assets for their intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use or sale are completed. Capitalisation of borrowing costs shall be suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

I) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. In case of projects in a development stage, costs are only capitalized when it is probable that the project will be finally built. If due to changes in regulation or other circumstances costs capitalized are derecognized from property plant and equipment, they are recognized in the profit and loss caption of “Other expenses”. Replacements or renewals of complete items are recognized as increases in the value of property, plant and equipment and the items replaced or renewed are derecognized and recognized in the “Other expenses” caption.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

The cost of acquisition includes interest on external financing and personnel costs and other internal expenses directly or indirectly related to work in progress accrued solely during the period of construction. The cost of production is capitalised by charging costs attributable to the asset as own work capitalised under financial expenses and personnel costs and employee benefit expense in the consolidated income statement.

Subsequent costs are recognised as separate assets only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Group assesses assets impairment, whenever events or circumstances may indicate that the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount and, at least, anually, being the impairment recognised in the income statement.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on the other assets is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	NUMBER OF YEARS
Buildings and other constructions	8 to 40
Plant and machinery:	
- Renewable assets	30 to 35
- Other plant and machinery	4 to 12
Transport equipment	3 to 5
Office equipment and tools	2 to 10
Other tangible fixed assets	3 to 10

J) Intangible assets

The Group´s intangible assets are booked at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.
The Group does not own intangible assets with indefinite lives.

The Group performs impairment tests, whenever events or circumstances may indicate that the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, being any impairment recognised in the income statement.

Acquisition and development of software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of their expected useful lives.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable specific software applications by the Group, and that will probably generate economic benefits beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. These costs include employee costs directly associated with the development of the referred software and are amortised using the straight-line method during their expected useful lives.

Maintenance costs of software are charged to the income statement when incurred.

Industrial property and other rights

The amortisation of industrial property and other rights is calculated using the straight-line method for an expected useful live expected of less than 6 years.

Green Certificates

In some jurisdictions, on top of the market price, generators receive certificates (GCs) for their performance, which are sold to the off-takers obliged to fulfil a quota obligation (a share of energy that must be sourced from renewable sources). Being these certificates considered subsidies under IAS 20 they are recognised when generated as intangible assets at fair market value. The intangible assets registered will be discharged at the time of their effective sale and difference between the selling price and the fair value of the GCs will be registered in the profit and loss account.

Power purchase agreements

Acquired Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are booked as intangible assets and amortised using the straight-line method according with the duration of the contract.

K) Leases/ Right-of-use assets

EDPR Group has adopted IFRS 16 and therefore presents the information related to lease contracts in the caption Right-of-use assets, creating a separate line in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. These assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of these assets comprises the initial costs and the initial measurement of the liabilities regarding the rents due from lease contracts, deducted from the prepaid amounts and any incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, considering the lease contract terms.

Remeasurement of right-of-use assets

If EDPR Group remeasures the lease liability (rents due from lease contracts) (see f), the corresponding right-of-use assets shall be adjusted accordingly.

L) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or groups of non-current assets held for sale (groups of assets and related liabilities that include at least one noncurrent asset) are classified as held for sale when their carrying amounts will be recovered mainly through sale, the assets or groups of assets are available for immediate sale and the sale is highly probable.

The Group also classifies as non-current assets held for sale, non-current assets or groups of assets acquired exclusively for its subsequent resale, that are available for immediate sale and the sale is highly probable.

Prior to their classification as held for sale, the measurement of all non-current assets and all assets and liabilities included in a disposal group, is adjusted in accordance with the applicable IFRS standards. Subsequently, these assets or disposal groups are measured at the lowest between their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

M) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is then estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in circumstances that caused the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

N) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of the acquisition cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories includes purchases, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated selling costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average method.

O) Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

The Group classifies assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as current and non-current. Current assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

Assets are classified as current when they are expected to be realised or are intended for sale or consumption in the Group’s normal operating cycle, they are held primarily for the purpose of trading, they are expected to be realised within twelve months of the balance sheet date or are cash or a cash equivalent, unless the assets may not be exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months from the balance sheet date.

Liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled in the Group’s normal operating cycle, they are held primarily for the purpose of trading, they are due to be settled within twelve months of the balance sheet date or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Financial liabilities are classified as current when they are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, even if the original term was for a period longer than twelve months, and an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue.

P) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: (i) the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation, (ii) it is probable that settlement will be required in the future and (iii) a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Dismantling and decommissioning provisions

The Group recognises dismantling and decommissioning provisions for property, plant and equipment when a legal or contractual obligation is settled to dismantling and decommissioning those assets at the end of their useful life. Consequently, the Group has booked provisions for property, plant and equipment related with renewables assets, for the expected cost of restoring sites and land to its original condition. The provisions correspond to the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation and are recognised as part of the initial cost or an adjustment to the cost of the respective asset, being depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset useful life.

Discounting and inflation rates used for 2020 are:

	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL
Discount Rate	[0.00% - 4.04%]	[0.13% - 1.45%]	[2.79% - 7.64%]
Inflation Rate	[0.60% - 2.85%]	[2.00% - 3.50%]	[3.76% - 4.47%]

Discounting and inflation rates used for 2019 were:

	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL
Discount Rate	[0.00% - 4.53%]	[1.56% - 2.32%]	[4.46% - 6.61%]
Inflation Rate	[0.85% - 3.90%]	[2.00% - 3.75%]	[4.37% - 5.72%]

Decommissioning and dismantling provisions are remeasured on an annual basis based on the best estimate of the settlement amount and EDPR's technical department performed an in-depth analysis taking into account the reality of the EDPR's fleet. This analysis led to the conclusion that the average cost per megawatt and salvage value of the renewable assets required to be updated with effect December 2020 (see note 32).

The unwinding of the discount at each balance sheet date is charged to the income statement.

Tax liabilities

Liabilities for payment of taxes or levies related to an activity of the Group are recognized as the activity which triggers the payment is carried out, according to the laws regulating such taxes or levies. However, in the cases of taxes or levies with right of reimbursement of the amount already paid proportionally to the period of time in which there is no activity or the asset which triggers the payment is no longer owned, liabilities are recognized on a proportional basis.

Q) Recognition of revenue from contracts with customers

EDPR Group recognises revenue in accordance with the core principle introduced by IFRS 15. Thus, the Group recognises revenue to depict the transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for these goods or services, as provided in the 5 steps methodology, namely: (i) identify the contract with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations; and (v) recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Costs and revenues are recorded in the year to which they refer regardless of when paid or received, in accordance with the accrual basis. Differences between amounts received and paid and the corresponding revenue and cost are recorded under Other assets and Other liabilities.

Revenue in EDPR Group arises essentially from electricity generation. The transfer of control occurs when the energy is generated and injected into the transport/distribution grids. The electricity generated is sold under free market conditions or through the establishment of medium/long term power purchase agreements.

In what concerns variable transaction prices, EDPR Group only recognises revenue when it is highly probable that there will not be any significant reversal of the recognised revenue, when it becomes certaint. IFRS 15 requires that this estimate of variable transaction prices is determined using either (i) the expected value method – based on probability-weighted amounts, or (ii) the most likely outcome method. EDPR Group considers the facts and circumstances when analyzing the terms of each contract with customers, applying the requirements that determine the recognition and measurement of revenue in a harmonized manner, when considering contracts with the same characteristics and in similar circumstances.

R) Financial results

Financial results include interest costs on borrowings, interest income on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses, realised gains and losses, changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments related to financing activity classified by the Group, within IFRS 9, as held for trading and consequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and changes in the fair value of hedged risks, when applicable.

Interest is recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis. Dividend income is recognised on the date the right to receive is established.

Considering the accounting model provided by IFRS 16, as from 1 January 2019 the financial results start to include the interest expenses (unwinding) calculated on the liabilities regarding the rents due from lease contracts.

S) Income tax

Income tax recognised in the income statement includes current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is also recognised in equity.

Deferred taxes arising from the revaluation of assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and cash flow hedge derivatives recognised in equity are recognised in the income statement in the period the results that originated the deferred taxes are recognised.

Current tax is the tax expected to be paid on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted at the statement of financial position date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes are calculated in accordance with the balance sheet liability method, considering temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax basis, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date for each jurisdiction and that are expected to be applied when the temporary differences are reversed.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except for goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, differences arising on initial recognition of assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that these will probably not be reversed in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to absorb deductible temporary differences for taxation purposes.

The Group offsets, as established in IAS 12, the deferred tax assets and liabilities if, and only if:

i) the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in future periods in which deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

When accounting for interest and penalties related to income taxes, EDPR Group considers whether a particular amount payable or receivable is, in its nature, a taxable income and, if so, applies IAS 12 to this amount. Otherwise, IAS 37 is applied.

T) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit attributable to equity holders of EDP Renováveis S.A. by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury stock.

For the diluted earnings per share calculation, the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding is adjusted to consider conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as convertible debt and stock options granted to employees. The dilution effect corresponds to a decrease in earnings per share resulting from the assumption that the convertible instruments are converted or the options granted are exercised

U) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include balances with maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition, including cash and deposits in banks. This caption also includes other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and specific demand deposits in relation to institutional partnerships that are funds required to be held in escrow sufficient to pay the remaining construction related costs of projects in institutional equity partnerships in U.S.A., in the next twelve months.

The Group classifies as cash and cash equivalents the balance of the current accounts with EDP Group formalized under cash-pooling agreements.

V) Government grants

Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income under non-current liabilities when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

W) Environmental issues

The Group takes measures to prevent, reduce or repair the damage caused to the environment by its activities.

Expenses derived from environmental activities are recognised as other operating expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

X) Institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms

The Group has entered in several partnerships with institutional investors in the United States, through limited liability Company operating agreements that apportion the cash flows generated by the wind farms between the investors and the Company and allocates the tax benefits, which include Production Tax Credits (PTCs), Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) and accelerated depreciation, largely to the investor.

The institutional investors purchase their minority partnership interests for an upfront cash payment with an agreed targeted internal rate of return over the period that the tax credits are generated. This anticipated return is computed based on the total anticipated benefit that the institutional investors will receive and includes the value of PTCs / ITCs, allocated taxable income or loss and cash distributions received.

The control and management of these wind farms are a responsibility of EDPR Group and they are fully consolidated in these financial statements.

The financial instruments held by the institutional investors issued by the partnerships represent compound financial instruments as they contain characteristics of both financial liabilities and equity. The Group has determined that at the funding dates, the fair values of the original proceeds is equal to the fair values of the liabilities at that time and no value was assigned to the equity component. Subsequently, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

This liability is reduced by the value of tax benefits provided and cash distributions made to the institutional investors during the contracted period. The value of the tax benefits delivered, primarily accelerated depreciation and ITC are recognized as Income from institutional partnerships on a pro-rata basis over the useful life of the underlying projects (see note 8). The value of the PTCs delivered are recorded as generated. This liability is increased by an interest accrual that is based on the outstanding liability balance and the targeted internal rate of return agreed.

After the Flip Date, the institutional investor retains a non-significant interest for the duration of the structure. This non-controlling interest is entitled to distributions ranging from 2.5% to 10% and taxable income allocations ranging from 5% to 10%. EDPR NA has an option to purchase the institutional investor’s residual interest at fair market value during a defined period following the flip date. This amount is reclassified from the total equity attributable to the Parent to non-controlling interests caption in the period in which the flip date takes place.

Y) Statement of Cash Flow

The Statement of Cash Flow is presented under the direct method, by which gross cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities are disclosed. The Group classifies cash flows related to interest and dividends paid as financing activities and interest and dividends received as investing activities.

03. Recent accounting standards and interpretations issued

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued effective for the Group

The amendments to standards already issued and effective and that the Group applied in the preparation of its financial statements, can be analysed as follows:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)

The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) have been issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in September 2019 and endorsed by the EU on January 15, 2020, and became effective as of 1 January 2020 and must be applied retrospectively.

The amendments clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. The amendments for IFRS 9 include a number of reliefs that apply to all hedging relationships of interest rate risk that are affected by interest rate benchmark reform. The reliefs are intended to be narrow in their effect. Accordingly, entities will cease to apply the relief when the earlier of the following occurs: (i) uncertainty regarding timing and amount of the resulting cash flows is no longer present; or (ii) hedging relationship terminates.

The EDPR Group adopted, retroactively, the requirements of IBOR Reform to the existing hedging relationships on 1 January 2020 and to those that were subsequently designated, and that are directly affected. In particular, a hedge relationship is considered to be directly affected if the respective reform creates uncertainty regarding: (i) The reference interest rate designated in a hedge relationship to hedge a given risk or, (ii) The term or amount of the flows associated with the reference interest rate of the hedged item or the hedged instrument. The reform will impact fair value measurement, the effects of hedge accounting and the net financial results when the alternative rates are defined. As of 31 December 2020, no changes were made to the contracts with respect to IBOR Reform. The EDPR Group is monitoring the contractual relationships affected by IBOR Reform in order to minimize the uncertainty regarding the applicable interest rates and the timing of the flows associated with the reference interest rate. As of this date, no significant impacts are expected.

The new standards that have been issued and that are already effective and that the Group has applied on its financial statements, with no significant impacts are the following:

- IAS 1 (Amended) and IAS 8 (Amended) - Definition of material
- IFRS 3 (Amended) - Definition of a business;
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS; and
- IFRS 16 (Amended) - Covid 19 - Related Rent Concessions.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the Group

The standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the Group (whose effective application date has not yet occurred or, despite their effective dates of application, they have not yet been endorsed by the UE) are the following:

- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts
- IAS 1 (Amended) - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current;
- IFRS 3 (Amended) - Reference to the Conceptual Framework;
- IAS 16 (Amended) - Proceeds before Intended Use;
- IAS 37 (Amended) - Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract;
- Annual Improvement Project (2018-2020);
- IFRS 4 (Amended) - Deferral of effective dates to apply two optional solutions (temporary exemption from IFRS 9 and overlay approach); and
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2).

04. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The IFRS set forth a range of accounting treatments and require the Board of Directors to apply judgment and make estimates in deciding which treatment is most appropriate.

The main accounting estimates and judgements used in applying the accounting policies are discussed in this note in order to improve the understanding of how their application affects the Group's reported results and disclosures. A broader description of the accounting policies employed by the Group is disclosed in note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Although estimates are calculated by the Board of Directors based on the best information available at 31 December 2020 and 2019, future events may require changes to these estimates in subsequent years. Any effect on the financial statements of adjustments to be made in subsequent years would be recognised prospectively.

Considering that in many cases there are alternatives to the accounting treatment adopted by EDP Renováveis, the Group's reported results could differ if a different treatment was chosen. EDP Renováveis believes that the choices made are appropriate and that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, the Group's financial position and results. The alternative outcomes discussed below are presented solely to assist the reader in understanding the financial statements and are not intended to suggest that other alternatives or estimates would be more appropriate.

Measurement of the fair value of financial instruments

Fair values are based on listed market prices, if available. Otherwise, fair value is determined either by the price of similar recent transactions under market conditions, or determined by external entities, or based on valuation methodologies, supported by discounting future cash flows techniques, considering market conditions, time value, yield curves and volatility factors. These methodologies may require the use of assumptions or judgements in determining fair values.

Consequently, the use of different methodologies and different assumptions or judgements in applying a particular model, could generate different financial results from those reported.

Additionally, financial instruments' classification as debt or equity requires judgement in the interpretation of contractual clauses and in the evaluation of the existence of a contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets.

Review of the useful life of the assets

The Group reviews periodically the reasonableness of the assets' useful lives that are used to determine the depreciation rates of assets assigned to the activity, and prospectively changes the depreciation charge of the year based on such review.

Lease Liabilities (Rents due from lease contracts)

With the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group recognises right-of-use assets (ROU assets) and lease liabilities (rents due from lease contracts), if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; ii) it has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and iii) it has the right to direct the use of the asset. EDPR Group uses judgement on its assessment, namely concerning the termination and extension contract options and the determination of the incremental borrowing rate to be applied for each portfolio of leases identified.

Impairment

Impairment of long-term assets and Goodwill

Impairment test are performed whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets is less than the corresponding net book value of assets.

On an annual basis, the Group reviews the assumptions used to assess the existence of impairment in goodwill resulting from acquisitions of shares in subsidiaries. The assumptions used are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic indicators and business assumptions used by management. The net interest in associates is reviewed when circumstances indicate the existence of impairment.

Considering the uncertainties regarding the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill as they are based on the best information available, changes in the assumptions could result in changes on the determination of the amount of impairment and, consequently, in results.

Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Certain interpretations and estimates are required in determining the global amount for income taxes.

There are several transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Different interpretations and estimates would result in a different level of income taxes, current and deferred, recognised in the period.

Tax Authorities are entitled to review EDP Renováveis, and its subsidiaries' determination of its annual taxable earnings, for a determined period that may be extended in case there are tax losses carried forward. Therefore, it is possible that some additional taxes may be assessed, mainly as a result of differences in interpretation of the tax law. However, the EDP Renováveis and its subsidiaries, do not anticipate any significant changes to the income tax booked in the financial statements.

Dismantling and decommissioning provisions

The Board of Directors considers that Group has contractual obligations with the dismantling and decommissioning of property, plant and equipment related to wind and solar electricity generation. For these responsibilities the Group has recorded provisions for the expected cost of restoring sites and land to its original condition. The provisions correspond to the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

EDPR's technical department performed an in-depth analysis taking into account the reality of the EDPR's fleet. This analysis led to the conclusion that the average cost per megawatt and salvage value of the renewable assets required to be updated, with effect December 2020 (see note 2.P and 32).

The use of different assumptions in estimates and judgments referred may have produced different results from those that have been considered.

Entities included in the consolidation perimeter

In order to determine which entities must be included in the consolidation perimeter, the Group evaluates whether it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

This evaluation requires judgement, assumptions and estimates in order to conclude whether the Group is in fact exposed to variable returns and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Other assumptions and judgments could lead to a different consolidation perimeter of the Group, with direct impact in the consolidated financial statements.

Business combinations

Under IFRS 3 (Business Combination) in a business combination, the acquirer shall recognise and measure in the consolidated financial statements the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value at the acquisition date. The difference between the purchase price and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired leads to the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a purchase at a low price (bargain purchase).

The fair value determination of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is carried out internally or by independent external evaluators, using the discounted cash flows method, using the replacement cost or other fair value determination techniques, which rely on the use of assumptions including macroeconomic indicators such as inflation rates, interest rates, exchange rates, discount rates, sale and purchase prices of energy, cost of raw materials, production estimates, useful life and business projections.

Consequently, the determination of the fair value and goodwill or gain from a purchase at a low price is subject to numerous assumptions and judgments and therefore changes could result in different impacts on results.

Fair value measurement of contingent consideration

Contingent consideration from a business combination or a sale of a financial investment is measured at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the business combination or at the date of the sale in the event of a sale of a financial investment. This contingent consideration is subsequently remeasured at fair value at each report date. Fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The main assumptions consider the probability of achieving each objective and the discount factor, corresponding to the best estimates of management at each report date. Changes in assumptions could have significant impact on the values of contingent assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statement.

05. Financial risk management policies

The businesses of EDP Renováveis Group are exposed to a variety of risks, including the effects of changes in electricity market prices, foreign exchange and interest rates. The main financial risks arise from interest-rate and the exchange-rate exposures. The volatility of financial markets is analysed on an on-going basis in accordance with EDPR’s risk management policies. Financial instruments are used to mitigate potential adverse effects on EDP Renováveis financial performance resulting from interest rates and foreign exchange rates changes.

The Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis is responsible for the definition of general risk-management policies and the establishment of exposure limits. Recommendations to manage financial risks of EDP Renováveis Group are proposed by EDPR's Finance and Global Risk Departments and discussed in the Financial Risk Committee of EDP Renováveis, which is held quarterly. The pre-agreed strategy is shared with the Finance Department of EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A., to verify the accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors of EDP. The evaluation of appropriate hedging mechanisms and the execution is done by EDPR but may also be outsourced to the Finance Department of EDP.

All transactions undertaken using derivative financial instruments require the prior approval of the Board of Directors, which defines the parameters of each transaction and approves the formal documents describing their objectives.

Exchange-rate risk management

EDPR/EDP Group’s Financial Department are responsible for managing the foreign exchange exposure of the Group, seeking to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the net assets and net profits of the Group. Instruments used for hedging are foreign exchange derivatives, foreign exchange debt and other hedging structures with offsetting exposure versus the item to be hedged. The effectiveness of these hedges is reassessed and monitored throughout their lives.

EDPR operates internationally and is exposed to the exchange-rate risk resulting from investments in foreign subsidiaries. With the objective of minimizing the impact of exchange rates fluctuations, EDP Renováveis general policy is to fund each project in the currency of the operating cash flows generated by the project.

Currently, the main currency exposure is the U.S. Dollar, resulting from the shareholding in EDPR NA. EDPR is also exposed to Polish Zloty, Romanian Leu, Brazilian Real, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Colombian Peso and in the near future EDPR will also be exposed to the Hungarian Forint and Vietnamese Dong. Currencies in emerging markets have suffered a depreciation following COVID-19, but net investment hedges currently in place have mitigated the potential impact in EDPR balance sheet.

To hedge the risk originated with net investment in EDPR NA, EDP Renováveis uses financial debt expressed in USD and also entered into a CIRS in USD/EUR with EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. Following the same strategy adopted to hedge these investments in USA, EDP Renováveis has also entered into CIRS in PLN/EUR, BRL/EUR, GBP/EUR, CAD/EUR and in COP/EUR to hedge the investments in Poland, Brazil, United Kingdom, Canada and Colombia (see note 37).

Sensitivity analysis - Foreign exchange rate

As a consequence, a depreciation/appreciation of 10% in the foreign currency exchange rate, with reference to 31 December 2020 and 2019, would originate an increase/(decrease) in EDP Renováveis Group income statement and equity before taxes, as follows:

				31 DEC 2020
THOUSAND EUROS		PROFIT OR LOSS		EQUITY
	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%
USD/EUR	8,321	-10,171	-11,209	13,670
	8,321	-10,171	-11,209	13,670

				31 DEC 2019
THOUSAND EUROS		PROFIT OR LOSS		EQUITY
	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%
USD / EUR	12,281	-15,010	-66,568	81,360
	12,281	-15,010	-66,568	81,360

This analysis assumes that all other variables, namely interest rates, remain unchanged.

Interest rate risk management

The Group’s operating cash flows are substantially independent from the fluctuation in interest-rate markets.

The purpose of the interest-rate risk management strategy is to reduce the exposure of debt cash flows to market fluctuations. As such, whenever considered necessary and in accordance to the Group's policy, interest-rate financial instruments are contracted to hedge interest rate risks. These financial instruments hedge cash flows associated with future interest payments, converting floating rate loans into fixed rate loans.

All these hedges are undertaken on liabilities in the Group’s debt portfolio and are mainly perfect hedges with a high correlation between changes in fair value of the hedging instrument and changes in fair value of the interest-rate risk or upcoming cash flows.

The EDP Renováveis Group has a portfolio of interest-rate derivatives with maturities up to 15 years. The Financial Department of EDP Group undertakes sensitivity analyses of the fair value of financial instruments to interest-rate fluctuations or upcoming cash flows.

About 93% of EDP Renováveis Group financial debt bear interest at fixed rates, considering operations of hedge accounting with financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis - Interest rates

EDPR/EDP Group’s Financial Department are responsible for managing the interest rate risk associated to activities developed by the Group, contracting derivative financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

Based on the EDPR Group debt portfolio and the related derivative financial instruments used to hedge associated interest rate risk, as well as on the shareholder loans received by EDP Renováveis, a change of 50 basis points in the interest rates with reference to 31 December 2020 and 2019 would increase/(decrease) in EDP Renováveis Group income statement and equity before taxes, as follows:

				31 DEC 2020
THOUSAND EUROS	+50 BPS	-50 BPS	+50 BPS	-50 BPS
Cash flow hedge derivatives	-	-	722	-9,259
Unhedged debt (variable interest rates)	-1,660	1,660	-	-
	-1,660	1,660	722	-9,259

				31 DEC 2019
THOUSAND EUROS	+50 BPS	-50 BPS	+50 BPS	-50 BPS
Cash flow hedge derivatives	-	-	-10,595	-19,797
Unhedged debt (variable interest rates)	-1,752	1,752	-	-
	-1,752	1,752	-10,595	-19,797

This analysis assumes that all other variables, namely foreign exchange rates, remain unchanged.

Counter-party credit-rate risk management in financial transactions

The EDP Renováveis Group counter-party risk exposure in financial and non-financial transactions is managed by an analysis of technical capacity, competitiveness and probability of default to the counter-party. EDP Renováveis has defined a counter-party risk policy inspired in Basel III, which is implemented across all departments in all EDP Renováveis geographies. EDP Renováveis Group is exposed to counter-party risk in financial derivatives transactions in energy sales (electricity, GC and RECs) and in supply contracts.

Counterparties in derivatives and financial transactions are restricted to high-quality credit institutions or to the EDP Group.

Most relevant counterparties in derivatives and financial transactions are companies within EDP Group. Financial instruments contracted outside EDP Group are generally engaged under ISDA Master Agreements and credit quality of external counterparties is analysed and collaterals required when needed.

In the process of selling the energy (electricity, GCs and RECs produced), counter-party exposure arises from trade receivables, but also from mark-to-market of long-term contracts:

- In the specific case of the energy sales of EDPR EU Group, the Group's main customers are utilities and regulated entities in the different countries (EDP and CNMC in the case of the Spanish market). Credit risk from trade receivables is not significant due to the limited average collection period for customer balances and the quality of its debtors. Additional counter-party risk comes from the countries with renewables incentives, which it is usually treated as regulatory risk

- In the specific case of EDPR NA Group, the Group's main customers are regulated utility companies and regional market agents in the US. As it occurs in Europe, credit risk from trade receivables is not significant due to the limited average collection period for customer balances and the quality of the debtors. However, the exposure due to the mark-to-market of long-term contracts may be significant. This exposure is managed by a detailed assessment of the counter-party before signing any long term agreement and by a requirement of collaterals when financial soundness of the counterparty deteriorates.

Regarding Trade receivables and other debtors, they are recognized net of the impairment losses. The Group believes that the credit quality of these receivables is adequate and that no significant impaired credits exist that have not been recognised as such and provided for.

Counter-party exposure to suppliers arises mainly from contracts with equipment manufacturers and civil engineering contractors. Counter-party analyses are performed for each new contract. If needed, either parent company guarantees or bank guarantees are requested to comply with the limits of exposure established by EDP Renováveis counter-party risk policy.

The maximum exposure to customer credit risk by counterparty type is detailed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	DEC 2020	DEC 2019
CORPORATE SECTORS AND INDIVIDUALS		
Supply companies	19,952	46,248
Business to business	4,718	151
Other	25,781	15,035
Total Corporate sectors and individuals	**50,451**	**61,434**
Public sector	2,131	19,356
Total Public sector and Corporate sectors/individuals	**52,582**	**80,790**

Trade receivables by geographical market for the Group EDPR, is as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS				DEC 2020
	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL	TOTAL
Corporate sectors and individuals	33,121	17,217	113	50,451
Public sector	2,131	-	-	2,131
Total	**35,252**	**17,217**	**113**	**52,582**

THOUSAND EUROS				DEC 2019
	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL	TOTAL
Corporate sectors and individuals	47,406	10,646	3,382	61,434
Public sector	8,005	-	11,351	19,356
Total	**55,411**	**10,646**	**14,733**	**80,790**

In accordance with accounting policies - note 2 e), impairment losses are determined using the simplified approach precluded in IFRS 9, based on life time expected losses.

Regarding specific counter-party exposure caused by COVID-19, during the first semester of 2020 there was a general deterioration of the financial situation of counterparties across the globe, with the subsequent increase in credit risk from Electricity hedges, PPAs and supply contracts. However, there was no impact for EDPR due to the quality of its counter-parties. During the second semester of 2020, the situation normalized with a general improvement in global credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group strategy to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have significant liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The liquidity policy followed ensures compliance with payment obligations acquired, through maintaining sufficient credit facilities and having access to the EDP Group facilities who manages the Group liquidity risk through the engagement and maintenance of credit lines and financing facilities with a firm underwriting commitment with international reliable financial institutions as well as term deposits, allowing immediate access to funds. These credit lines are used to complement and backup national and international commercial paper programs, allowing the EDP Group's short-term financing sources to be diversified.

The Directors have estimated cash flows that show that the Group will meet the commitments existing at the close of the 2020 financial year and those foreseen for 2021.

The maturity analysis for financial debt (see note 31), including expected future interests, is as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	DEC 2021	DEC 2022	DEC 2023	DEC 2024	DEC 2025	FOLLOWING YEARS	TOTAL
Bank loans	77,747	74,874	65,849	60,940	42,169	328,624	650,203
Loans received from EDP Group	418,905	513,111	461,180	430,669	202,829	1,258,163	3,284,857
Other loans	1,027	1,005	1,202	1,011	1,031	13,114	18,390
Expected future interests	80,509	105,856	91,908	71,759	51,346	194,633	596,011
	578,188	694,846	620,139	564,379	297,375	1,794,534	4,549,461

Electricity market price risk

As of 31 December 2020, electricity market price risk affecting the EDP Renováveis Group is not significant. In the case of EDPR NA, the great majority of the plants are under power purchase agreements or long term financial contracts, with fixed or escalating prices. In the case of EDPR EU, the electricity is sold in Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and Poland through regulated tariffs, physical or financial PPAs. In Romania the green certificates have a floor.

For the small share of energy with merchant exposure after tariff regimes, PPAs or long term financial contracts (electricity, green certificates and RECs), market risk is managed through the execution of electricity, green certificate and REC forward contracts. For this marginal exposure EDPR EU and EDPR NA have electricity, green certificates and REC financial swaps that qualify for hedge accounting (cash flow hedge) that are related to sales for the years 2021 to 2025 (see note 37). The purpose of EDP Renováveis Group is to hedge in advance a significant volume of the merchant exposure to reduce the volatility of energy prices in each reporting year.

With COVID-19, electricity market prices dropped during 2020 in most of EDPR geographies due to the reduction in demand following the lockdown and the decrease in economic activity. However, impact of lower energy prices on EDPR's results was negligible, as EDPR's marginal merchant exposure was already hedged for 2020 and 2021.

Capital management

The Group's goal in managing equity, in accordance with the policies established by its main shareholder, is to safeguard the Group's capacity to continue operating as a going concern, grow steadily to meet established growth targets and maintain an optimum equity structure to reduce equity cost.

In conformity with other sector groups, the Group controls its financing structure based on the leverage ratio. This ratio is calculated as net financial borrowings divided by total equity and net borrowings. Net financial borrowings are determined as the sum of financial debt, institutional equity liabilities corrected for non-current deferred revenues, less cash and cash equivalents.

Climate-related risk

The Earth's climate has changed throughout history. Scientists attribute the current global warming trend observed since the mid-20th century to the human expansion of the "greenhouse effect" – warming that results when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space. Over the last century, the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2).

EDPR is a clear example of how fighting against climate change creates business opportunities. The Company's core business, to deliver clean energy by developing, building and operating top quality wind farms and solar plants, inherently implies the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to the world's fight against climate change and its impacts.

Nevertheless, on the risk side, meteorological changes may pose a risk for EDPR's activities and results since they are carried out in areas of the planet that are being affected by climate change. In addition, future estimations of wind and solar production are based on analysis of historical measurements for more than 20 years and they are considered to be representative of the future. However, relevant unexpected meteorological changes could lead to a lower production than the one expected from historical data. Thus, when evaluating a new investment, EDPR considers potential changes in the production forecasted but, even so, the size of the potential deviation in the case of relevant meteorological changes is uncertain.

Moreover, renewable plants in construction and in operation are exposed to weather hazards, natural disasters, etc. These risks depend on the location of the assets. At EDPR, all plants are insured from the physical damage during construction and operation. During operation, any natural disaster, weather hazard or accident will also be partially insured to revenue losses due to the event. Thus, no material impacts are identified in the EDPR's consolidated financial statements as a consequence of climate-related matters.

06. Consolidation perimeter

During the year ended in 31 December 2020, the changes in the consolidation perimeter of the EDP Renováveis Group were:

Companies acquired:

EDPR Group, through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables Europe S.L., acquired 100% of the companies Viesgo Europa, S.L.U., Viesgo Renovables, S.L.U. and related affiliates in the context of the conclusion, by the end of December 2020, of the acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo for a total consideration of 563,488 thousand Euros of which an amount of 26,001 thousand Euros refers to shareholders loans. Related affiliates and indirect stake acquired are the following ones:

FULL-CONSOLIDATED METHOD	
Viesgo Mantenimiento, S.L.U.	100%
Northeolic Monte Buño, S.L.	75%
Compañía Eólica Aragonesa, S.A.	100%
Parque Eólico do Barlavento, S.A.	89.98%
S.E.E. - Sul Energía Eólica, S.A	100%
IE2 Portugal, SGPS, S.A.	100%
Eoliser - Serviços de Gestão para Parques Eólicos, Lda.	100%
EQUITY-CONSOLIDATED METHOD	
Elecdey Carcelén, S.A.	23%
Eos Pax IIa, S.L.	48.5%
Geólica Magallón, S.L.	36.24%
San Juan de Bargas Eólica, S.L.	47.01%
Unión de Generadores de Energía, S.L.	50%
Eólica de São Julião, Lda.	45%
EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE	
Elecdey Ascoy, S.A.	19.5%
Eólica de Levante, S.L	25%
Eólicas Páramo de Poza, S.A.	15%

This transaction has been considered, for consolidation purposes, within the scope of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations and has implied the recognition of goodwill in the consolidated financial estatements of 148,341 thousand Euros that includes previous Goodwill recognized in the book value at acquisition date amounting to 112,279 thousand.
This transaction includes a business combination achieved in stages for the company Compañía Eólica Aragonesa, S.A., where EDPR had 50% of the shares of the company previously to this transaction, which has generated a gain in the amount of 1,887 thousand Euros, which was recorded in the consolidated income statement (see notes 9, 19 and 42).

The following acquisitions were classified as asset purchases, out of scope of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, due to the substance of these transactions, the type of assets acquired and the very early stage of the projects:

- EDPR France Holding, S.A.S. acquired 100% of the company Société D'Exploitation du Parc Eolien Source de Sèves, S.A.R.L.;

- EDP Renewables Italia Holding, S.R.L. acquired 100% of the company Aliseo, S.r.l., 100% of the company VRG Wind 153, S.r.l. and 60% of the companies Energia Emissioni Zero 4, S.r.l., Wind Energy San Giorgio, S.r.l. and Giglio, S.r.l.;

- EDP Renewables Polska, Sp. zo.o. acquired 100% of the companies Wind Field Wielkopolska, Sp. zo.o., FW Warta, Sp. z o.o.; Neo Solar Farms, Sp. z o.o.; and R.Wind, Sp. z o.o.;

- Korean Floating Wind Power Co., Ltd. acquired 90% of the company East Blue Power Co., Ltd.;

- EDP Renováveis S.A. and EDP Renewables Europe S.L. acquired 100% of the company Parque Solar Los Cuervos,
S. de R.L. de C.V.;

- EDP Renewables Polska HoldCo, S.A. acquired 100% of the company Budzyn, Sp. z o.o.;

- EDP Renováveis, S.A. acquired 100% of the company Solar Power Solutions, S.A.S. E.S.P. which holds 100% of the companies Elipse Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P., Omega Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P. and Kappa Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P.;

- EDP Renewables Europe, S.L. acquired 85% of the companies Sunlight Solar, Kft and ESC ERŐMŰ, Kft. and 100%
of the companies Wind Shape, Ltd., Altnabreac Wind Farm Limited, Ben Sca Wind Farm Limited, Moorshield Wind Farm Limited, Drummarnock Wind Farm Limited, and Wind 2 Project 1 Limited;

- EDP Renewables North America LLC acquired 100% of the companies RE Scarlet LLC and Misenheimer Solar LLC;

- EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A. acquired 100% of the companies Central Solar Lagoa I, S.A. and Central Solar Lagoa II, S.A.

Disposals with loss of control:

- In the fourth quarter of 2020, EDP Renewables North America LLC through its fully owned subsidiary EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, LLC sold to CC&L Java Wind USA LLC by 231,714 thousand Euros, the equivalent of 264,646 thousand US dollars, 80% of its direct and indirect interests in the following companies:

    - 2017 Vento XVII, LLC;
    - Quilt Block Wind Farm LLC;
    - Meadow Lake V LLC;
    - Redbed Plains Wind Farm LLC;
    - Hog Creek Wind Project, LLC.

In accordance with the Shareholders Agreement and other relevant contracts, it has been established a shared control of the Companies which led to a loss of control over the companies and their consolidation by the equity method. This disposal with loss of control generated a gain which has been registered within the "Other income" caption of the consolidated financial statements in the amount of 99,359 thousand Euros (see note 9).

Companies sold and liquidated:

- In the fourth quarter of 2020, EDPR Group, through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables España S.L., sold to FRGE 2 S.a.r.l the EDPR's entire stake in the following portfolio of Spanish companies:

  - Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U.
  - Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U.
  - Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U.
  - Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U.
  - Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U.
  - Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L.

  Total proceeds for the transaction amount to 449,658 thousand Euros from which an amount of 112,724 thousand Euros refer to shareholders loans. This transaction has generated a gain, net of transaction costs, amounting to 112,908 thousand Euros, which has been registered within the "Other income" caption of the consolidated income statement (see note 9);

- EDP Renewables North America LLC sold the company Rosewater Wind Farm LLC for a total amount of 160,741 thousand Euros, the equivalent of 183,586 thousand US dollars. This transaction has generated a gain, as of 31 December 2020, which has been registered within the "Other income" caption of the consolidated financial statements in the amount of 14,438 thousand Euros (see note 9 and 34);

- The companies Frontier Beheer Nederland, B. V. and Frontier, C.V., in which OW Offshore, S.L. held, directly or indirectly, a 30% financial interest, were liquidated;

- EDP Renewables North America LLC liquidated the following companies: Horizon Wind Ventures VI LLC, 2009 Vento VI LLC, Horizon Wind Ventures VII LLC, 2010 Vento VII LLC, Horizon Wind Ventures VIII LLC and 2010 Vento VIII LLC.

Companies merged:

- Merger of the companies EDPR RO PV, S.R.L., Studina Solar, S.A., Cujmir Solar, S.A., Potelu Solar, S.A., Vanju Mare Solar, S.A., Foton Delta, S.A., Foton Epsilon, S.A. into the company EDPR România, S.R.L. with no impact in the consolidated financial statements.

Companies Incorporated:

- Vanosc Energie, S.A.S.;
- Transition Euroise Roman II, S.A.S.;
- Mordel Limited
- EDPR Offshore South Korea Co., Ltd.;
- EDP Renewables Hungary Kft.;
- EDP Renewables Vietnam Ltd.;
- Duff Solar Park II LLC*;
- EDPR Northeast Allen Solar Park LLC*;
- Indiana Crossroads Solar Park II LLC*;
- RTSW Solar Park LLC*;
- RTSW Solar Park II LLC*;
- RTSW Solar Park III LLC*;
- RTSW Solar Park IV LLC*;
- RTSW Solar Park V LLC*;
- RTSW Solar Park VI LLC*;
- EDPR Wind Ventures XXII LLC*;
- 2020 Vento XXII LLC*;
- Rosewater Ventures LLC*;
- Timber Road II Storage LLC*;
- Timber Road III Storage LLC*;
- Top Crop I Storage LLC*;
- Top Crop II Storage LLC*;
- Twin Groves I Storage LLC*;
- Twin Groves II Storage LLC*;
- Cattlemen Solar Park LLC*;
- Rail Splitter Wind Farm II LLC*;
- Azalea Springs Solar Park LLC*;
- Riverstart Development LLC;
- Riverstart Ventures LLC*;
- Timber Road Solar Park II LLC*;
- Timber Road Solar Park III LLC*;
- Edwardsport Solar Park LLC*;
- Crescent Bar Solar Park LLC*;
- Esker Solar Park II LLC*;
- Bluebird Prairie Solar Park LLC*;
- Tillman Solar Park LLC*;
- EDPR NA DG Holding LLC*.

* EDPR Group holds, through its subsidiary EDPR NA, a set of subsidiaries legally established in the United States without share capital and that, as at 31 December 2020, do not have any assets, liabilities, or any operating activity.

Other changes:

- A joint control partnership has been executed following the strategic memorandum of understanding dated May 2019 and signed between EDPR and ENGIE by which a co-controlled 50/50 joint venture in fixed and floating offshore wind business, OW Offshore S.L., has been established, including its subsidiaries:

  - OW FS Offshore, S.A.;
  - 4THEWIND I, B.V.;
  - 4THEWIND II, B.V.
  - 4THEWIND III, B.V.;
  - 4THEWIND IV, B.V.
  - 4THEWIND V, B.V.
  - 4THEWIND VI, B.V.
  - 4THEWIND VII, B.V.
  - 4THEWIND VIII, B.V.
  - Ancoris Beheer Nederland, B.V.
  - Les Eoliennes Flottantes du Golfe du Lion, S.A.S.;
  - Éoliennes en Mer Dieppe - Le Tréport, S.A.S.;
  - Éoliennes en Mer Îles d'Yeu et de Noirmoutier, S.A.S.;
  - EDPR Japan Godo Kaisha;
  - Les Eoliennes en Mer Services, S.A.S.;
  - EDPR Offshore South Korea Co., Ltd.;
  - OW France, S.A.S.;
  - Moray East Holdings Limited;
  - Relax Wind Park IV, Sp. z o.o.;
  - Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited;
  - Morska Farma Wiatrowa Neptun, Sp. z o.o.;
  - Delphis Holdings Limited;
  - B-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o.;
  - Moray West Holdings Limited;
  - C-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o.;
  - Moray Offshore Windfarm (West) Limited;
  - Ocean Wind UK Ltd;
  - Korean Floating Wind Power Co., Ltd.;
  - Mordel Limited;
  - East Blue Power Co. Ltd.;
  - Moray Offshore Renewable Power Limited;
  - Windplus, S.A.;
  - B&C Wind Polska sp. z o.o. s.c.;
  - Ventum Ventures III Holding, B.V.;
  - Redwood Coast Offshore Wind LLC;
  - Ventos do Atlântico - Projetos de Energía Eólica Ltda;
  - Electrabel Offshore Energy, CVBA;
  - SeaMade, N.V;
  - North Sea Wave, N.V.;
  - OW North America LLC;
  - North River Wind LLC;
  - Mayflower Wind Energy LLC.

As a result of this transaction, EDP Renováveis has registered a gain in the amount of 217,633 thousand Euros in the other income caption of the consolidated income statement (see note 9);

- EDPR owns 100% of Nation Rise LP trough Quatro Limited Partnership (99,99%) and Nation Rise Wind Farm GP Inc. (0,01%).

- EDPR France Holding, S.A.S. sold 15% of the company Transition Euroise Roman II, S.A.S. with no significant impacts in the consolidated financial statements.

During the year ended in 31 December 2019, the changes in the consolidation perimeter of the EDP Renováveis Group were:

Companies acquired:

- EDP Renováveis, S.A. acquired 100% of the Colombian companies Eolos Energías, S.A.S. E.S.P. and Vientos del Norte, S.A.S. E.S.P. These operations were classified as asset purchases, out of scope of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, due to the substance of these transactions, the type of assets acquired and the very early stage of the projects;

- EDP Renováveis Brasil, S.A. acquired 100% of the companies Central Eólica Boqueirão I, S.A., Central Eólica Boqueirão II, S.A., Monte Verde Holding, S.A. and Jerusalém Holding, S.A.. These operations were classified as asset purchases, out of scope of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, due to the substance of these transactions, the type of assets acquired and the very early stage of the projects;

- EDP Renováveis Brasil, S.A. acquired 100% of the companies Central Eólica Catanduba I, S.A. and Central Eólica Catanduba II, S.A.;

- EDPR Offsore España, S.A.S. acquired, directly or indirectly, 100% of the companies B-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o., C-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o.,Ventum Ventures III Holding, B.V., Fluctus V, B.V., Fluctus VI, B.V., Fluctus VII, B.V. and 30% of the companies Frontier Beheer Nederland, B. V. and Frontier, C.V.;

- EDP Renewables Polska, Sp. z o.o., acquired 100% of the company EDPR Polska Solar Sp. z.o.o.;

- EDP Renewables Polska, Sp. z o.o., acquired 100% of the companies Lichnowy Windfarm Sp. Zo.o., EW Dobrzyca sp. z o.o., Ujazd, Sp. zo.o., Winfan, Sp. zo.o., Kowalewo Wind, Sp. zo.o., European Wind Power Krasin, Sp. zo.o., Nowa Energia 1, Sp. zo.o. and Farma Wiatrowa Bogoria, Sp. zo.o. These operations were classified as asset purchases, out of scope of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, due to the substance of these transactions, the type of assets acquired and the very early stage of the projects;

- EDP Renewables Polska HoldCo, S.A. acquired 100% of the company Gudziki Wind Farm Sp. z o.o;

- Monte Verde Holding, S.A. acquired 100% of the company Central Eólica Monte Verde VI, S.A. This operation was classified as an asset purchase, out of the scope of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, due to the substance of the transaction, the type of assets acquired and the very early stage of the projects;

- EDP Renewables Europe and EDP Renováveis S.A. acquired 100% of the Greek company Aioliko Parko Fthiotidos Erimia E.P.E. This operation was classified as an asset purchase, out of the scope of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations,
  due to the substance of the transaction, the type of assets acquired and the very early stage of the projects.

Sale of companies without loss of control:

- EDPR France Holding, S.A.S. sold 10% of its financial interest in Parc Éolien d'Entrains-sur-Nohain, S.A.S. (formerly Parc Éolien de Citernes, S.A.S.) by 46 thousand Euros.

Companies sold and liquidated:

- In the second quarter of 2019, EDPR Group, through the companies EDP Renewables Europe S.L.U. and EDPR Yield, S.A.U. sold to Beta Energy Investments S.A.R.L. and BETA II S.R.L. the EDPR's stake of 51% in the companies EDPR Participaciones, S.L.U. and EDP Renewables France, S.A.S. respectively, with a subsequent sale of the entire stake held by EDPR in following subsidiaries:

  - EDPR Participaciones' subsidiaries: Bon Vent de Vilalba, S.L.U., Bon Vent de L'Ebre, S.L.U., Eólica Don Quijote, S.L.U., Eólica Dulcinea, S.L.U., Eólica de Radona, S.L.U., Eólica del Alfoz, S.L.U., Eólica La Navica, S.L.U., Parc Éolien de Dammarie, S.A.R.L., Parc Éolien de Preuseville, S.A.R.L., Parc Éolien d'Escardes, S.A.S., Parc Éolien de Montagne Fayel, S.A.S., Parc Éolien de Francourville, S.A.S., Green Wind, S.A, Eólica do Castelo, S.A., Eólica da Lajeira, S.A., Eólica do Velão, S.A. and Eólica do Cachopo, S.A. Additionally, EDPR Group sold the stake held by the company EDPR Eólica de Radona, S.L.U in the company Infraestructuras Medinaceli, S.L. (8.76%) and the stake held by the companies Bon Vent de l'Ebre S.L and Bon Vent de Vilalba S.L. in the company Aprofitament Energies Renovables Terra Alta, S.A. (9.70% and 10.42% respectively);

  - EDP Renewables France' subsidiaries: Neo Plouvien, S.A.S., Centrale Eolienne Gueltas Noyal-Pontivy, S.A.S., Centrale Eolienne Segur, S.A.S., Centrale Eolienne Saint Barnabé, S.A.S., Centrale Eolienne Patay, S.A.S., Centrale Eolienne Canet-Pont de Salars, S.A.S., Centrale Eolienne Neo Truc de L'Homme, S.A.S., SOCPE de Sauvageons, S.A.R.L., SOCPE Le Mee, S.A.R.L., SOCPE Petite Pièce, S.A.R.L., SOCPE de la Vallée du Moulin, S.A.R.L., SOCPE de la Mardelle, S.A.R.L., SOCPE des Quinze Mines, S.A.R.L., Parc Éolien de Tarzy, S.A.R.L., Eolienne de Saugueuse, S.A.S., Parc Éolien de Roman, S.A.R.L., Parc Éolien des Vatines, S.A.S., Parc Éolien de Varimpre, S.A.S. and Parc Éolien du Clos Bataille, S.A.S.;

  Total proceeds for the transaction amount to 806,090 thousand Euros from which an amount of 304,732 thousand Euros refer to shareholders loans. This transaction has generated a gain, net of transaction costs, amounting to 225,644 thousand Euros, which has been registered within the "Other income" caption of the condensed consolidated income statement (note 9).

- In the fourth quarter of 2019, EDPR Group through the company EDP Renováveis Brasil, S.A. sold to Allif SLP I LP the EDPR's stake of 100% in the company Babilônia Holding, S.A. with a subsequent sale of the entire stake held by EDPR in the following subsidiaries:

  - Central Eólica Babilônia I, S.A.
  - Central Eólica Babilônia II, S.A.
  - Central Eólica Babilônia III, S.A.
  - Central Eólica Babilônia IV, S.A.
  - Central Eólica Babilônia V, S.A.

  Estimated total proceeds amount to 132,227 thousand Euros (the equivalent of 597,096 thousand Brazilian Real). This transaction has generated a gain, net of transaction costs, amounting to 87,078 thousand Euros, which has been registered within the "Other income" caption of the condensed consolidated income statement (note 9);

- EDP Renewables Polska, Sp. z o.o., sold 100% of the company EDP Renewables Polska OPCO, S.A. for a residual consideration;

- Moray East Holdings Limited liquidated the companies Telford Offshore Windfarm Limited, MacColl Offshore Windfarm Limited and Stevenson Offshore Windfarm Limited.

Companies Incorporated:

- Little Brook Solar Park LLC *
- Bright Stalk Solar Park LLC *
- Crossing Trails Wind Power Project II LLC *
- Headwaters Wind Farm IV LLC*
- North River Wind LLC*
- EDPR Japan GK.
- Custolito, S.R.L.
- EDPR Hellas 1 M.A.E.
- EDPR Hellas 2 M.A.E.
- EDPR Terral S.L.U.
- EDPR Amaris S.L.U.
- EDPR Suvan S.L.U.
- Black Prairie Solar Park LLC *
- Duff Solar Park LLC *
- Eastmill Solar Park LLC *
- Lowland Solar Park LLC *
- Moonshine Solar Park LLC *
- Sedge Meadow Solar Park LLC *
- EDPR Wind Ventures XX LLC
- 2019 Vento XX LLC
- EDPR Wind Ventures XXI LLC
- EDPR Solar Ventures III LLC
- 2019 SOL III LLC
- Greenbow Solar Park LLC *
- Holly Hill Solar Park LLC *
- Pleasantville Solar Park LLC *
- Mineral Springs Solar Park LLC *
- Solar Ventures Acquisition LLC
- EDPR Solar Ventures IV LLC
- 2019 SOL IV LLC
- Fotovoltaica Lote A, S.A.
- Solar Ventures Purchasing LLC
- Goldfinger Ventures LLC
- Goldfinger Ventures II LLC
- Blackford County Wind Farm LLC*
- Blackford County Solar Park LLC*
- 2019 SOL V LLC*
- EDPR Solar Ventures V LLC*
- Goldfinger Ventures III LLC*
- EDPR Sicilia PV, S.R.L.
- EDPR FS Offshore, S.A.
- Alabama Solar Park LLC*.

* EDPR Group holds, through its subsidiary EDPR NA, a set of subsidiaries legally established in the United States without share capital and that, as at 31 December 2019, do not have any assets, liabilities, or any operating activity.

Other changes:

- In the fourth quarter of 2019, EDP Renewables North America LLC (EDPR NA), through the company Solar Ventures Purchasing LLC (Solar VP), sold 50% of its interest in Solar Ventures Acquisition, LLC (Solar VA) to Goldeneye SVA LLC (wholly owned by ConnectGen). Further, EDPR NA sold 50% of its interest in the companies Goldfinger Ventures, LLC (Goldfinger I) and Goldfinger Ventures II, LLC (Goldfinger II) to ConnectGen. Subsequent to EDPR NA's selling transaction referred for Solar VA, this joint venture acquired the companies Sunshine Valley Solar, LLC (Sunshine Valley), Sun Streams, LLC (Sun Streams) and Windhub Solar A, LLC (Windhub Solar). Subsequent to EDPR NA's selling transaction referred above for Goldfinger I and Goldfinger II, the joint venture Solar VA sold the companies Sunshine Valley and Windhab Solar to a subsidiary of Goldfinger I and sold the company Sun Streams to a subsidiary of Goldfinger II;

- EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U. acquired 32% of the company Dunkerque Éoliennes en Mer, S.A.S.;

- EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U. and EDP Renováveis S.A. acquired from RG Renovatio Group Limited 15% of the share capital of the companies Cernavoda Power, S.A., Pestera Wind Farm, S.A., VS Wind Farm, S.A. and Sibioara Wind Farm, S.R.L., increasing to 100% its share interest in the companies;

- EDP Renovables España, S.L. acquired 25% of the Spanish companies Sitemas Eólicos Tres Cruces, S.L.U. and Desarrollos Energéticos del Val, S.L.;

- EDPR Offshore España, S.L. acquired 61% of the South Korean company Korean Floating Wind Power Co., Ltd.

The companies included in the consolidation perimeter of EDPR Group as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are listed in Annex I.

07. Revenues

Revenues are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
REVENUES BY BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHY		
Electricity in Europe	802,171	887,838
Electricity in North America	648,225	636,074
Electricity in Brazil	36,215	75,073
	1,486,611	1,598,985
Other revenues	8,182	6,682
	1,494,793	1,605,667
Services rendered	27,336	7,654
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND COST OF RAW MATERIAL AND CONSUMABLES USED		
Cost of consumables used and changes in inventories	6,845	28,808
Total Revenues	**1,528,974**	**1,642,129**

The breakdown of revenues by segment is presented in the segmental reporting (see note 44).

08. Income from institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms

Income from institutional partnership in U.S. Wind Farms in the amount of 201,783 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 181,570 thousand Euros), includes revenue recognition related to production tax credits (PTC), investments tax credits (ITC) and other tax benefits, mostly from accelerated tax depreciation related to projects Sol I and II, Blue Canyon I, Vento I to V, Vento IX to XVIII and Vento XX to XXI (see note 33).

09. Other income

Other income is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Amortisation of deferred income related to power purchase agreements	2,244	2,578
Contract and insurance compensations	21,653	23,707
Gains on business combinations	1,887	-
Gains on disposals	444,340	313,444
Other income	28,290	59,951
	498,414	399,680

The power purchase agreements between EDPR NA and its customers were valued based on market assumptions, at the acquisition date of the business combination, using discounted cash flow models. At that date, these agreements were valued at approximately 190,400 thousand of USD and booked as a non-current liability (see note 34). This liability is amortised over the period of the agreements against other income. As at 31 December 2020, the amortisation for the period amounts to 2,244 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 2,578 thousand Euros) and the non-current liability amounts to 6,438 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 9,318 thousand Euros).

The amount of 1,887 thousand Euros in caption Gains of business combinations refers to the business combination achieved in stages for the company Compañía Eólica Aragonesa, S.A., where EDPR had 50% of the shares of the company and gained control through the acquisition of the remaining 50% of the shares in the context of the acquisition transaction of Viesgo's renewable business (see note 6 and 42).

As at 31 December 2020, the caption Gains on disposals essentially includes:

- Gain amounting to 217,633 thousand Euros resulting from loss of control in the EDPR's offshore business during 2020 as a consequence of the the joint control partnership in this business following the strategic memorandum of understanding dated May 2019 and signed between EDPR and ENGIE by which a co-controlled 50/50 joint venture in fixed and floating offshore wind business, OW Offshore, S.L., has been established (see note 6);

- Gain amounting to 112,908 thousand Euros resulting from the sale of the entire stake in the companies Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U., Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U. and Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L. (see note 6);

- Gain amounting to 99,359 thousand Euros related to the sale of the 80% stake and loss of control in the companies EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, LLC and subsidiaries (see note 6); and

- Gain amounting to 14,438 thousand Euros resulting from the sale of the entire stake in the company Rosewater Wind Farm LLC (see note 6).

As at 31 December 2019, the caption Gains on disposals essentially included: (I) gain related to the sale of the EDPR's stake of 51% in the companies EDPR Participaciones, S.L.U. and EDP Renewables France, S.A.S. (see note 6) in the amount of 225,644 thousand Euros; and (ii) gain related to the sale of 100% of the stake in the company Babilônia Holding, S.A. and subsidiaries (see note 6) in the amount of 87,078 thousand Euros.

As at 31 December 2020, the caption other income includes: i) management and cost reinvoicing for UK offshore projects in the amount of 8,686 thousand Euros; and ii) price adjustment amounting to 3,335 thousand Euros according to the corresponding agreements in the transaction of selling 49% of Baixas de Feijão portfolio of companies to CTG that took place in 2015.

10. Supplies and services

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Rents and leases	22,993	21,306
Maintenance and repairs	190,934	204,655
SPECIALISED WORKS:		
- IT Services, legal and advisory fees	13,354	12,730
- Shared services	12,004	7,037
- Other services	30,604	17,754
Other supplies and services	34,548	45,550
	304,437	309,032

As per the adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019, the caption Rents and leases mainly includes costs for variable lease payments and rental costs for short-term leases.

11. Personnel costs and employee benefits

Personnel costs and employee benefits is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
PERSONNEL COSTS		
Board remuneration (see note 39)	569	606
Remunerations	115,284	103,367
Social charges on remunerations	18,587	17,054
Employee's variable remuneration	26,896	26,049
Other costs	3,331	4,042
Own work capitalised (see note 16)	-38,324	-34,417
	126,343	116,701
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
Costs with pension plans	5,752	5,480
Costs with medical care plans and other benefits	9,061	8,512
	14,813	13,992
	141,156	**130,693**

As at 31 December 2020, Costs with pension plans relates essentially to defined contribution plans in the amount of 5,636 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 5,365 thousand Euros) and defined benefit plans amounting to 3 thousand Euros (14 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019).

The average breakdown by management positions and professional category of the permanent staff during 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Directors	228	199
Managers	157	157
Specialists	1,034	906
Technicians	216	207
	1,635	1,469

The breakdown by gender of the permanent staff as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Male	1,206	1,090
Female	529	476
	1,735	1,566

The consolidation perimeter, available in Annex I of the consolidated annual accounts, includes the companies of the acquisition transaction reported at the end of December 2020. The information presented above do not include 45 employees of the companies whose shares were acquired since their integration is in the analysis phase.

In the companies in Spain where there is a legal obligation to have people with disabilities in the workforce to comply with the LISMI due to the number of employees, EDPR has opted for the exceptionality measures provided by the Law. The Company is able to comply with the quota that legally applies to it through contracts of goods or services with companies that promote the hiring of disabled people and also through donations. EDPR's companies under this obligation are covered with the exceptionality measures since February 2018 and for a period of three years. For the rest of EDPR countries, the approach is the same. Recently, as part of EDPR's global strategy, a Diversity and Equality Committee has been set up with the participation of the Executive Committee, whose objective is to integrate the commitment to this issue within the company. One of the objectives of this Committee is focused on the group of people with disabilities as one of the most important topics to be developed.

12. Other expenses

Other expenses are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Taxes	76,072	73,760
Losses on fixed assets	1,492	16,460
Other costs and losses	45,050	43,866
	122,614	134,086

The caption Taxes, on 31 December 2020, includes the amount of 23,666 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 21,313 thousand Euros) related to taxes for energy generators in Spain, affecting all the wind farms in operation, amounting to 7% of revenues for each wind farm.

Other costs and losses includes an amount of 10,439 thousand Euros that refers to a change in the fair value of the contingent consideration related to the sale in 2018 to Sumitomo Corporation of 13,5% stake in the companies Éoliennes en Mer Dieppe - Le Tréport, S.A.S. and Éoliennes en Mer Îles d'Yeu et de Noirmoutier, S.A.S., in accordance with the relevant agreements signed (see note 24).

13. Amortisation and impairment

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Buildings and other constructions	1,501	1,722
Plant and machinery	558,837	544,396
Other	4,641	4,988
Impairment loss	348	15,380
	565,327	566,486
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS		
Right-of-use assets	34,311	32,524
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Industrial property, other rights and other intangibles	16,841	9,942
	616,479	608,952
Impairment of goodwill	132	-
	132	-
Amortisation of deferred income (Government grants)	-16,577	-17,327
	600,034	**591,625**

Right of use assets includes depreciation of related assets due to the implementation of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019.

Amortisation of deferred income (Government grants) refers to grants for fixed assets received by EDPR NA subgroup under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act promoted by the United States that are amortised through the recognition of revenue in the income statement over the useful life of the related assets (see note 34).

14. Financial income and financial expenses

Financial income and financial expenses are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
FINANCIAL INCOME		
Interest income	16,344	20,659
Derivative financial instruments:		
Interest	1,161	1,657
Fair value	19,431	5,588
Foreign exchange gains	39,443	9,732
Other financial income	356	392
	76,735	38,028
FINANCIAL EXPENSES		
Interest expense	137,206	184,770
Derivative financial instruments:		
Interest	46,554	84,724
Fair value	15,352	4,388
Foreign exchange losses	49,807	6,819
Own work capitalised	-26,120	-17,742
Unwinding	129,740	118,785
Other financial expenses	9,254	5,740
	361,793	387,484
Net financial income / (expenses)	**-285,058**	**-349,456**

Derivative financial instruments include interest liquidations on the derivative financial instrument established between EDPR and EDP Finance BV and EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. (see notes 24, 35 and 37).

In accordance with the corresponding accounting policy, the borrowing costs (interest) capitalised in tangible fixed assets in progress as at 31 December 2020 amounted to 26,120 thousand Euros (at 31 December 2019 amounted to 17,742 thousand Euros) (see note 16), which are included under Own work capitalised (financial interest). The interest rates used for this capitalisation vary in accordance with the related loans' Interest expense refers to interest on loans bearing interest at contracted and market rates.

Interest expense refers to interest on loans bearing interest at contracted and market rates.

Unwinding expenses refers essentially to: (i) the implied return in institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms amounting to 94,718 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 85,320 thousand Euros) (see note 33); (ii) financial update of lease liabilities in the amount of 29,594 thousand Euros due to the implementation of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019 (31 December 2019: 27,994 thousand Euros); and (iii) financial update of provisions for dismantling and decommissioning of wind farms in the amount of 5,420 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 5,462 thousand Euros) (see note 32).

15. Income tax expense and Extraordinary Contribution to the Energy Sector (CESE)

The following note includes an analysis on the reconciliation between the theoretical and the effective income tax rate applicable at the level of the EDPR Group, on a consolidated basis. In general terms, the analysis on the reconciliation between the theoretical and the effective income tax rate aims at quantifying the impact of the income tax, recognised in the income statement, which includes both current and deferred tax. The note also includes an analysis on the extraordinary contribution to the energy sector (CESE).

As the EDPR Group prepares and discloses its financial statements in accordance with IFRS, an alignment between the accounting of income tax expense or income and the corresponding cash flow is not mandatory. Accordingly, this analysis does not represent the income tax paid or received by the EDPR Group for the corresponding reporting period.

Notwithstanding the above, the income tax paid by the EDPR Group on a country-by-country basis is disclosed in the Annual Report, which is available on EDPR's website (www.edpr.com). This website also includes the details on the general principles concerning EDPR Group's mission and tax policy and the overall tax contribution to public finance in 2020.

Main features of the tax systems of the countries in which the EDP Renewables Group operates

The statutory corporate income tax rates applicable in the countries in which EDP Renewables Group operates are as follows:

COUNTRY	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
EUROPE:		
Belgium	25%	29.58%
France	28%	28% - 32.02%
Greece	24%	24%
Hungary	9%	9%
Italy	24% - 28.8%	24% - 28.8%
Poland	19%	19%
Portugal	21% - 31.5%	21% - 31.5%
Romania	16%	16%
Spain	25%	25%
United Kingdom	19%	19%
AMERICA:		
Brazil	34%	34%
Canada	26.5%	26.5%
Colombia	32%	33%
Mexico	30%	30%
United States of America	24.91%	24.91%

EDP Renováveis S.A. and its subsidiaries file individual tax returns in accordance with the applicable tax legislation. Nevertheless, the company and the majority of its Spanish subsidiaries are taxed under the tax consolidation group regime foreseen in the Spanish law. EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. - Sucursal en España (Branch) is the dominant company of this Group, which includes other subsidiaries that are not within the renewables energy industry.

As per the applicable tax legislation, tax periods may be subject to inspection by the various Tax Administrations during a limited number of years. Statutes of limitation differ from country to country as follows: USA, Belgium, Colombia and France: 3 years; Spain, United Kingdom and Portugal: 4 years; Brazil, Romania, Poland, Italy, Greece and Mexico: 5 years; and Canada: 10 years. Notwithstanding this, it is important to note that, in case of Portugal and France, if tax losses/credits being carried-forward are utilized, the statute of limitation is extended to the years when such tax losses/credits were generated. In Spain, tax losses may be subject to the Tax Authorities' verification up to 10 years after they are generated; once this period has expired, taxpayers must prove the origin of the tax losses whose utilization is intended.

Tax losses generated each year are also subject to Tax Administrations' review and reassessment. As per the legislation currently in force, losses may be used to offset yearly taxable income assessed in the subsequent periods as follows: 5 years in Portugal, Greece and Poland; 7 in Romania; 10 in Mexico; 12 in Colombia; 20 in Canada; and indefinitely in the United States, Spain, France, Italy, Belgium, Brazil and United Kingdom. Notwithstanding this, it is important to note that, in some geographies, tax losses generated in previous years might be subject to the limitation period that was applicable at the moment when they were generated (e.g., Portugal and the United States). Moreover, in France tax losses in a given year may be carried back against the taxable base assessed in the previous tax year, and in Canada in the 3 previous years. Nothwithstanding this, the deduction of tax losses in the USA, Portugal, Spain, Brazil, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Poland is limited to a percentage of the taxable income of each period, or subject to other limitations.

EDP Renováveis Group companies may, in accordance with the law, benefit from certain tax benefits or incentives under specific conditions. Most importantly, Production Tax Credits in the US which are the dominant form of wind remuneration in that country, and represent an extra source of revenue per unit of electricity over the first 10 years of the asset's life. Wind farms that qualify for the application of the PTC prior to 1 January 2017, benefit from 100% of the credit ($28/MWh in 2018, $25/MWh in 2019 and 2020 and $26/MWh in 2021– being adjusted to inflation in subsequent years). The PTC amount is reduced by 20% for wind farms qualifying in 2017, 40% in 2018 and 60% in 2019 Additional legislation in 2020 and 2021 extended the aforementioned regime to wind facilities, with start of construction in 2020 or 2021, attributing 60% of the tax credit amount. Additionally, EDP Group companies benefit from the Investment Tax Credit which avails solar projects to a credit based upon its capital expenditures. This credit amount equates to 26% for projects that start construction before 2022 and 22% for projects starting construction in 2023 as long as these projects go into service by 2025.

Transfer pricing legislation is duly complied with by EDP Renováveis Group. Its policy follows the rules, guidelines and best international practices applicable across all geographies where the Group operates, in due compliance with the spirit and letter of the Law.

Changes in the tax law with relevance to the EDP Renewables Group in 2020

As from 2020, the statutory CIT rates applicable in Belgium, France and Colombia are reduced as follows are reduced as follows:

- In Belgium, with effect from 1 January 2020, the standard rate of CIT is reduced to 25% and the austerity surcharge is abolished;

- In France, the Finance Bill 2018 voted on 30 December 2017 (LOI n° 2017-1837 du 30 décembre 2017 de finances pour 2018) approved a progressive reduction of the general CIT rate to 25% by 2022. For fiscal years starting in 2020, the CIT rate amounts to 28%;

- In Colombia, the CIT rate is lowered from 33% to 32%. A further progressive reduction of 1% per year is expected until year 2022, dropping the final CIT rate to 30%.

Corporate income tax provision.

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Current tax	-32,098	-54,743
Deferred tax	-50,809	-28,202
Income tax expense	-82,907	-82,945

The effective income tax rate as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Profit before tax	768,931	709,108
Income tax expense	-82,907	-82,945
Effective Income Tax Rate	10.78%	11.70%

The difference between the theoretical and the effective income tax expense, results from the application of the law provisions in the determination of the tax base, as demonstrated below.

The reconciliation between the nominal and the effective income tax rate for the Group during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Profit before taxes	768,931	709,108
Nominal income tax rate (*)	25,00%	25.00%
Theoretical income tax expense	-192,233	-177,277
Fiscal revaluations, amortization, depreciation and provisions	1,437	-8,144
Tax losses and tax credits	30,788	14,604
Financial investments in associates	-6,231	725
Difference between tax and accounting gains and losses	56,363	73,212
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions and CIT rate changes	3,090	-6,959
Taxable differences attributable to non-controlling interests (USA)	15,298	15,921
Other	8,581	4,973
Efective income tax expense as per the Consolidated Income Statement	-82,907	-82,945

(*) Statutory corporate income tax rate applicable in Spain

The main captions are the following:

- The caption "Tax losses and tax credits" mainly reflects the effect of the abovereferred PTCs retained by EDPR North America and the effect of tax losses in different geographies.

- The caption "Difference between tax and accounting gains and losses" refers to changes in the Group's perimeter not subject to income taxes.

- The caption "Taxable differences attributable to non-controlling interests (USA)" essentially includes the effect inherent to the attribution of taxable income to non-controllable interests in the subgroup EDPR NA, as determined by the tax legislation of that geography.

During 2020, the EDPR Group had various tax audits regarding different topics. The most relevant one was a general tax audit made to the tax consolidation group headed by EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. - Sucursal en España (Branch), whose scope covered fiscal years 2013 - 2016 and mainly focused on certain EDPR holding companies in Spain.
The process was closed in November, 2020 without significant impacts in the consolidated financial statements.

Extraordinary Contribution to the Energy Sector (CESE)

Law 83-C/2013, of the State Budget 2014 ("Lei do Orçamento de Estado 2014"), approved by the Portuguese Government on 31 December 2013, introduced an extraordinary contribution applicable to the energy sector (CESE), with the objective of financing mechanisms that promote the energy sector systemic sustainability, through the establishment of a fund which aims to contribute for the reduction of tariff debt and to finance social and environmental policies in the energy sector. This contribution focuses generally on the economic operators that develop the following activities: (i) generation, transportation or distribution of electricity; (ii) transportation, distribution, storage or wholesale supply of natural gas; and (iii) refining, treatment, storage, transportation, distribution and wholesale supply of crude oil and oil products.

CESE is calculated based on the companies' net assets as at 1 January, which comply, cumulatively, to: (i) property, plant and equipment; (ii) intangible assets, except industrial property elements; and (iii) financial assets assigned to concessions or licensed activities. In the case of regulated activities, CESE focuses on the value of regulated assets if it is higher than the value of those assets.The CESE system has been successively extended and is now valid for 2020 through Law nº 71/2018 of 31 December. As mentioned in note 1, Portuguese government has extended the CESE to renewables.

As at 31 December 2020, EDPR Group recorded in caption Tax Liabilities a value for this contribution of 3,173 thousand Euros.

16. Property, plant and equipment

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
COST		
Land and natural resources	29,585	31,724
Buildings and other constructions	19,276	15,666
Plant and machinery:		
- Renewables generation	16,446,322	17,396,990
- Other plant and machinery	10,985	9,764
Other	67,562	61,600
Assets under construction	2,571,806	1,446,787
	19,145,536	18,962,531
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		
Depreciation charge	-564,979	-551,106
Accumulated depreciation in previous years	-4,941,938	-4,993,990
Impairment losses	-348	-15,380
Impairment losses in previous years	-146,553	-138,195
	-5,653,818	-5,698,671
Carrying amount	**13,491,718**	**13,263,860**

The movement in Property, plant and equipment during 2020, is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFF	TRANSFERS	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER/ OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
COST							
Land and natural resources	31,724	770	-1,369	-	-1,608	68	29,585
Buildings and other constructions	15,666	3,537	-250	72	-1,601	1,852	19,276
Plant and machinery	17,406,754	300,260	-80,025	722,866	-1,063,063	-829,485	16,457,307
Other	61,600	3,401	-586	2,527	-3,009	3,629	67,562
Assets under construction	1,446,787	2,012,655	-5	-725,465	-187,822	25,656	2,571,806
	18,962,531	2,320,623	-82,235	-	-1,257,103	-798,280	19,145,536

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD	IMPAIRMENT LOSSES/ REVERSES	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFF	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER / OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES							
Buildings and other constructions	11,513	1,501	-	-130	-1,148	-	11,736
Plant and machinery	5,567,921	558,837	-275	-78,988	-308,117	-215,406	5,523,972
Assets under construction	76,129	-	623	-	-3,771	-	72,981
Other	43,108	4,641	-	-535	-2,211	126	45,129
	5,698,671	564,979	348	-79,653	-315,247	-215,280	5,653,818

Plant and machinery includes the cost of the wind farms and solar plants under operation.

Additions include the investment in wind farms and solar plants under development and construction mainly in the United States, Brazil, Poland and France. This caption also includes the allocation of the acquisition cost of certain companies due to the nature of the transactions, the type of assets and the initial stage of completion of the projects acquired (see note 6). The most significant ones, including additions from their acquisition, are:

- Mexican company Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V. in the amount of 122,379 thousand Euros;
- Polish companies Wind Field Wielkopolska, Sp. zo.o, Neo Solar Farm, Sp. z o.o., R.Wind, Sp. z o.o. and FW Warta, Sp. z o.o.for a total amount of 75,725 thousand Euros;
- Colombian companies Elipse Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P., Omega Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P. and Kappa Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P. for a total amount of 55,862 thousand Euros;
- UK companies Wind 2 Project 1 Limited, Altnabreac Wind Farm Limited, Ben Sca Wind Farm Limited, Moorshield Wind Farm Limited and Drummarnock Wind Farm Limited for a total amount of 55,765 thousand Euros;
- Italian companies Energia Emissioni Zero 4, S.r.l., Aliseo, S.r.l., Wind Energy San Giorgio, S.r.l., Giglio, S.r.l. and VRG Wind 153, S.r.l. for a total amount of 29,336 thousand Euros;
- French company Vaudrimesnil Energie, S.A.R.L. in the amount of 13,731 thousand Euros;
- Greek company Wind Shape, Ltd. in the amount of 5,159 thousand Euros.

Transfers from assets under construction into operation mainly refer to wind and solar farms that became operational mainly in the United States, Spain and France.

Exchange differences are mainly generated by the variation in the exchange rate of the Brazilian Real, Polish Zloty and US Dollar.

The caption Changes in perimeter/Other mainly includes:

- Increase amounting to 209,736 thousand Euros related to the acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo. The effect of the fair value adjustment of the assets, in the amount of 214,254 thousand Euros, has been included in the caption Additions (see note 6 and 42).
- Decrease due to the sale of the 80% stake and loss of control in the companies EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, LLC and subsidiaries in the amount, net of accumulated depreciation, of 476,964 thousand Euros (see note 6);

- Decrease due to the sale of the following Spanish portfolio of companies: Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U., Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U. and Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L. in the amount, net of accumulated depreciation, of 332,602 thousand Euros (see note 6);

- Decrease due to the sale of the entire stake in the company Rosewater Wind Farm LLC in the amount, net of accumulated depeciation, of 109,754 thousand Euros (see note 6).

The Company has taken out an insurance global program to cover risks relating to property, plant and equipment. The coverage provided by these policies is considered to be sufficient.

Loans with credit institutions formalized as 'Project Finances' are secured by the shares of the corresponding wind farms and, ultimately, by the fixed assets of the wind farm to which the financing is related (see note 31). Additionally, the construction of certain assets has been partly financed by grants received from different Government Institutions.

The movement in Property, plant and equipment during 2019, is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFF	TRANSFERS	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER/ OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
COST							
Land and natural resources	32,589	1,196	-	-	-40	-2,021	31,724
Buildings and other constructions	21,905	197	-	-	230	-6,666	15,666
Plant and machinery	18,489,046	15,050	-62,894	501,213	166,855	-1,702,516	17,406,754
Other	128,252	3,196	-666	1,194	1,371	-71,747	61,600
Assets under construction	923,436	1,087,899	-11,747	-502,407	9,325	-59,719	1,446,787
	19,595,228	1,107,538	-75,307	-	177,741	-1,842,669	18,962,531

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD	IMPAIRMENT LOSSES/ REVERSES	DISPOSALS / WRITE - OFF	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER / OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES							
Buildings and other constructions	13,462	1,722	-	-	158	-3,829	11,513
Plant and machinery	5,491,951	544,396	9,771	-56,137	44,984	-467,044	5,567,921
Assets under construction	70,021	-	5,609	-	499	-	76,129
Other	98,000	4,988	-	-626	1,150	-60,404	43,108
	5,673,434	551,106	15,380	-56,763	46,791	-531,277	5,698,671

Plant and machinery includes the cost of the wind farms and solar plants under operation.

Additions include the investment in wind farms and solar plants under development and construction mainly in the United States, Spain, Italy, France, Brazil and Portugal. This caption also includes the allocation of the acquisition cost of certain companies due to the nature of the transactions, the type of assets and the initial stage of completion of the projects acquired (see note 6). The most significant ones, including additions from their acquisition, are:

- Polish companies B-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o. and C-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o., Lichnowy Windfarm, Sp. z o.o, EW Dobrzyca, sp.z o.o., Kowalewo Wind, Sp. zo.o., European Wind Power Krasin, Sp. zo.o., Nowa Energia 1, Sp. zo.o. and Farma Wiatrowa Bogoria, Sp. zo.o. totalling 62,058 thousand Euros

- Colombian companies Eolos Energías, S.A.S. E.S.P. and Vientos del Norte, S.A.S. E.S.P. amounting to 26,828 thousand Euros and 9,202 thousand Euros respectively

- Brazilian portfolio of companies Pereira Barreto amounting to Euro 5,906 thousand Euros.

Disposals/Write-offs, net of accumulated depreciation, include, among others, 16,172 thousand Euros for EDPR NA that mainly refers to the abandonment of ongoing projects in North America (see note 12).

Transfers from assets under construction into operation mainly refer to wind and solar farms that become operational in the United States, Portugal, Italy, Spain and France.

Exchange differences are mainly generated by the variation in the exchange rate of the US Dollar and Romanian Leu.

The caption Changes in perimeter/Other mainly includes:

- Decrease due to the sale of the companies EDPR Participaciones S.L., EDP Renewables France S.A.S. and their subsidiaries (see note 6), in the amount, net of accumulated depreciation, of 1,046,834 thousand Euros

- Decrease due to the sale of Brazilian portfolio of companies Babilônia (see note 6) in the amount, net of accumulated depreciation, of 190,365 thousand Euros; and

- Decrease due to the reclassification to held-for-sale of the assets related to the UK company EDPR UK and the Polish companies B-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o. and C-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o. (see note 27) in the amount, net of depreciation,
  of 570 thousand Euros and 9,907 thousand Euros respectively.

Assets under construction as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
EDPR NA Group	1,485,274	1,003,395
EDPR EU Group	712,437	345,918
EDPR BR Group	229,503	61,279
Others	144,592	36,195
	2,571,806	1,446,787

Assets under construction as at 31 December 2020 are mainly related to wind and solar farms under construction and development in the United States of America, Poland, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Italy, Spain and France.

Financial interests capitalized during the period amount to 26,120 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 17,742 thousand Euros) (see note 14).

Personnel costs capitalised during the period amount to 38,324 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 34,417 thousand Euros) (see note 11).

The EDP Renováveis Group has purchase obligations disclosed in Note 38 - Commitments.

17. Righ of use assets

In the context of the adoption of IFRS 16 as of 1 January 2019 (see note 3), the caption Right of use assets was created, which presents the following detail:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
COST		
Land and natural resources	699,214	625,386
Buildings and other constructions	30,246	17,710
Plant and machinery:	118	166
Other	4,150	3,196
	733,728	646,458
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		
Depreciation charge	-34,311	-30,494
Accumulated depreciation	-25,372	-
	-59,683	-30,494
Carrying amount	**674,045**	**615,964**

The movements in Right of use assets, for the Group, for the period ended 31 December 2020, are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFF	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER/ OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
COST						
Land and natural resources	625,386	137,186	-8	-48,206	-15,144	699,214
Buildings and other constructions	17,710	14,915	-281	-1,485	-613	30,246
Plant and machinery:	166	-	-	-48	-	118
Other	3,196	858	-9	-69	174	4,150
	646,458	152,959	-298	-49,808	-15,583	733,728

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFF	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER/ OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES						
Land and natural resources	-25,064	-27,517	1	2,635	1,803	-48,142
Buildings and other constructions	-4,353	-5,641	136	330	180	-9,348
Plant and machinery:	-5	-4	-	2	-	-7
Other	-1,072	-1,149	4	24	7	-2,186
	-30,494	-34,311	141	2,991	1,990	-59,683

The caption Changes in perimeter/Other mainly includes:

- Increase amounting to 15,403 thousand Euros related to the acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo (see note 6 and 42);

- Decrease, net of accumulated depreciation, amounting to 29,646 thousand Euros due to the sale of the 80% stake and loss of control in the companies EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, LLC and subsidiaries (see note 6);

- Decrease, net of accumulated depreciation, amounting to 8,919 thousand Euros due to the sale of the following Spanish portfolio of companies: Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U., Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U. and Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L (see note 6).

The movements in Right of use assets, for the Group, for the period ended 31 December 2019, are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFF	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER/ OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
COST						
Land and natural resources	585,989	95,409	-	-1,392	-54,620	625,386
Buildings and other constructions	19,763	2,714	-7	-15	-4,745	17,710
Plant and machinery:	172	-	-	-4	-2	166
Other	2,601	808	-51	3	-165	3,196
	608,525	98,931	-58	-1,408	-59,532	646,458

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFF	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES IN PERIMETER/ OTHER	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES						
Land and natural resources	-	-26,535	-	47	1,424	-25,064
Buildings and other constructions	-	-4,873	4	6	510	-4,353
Plant and machinery:	-	-5	-	-	-	-5
Other	-	-1,111	8	-	31	-1,072
	-	-32,524	12	53	1,965	-30,494

The caption Changes in perimeter/Other mainly includes a decrease due to the sale of the the companies EDPR Participaciones S.L., EDP Renewables France S.A.S. and their subsidiaries (see note 6), in the amount, net of accumulated depreciation, of 53,295 thousand Euros and a decrease in the amount of 4,270 thousand Euros due to the reclassification to held for sale of certain offshore companies (see note 27).

18. Intangible assets

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
COST		
Industrial property, other rights and other intangible assets	369,249	345,384
Concession Rights	27,786	15,182
Intangible assets under development	44,199	44,906
	441,234	405,472
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
Amortisation charge	-16,841	-9,942
Accumulated amortisation in previous years	-98,207	-92,949
Impairment losses	-	-
Impairment losses in previous years	-11,958	-12,264
	-127,006	-115,155
Carrying amount	**314,228**	**290,317**

Industrial property, other rights and other intangible assets mainly include:

- Generated green certificates pending to be sold amounting to 148,668 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 152,940 thousand Euros) (see note 2 i));
- Sofware and applications in the amount of 108,243 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 81,612 thousand Euros);
- Wind generation licenses amounting to 64,228 thousand Euros in the EDPR NA Group (31 December 2019: 72,649 thousand Euros).

The movement in Intangible assets during 2020, is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS / WRITE-OFFS	TRANSFERS	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
COST							
Industrial property, other rights and other intangible assets	345,384	719	-14	24,479	-13,783	12,464	369,249
Concession rights	15,182	-	-	12,304	-23	323	27,786
Intangible assets under development	44,906	37,006	-	-36,783	1	-931	44,199
	405,472	37,725	-14	-	-13,805	11,856	441,234

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFFS	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES						
Industrial property, other rights and other intangible assets	110,712	14,681	-14	-4,964	-111	120,304
Concession Rights	4,443	2,160	-	-9	108	6,702
	115,155	16,841	-14	-4,973	-3	127,006

Additions mainly refer to software license acquisitions during the period.

The caption Others mainly includes an increase amounting to 13,340 thousand Euros related to the acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo (see note 6 and 42).

The movement in Intangible assets during 2019, is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFFS	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
COST						
Industrial property, other rights and other intangible assets	264,361	32,254	-14,141	-1,853	64,763	345,384
Concession rights	-	-	-402	-	15,584	15,182
Intangible assets under development	48,260	7,052	-	-	-10,406	44,906
	312,621	39,306	-14,543	-1,853	69,941	405,472

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS/ WRITE-OFFS	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES						
Industrial property, other rights and other intangible assets	61,975	9,643	-14,125	-237	53,456	110,712
Concession Rights	-	299	-402	-	4,546	4,443
	61,975	9,942	-14,527	-237	58,002	115,155

Additions include the recognition of deferred green certificates rights in Romania and Poland in the amount of 17,192 thousand Euros and 6,243 thousand Euros respectively.

19. Goodwill

For the Group, the breakdown of Goodwill resulting from the difference between the cost of the investments and the corresponding share of the fair value of the net assets acquired, is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Goodwill booked in EDPR EU Group:	577,547	495,516
- EDPR Spain Group	470,784	388,180
- EDPR France Group	25,904	25,904
- EDPR Portugal Group	43,712	43,712
- Other	37,147	37,720
Goodwill booked in EDPR NA Group	644,499	702,818
Goodwill booked in EDPR BR Group	620	876
	1,222,666	1,199,210

The movements in Goodwill, by subgroup, during 2020 are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	INCREASES	DECREASES	IMPAIRMENT	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGE PERIMETER / OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
EDPR EU Group:							
- EDPR Spain Group	388,180	-	-	-132	-	82,736	470,784
- EDPR France Group	25,904	-	-	-	-	-	25,904
- EDPR Portugal Group	43,712	-	-	-	-	-	43,712
- Other	37,720	-	-	-	-573	-	37,147
EDPR NA Group	702,818	-	-	-	-58,319	-	644,499
EDPR BR Group	876	-	-	-	-256	-	620
	1,199,210	-	-	-132	-59,148	82,736	1,222,666

Changes in the perimeter / others refer to:

- Increase in the amount of 148,341 thousand Euros related with the acquisition of Viesgo’s renewable business (see note 6 and 42) of which an amount of 4,641 thousand Euros refers to associate companies consolidated by the equity method, thus presented in Investments in joint ventures and associates caption (see note 20);

- Decrease in the amount of 60,964 thousand Euros related with the sale of the following Spanish portfolio of companies: Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U., Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U. and Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L. (see note 6).

The movements in Goodwill, by subgroup, during 2019 are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 01 JAN	INCREASES	DECREASES	EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	CHANGES PERIMETER / OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31 DEC
EDPR EU Group:						
- EDPR Spain Group	490,385	-	-	-	-102,205	388,180
- EDPR France Group	61,460	-	-	-	-35,556	25,904
- EDPR Portugal Group	43,712	-	-	-	-	43,712
- Other	40,318	-	-	-161	-2,437	37,720
EDPR NA Group	689,799	-	-	13,019	-	702,818
EDPR BR Group	888	-	-	-12	-	876
	1,326,562	-	-	12,846	-140,198	1,199,210

Changes in the perimeter/ others includes the decrease in the amount of 138,704 thousand Euros due to the sale of the the companies EDPR Participaciones S.L., EDP Renewables France S.A.S. and their subsidiaries (see note 6).

Impairment tests - EDPR Group

Goodwill, property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets and investments in joint ventures and associates of the EDPR Group are tested for impairment each year. In the case of operational wind farms, it is performed by determining the recoverable value through the value in use. Goodwill is allocated to each country where EDPR Group performs its activity, so the EDPR Group aggregate all the CGUs cash flows in each country in order to calculate the recoverable amount of goodwill and the rest of the assets allocated.

To perform this analysis, a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method was used. This method is based on the principle that the estimated value of an entity or business is defined by its capacity to generate financial resources in the future, assuming these can be removed from the business and distributed among the company’s shareholders, without compromising the maintenance of the activity. Therefore, for the businesses developed by EDPR's CGUs, the valuation was based on free cash flows generated by the business, discounted at appropriate discount rates.

The future cash flows projection period used is the useful life of the assets (30 to 35 years) which is consistent with the current depreciation method. The cash flows also incorporate the long-term off-take contract in place and long-term estimates of power prices, whenever the asset holds merchant exposure.

The main assumptions used for the impairment tests are as follows:

- **Power produced:** net capacity factors used for each CGU utilize the wind studies carried out, which takes into account
  the long-term predictability of wind output and that wind generation is supported in nearly all countries by regulatory mechanisms that allow for production and priority dispatching whenever weather conditions permit;

- **Electricity remuneration:** regulated or contracted remuneration has been applied where available, as for the CGUs that benefit from regulated remuneration or that have signed contracts to sell their output during all or part of their useful life; where this is not available, prices were derived using price curves projected by the company based on its experience, internal models and using external data references;

- **New capacity:** tests were based on the best information available on the wind farms expected to be built in coming years, adjusted by probability of success and by the growth prospects of the company based on the Business Plan Targets, which includes the commitment to develop under construction wind farms, its historical growth and market size projections. The tests considered the contracted and expected prices to buy turbines from various suppliers;

- **Operating costs:** established contracts for land leases and maintenance agreements were used; other operating costs were projected consistent with the company’s experience and internal models;

- **Terminal value:** considered as a 15% of the initial investment in each wind farm, considering inflation;

- **Discount rate:** the discount rates used are post-tax, reflect EDPR Group's best estimate of the risks specific to each CGU and range as follows:

	2020	2019
Europe	3.55-6.01%	3.1% - 5.8%
North America	4.9%-7.1%	4.9%-6.3%
Brazil	8.51%-10.17%	8.8% - 10.4%
Others	8.24%	-

Impairment tests done have taken into account the regulation changes in each country, as disclosed in note 1.

EDPR has performed the following sensitivity analyses in the results of goodwill impairment tests performed in Europe, North America and Brazil in some of the key variables, such as:

- 5% reduction of Merchant Prices used in the base case. This sensitivity analysis performed for this assumption independently would not suppose any impairment for the goodwill allocated to each country

- 100 basis points increase of the discount rate used in the base case. This sensitivity analysis performed for this assumption independently would not suppose any impairment for the goodwill allocated to each country.

20. Investments in Joint Ventures and Associates

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES		
Interests in joint ventures	388,337	429,743
Interests in associates	86,547	30,442
Carrying amount	474,884	460,185

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements presentation, goodwill arising from the acquisition of joint ventures and associated companies is presented in this caption. During 2020, and in the context of the acquisition of the renewable business of Viesgo, there has been an increase of goodwill arising from the acquisition of associated companies in the amount of 4,641 thousand Euros (see note 42).

The movement in Investments in joint ventures and associates, is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
Balance as at 1 January	460,185	348,725
Changes in the consolidation perimeter	5,965	-
Changes in consolidation method	-18,574	-
Acquisitions / Increases	101,664	214,582
Share of profits of joint ventures and associates	-6,151	3,392
Dividends	-28,197	-21,882
Exchange differences	-38,410	3,660
Hedging reserve in joint ventures and associates	-1,633	-10,330
Transfer of losses to loans/liabilities	-	12,282
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	-	-90,280
Others	35	36
Balance as at 31 December	474,884	460,185

Changes in the consolidation perimeter refers to:

- Increase amounting to 9,436 thousand Euros in interests in associates for the companies Elecdey Carcelén, S.A., Eos Pax IIa, S.L., Geólica Magallón, S.L., San Juan de Bargas Eólica, S.L., Unión de Generadores de Energía, S.L. and Eólica de São Julião, Lda. related to the acquisition of the renewable business of Viesgo (see note 6). The effect of the fair value adjustment of the interest in associates, in the amount of 44,023 thousand Euros, has been included in the caption Acquisitions / Increases. Further, Acquisitions / Increases also includes the result of the purchase price allocation exercise, according to IFRS 3 requirements, that has resulted in the recognition of Goodwill in the amount of 4,641 thousand Euros (see note 42);

- Net decrease amounting to 2,369 thousand Euros due to the reorganization resulting from loss of control in the EDPR's offshore business during 2020 as a consequence of the the joint control partnership in this business following the strategic memorandum of understanding dated May 2019 and signed between EDPR and ENGIE by which a co-controlled 50/50 joint venture in fixed and floating offshore wind business, OW Offshore, S.L., has been established. This entity will be the exclusive vehicle of investment of EDPR and ENGIE for offshore wind opportunities worldwide (see note 6);

- Decrease amounting to 1,102 thousand Euros related to the company Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L.in the context of the transaction of the sale of the entire stake of certain Spanish portfolio (see note 6).

Changes in the consolidation method refers to:

- Increase amounting to 37,368 thousand Euros related to the 20% of interest in the portfolio of companies EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, LLC and subsidiaries (see note 6) as a consecuence of the sale of the 80% stake and loss of control in such portfolio (see note 6). The effect of the fair value adjustment of the interest in joint ventures, in the amount of 20,561 thousand Euros, has been included in the caption Acquisitions / Increases;

- Decrease amounting to 46,527 thousand Euros related to the company Compañíá Eólica Aragonesa, S.A. where EDPR had 50% of the shares of the company and gained control, throught a business combination achieved in stages, by acquiring the remaining 50% of the shares in the context of the acquisition transaction of Viesgo's renewable business (see note 6 and 42).

- Decrease amounting to 9,415 thousand Euros related to the company Nation Rise Wind Farm GP Inc. Nation Rise has reached the construction phase of a 100 MW wind farm in Ontario, Canada. This facility was scheduled to begin commercial operations in the first quarter of 2020. On December 6th, 2019, the Ontario Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks issued a decision to revoke Nation Rise's Renewable Energy Approval (REA). This was a reversal of prior approvals by the same Ministry and was also previously ratified by the Environmental Review Tribunal. As a result of this decision, EDPR was forced to halt all construction activities. Immediately following this revocation, Nation Rise filed a Notice of Application for Judicial Review of the Ministers revocation of the REA. Subsequent to the filing for judicial review, Nation Rise was successful in obtaining a determination of force majeure, providing for a delay in the start date of the project's power sales contract. On May 13, 2020, the Ontario Superior Court rendered its decision fully in favor of the Nations Rise project and overturned the Ministry's actions. Considering the positive outcome of the litigation, the project will continue its development and construction. As a consequence of the delays caused by the legal procedure, and according with the agreements reached in the selling contract of the project with Axium, as of 3 of June 2020, EDPR returned the original consideration received plus interest and now owns 100% of the project.

Additions / Increases caption, besides the fair value adjustments mentioned above in the amount of 64,584 thousand Euros, mainly includes capital contributions to North American companies.

The following table resumes the companies' financial information of joint ventures included in the Group consolidated accounts, as of December 2020:

THOUSAND EUROS	FLAT ROCK WIND-POWER	GOLDFINGER VENTURES II PORTFOLIO	VENTO XVII PORTFOLIO	GOLDFINGER VENTURES PORTFOLIO	VENTO XIX PORTFOLIO
COMPANIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF JOINT VENTURES					
Non-Current Assets	196,645	296,754	506,707	202,360	449,712
Current Assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	3,021	2,859	4,590	533	11,435
Cash and cash equivalents	1,927	1,044	-126	41	4,569
Total Equity	192,900	162,372	166,781	118,492	120,578
Long term Financial debt	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	3,714	132,423	338,441	80,810	336,584
Short term Financial debt	-	89	-	-	-
Current Liabilities	3,052	4,818	6,075	3,591	3,985
Revenues	7,106	19,068	39,505	10,838	25,448
Fixed and intangible assets amortisations	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial expenses	-55	-4,664	-29,782	-2,759	-18,485
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit (loss) for the year	-19,919	4,102	-1,694	-818	20,055
AMOUNTS PROPORTIONALLY ATTRIBUTED TO EDPR GROUP					
Net assets	103,315	69,539	53,917	51,794	44,943
Goodwill (included in Net assets)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	10,149	6,231	-	3,180	5,477

THOUSAND EUROS	FLAT ROCK WIND-POWER II	EVOLUCIÓN 2000	OCEANWINDS	OTHER
COMPANIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF JOINTVENTURES				
Non-Current Assets	80,247	31,945	872,533	841
Current Assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	2,334	2,581	133,404	2,613
Cash and cash equivalents	1,085	589	38,740	343
Total Equity	79,905	19,922	8,790	2,886
Long term Financial debt	-	3,679	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	1,411	8,750	166,013	541
Short term Financial debt	-	4,522	10,611	-
Current Liabilities	1,265	5,854	831,854	27
Revenues	2,726	6,743	1,108	-
Fixed and intangible assets amortisations	-	-	-	-
Other financial expenses	-25	-125	-29,414	-
Income tax expense	-	-657	305	-
Net profit (loss) for the year	-7,996	1,970	-18,096	-3,472
AMOUNTS PROPORTIONALLY ATTRIBUTED TO EDPR GROUP				
Net assets	39,952	14,431	9,027	1,419
Goodwill (included in Net assets)	-	2,667	5,352	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	1,262

The following table resumes the companies' financial information of joint ventures included in the Group consolidated accounts, as of December 2019:

THOUSAND EUROS	FLAT ROCK WIND-POWER	GOLDFINGER VENTURES II PORTFOLIO	GOLDFINGER VENTURES PORTFOLIO	VENTO XIX PORTFOLIO	FLAT ROCK WIND-POWER II
COMPANIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF JOINT VENTURES					
Non-Current Assets	231,447	296,964	219,354	493,325	94,214
Current Assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	1,547	1,037	1,396	25,138	1,465
Cash and cash equivalents	593	1,037	1,396	16,732	635
Total Equity	225,323	185,572	137,831	100,274	92,251
Long term Financial debt	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	4,001	111,368	81,447	377,751	1,516
Short term Financial debt	-	-	-	198	-
Current Liabilities	3,670	1,061	1,472	40,438	1,912
Revenues	8,378	-	-	25,063	3,203
Fixed and intangible assets amortisations	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial expenses	-56	-114	-140	-13,616	-26
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit (loss) for the year	-18,771	-84	-124	22,701	-7,534
AMOUNTS PROPORTIONALLY ATTRIBUTED TO EDPR GROUP					
Net assets	121,607	79,136	59,237	51,837	46,125
Goodwill (included in Net assets)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	12,688	-	-	3,289	-

THOUSAND EUROS	COMPAÑÍA EÓLICA ARAGONESA	EVOLUCIÓN 2000	NATION RISE PORTFOLIO	OTHER
COMPANIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF JOINTVENTURES				
Non-Current Assets	124,191	34,271	81,180	842
Current Assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	7,883	4,174	5,577	2,817
Cash and cash equivalents	6,263	2,450	-	340
Total Equity	109,738	18,406	41,974	3,097
Long term Financial debt	-	8,200	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	19,621	14,764	9,770	540
Short term Financial debt	-	3,959	458	-
Current Liabilities	2,715	5,275	35,013	22
Revenues	19,262	8,092	-	-
Fixed and intangible assets amortisations	-	-	-	-
Other financial expenses	-342	-126	-19	-
Income tax expense	1,359	-840	-	-1
Net profit (loss) for the year	1,018	2,521	-223	46,812
AMOUNTS PROPORTIONALLY ATTRIBUTED TO EDPR GROUP				
Net assets	45,830	13,581	10,861	1,529
Goodwill (included in Net assets)	26,108	2,667	-	-
Dividends paid	3,086	1,416	-	-

The following table resumes the companies' financial information of associates included in the Group consolidated accounts, as of December 2020:

THOUSAND EUROS	EÓLICA SÃO JULIÃO	PQ. EÓLICO SIERRA DEL MADERO	GEÓLICA MAGALLÓN	SAN JUAN DE BARGAS
COMPANIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF ASSOCIATES				
Non-Current Assets	6,145	45,647	6,884	8,740
Current Assets	11,197	14,281	3,698	2,141
Equity	2,780	33,412	4,960	7,973
Non-Current Liabilities	13,504	3,974	1,615	642
Current Liabilities	1,058	22,542	4,007	2,266
Revenues	9,122	9,895	3,903	2,679
Net profit (loss) for the year	1,389	2,547	1,038	-340
AMOUNTS PROPORTIONALLY ATTRIBUTED TO EDPR GROUP				
Net assets	24,031	14,031	11,658	10,939
Goodwill (included in Net assets)	1,457	-	683	-
Dividends paid	-	1,470	-	-

THOUSAND EUROS	DESARROLLOS EÓLICOS DE CANARIAS	EOS PAX II	PQ. EÓLICO BELMONTE	OTHER
COMPANIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF ASSOCIATES				
Non-Current Assets	2,690	1,479	18,590	25,946
Current Assets	1,529	1,915	2,033	9,065
Equity	2,616	2,640	8,234	20,501
Non-Current Liabilities	1,035	414	4,790	12,727
Current Liabilities	568	340	7,599	1,783
Revenues	1,788	2,820	4,575	9,108
Net profit (loss) for the year	154	493	1,187	-2,794
AMOUNTS PROPORTIONALLY ATTRIBUTED TO EDPR GROUP				
Net assets	7,641	5,966	4,184	8,097
Goodwill (included in Net assets)	6,479	-	1,726	3,976
Dividends paid	428	-	-	-

The following table resumes the companies' financial information of associates included in the Group consolidated accounts, as of December 2019:

THOUSAND EUROS	PQ. EOLICO BELMONTE	DESARROLLOS EÓLICOS DE CANARIAS	PQ. EÓLICO SIERRA DEL MADERO	OTHER
COMPANIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF ASSOCIATES				
Non-Current Assets	20,849	3,163	47,410	46,683
Current Assets	6,188	2,294	13,810	11,658
Equity	7,039	3,405	34,419	22,490
Non-Current Liabilities	13,708	1,283	5,446	34,158
Current Liabilities	6,290	769	21,355	1,693
Revenues	4,057	3,238	11,109	11,492
Net profit (loss) for the year	1,384	1,610	3,662	3,036
AMOUNTS PROPORTIONALLY ATTRIBUTED TO EDPR GROUP				
Net assets	3,830	8,003	14,456	4,153
Goodwill (included in Net assets)	1,726	6,479	-	1,479
Dividends paid	-	720	-	683

During 2020, the significant companies' financial information of joint ventures and associates presented the following fair value reconciliation of net assets proportionally attributed to EDPR Group:

THOUSAND EUROS	EQUITY	% INVESTMENT	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS	GOODWILL	OTHERS	NET ASSETS
Flat Rock Windpower	192,900	50,00%	-	-	6,865	103,315
Vento XIX portfolio	120,578	20,00%	21,881		-1,053	44,943
Flat Rock Windpower II LLC	79,905	50,00%	-	-	-	39,952
Vento XVII portfolio	166,781	20,00%	20,561	-	-	53,917
Evolución 2000	19,922	49,15%	1,972	2,667	-	14,431
Goldfinger Ventures II LLC	162,372	50,00%	-11,647	-	-	69,539
OceanWinds	8,790	50,00%	-	5,352	-720	9,027
Goldfinger Ventures LLC	118,492	50,00%	-7,452	-	-	51,794
Eólica de São Julião, Lda.	2,780	45,00%	21,321	1,457	-	24,031
Parque Eólico Sierra del Madero	33,412	42,00%			-	14,031
Geólica Magallón, S.L.	4,960	36,24%	9,177	683	-	11,658
San Juan de Bargas Eólica, S.L.	7,973	47,01%	7,190		-	10,939
Desarrollos Eólicos Canarias, S.A.	2,616	44,75%	-	6,479	-9	7,641
Eos Pax IIa, S.L.	2,640	48,50%	4,298	-	388	5,966
Parque Eólico Belmonte	8,234	29,90%	-	1,726	-4	4,184

During 2019, the significant companies' financial information of joint ventures and associates presents the following fair value reconciliation of net assets proportionally attributed to EDPR Group:

THOUSAND EUROS	EQUITY	% INVESTMENT	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS	GOODWILL	OTHERS	NET ASSETS
Flat Rock Windpower	225,323	50,00%	-	-	8,945	121,607
Goldfinger Ventures II portfolio	185,572	50,00%	-13,650	-	-	79,136
Goldfinger Ventures portfolio	137,831	50,00%	-9,679	-	-	59,237
Vento XIX portfolio	100,274	20,00%	31,782	-	-	51,837
Flat Rock Windpower II LLC	92,251	50,00%	-	-	-	46,125
Compañía Eólica Aragonesa	109,738	50,00%	-9,039	-	-	45,830
Parque Eólico Sierra del Madero	34,419	42,00%	-	-	-	14,456
Evolución 2000	18,406	49,15%	1,867	2,667	-	13,581
Nation Rise portfolio	41,974	25,00%	367	-	-	10,861
Desarrollos Eólicos de Canarias	3,405	44,75%	-	6,479	-	8,003
Parque Eólico Belmonte	7,039	29,90%	-	1,726	-	3,830

EDPR commitments to provide funding to Joint Ventures as at 31 December 2020 are:

					2020
					CAPITAL OUTSTANDING BY MATURITY
THOUSAND EUROS	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS	FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS
EDPR Commitments to provide funding to Joint Ventures	305,000	305,000	-	-	-
	305,000	305,000	-	-	-

EDPR Commitments to provide funding for Joint Ventures in 2020 refer to funds agreed to be provided to OceanWinds during 2021 for financing the offshore business, in the form of shareholder loans.

EDPR commitments to provide funding to Joint Ventures as at 31 December 2019 are:

					2019
		CAPITAL OUTSTANDING BY MATURITY			
THOUSAND EUROS	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS	FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS
EDPR Commitments to provide funding to Joint Ventures	67,533	67,533	-	-	-
	67,533	67,533	-	-	-

EDPR Commitments to provide funding for Joint Ventures refer to:

- Commited funds for Offshore projects through formalized shareholder's loan agreements which outstanding undisbursed amount as of December 31, 2019 is 16,911 thousand Euros
- Commited funds for Offshore projects through formalized capital contributions which outstanding undisbursed amount as of December 31, 2019 is 9,792 thousand Euros
- Commited funds by EDPR North America in relation to Goldfinger joint ventures that refers to the outstanding obligation to complete the construction of the related solar farm facilities in the amount of 40,830 thousand Euros.

EDPR Group granted parent company guarantees for certain joint venture projects. Total guarantees granted refer to financial and operational guarantees granted by EDPR to joint ventures in the amount of 29,946 thousand Euros and 287,736 thousand Euros respectively. Further, EDP Energías de Portugal Sucursal en España has granted financial and operational guarantees to EDPR's joint ventures in the amount of 244,708 thousand Euros and 10,187 thousand Euros respectively.

21. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

EDP Renováveis Group records the tax effect resulting from temporary differences between the assets and liabilities determined on an accounting basis and on a tax basis. As at 31 December 2020, on a consolidated basis, the movement by nature of Net Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are as follows:

					NET DEFERRED TAX ASSETS
THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 31.12.2019	MOV. RESULTS	MOV. RESERVES	PERIMETER VARIATIONS, EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES AND OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31.12.2020
Tax losses and tax credits	701,336	-24,006	-	-59,306	618,024
Provisions	11,538	432	-	-1,330	10,640
Financial instruments	14,305	194	350	-2,654	12,195
Property plant and equipment	52,232	11,000	831	732	64,795
Non-deductible financial expenses	35,502	-331	-	-641	34,530
Other temporary differences	40,605	-1,230	3,795	-2,773	40,397
Assets/liabilities compensation of deferred taxes	-729,346	-10,019	-975	81,927	-658,413
	126,172	-23,960	4,001	15,955	122,168

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 31.12.2019	MOV. RESULTS	MOV. RESERVES	PERIMETER VARIATIONS, EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES AND OTHERS	BALANCE AT 31.12.2020
					NET DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES
Financial instruments	6,119	3,661	1,623	-460	10,943
Property plant and equipment	323,362	2,786	-	-41,547	284,601
Allocation of fair value to assets and liabilities acquired	384,082	8,960	-	40,401	433,443
Income from institutional partnerships (US wind farms)	348,976	23,930	53	-29,491	343,468
Other temporary differences	26,870	-5,306	-923	1,463	22,104
Assets/liabilities compensation of deferred taxes	-733,925	-12,370	267	78,571	-667,457
	355,484	21,661	1,020	48,937	427,102

The compensation between deferred tax assets and liabilities is performed at each subsidiary, and therefore the consolidated financial statements reflect the total deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities of the Group's subsidiaries.

The Group tax losses carried forward are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
EXPIRATION DATE		
2020	-	8,787
2021	41,339	47,691
2022	11,692	15,860
2023	23,438	34,799
2024	32,270	31,288
2025	18,867	10,897
2026	10,946	5,388
2027 to 2041	2,039,491	2,216,496
Without expiration date	384,497	248,522
	2,562,540	2,619,728

In addition to the above, EDPR North America LLC has State tax losses that are recorded in the Group's accounts. The associated deferred tax asset raised to 65,449 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2020 (72,020 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019).

Of the total tax losses available to carry forward as at 31 December 2020, an amount of 216,022 thousand Euros does not have an associated deferred tax asset, in accordance with the applicable accounting standards since, at the present date, there is still not sufficient visibility about the future period in which such tax losses will be used.

22. Inventories

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Advances on account of purchases	8,328	669
Finished and intermediate products	8,874	13,352
Raw and subsidiary materials and consumables	37,326	20,064
	54,528	34,085

23. Debtors and other assets from commercial activities

Debtors and other assets from commercial activities are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
DEBTORS AND OTHER ASSETS FROM COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES - NON-CURRENT		
Trade receivables	600	1,355
Deferred costs	20,157	15,369
Sundry debtors and other operations	2,291	2,216
	23,048	18,940
DEBTORS AND OTHER ASSETS FROM COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES - CURRENT		
Trade receivables	200,425	228,188
Services rendered	12,252	5,808
Advances to suppliers	5,363	6,160
Deferred costs	26,488	30,659
Sundry debtors and other operations	12,723	14,444
	257,251	285,259
Impairment losses	-1,265	-1,187
	279,034	**303,012**

Decrease of trade receivables-current, besides the normal course of the business, is also explained by the company sale transactions that took place during the year (see note 6) with an impact in trade receivables of a decrease in the amount of 17,332 thousand Euros, partially compensated with the acquisition of renewable business of Viesgo, with an impact in trade receivables of an increase in the amount of 11,664 thousand Euros. The amount as at 31 December 2020 principally refers to EDPR EU in the amount of 101,919 thousand Euros (118,490 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019) and to EDPR NA in the amount of 83,107 thousand Euros (86,374 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019), which mainly includes electricity generation invoicing.

The caption of Debtors and other assets from commercial activities – Current includes 1,265 thousand Euros, which is the result of increases in impairment losses under the expected credit loss model recommended in IFRS 9.

The credit risk analysis are disclosed in note 5, under the Counterparty credit risk management section.

24. Other debtors and other assets

Other debtors and other assets are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
OTHER DEBTORS AND OTHER ASSETS - NON-CURRENT		
Loans to related parties	6,688	2,686
Derivative financial instruments	28,412	11,081
Sundry debtors and other operations	237,753	93,429
	272,853	107,196
OTHER DEBTORS AND OTHER ASSETS - CURRENT		
Loans to related parties	409,453	8,234
Derivative financial instruments	82,428	20,347
Sundry debtors and other operations	93,175	364,789
	585,056	393,370
	857,909	500,566

Sundry debtors and other operations- non current mainly include:

- fair value of the contingent consideration in connection with the sale in 2020 and 2018 of 29,5% and 13,5% stake of the French companies Éoliennes en Mer Dieppe - Le Tréport, S.A.S and Éoliennes en Mer Îles d'Yeu et de Noirmoutier, SAS to OW Offshore S.L. and Sumitomo Corporation respectively, in accordance with the relevant agreements signed, that amounts to 69,557 thousand Euros and 27,031 thousand Euros (36,551 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019);

- 68,204 thousand Euros to be received in the long-term upon the achievement of certain milestones in accordance with the relevant agreements related to the sale transaction in 2020 of the entire stake in the company Rosewater Wind Farm LLC (see note 6, 9 and 34);

- 29,515 thousand Euros (19,738 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019) mainly related to Interconnection and transmission deposits in EDPR NA;

- 16,352 thousand Euros (the same amount as at 31 December 2019) as advances for the acquisition of the Italian project Aria del Vento; and

- 13,056 thousand Euros (the same amount as at 31 December 2019) as part of the price adjustment, according to the corresponding agreements, in the transaction of selling 49% of EDP Renováveis Portugal S.A to CTG that took place in 2013.

Loans to related parties mainly include loans granted to OceanWinds in the amount of 398,262 thousand Euros in the short-term and 5,815 thousand Euros in the long-term, in the context of the agreement with ENGIE on January 2020 to establish a co-controlled 50/50 joint venture, OW Offshore S.L., to jointly develop fixed and floating offshore wind business. These loans bear interest at market rates, which are made of a reference rate indexed to Euribor or Libor in its majority, plus a market spread.

At 31 December 2020 the caption Sundry debtors and other operations includes estimated corporate income tax due by EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España in the amount of 11,748 thousand Euros. Significant decrease in this caption with respect to 31 December 2019 mainly refer to i) proceeds received in 2020 in the amount of 132,227 thousand Euros related to the sale at the end of 2019 of the Brazilian portfolio of companies Babilônia; ii) a decrease amounting to 123,041 thousand Euros related to financing proceeds of Nation Rise project (see note 20) and iii) proceeds received in 2020 for loans related with the transaction of acquisition of the certain projects in 2019 by the Joint Ventures Goldfinger Ventures and Goldfinger Ventures II that amounted to 54,506 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019.

For derivatives, refer to note 37.

25. Current tax assets

Current tax assets is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Income tax	14,088	17,985
Value added tax (VAT)	120,002	29,266
Other taxes	6,671	8,279
	140,761	55,530

26. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Cash	5	38
BANK DEPOSITS		
Current deposits	169,367	95,347
Term deposits	55,927	49,419
Specific demand deposits in relation to institutional partnerships	34,287	60,957
	259,581	205,723
Other short term investments	214,798	375,998
	474,384	581,759

Term deposits include temporary financial investments to place treasury surpluses.

Specific demand deposits in relation to institutional partnerships are funds required to be held in escrow sufficient to pay the remaining construction related costs of projects in institutional equity partnerships (see note 33), under the accounting policy 2 x). The governing agreements of these partnerships and specific escrow agreements define the appropriate expenditure of these funds.

The caption "Other short term investments" essentially includes, as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the debit balance of the current account with EDP Servicios Financieros España S.A. in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract signed between the parties (see note 39).

27. Assets and liabilities held for sale

The criteria for classifying assets and liabilities as held for sale and discontinued operations, as well as their presentation in the EDPR Group's consolidated financial statements, are presented under accounting policies - note 2 k).

This caption is analysed as follows:

	31 DEC 2020		31 DEC 2019	
THOUSAND EUROS	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE
Electricity generation assets – Offshore	12,307	111	214,194	26,755
	12,307	111	214,194	26,755

On May 2019, EDPR and Engie announced the signing of a strategic Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), to create a co-controlled 50/50 joint-venture in fixed and floating offshore wind. Under the terms of the MoU, EDPR and ENGIE, would combine their offshore business in this joint-venture. As a consequence of such agreement, and according to the analysis performed under IFRS 5 and IFRS 10, the transaction were considered highly probable and related assets and liabilities for the companies developing the offshore projects, principally joint ventures, were classified as held for sale at 31 December 2019. This sale transaction was concluded during 2020 (see note 6).

Balances as at 31 December 2020 refer to a 33,4% stake in the UK offshore company Moray West Holdings Ltd for which EDPR has a commitment for plan to sell such stake, thus related equity investment and loans granted to the company are classified as held for sale.

28. Share capital and share premium

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the share capital of the Company is represented by 872,308,162 shares of Euros 5 per value each, all fully paid. The shares are in book-entry bearer form, the company is entitled to request the listing of its shares and all the shareholders are registered in the relevant book-entry records. These shares have the same voting and profit-sharing rights and are freely transferable.

EDP Renováveis, S.A. shareholder's structure as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is analysed as follows:

	NO. OF SHARES	% CAPITAL	% VOTING RIGHTS
EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch)	720,191,372	82.56%	82.56%
Other (*)	152,116,790	17.44%	17.44%
	872,308,162	100.00%	100.00%

(*) Shares quoted on the Lisbon stock exchange

There was no movements in Share capital and Share premium during 2020. The Share Premium is freely distributable.

Earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of EDPR are analysed as follows:

	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent(in thousand Euros)	555,680	475,128
Profit from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the parent (in thousand Euros)	555,680	475,128
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	872,308,162	872,308,162
Weighted average number of diluted ordinary shares outstanding	872,308,162	872,308,162
Earnings per share (basic) attributable to equity holders of the parent (in Euros)	0.64	0.54
Earnings per share (diluted) attributable to equity holders of the parent (in Euros)	0.64	0.54
Earnings per share (basic) from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the parent (in Euros)	0.64	0.54
Earnings per share (diluted) from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the parent (in Euros)	0.64	0.54

The EDPR Group calculates its basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent using the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

The company does not hold any treasury stock as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The average number of shares was determined as follows:

	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Ordinary shares issued at the beginning of the period	872,308,162	872,308,162
Average number of realised shares	872,308,162	872,308,162
Average number of shares during the period	872,308,162	872,308,162
Diluted average number of shares during the period	872,308,162	872,308,162

29. Other comprehensive income, reserves and retained earnings

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Fair value reserve (cash flow hedge)	-23,251	-50,903
Fair value reserve (equity instruments at fair value)	3,318	6,272
Exchange differences - Currency translation arising on consolidation	344,738	455,827
Exchange differences - Net investment hedge	-569,648	-535,701
Exchange differences - Net investment hedge - Cost of hedging	-166	-112
	-245,009	-124,617
OTHER RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS		
Retained earnings and other reserves	1,986,665	1,572,115
Additional paid in capital	60,666	60,666
Legal reserve	75,971	75,971
	2,123,302	1,708,752
	1,878,293	**1,584,135**

Currency translation reserve - Net investment hedge and Cost of hedging

The changes in these captions for the period are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	NET INVESTMENT HEDGE	COST OF HEDGING
Balance as at 31 December 2019	-535,701	-112
Changes in fair value	187,995	-53
Tax effect changes in fair value	-46,999	-
Exchange rate	-180,824	-
Others	5,881	-1
Balance as at 31 december 2020	-569,648	-166

Additional paid in capital

The accounting for transactions among entities under common control is excluded from IFRS 3. Consequently, in the absence of specific guidance, within IFRSs, the Group EDPR has adopted an accounting policy for such transactions, judged appropriate. According to the Group's policy, business combinations among entities under common control are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the book values of the acquired company (subgroup) in the EDPR consolidated financial statements. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets received and the consideration paid is recognised in equity.

Legal reserve

The legal reserve has been appropriated in accordance with Article 274 of the Spanish Companies Act whereby companies are obliged to transfer 10% of the profits for the year to a legal reserve until such reserve reaches an amount equal to 20% of the share capital. This reserve is not distributable to shareholders and may only be used to offset losses, if no other reserves are available, or to increase the share capital.

Profit distribution (parent company)

The EDP Renováveis, S.A. Board of Directors proposal for 2020 profits distribution to be presented in the Annual General Meeting is as follows:

	EUROS
BASE FOR DISTRIBUTION	
Profit for the period 2020	1,388,573,084.60
DISTRIBUTION	
Legal Reserve	138,857,308.46
Dividends	69,784,652.96
Retained earnings	1,179,931,123.18

The EDP Renováveis, S.A. Board of Directors proposal for 2019 profits distribution that was presented in the Annual General Meeting is as follows:

	EUROS
BASE FOR DISTRIBUTION	
Loss for the period 2019	-8,788,570.89
Retaining earnings from previous periods	69,784,652.96
DISTRIBUTION	
Prior years' losses	-8,788,570.89
Dividends	69,784,652.96

Fair value reserve (cash flow hedge)

The Fair value reserve (cash flow hedge) comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments.

Fair value reserve (equity instruments at fair value)

This reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value as at the balance sheet date:

	THOUSAND EUROS
Balance as at 1 January 2019	6,364
Parque Eólico Montes de las Navas, S.L.	-92
Balance as at 31 December 2019	6,272
Parque Eólico Montes de las Navas, S.L.	-2,954
Balance as at 31 December 2020	3,318

Exchange differences arising on consolidation

This caption reflects the amount arising on the translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries and associated companies from their functional currency into Euros. The exchange rates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

		EXCHANGE RATES AT 31 DECEMBER 2020		EXCHANGE RATES AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	
		CLOSING RATE	AVERAGE RATE	CLOSING RATE	AVERAGE RATE
US Dollar	USD	1.227	1.142	1.123	1.120
Zloty	PLN	4.615	4.444	4.257	4.298
Brazilian Real	BRL	6.374	5.889	4.516	4.414
New Leu	RON	4.869	4.837	4.783	4.745
Pound Sterling	GBP	0.899	0.890	0.851	0.878
Canadian Dollar	CAD	1.563	1.530	1.460	1.486
Mexican Peso	MXN	24.35	24.51	21.22	21.56
Colombian Peso	COP	4,191	4,215	3,686	3,674
Japanese Yen	JPY	126.5	121.8	121.9	122.0
Hungarian Forint	HUF	363.9	351.2	-	-
Vietnamese Dong	VND	28,309	26,605	-	-

30. Non-controlling interests

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Non-controlling interests in income statement	127,171	147,539
Non-controlling interests in share capital and reserves	1,149,111	1,214,322
	1,276,282	1,361,861

Non-controlling interests, by subgroup, are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
EDPR NA Group	821,118	914,554
EDPR EU Group	399,419	369,398
EDPR BR Group	55,745	77,909
	1,276,282	1,361,861

The movement in non-controlling interests of EDP Renováveis Group is mainly related to:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Balance as at 1 January	1,361,861	1,613,390
Dividends distribution	-38,231	-44,707
Net profit for the year	127,171	147,539
Exchange differences arising on consolidation	-99,195	17,072
Acquisitions and sales without change of control	-	-23,023
Increases/(Decreases) of share capital	-75,265	-57,720
Other changes	-59	-290,690
Balance as at 31 December	1,276,282	1,361,861

Other changes mainly included at 31 December 2019 a decrease amounting 289,345 thousand Euros related to the sale of the companies EDPR Participaciones S.L., EDP Renewables France S.A.S. and subsidiaries (see note 6) where non-controlling interest held certain stake in these companies.

31. Financial debt

Financial debt current and Non-current is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
FINANCIAL DEBT - NON-CURRENT		
Bank loans:		
- EDPR EU Group	231,156	361,397
- EDPR BR Group	156,014	112,031
- EDPR NA Group	185,288	215,280
Loans received from EDP group entities:		
- EDP Renováveis, S.A.	303,966	460,444
- EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.L.	2,555,834	1,449,186
Other loans:		
- EDPR EU Group	17,363	350
Total Debt and borrowings - Non-current	3,449,621	2,598,688
Collateral Deposits - Non-current (*)		
Collateral Deposit - Project Finance and others	-21,544	- 20 393
Total Collateral Deposits - Non-current	-21,544	-20,393
FINANCIAL DEBT - CURRENT		
Bank loans:		
- EDPR EU Group	57,508	53,872
- EDPR BR Group	7,788	13,147
- EDPR NA Group	11,877	12,806
Loans received from EDP group entities:		
- EDP Renováveis, S.A.	117,452	134,239
- EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.L.	269,181	569,003
Other loans:		
- EDPR EU Group	1,029	147
Interest payable	32,060	34,635
Total Debt and borrowings - Current	496,895	817,849
Collateral Deposits - Current (*)		
Collateral Deposit - Project Finance and others	-9,061	- 11,446
Total Collateral Deposits - Current	-9,061	- 11,446
Total Debt and borrowings – Current and Non-current	3,946,516	3,416,537
Total Debt and borrowings net of collaterals – Current and Non-current	3,915,911	3,384,698

(*) Collateral deposits mainly refer to amounts held in bank accounts to comply with obligations under project finance agreements entered into by certain EDP Renewable subsidiaries.

Loans received from EDP group entities current and non-current as at 31 December 2020 mainly refer to a set of loans granted by EDP Finance BV amounting to 2,832,418 thousand Euros, including accrued interests and deducted of debt origination fees (2,415,213 thousand Euros non-current and 417,205 thousand Euros current) and by EDP Servicios Financieros España S.A. amounting to 445,499 thousand Euros (non-current). The bundled average maturity regarding long-term loans is approximately 4 and a half years and bear interest at weighted average fixed market rates of 1.9% for EUR loans and 3.7% for USD loans.

The main events regarding financing and refinancing of the group refers to new corporate loans signed for 1,460,992 thousand Euros that replaced amortization of 497,783 and 261,348 thousand Euros, extending the average maturity and reducing the debt average cost. On the external debt side, the disposal of certain portfolio of Spanish companies (see note 6) resulted in a decrease in financial debt in the amount of 83,097 thousand Euros whilst the acquisiton of Viesgo added new 18,059 thousand Euros financing facilities. At the same time in Brazil two disbursements, for a total of 48,896 thousand Euros, were made from the facility signed with BEI and EDPR Brazil.

Bank loans bear interest at market rates, which are made of a reference rate indexed to Libor or Euribor in its majority, plus a market spread.

As at 31 December 2020, future debt and borrowings payments and accrued interest by type of loan and currency are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	FOLLOWING YEARS	TOTAL
BANK LOANS							
Euro	35,168	35,597	34,257	29,220	16,208	55,308	205,758
American Dollar	25,056	11,304	11,546	9,776	12,846	172,338	242,866
Brazilian Real	8,226	15,009	3,657	2,569	3,257	82,914	115,632
Others	9,297	12,964	16,389	19,375	9,858	18,064	85,947
	77,747	74,874	65,849	60,940	42,169	328,624	650,203
LOANS RECEIVED FROM EDP GROUP							
Euro	4	211,587	233,000	-	-	-	444,591
American Dollar	418,901	301,524	228,180	430,669	202,829	1,258,163	2,840,266
	418,905	513,111	461,180	430,669	202,829	1,258,163	3,284,857
OTHER LOANS							
Euro	1,027	1,005	1,202	1,011	1,031	13,114	18,390
	1,027	1,005	1,202	1,011	1,031	13,114	18,390
Origination fees	-784	-1,046	-938	-886	-437	-2,843	-6,934
	496,895	**587,944**	**527,293**	**491,734**	**245,592**	**1,597,058**	**3,946,516**

As at 31 December 2019, future debt and borrowings payments and accrued interest by type of loan and currency are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	FOLLOWING YEARS	TOTAL
BANK LOANS							
Euro	40,817	43,687	43,997	40,989	39,302	117,166	325,958
American Dollar	18,198	12,605	12,348	12,612	12,720	150,836	219,319
Brazilian Real	13,540	9,463	13,232	4,132	3,443	83,159	126,969
Others	8,133	10,033	14,049	17,763	21,572	32,778	104,328
	80,688	75,788	83,626	75,496	77,037	383,939	776,574
LOANS RECEIVED FROM EDP GROUP							
Euro	262,302	-	211,587	233,000	-	-	706,889
American Dollar	476,011	422,824	329,357	249,243	463,935	-	1,941,370
	738,313	422,824	540,944	482,243	463,935	-	2,648,259
OTHER LOANS							
Euro	153	104	34	211	-	-	502
	153	104	34	211	-	-	502
Origination fees	-1,305	-765	-831	-735	-745	-4,417	-8,798
	817,849	**497,951**	**623,773**	**557,215**	**540,227**	**379,522**	**3,416,537**

The Group has project finance financings that include the usual guarantees on this type of financings, namely the pledge or a promise of pledge of bank accounts and assets of the related projects. As at 31 December 2020, these financings amount to 643,984 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 771,854 thousand Euros), which are included within the financial debt caption. At 31 December 2020, the Group confirms the fulfillment of all the covenants of the Project Finance Portfolio under the Facilities Agreements. Additionally, there are 18,034 thousand Euros of other loans that are guaranteed by EDPR, which are also included within the financial debt caption.

The fair value of EDP Renováveis Group's debt is analysed as follows:

	31 DEC 2020		31 DEC 2019	
THOUSAND EUROS	CARRYING VALUE(*)	MARKET VALUE	CARRYING VALUE(*)	MARKET VALUE
Financial debt - Non-current	3,449,621	3,506,887	2,598,688	2,640,975
Financial debt - Current	496,895	496,895	817,849	817,849
	3,946,516	4,003,782	3,416,537	3,458,824

(*) Net of origination fees

The market value of the medium/long-term (non-current) debt and borrowings that bear a fixed interest rate is calculated based on the discounted cash flows at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The market value of debt and borrowing that bear a floating interest rate is considered not to differ from its book value as these loans bear interest at a rate indexed to Euribor. The book value of the short-term (current) debt and borrowings is considered to be the market value.

32. Provisions

Provisions are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Dismantling and decommission provisions	305,628	270,353
Provision for other liabilities and charges	9,454	7,514
Long-term provision for other liabilities and charges	3,757	1,847
Short-term provision for other liabilities and charges	5,697	5,667
Employee benefits	222	180
	315,304	**278,047**

Dismantling and decommission provisions refer to the costs to be incurred for dismantling wind and solar farms and restoring sites and land to their original condition, in accordance with the corresponding accounting policy. The above amount refers to: (i) 151,704 thousand Euros for wind farms in North America (31 December 2019: 128,615 thousand Euros); (ii) 149,249 thousand Euros for wind farms in Europe (31 December 2019: 139,475 thousand Euros); and (iii) 4,675 thousand Euros for wind farms in Brazil (31 December 2019: 2,263 thousand Euros).

The variation in the dismantling provision is mainly explained by:

- Update on the estimated dismantling cost according to an in-deep analysis performed by the EDPR's technical as well as update in the discount and inflation rates used for determining the provisions, with a net impact of an increase
  in the amount of 31,384 thousand Euros;

- Increase in the amount of 18,519 thousand Euros related to the acquisition of the renewable business of Viesgo (see note 6);

- Increase in the amount of 5,420 thousand Euros due to the financial update of the provision during 2020 (see note 14);

- Decrease in the amount of 17,816 thousand Euros related to the sale transactions that took place during the year (see note 6).

There were no significant movements in provisions for other liabilities and charges either in 2020 or in 2019.

EDP Renováveis believes that the provisions booked on the consolidated statement of financial position adequately cover the foreseeable obligations described in this note. Therefore, it is not expected that they will give rise to liabilities in addition to those recorded.

33. Institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Deferred income related to benefits provided	799,094	1,002,871
Liabilities arising from institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	1,134,448	1,286,913
	1,933,542	2,289,784

The movements in Institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	2,289,784	2,231,249
Proceeds received from institutional investors	307,860	188,490
Deferred transaction costs	-3,252	-2,235
Cash paid to institutional investors	-55,880	-82,480
Income (see note 7)	-201,783	-181,570
Unwinding (see note 14)	94,718	85,320
Loss of control of companies with institutional partnerships	-320,944	-
Exchange differences	-181,373	42,832
Others	4,412	8,178
Balance at the end of the period	1,933,542	2,289,784

The Group has entered in several partnerships with institutional investors in the United States, through limited liability companies operating agreements that apportions the cash flows generated by the wind farms between the investors and the Company and allocates the tax benefits, which include Production Tax Credits (PTC), Investment Tax Credits (ITC) and accelerated depreciation, largely to the investor.

During the first quarter of 2020, EDPR NA, has secured and received proceeds amounting to 130,055 thousand Euros (148,539 thousand dollars) related to institutional equity financing from JP Morgan, in exchange for an interest in onshore wind projects. Additionally, during the third quarter of 2020, EDPR NA, has secured and received proceeds amounting to 177,805 thousand Euros (203,075 thousand dollars) related to institutional equity financing from Bank of America, in exchange for an interest in the 405 MW onshore wind projects.

EDPR has lost control in 2020 over the Vento XVII portfolio upon the completion of the sale of 80% of equity shareholding (see note 6), implying a decrease in the amount of 320,944 thousand Euros in the Institutional partnerships liabilities related to this portfolio.

Others mainly include proceeds received by EDPR during 2020 amounting to 7,780 thousand Euros related to PTC generated after flip date in the context of certain tax equity deals that are structured to include an option to allocate substantially all of the projects' generated PTCs to the tax equity investors after the Flip Date.

EDPR NA is providing its tax equity investors with standard corporate guarantees typical of these agreements to indemnify them against costs they may incur as a result of fraud, willful misconduct or a breach of EDPR NA of any operational obligation under the tax equity agreements.

34. Trade and other payables from commercial activities

Trade and other payables from commercial activities are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES - NON-CURRENT		
Government grants / subsidies for investments in fixed assets	303,408	347,770
Electricity sale contracts - EDPR NA	6,438	9,318
Property, plant and equipment suppliers	122,349	36,132
Other creditors and sundry operations	6,908	66,746
	439,103	459,966
TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES - CURRENT		
Suppliers	66,781	60,500
Property, plant and equipment suppliers	1,167,391	1,119,486
Other creditors and sundry operations	111,938	89,469
	1,346,110	1,269,455
	1,785,213	**1,729,421**

Government grants for investments in fixed assets are essentially related to grants received by EDPR NA subgroup under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act promoted by the United States of America Government.

At the moment of the EDPR North America acquisition, the contracts signed between this subsidiary and its customers, determined under the terms of the Purchase Price Allocation, were valued through discounted cash flow models and market assumptions at 190,400 thousands of USD, being booked as a non-current liability under Electricity sale contracts - EDPR NA, which is depreciated over the useful life of the contracts under Other income (see note 9).

Property plant and equipment suppliers-non current mainly includes success fees payables in the long term for the acquisition of certain projects in Colombia for a total amount of 61,658 thousand Euros, UK for a total amount of 31,647 thousand Euros and Poland for a total amount of 16,664 thousand Euros that, due to the nature of such transactions, the type of assets acquired and the initial stage of completion of the projects, they have been considered asset acquisitions (see note 6).

Variation in other creditors and sundry operations – non current is mainly explained by: i) the evolution of the energy pool prices in the Spanish market related to the establishment of the pool boundaries adjustment as a result of the publication of Royal Decree-Law 413/2014 and Order IET/1045/2014; and ii) the sale of certain portfolio of Spanish companies (see note 6) with an impact in such caption of a decrease in the amount of 9,646 thousand Euros.

Property plant and equipment suppliers -current refer to wind and solar farms in construction mainly in the USA in the amount of 586,681 thousand Euros (968,998 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2019), Mexico in the amount of 120,758 thousand Euros (124 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2019), Canada in the amount of 82,332 thousand Euros (34,566 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2019), Poland in the amount of 65,036 thousand Euros (15,911 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2019), Italy in the amount of 55,265 thousand Euros (28,902 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2019) and Spain in the amount of 46,769 thousand Euros (19,690 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2019). This caption also includes success fees payables for the acquisition of certain projects in Colombia, UK, Greece, Brazil, Italy, France and Poland for a total amount of 60,173 thousand Euros that due to the nature of such transactions, the type of assets acquired and the initial stage of completion of the projects, they have been considered asset acquisitions.

The Company has prepared the below information for Spanish subsidiaries, according to criterion required by the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC) resolution of 29 January 2017 on disclosures in notes to financial statements of late payments to suppliers in commercial transactions:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
DAYS		
Average payment period	51	50
Ratio paid operations	56	50
Ratio of pending operations	20	49
Total payments made	102,986	152,192
Total outstanding payments	20,206	13,430

35. Other liabilities and other payables

Other liabilities and other payables are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
OTHER LIABILITIES AND OTHER PAYABLES - NON-CURRENT		
Amount payable for the acquisition of subsidiaries	850	831
Loans from non-controlling interests	155,630	210,701
Derivative financial instruments	62,895	135,051
Rents due from lease contracts	633,794	572,993
Other creditors and sundry operations	306	4,398
	853,475	923,974
OTHER LIABILITIES AND OTHER PAYABLES - CURRENT		
Amount payable for the acquisition of subsidiaries	19,260	102,243
Derivative financial instruments	26,120	51,150
Loans from non-controlling interests	44,651	34,383
Rents due from lease contracts	55,915	45,255
Other creditors and sundry operations	21,703	12,092
	167,649	245,123
	1,021,124	**1,169,097**

The caption Loans from non-controlling interests Current and Non-Current mainly includes:

i) Loans granted by ACE Portugal (CTG Group) due to the sale in 2017 of 49% of shareholding in EDPR PT – Parques Eólicos S.A and subsidiaries for a total amount of 29,282 thousand Euros, including accrued interests (32,302 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2019), bearing interest at a fixed rate of 3.75%;

ii) Loans granted by ACE Poland (CTG Group) due to the sale in 2016 of 49% of shareholding in EDP Renewables Polska HoldCo, S.A. and subsidiaries for a total amount of 88,950 thousand Euros including accrued interests (109,287 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019), bearing interest at a fixed rate of a range between 2.95% and 7.23%;

iii) Loans granted by ACE Italy (CTG Group) due to the sale in 2016 of 49% of shareholding in EDP Renewables Italia, S.r.l. and subsidiaries for a total amount of 50,284 thousand Euros including accrued interests (55,474 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019), bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.50%;

iv) Loans granted by CITIC CWEI Renewables (CTG Group) due to the sale in 2013 of 49% of shareholding in EDP Renováveis Portugal, S.A. for a total amount of 26,462 thousand Euros including accrued interests (31 December 2019: 38,654 thousand Euros), bearing interests at a fixed rate of 5.50%.

Derivative financial instruments non-current includes 12,014 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 102,088) mainly related to hedge instruments of USD and EUR with EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A., which was formalised in order to hedge the foreign exchange risk of the net investment held in EDPR NA, expressed in USD (see note 37 for non-current and current derivatives). The amount receivable as at 31 December 2020 related to these hedge instruments is 43,974 thousand Euros (see note 24).

The caption Rents due from lease contracts - Non-Current and Current includes lease liabilities as a consequence of the adopton of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019. Variation in both captions is as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Balance as at 1 January	618,248	598,211
Increases due to new lease contracts	149,816	93,305
Unwinding (note 14)	29,594	27,994
Payment of leases	-43,555	-41,122
Exchange differences	-48,866	-1,396
Changes in the perimeter and other changes	-15,528	-53,128
Others	-	-5,616
Balance at the end of the period	689,709	618,248

Increases due to new lease contracts are mainly located in the USA, Poland, Mexico, France and Brasil.

Changes in the perimeter and other changes in 2020 mainly refers to:

- Increase in the amount of 15,579 thousand Euros related to the acquisition of the renewable business of Viesgo (see note 6);

- Decrease in the amount of 31,433 thousand Euros due to the sale of the 80% stake and loss of control in the companies EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, LLC and subsidiaries (see note 6);

- Decrease in the amount of 9,202 thousand Euros due to the sale of the following portfolio of companies: Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U., Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U., Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U. and Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L (see note 6).

Changes in the perimeter and other changes in 2019 refers to the sale of EDPR Participaciones S.L., EDP Renewables France S.A.S. and subsidiaries in 2019 (see note 6).

As at 31 December 2020, the nominal value of the rents due from lease contracts is detailed as follows: (i) less than 5 years: 252,537 thousand Euros; (ii) from 5 to 10 years: 216,956 thousand Euros; (iii) from 10 to 15 years: 218,379 thousand Euros; and (iv) more than 15 years: 470,789 thousand Euros.

Amount payable for the acquisition of subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 is mainly related to the remaining cost to incur in the amount of 19,210 thousand Euros in the Rosewater project sold in 2020 but EDPR retains the obligation to complete the construction of the related wind farm facilities at the EDPR's sole cost (see note 6, 9 and 24).

36. Current tax liabilities

This caption is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Income tax	16,947	35,276
Withholding tax	1,682	2,816
Value added tax (VAT)	56,027	19,672
Other taxes	35,156	35,064
	109,812	92,828

37. Derivative financial instruments

As of 31 December 2020, the fair value and maturity of derivatives is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	FAIR VALUE		NOTIONAL (THOUSAND UNITS)				
	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	UNITS	UNTIL 1 YEAR	1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	TOTAL
NET INVESTMENT HEDGE							
Cross currency rate swaps	55,594	-12,566	EUR	718,584	903,784	-	1,622,368
	55,594	-12,566		718,584	903,784	-	1,622,368
FAIR VALUE HEDGE							
Cross currency rate swaps	6,511	-12	EUR	22,865	164,750	-	187,615
	6,511	-12		22,865	164,750	-	187,615
CASH FLOW HEDGE							
Power price swaps	18,963	-41,469	MWh	11,595	15,148	8,236	34,979
Interest rate swaps	2,271	-24,834	EUR	97,089	265,514	80,551	443,154
Currency forwards	14,282	-429	EUR	296,022	20,508	-	316,530
	35,516	-66,732					
TRADING							
Power price swaps	8,454	-3,035	MWh	2,708	1,562	-	4,270
Interest rate swaps	-	-1,705	EUR	639	2,578	10,631	13,848
Cross currency rate swaps	1,893	-421	EUR	81,140	-	-	81,140
Currency forwards	2,872	-4,544	EUR	203,985	56,419	-	260,404
	13,219	-9,705					
	110,840	**-89,015**					

As of 31 December 2019, the fair value and maturity of derivatives is analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	FAIR VALUE		NOTIONAL (THOUSAND UNITS)				
	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	UNITS	UNTIL 1 YEAR	1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	TOTAL
NET INVESTMENT HEDGE							
Cross currency rate swaps	2,524	-133,483	EUR	536,806	1,610,066	-	2,146,872
	2,524	-133,483		536,806	1,610,066	-	2,146,872
FAIR VALUE HEDGE							
Cross currency rate swaps	642	-456	EUR	61,182	60,720	-	121,902
	642	-456		61,182	60,720	-	121,902
CASH FLOW HEDGE							
Power price swaps	22,107	-29,330	MWh	11,080	11,972	3,088	26,140
Interest rate swaps	114	-15,383	EUR	108,087	406,074	145,303	659,464
Currency forwards	2	-5,457	EUR	43,616	74,111	-	117,727
	22,223	-50,170					
TRADING							
Power price swaps	4,466	-1,201	MWh	1,814	2,179	-	3,993
Cross currency rate swaps	-	-407	EUR	-	38,881	-	38,881
Currency forwards	1,573	-484	EUR	87,848	22,887	-	110,735
	6,039	-2,092					
	31,428	**-186,201**					

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is recorded under Other debtors and other assets (note 24) or Other liabilities and other payables (note 35), if the fair value is positive or negative, respectively.

The net investment derivatives are mainly related to the CIRS in USD and EUR with EDP SA as referred in the notes 39 and 40. The net investment derivatives also include CIRS in CAD, PLN, BRL and COP with EDP with the purpose of hedging EDP Renováveis Group's operations in Canada, Poland, Brazil and Colombia.

Interest rate swaps relate to the project finances and have been formalised to convert variable to fixed interest rates.

Cash flow hedge power price swaps are related to the hedging of the sales price. EDPR NA has entered into a power price swap to hedge the variability in the spot market prices received in some of its projects. Additionally, both EDPR NA and EDPR EU have entered in short-term and long-term hedges to hedge the short-term and long-term volatility of certain un-contracted generation of its wind farms.

In certain US power markets, EDPR NA is exposed to congestion and line loss risks which typically have a negative impact on the price received for power generated in these markets. To economically hedge these risk exposures, EDPR NA entered into Financial Transmission Rights (“FTR”) and a three year fixed for floating Locational Marginal Price (LMP) swap.

The trading derivative financial instruments are derivatives contracted for economic hedging that are not eligible for hedge accounting.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on quotes indicated by external entities, which are compared in each date of report to fair values available in common financial information platforms. These entities use discounted cash flows techniques usually accepted and data from public markets. The only exceptions are the CIRS in USD/EUR with EDP Finance and EDP SA, which fair values are determined by the Financial Department of EDP, using the same above-mentioned discounted cash flows techniques and data. As such, according to IFRS13 requirements, the fair value of the derivative financial instruments is classified as of level 2 (see note 40) and no changes of level were made during this period.

In 2020, the future undiscounted cash flows of the derivative financial instruments in EDP Group, are as follows:

				NOTIONAL
THOUSAND EUROS	UNTIL 1 YEAR	1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	TOTAL
NET INVESTMENT HEDGE				
Cross currency rate swaps	10,989	-23,848	-	- 12,859
	10,989	-23,848	-	- 12,859
FAIR VALUE HEDGE				
Cross currency rate swaps	-1,732	2,381	-	649
	-1,732	2,381	-	649
CASH FLOW HEDGE				
Power price swaps	2,940	-2,716	-571	-347
Interest rate swaps	-5,143	-8,653	-460	-14,256
Currency forwards	13,617	86	-	13,703
	11,414	-11,283	-1,031	-900
TRADING				
Power price swaps	4,523	206	-	4,729
Interest rate swaps	-511	-232	-961	-1,704
Cross currency rate swaps	770	-	-	770
Currency forwards	-2,391	870	-	-1,521
	2,391	844	-961	2,274
	23,062	**-31,906**	**-1,992**	**-10,836**

In 2019 the future undiscounted cash flows of the derivative financial instruments in EDP Group, are as follows:

				NOTIONAL
THOUSAND EUROS	UNTIL 1 YEAR	1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	TOTAL
NET INVESTMENT HEDGE				
Cross currency rate swaps	-81,009	-153,238	-	-234,247
Currency forwards	-	904	-	904
	-81,009	-152,334	-	-233,343
FAIR VALUE HEDGE				
Cross currency rate swaps	471	-261	-	210
	471	-261	-	210
CASH FLOW HEDGE				
Power price swaps	-10,275	-3,312	-	-13,587
Interest rate swaps	-5,299	-11,080	-	-16,379
Currency forwards	-3,692	-1,014	-	-4,706
	-19,266	-15,406	-	-34,672
TRADING				
Power price swaps	1,760	89	-	1,849
Cross currency rate swaps	-563	-	-	-563
	1,197	89	-	1,286
	-98,607	**-167,912**	**-**	**-266,519**

The changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and risks being hedged are as follows:

			31 DEC 2020 CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE		31 DEC 2019 CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE	
THOUSAND EUROS	HEDGING INSTRUMENT	HEDGED ITEM	INSTRUMENT	RISK	INSTRUMENT	RISK
Net Investment hedge	Cross currency rate swaps	Subsidiary accounts in USD, PLN, BRL, GBP, CAD and COP	187,995	-187,925	-49,179	47,901
Fair Value hedge	Currency forward	Subsidiary accounts in PLN	6,313	7,875	186	-194
Cash-flow hedge	Interest rate swap	Interest rate	-7,294	-	635	-
Cash-flow hedge	Power price swaps	Power price	-15,283	-	101,131	-
Cash-flow hedge	Currency forward	Exchange rate	19,307	-	-7,864	-
			191,038	-180,050	44,909	47,707

During 2020 and 2019 the following market inputs were considered for the fair value calculation:

INSTRUMENT	MARKET INPUT
Cross currency interest rate swaps	Fair value indexed to the following interest rates: Euribor 3M, Euribor 6M, Libor 3M, daily brazilian CDI, CAD-BA-CDOR 3M, Wibor 3M and COOVIBR index; and exchange rates: EUR/BRL, EUR/PLN, EUR/CAD, EUR/GBP, EUR/COP and EUR/USD.
Interest rate swaps	Fair value indexed to the following interest rates: Euribor 3M, Euribor 6M, Wibor 6M, Libor 3M and CAD-BA-CDOR 3M.
Foreign exchange forwards	Fair value indexed to the following exchange rates: EUR/USD, EUR/PLN, EUR/GBP, BRL/CNY, BRL/EUR, BRL/USD and COP/USD.
Power price swaps	Fair value indexed to the price of electricity.

The movements in cash flow hedge reserve have been as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-65,249	-143,419
Fair value changes	-10,764	91,963
Transfers to results	4,407	305
Non-controlling interests included in fair value changes	-4,020	-1,423
Effect of derivatives in the equity consolidated companies	33,461	-12,668
Effect of the sale without loss of control of EDPR Europe subsidiaries	9,510	-
Others	-258	-7
Balance at the end of the year	-32,913	-65,249

The gains and losses on the financial instruments portfolio booked in the income statement are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Net investment hedge - ineffectiveness	-1,492	-1,278
CASH-FLOW HEDGE		
Transfer to results from hedging of financial liabilities	1,094	1,346
Transfer to results from hedging of commodity prices	-5,501	-1,651
Non eligible for hedge accounting derivatives	17,594	6,637
	11,695	5,054

The amount from transfers to results from hedging of commodity prices is registered in Revenues while the remaining gains and losses are registered in Financial income and Financial expense, respectively (see note 14).

The effective interest rates for derivative financial instruments associated with financing operations during 2020, were as follows:

		EDPR GROUP	
	CURRENCY	PAYS	RECEIVES
INTEREST RATE CONTRACTS			
Interest rate swaps	EUR	[0.26% - 3.67%]	[0.52% - 0.54%]
Interest rate swaps	PLN	[2.48% - 2.78%]	[-0.28%]
Interest rate swaps	USD	[1.86%]	[-0.22%]
Interest rate swaps	CAD	[2.10% - 2.59%]	[-0.50%]
CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATE CONTRACTS			
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/USD	[0.45% - 0.60%]	[-0.54%]
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/CAD	[0.22% - 0.86%]	[-0.57% - -0.51%]
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/COP	[1.17%]	[-0.54%]
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/BRL	[0.69% - 5.95%]	[-0.54% - -0.44%]
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/PLN	[0.32% - 3.15%]	[-0.54% - 1.84%]

The effective interest rates for derivative financial instruments associated with financing operations during 2019, were as follows:

		EDPR GROUP	
	CURRENCY	PAYS	RECEIVES
INTEREST RATE CONTRACTS			
Interest rate swaps	EUR	[1.06% - 3.67%]	[0.31% - 0.34%]
Interest rate swaps	PLN	[2.48% - 2.78%]	[-1.79%]
Interest rate swaps	USD	[1.86%]	[-2.10%]
Interest rate swaps	CAD	[2.59%]	[-1.97%]
CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATE CONTRACTS			
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/USD	[2.11% - 2.30%]	[-0.38%]
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/CAD	[-0.04% - 2.45%]	[-0.41% - -0.31%]
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/BRL	[5.94% - 5.95%]	[-0.40%]
CIRS (currency interest rate swaps)	EUR/PLN	[-0.04% - 4.69%]	[-0.04% - 2.03%]

38. Commitments

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the financial commitments not included in the statement of financial position in respect of financial, operational and real guarantees provided, are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
GUARANTEES OF OPERATIONAL NATURE		
EDP Renováveis, S.A.	586,594	606,984
EDPR NA Group	854,336	825,839
EDPR EU Group	2,337	1,206
EDPR BR Group	1,447	1,793
Total	**1,444,714**	**1,435,822**

The above operating guarantees, which are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position or in the Notes, as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, mainly refer to Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), interconnection, permits and market participation guarantees.

Additionally to the above guarantees, an amount of 200 thousand Euros and 982 thousand Euros refer to guarantees of operational nature related to the Spanish portfolio of companies and the US company Rosewater Wind Farm LLC respectively, that were sold as at 31 December 2020 (see note 6) although EDPR assumes temporarily the responsibility under such guarantees until these are effectively replaced.

Refer to note 39 for guarantees granted by EDP Group companies to EDPR Group companies.

Refer to note 20 for guarantees granted by EDP Group and EDPR Group to joint venture companies.

There are additional financial and operating guarantees granted by EDPR Group that have underlying liabilities already reflected in its Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and/or disclosed in the Notes.

EDPR does not expect any significant liability arising from the above commitments related to financial, operational and real guarantees provided.

The EDPR Group future cash outflows not reflected in the measurement of the lease liabilities and purchase obligations by maturity date are as follows:

					31 DEC 2020
		CAPITAL OUTSTANDING BY MATURITY			
THOUSAND EUROS	TOTAL	UP TO 1 YEAR	1 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS
Future Cash Outflows not reflected in the measurement of the Lease Liabilities	63,596	6,952	11,157	6,429	39,058
Purchase obligations	3,706,644	2,377,806	943,891	67,168	317,779
	3,770,240	2,384,758	955,048	73,597	356,837

					31 DEC 2019
		CAPITAL OUTSTANDING BY MATURITY			
THOUSAND EUROS	TOTAL	UP TO 1 YEAR	1 TO 3 YEARS	3 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS
Future Cash Outflows not reflected in the measurement of the Lease Liabilities	140,968	9,241	20,670	15,962	95,095
Purchase obligations	3,671,859	1,586,407	1,640,889	99,820	344,743
	3,812,827	1,595,648	1,661,559	115,782	439,838

As from 1 January 2019 onwards EDPR Group has adopted IFRS 16 and therefore presents the information related to lease contracts in the caption Right-of-use assets (see note 17).

Purchase obligations include debts related with long-term agreements of property, plant and equipment and operational and maintenance contracts product and services supply related to the Group operational activity. When prices are defined under forward contracts, these are used in estimating the amounts of the contractual commitments.

Some of the disposal of non-controlling interests transactions retaining control carried out in previous years incorporate contingent assets and liabilities according to the terms of the corresponding agreements.

39. Related parties

The Members of the Board of Directors of the Company and its delegated Committees do not own directly or indirectly any shares from EDPR, as of 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019, except for Spyridon Martinis that owns 10,413 shares that were acquired before his appointment as Director of the Company.

According to Article nr 229 of "Ley de Sociedades de Capital" (Spanish Companies Law), the members of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis have not communicated, or the parent company has knowledge, of any conflict of interests or incompatibility that could affect the performance of their duties.

Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the Company's by-laws, the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors is proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee to the Board of Directors on the basis of the overall amount of remuneration authorized by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors approves the distribution and the exact amount to be paid to each Director on the basis of this proposal. The average number of members of the Board of Directors during 2020 and 2019 is 15.

The remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Directors in 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
CEO	-	-
Board members	569	606
	569	606

EDPR signed an Executive Management Services Agreement with EDP, under which EDP bears the cost for the services rendered by its Executive and Non-Executive Directors, which are João Manso Neto, António Mexia, Vera de Morais Pinto Pereira Carneiro (from March 2019) and Rui Teixeira (from October 2019). This corporate governance practice of remuneration is in line with the model adopted by the EDP Group, in which the executive Directors of EDP do not receive any remuneration directly from the group companies on whose governing bodies they serve, but rather through EDP.

Under this contract, EDPR is due to pay an amount to EDP, for the services rendered by the Executive Managers and the Non-executive Managers. The amount due under said Agreement for the management services rendered by EDP in 2020 is 1,095 thousand Euros (854 thousand Euros in 2019), of which 960 thousand Euros refers to the management services rendered by the Executive Members and 135 thousand Euros to the management services rendered by the non-executive Members.

The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee that are also Officers, acts as an effective retirement supplement with a range between 3% to 6% of their annual salary. The percentage is defined according with the retirement savings plan applicable in their home country.

In the case of the Directors that are also EDPR Executive Officers (Duarte Bello, COO EU&BR; Spyridon Martinis, COO Offshore and New Markets & CDO; and Miguel Ángel Prado Balboa, COO EDPR NA), excluding the Chief Executive Officer which remuneration is referred above, there are contracts that were signed with other group companies, as follows: Duarte Bello and Spyridon Martinis with EDP Energias de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España; and Miguel Ángel Prado Balboa with EDP Renewables North America LLC. The remuneration under these contracts is as follows:

REMUNERATION*	PAYER	FIXED	VARIABLE ANNUAL	VARIABLE MULTI-ANUAL	TOTAL
Duarte Bello	EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	228	145	38	411
Miguel Ángel Prado	EDPR North America LLC	467	208	238	913
Spyridon Martinis	EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España	228	145	-	373

*All the amounts are in thousand EUR, except Miguel Ángel Prado ones, which are in thousand USD

Additionally, the above members received the following non-monetary benefits: retirement savings plan (as described above), company car and Health Insurance. In 2020, the non-monetary benefits amounted to 268 thousand Euros.

Further, in application of a deferral policy, in 2020 an amount of 84 thousand Euros was paid to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the Group), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

Relevant balances and transactions with subsidiaries and associates of China Three Gorges Group

Within the context of the transactions with CTG related to the sale of 49% of EDPR Portugal, EDPR PT-PE, EDPR Italia and EDPR Polska equity shareholding to CTG Group, CTG has granted loans to the EDPR Group in the amount of 194,978 thousand Euros including accrued interests (43,617 thousand Euros as current and 151,259 thousand Euros as non-current) as at 31 December 2020. As at 31 December 2019, this balance amounted to 235,717 thousand Euros including accrued interests (29,712 thousand Euros as current and 206,005 thousand Euros as non-current). See note 35.

Balances and transactions with EDP Group companies

In their ordinary course of business, EDPR Group companies establish commercial transactions and operations with other Group companies, whose terms reflect current market conditions.

As at 31 December 2020, assets and liabilities with related parties, are analysed as follows:

			ASSETS
THOUSAND EUROS	LOANS AND INTERESTS TO RECEIVE	OTHERS	TOTAL
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.	-	69,234	69,234
EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch)	-	8,175	8,175
Joint Ventures and Associated companies	415,940	75,478	491,418
EDP Serviço Universal, S.A.	-	24,218	24,218
EDP Servicios Financieros España, S.A.	-	214,002	214,002
EDP España S.A.U.	-	21,640	21,640
Other EDP Group companies	-	40,871	40,871
	415,940	453,618	869,558

			LIABILITIES
THOUSAND EUROS	LOANS AND INTERESTS TO PAY	OTHERS	TOTAL
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.	-	32,101	32,101
EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch)	-	8,109	8,109
Joint Ventures and Associated companies	-	2,603	2,603
EDP Finance B.V.	2,832,418	596	2,833,014
EDP Servicios Financieros España, S.A.	445,499	92	445,591
EDP Global Solutions	-	23,817	23,817
Other EDP Group companies	-	3,946	3,946
	3,277,917	71,264	3,349,181

Assets mainly refer to:

- Debit balance of the Euro and US Dollar current accounts with EDP Servicios Financieros España, S.A. (see note 26) amounting to 214,002 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2020 (375,978 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019);

- Loans granted to companies consolidated by the equity method and namely to OceanWinds in the total amount of 404,077 thousand Euros (see note 24);

- Commercial receivables related to the sale of energy in EDPR Portugal and EDPR Spain through EDP Serviço Universal, S.A. (which is a last resort retailer due to regulatory legislation) and EDP España S.A.U. respectively;

- Derivatives contracted with EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. which market value as at 31 December 2020 amounts to 66,392 thousand Euros (see note 37).

Liabilities mainly refer to:

- Loans obtained by EDP Renováveis S.A. and by EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros S.L. from EDP Finance BV in the amount, including interests and deducted from debt origination fees, of 2,832,418 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 1,939,844 thousand Euros) and from EDP Servicios Financieros España S.A. in the amount of 445,499 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 706,889 thousand Euros). See note 31;

- Derivatives with the purpose of hedging the foreign exchange risk of EDP Renováveis mainly with respect of the investment in EDPR NA, having the EDP Group established Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swaps (CIRS) in USD and EUR between EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A.and EDP Renováveis. At each reporting date, these CIRS are revalued to its market value, which corresponds to a spot foreign exchange revaluation, resulting in a perfect hedge (revaluation of the investment in EDPR NA and of the USD external financing). As at 31 December 2020, the amount payable by EDP Renováveis to EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A.related to these CIRS amounts to 12,014 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 129,156 thousand Euros) (see notes 35 and 37). The amount receivable as at 31 December 2020 related to these CIRS is 43,974 thousand Euros.

Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2020 are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	OPERATING INCOME	FINANCIAL INCOME	OPERATING EXPENSES	FINANCIAL EXPENSES
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.	36,279	20,626	-2,108	-32,347
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch)	1,600	-	-19,746	-881
Joint Ventures and Associated companies	240,095	6,954	-4,600	-31,378
EDP Serviço Universal, S.A.	226,573	-	-26	-
EDP Comercializadora, S.A.U,.	42,513	-	-372	-
EDP Finance B.V.	-	-	-	-108,538
EDP Servicios Financieros España, S.A.	-	649	-	-17,076
EDP España S.A.U.	58,963	-	-796	-495
EDP Clientes S.A.	37,824	-	-1,966	-
Other EDP Group companies	220	-	-5,366	-
	644,067	28,229	-34,980	-190,715

Operating income mainly includes: i) the gain for the sale of the offshore business to Oceanwinds in the amount of 217,633 thousand Euros (see note 6); ii) electricity sales to EDP Serviço Universal, S.A. which is a supplier of last resource in Portugal due to regulatory legislation and to EDP Comercializadora, S.A.U. replaced by EDP España S.A.U. and subsequently by EDP Clientes S.A as the commercial agent in Spain; and iii) swap commodities transactions with EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.

Financial income and financial expenses with EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch) are related to derivative financial instruments.

Financial expenses with EDP Finance B.V. and EDP Servicios Financieros España S.A., EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A., and EDP Branch are mainly related to derivative financial instruments and interests on the loans granted to EDP Renováveis S.A. and EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.A. referred above.

As at 31 December 2019, assets and liabilities with related parties, are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	LOANS AND INTERESTS TO RECEIVE	OTHERS	TOTAL
			ASSETS
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.	-	16,175	16,175
EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch)	-	329	329
Joint Ventures and Associated companies	20,161	3,034	23,195
EDP Serviço Universal, S.A.	-	25,629	25,629
EDP Comercializadora, S.A.U.	-	16,779	16,779
EDP Servicios Financieros España, S.A.	-	375,978	375,978
Other EDP Group companies	-	58	58
	20,161	437,982	458,143

THOUSAND EUROS	LOANS AND INTERESTS TO PAY	OTHERS	TOTAL
			LIABILITIES
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.	-	9,856	9,856
EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch)	-	6,370	6,370
Joint Ventures and Associated companies	-	40	40
EDP Finance B.V.	1,939,844	129,488	2,069,332
EDP Servicios Financieros España, S.A.	706,889	377	707,266
Other EDP Group companies	-	2,429	2,429
	2,646,733	148,560	2,795,293

Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2019 are analysed as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	OPERATING INCOME	FINANCIAL INCOME	OPERATING EXPENSES	FINANCIAL EXPENSES
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.	3,884	10,596	-1,496	-22,430
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (EDP Branch)	1,411	-	-16,115	-1,664
EDP HC Energía Group companies (electric sector)		-	-119	-498
Joint Ventures and Associated companies	12,549	12,596	-318	-39
EDP Serviço Universal, S.A.	282,055	-	-3	-
EDP Comercializadora, S.A.U,.	241,818	-	-2,365	-
EDP Finance B.V.	-	-	-	-152,210
EDP Servicios Financieros España, S.A.	-	247	-	-32,234
Other EDP Group companies	444	23	-4,735	-
	542,161	23,462	-25,151	-209,075

As part of its operational activities, the EDP Renováveis Group must present guarantees in favor of certain suppliers and in connection with renewable energy contracts. As at 31 December 2020, EDP España and EDP Energías de Portugal Sucursal en España granted operational guarantees to suppliers in favor of EDP Renováveis S.A. and EDPR NA in the amount of 356,919 thousand Euros (373,716 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2019). The operational guarantees are issued following the commitments assumed by EDPR EU and EDPR NA in relation to Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), interconnection, permits and market participation.

Further, an amount of 5,274 thousand Euros refer to guarantees of operational nature granted by EDP España related to the companies EDPR Participaciones S.L., EDP Renewables France S.AS. and subsidiaries, that were sold in 2019 (see note 6) although EDPR assumes temporarily the responsibilidy under such guarantees until these are effectively replaced.

Refer to note 20 for guarantees granted by EDP Group and EDPR Group to joint venture companies.

40. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value of financial instruments is based, whenever available, on quoted market prices. Otherwise, fair value is determined through internal models, which are based on generally accepted cash flow discounting techniques and option valuation models or through quotations supplied by third parties.

Non-standard instruments may require alternative techniques, which consider their characteristics and the generally accepted market practices applicable to such instruments. These models are developed considering the market variables that affect the underlying instrument, namely yield curves, exchange rates and volatility factors.

Market data is obtained from generally accepted suppliers of financial data (Bloomberg and Reuters).

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the following table presents the interest rate curves of the major currencies to which the Group is exposed. These interest rates were used as the base for the fair value calculations made through internal models referred above:

	31 DEC 2020 CURRENCIES		31 DEC 2019 CURRENCIES	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
3 months	-0.55%	0.24%	-0.38%	1.91%
6 months	-0.53%	0.16%	-0.32%	1.91%
9 months	-0.52%	0.17%	-0.29%	0.00%
1 year	-0.52%	0.21%	-0.25%	2.00%
2 years	-0.52%	0.20%	-0.29%	1.70%
3 years	-0.51%	0.24%	-0.24%	1.69%
5 years	-0.49%	0.33%	-0.11%	1.73%
7 years	-0.39%	0.66%	0.02%	1.80%
10 years	-0.26%	0.93%	0.21%	1.90%

Non-listed equity instruments, for which a reliable and consistent fair value estimate is not available either by internal models or external providers, are recognized at their historical cost.

Equity instruments at fair value and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Listed financial instruments are recognized at fair value based on market prices. The financial instruments for which reliable fair value estimates are not available, are recorded in the statement of financial position at their cost.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and suppliers

These financial instruments include mainly short term financial assets and liabilities. Given their short term nature at the reporting date, their book values are not significantly different from their fair values.

Financial debt

The fair value of the financial debt is estimated through internal models, which are based on generally accepted cash flow discounting techniques. At the reporting date, the carrying amount of floating rate loans is approximately their fair value. In case of fixed rate loans, mainly the intercompany loans granted by EDP Group, their fair value is obtained through internal models based on generally accepted discounting techniques.

Derivative financial instruments

All derivatives are accounted at their fair value. For those which are quoted in organized markets, the respective market price is used. For over-the-counter derivatives, fair value is estimated through the use of internal models based on cash flow discounting techniques and option valuation models generally accepted by the market, or by dealer price quotations.

CIRS with EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. (note 37)

With the purpose of hedging the foreign exchange risk resulting from the net investment in EDPR NA, the Group entered into CIRS in USD and EUR with EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A.. These financial derivatives are presented in the statement of financial position at its fair value, which is estimated by discounting the projected USD and EUR cash flows. The discount rates and forward interest rates were based on the interest rate curves referred to above and the USD/EUR exchange rate is disclosed on note 29. See also note 35.

The fair values of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are analysed as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2020			31 DECEMBER 2019		
THOUSAND EUROS	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	DIFFERENCE	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	DIFFERENCE
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Equity instruments at fair value	13,318	13,318	-	15,960	15,960	-
Debtors and other assets from commercial activities	279,034	279,034	-	303,012	303,012	-
Other debtors and other assets	857,909	857,909	-	500,566	500,566	-
Derivative financial instruments	110,840	110,840	-	31,428	31,428	-
Cash and cash equivalents	474,384	474,384	-	581,759	581,759	-
	1,735,485	1,735,485	-	1,432,725	1,432,725	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Financial debt	3,946,516	4,003,782	57,266	3,416,537	3,458,824	42,287
Suppliers	1,356,521	1,356,521	-	1,216,118	1,216,118	-
Institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	1,933,542	1,933,542	-	2,289,784	2,289,784	-
Trade and other payables from commercial activities	428,692	428,692	-	513,303	513,303	-
Other liabilities and other payables	1,021,124	1,021,124	-	1,021,124	1,021,124	-
Derivative financial instruments	89,015	89,015	-	186,201	186,201	-
	8,775,410	8,832,676	57,266	8,643,067	8,685,354	42,287

The fair value levels used to valuate EDP Renováveis Group financial assets and liabilities are defined as follows:

- **level 1 -** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets and liabilities
- **level 2 -** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- **level 3** - Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	31 DECEMBER 2020			31 DECEMBER 2019		
THOUSAND EUROS	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Equity instruments at fair value	-	-	13,318	-	-	15,960
Derivative financial instruments	-	110,840	-	-	31,428	-
	-	110,840	13,318	-	31,428	15,960
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Liabilities arising from options with non-controlling interests	-	-	883	-	-	883
Derivative financial instruments	-	89,015	-	-	186,201	-
	-	89,015	883	-	186,201	883

The remaining assets and liabilities are valuated within Level 1 or correspond to assets and liabilities which fair value is the same as its carrying amount. In 2020, there are no transfers between levels.

The movement in 2020 and 2019 of the financial assets and liabilities within Level 3 are analysed was as follows:

	EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE		TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	
THOUSAND EUROS	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019	31 DEC 2020	31 DEC 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,960	8,438	883	910
Gains / (Losses) in other comprehensive income	-3,194	-99	-	-
Purchases	1,218	7,662	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-27
Others	-666	-41	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	13,318	15,960	883	883

Purchases of equity instruments at fair value mainly refer to the equity instruments acquired in the context of the acquisition of Viesgo’s renewable business (see note 6 and 42).

The Trade and other payables within level 3 are related to Liabilities with non-controlling interests.

The movements in 2020 and 2019 of the derivative financial instruments are presented in note 37.

41. Relevant subsequent events

EDPR informs about PPA contracts secured for two solar projects in the US

EDPR through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America LLC, has closed two 15-year Power Purchase Agreement to sell the energy produced by two solar PV plants totalling 275 MW. In detail, the projects located in the U.S. states of Mississippi and Indiana, are expected to commence operations in 2023.

With this new agreement, EDPR has now globally 2.0 GW of total solar PV capacity secured for the 2020-2023 period.

EDPR informs about agreement to acquire 85% of a distributed solar platform in the US

EDPR through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America, LLC, has entered into an agreement to acquire a majority interest in C2 Omega LLC, the distributed solar platform of C2 Energy Capital LLC. In detail, EDPR will acquire an 85% equity stake in a solar generation portfolio that includes 89 MW of operating and imminent completion capacity and a near-term pipeline of around 120 MW, across nearly 200 sites in 16 states. EDPR's investment in C2's distributed solar platform business corresponds to an enterprise value of approximately $119m for the acquisition of the operating capacity (89 MW). The transaction will also include certain earn-out payments based on the growth in future operational capacity. C2's management team will continue to be engaged in the day-to-day operations of the business.

The transaction will establish EDPR's presence in the fast-growing distributed generation segments as an owner-operator of one of the largest commercial and industrial distributed generation portfolios in the U.S., and will enable EDPR to serve a rapidly growing market and offer to its customers a range of new services and solutions to meet their renewable energy needs.

The completion of this transaction is subject to customary conditions precedent, and closing is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2021.

EDP Renováveis informs about changes in Corporate Bodies

EDPR informs about a resolution approved by EDPR´s Board of Directors in the meeting held on 19 January 2021:

After the public communication of António Mexia and João Manso Neto about their no availability to be re-elected for their positions in EDP and following the appointment on 19 January 2021 by EDP's shareholders of a new Executive Board of Directors team at EDP, and taking in consideration that both informed today that they will put their positions at the disposal of the Board, the Board of EDPR has agreed to cease António Mexia as Chairman of EDPR´s Board, and João Manso as Vice-Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR.

In addition, EDPR informs that has received the following resignations as members of EDPR's Board of Directors:

- Francisca Oliveira, with effect from 30 December 2020 (was also member of EDPR's Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee);
- Duarte Bello, with effect from 19 January 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee);
- Spyridon Martinis, with effect from 19 January 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee);
- Miguel Angel Prado, with effect from the next General Shareholders Meeting (was also member of the Executive Committee).

To fulfil the vacant positions, EDPR's Board has co-opted:

- Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, as Executive Director;
- Ana Paula Marques, as Non-executive Director;
- Joan Avalin Dempsey, as Non-executive and Independent Director.

Furthermore, EDPR's Board has appointed Miguel Stilwell de Andrade as Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR and Rui Teixeira, currently EDPR's Executive Director and Consejero Delegado, as CFO of the company.

To better maximize EDPR's Board participation in the management of the company, the Board has decided to eliminate the Executive Committee body, which included up to now Executive Board members of the company, whose executive staff will now be integrated in a Management Team composed by:

- Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, CEO;-
- Rui Teixeira, CFO;
- Duarte Bello, COO Europe and Brazil;
- Miguel Angel Prado, COO North America;
- Spyridon Martinis, CDO & COO Offshore.

To cover the vacant position in the EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee, following the resignation from Francisca Oliveira, EDPR´s Board of Directors has agreed to name Francisco Seixas da Costa as member of such Committee.

Following this appointment, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee is composed by:

- Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto (Chairman);
- António do Pranto Nogueira Leite;
- Francisco Seixas da Costa.

With this resolution, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions continue to be composed only by independent members.

Lastly, the Board of Directors has agreed that a General Shareholders' Meeting will be summoned for the February 22nd with the following agenda:

- Ratification of co-opted Directors;
- Deliberate on the termination of members of the Board of Directors;
- Establishment of the number of Board Members in 12;
- Amendment to the By-Laws to eliminate the role of the Chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting, and allow the Shareholders Meeting to be chaired by the Board of Directors Chairman;
- Delegation of powers.

EDP Renováveis, S.A. informs about Spanish and Italian renewable energy auctions

EDPR was awarded long-term Contract-for-Differences ("CfDs") at the Spanish & Italian renewable energy auctions to sell electricity. In detail, at the Spanish auction, a portfolio of 6 projects of wind and solar, including hybrid projects, with a total capacity of 143 MW have been awarded.

The projects are expected to become operational in 2022 and 2023. These new long-term contracts reinforce EDPR's footprint in Spain with 2.3 GW in operation and close to 0.4 GW already secured in the country for the following years.

At the Italian auction, a wind project of 44 MW and expected to become operational in 2022 has also been awarded. In Italy, EDPR has 271 MW already operational and more than 0.2 GW secured for the coming years.

As of today, EDPR has globally secured 6.7 GW for projects expected to become operational from 2021 onwards.

EDPR enters Hungarian market with a 50 MW solar PV project

EDPR secured a 15-year Contract-for-Difference("CfD") to sell energy produced by a solar PV project in Hungary totalling 50 MW and with expected commercial operation in 2022. With this project, EDPR increases its worldwide footprint by entering in a new market with a sustainable development of its Renewable Energy Source.

Hungary expects to increase its solar PV capacity to 6.5 GW by 2030, mostly through an auctionbased regulatory framework.

EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period

At the end of February, EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period and the main three pillars are as follows:

- Growth: accelerated and selective growth with +20 GW of additions for 2021-2025;

- Value: on going asset rotation with €8bn of proceeds for the period;

- Excellence: high quality teams and efficient operations targeting a Core Opex/MW CARG 2021-2025 of -2%.

The strategy is set to deliver superior growth through 2025 promoting clean energy while operating in a sustainable way across the three ESG dimensions.

By 2025, EDPR targets to have 25 GW of installed capacity, €2.3bn of EBITDA and €0.8bn of net income.

EDPR Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting

EDPR informs that at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on 22 February 2021, Shareholders have adopted the following resolutions:

- Board of Directors: ratification of appointments of Directors by co-optation.
    - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Executive Director of Mr. Miguel Stilwell de Andrade.
    - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Dominical Director Mrs. Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques.
    - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Independent Director of Mrs. Joan Avalyn Dempsey.
- Board of Directors: dismissal (separación) of Directors.
    - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. António Luis Guerra Nunes Mexia of his position as Dominical Director.
    - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. João Manuel Manso Neto of his position as Executive Director.
- Adjustment of the number of Members of the Board in twelve (12).
- Amendment of articles 12 (“Notice of General Meetings”) and 16 (“Chairman of the General Meetings”) of Articles of Association.
- Delegation of powers to the formalization and implementation of all resolutions adopted at the Extraordinary General Shareholders’ Meeting, for the execution of any relevant public deed and for its interpretation, correction, addition or development in order to obtain the appropriate registrations.

All information and documentation of the Extraordinary General Shareholders’ Meeting is also available in the Company´s website (www.edpr.com).

42. Business Combination

EDPR entered in July 2020 into an agreement with certain funds managed by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets (together with its managed funds), for the acquisition of the control of the renewable business of Viesgo, and namely the acquisition of 100% of the shares in the companies Viesgo Europa, S.L.U. and Viesgo Renovables, S.L.U. which in turn owns a portfolio of affiliates (see note 6). At that moment, the completion of this transaction was subject to customary conditions precedent.

With this transaction, completed in 16 December 2020 once the aforementioned customary conditions precedent were fulfilled, EDPR has gained control over the renewable business of Viesgo, that comprises 0.5 GW (EBITDA + Equity MW) of renewable installed capacity in Spain (84%) and Portugal (16%), for a total consideration of 563,488 thousand Euros of which an amount of 26,001 thousand Euros refers to shareholders loans. This transaction is considered under the scope of IFRS 3 - Business combinations.

Within this transaction, EDPR has gained control over the company Compañía Eólica Aragonesa, S.A. (CEASA), where EDPR had 50% of the shares of the company and acquired the remaining 50% of the shares, considering this acquisition a business combination achieved in stages under IFRS 3. Until the date in which the control was obtained, the shareholding previously held was being included in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method. Total value of the equity investment, previously to the transaction, amounted to 46,527 thousand Euros of which an amount of 1,954 thousand Euros corresponds to the result of the company for the year 2020 attributable to EDPR.

For simplification purposes, and considering this does not have a material effect, the Group used the financial statements as at 31 December 2020 of the companies acquired, to determine pre-acquisition results and, consequently, the companies have been consolidated from that date with no impact in the 2020 consolidated profit and loss of the EDPR Group, except for the result of the aforementioned business combination achieved in stages detailed below.

If this acquisition had occurred in the beginning of the exercise, it would have contributed to the consolidated financial statements with Revenues, mainly from energy sales, in the approximate amount of 78,000 thousand Euros and with a Net profit for the period in the approximate amount of 17,000 thousand Euros, referring to the twelve-month period ended at 31 December 2020.

At the acquisition date, EDPR Group has determined the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on a valuation performed internally. The valuation methodology utilized was a discounted cashflow approach, where cash flows for each project were forecasted for the remaining life of the assets. The main components of cashflow, namely production, long term power prices and operational costs were estimated using EDPR’s own methodology using historical data of the assets provided by the seller and information from similar wind farms in EDPR’s portfolio. The after tax cash flows were then discounted at the weighted average cost of capital reflecting the risk of each of the country and adjusted for the contracted profile of each project. Lastly to the aggregate value of the portfolio, adjustments were made for one-off items, other balance sheet assets or liabilities and synergies, to reach the final equity valuation.

Such valuation has determined a fair value of the net assets acquired in the amount of 503,312 thousands of Euros. Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date is presented as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BOOK VALUE AT ACQUISITION DATE	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT	FAIR VALUE AT ACQUISITION DATE
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	203,027	214,254	417,281
Right-of-use assets	15,403	-	15,403
Intangible assets	13,340	-	13,340
Goodwill	112,279	-	112,279
Investments in joint ventures and associates	9,437	44,023	53,460
Equity instruments at fair value	182	366	548
Deferred tax assets	15,184	-	15,184
Other Non-Current Assets	484	-	484
Total Non-Current Assets	**369,336**	**258,643**	**627,979**
Inventories	4,028	-	4,028
Debtors and other assets from commercial activities	12,351	-	12,351
Other debtors and other assets	40,941	-	40,941
Current tax assets	4,553	-	4,553
Cash and cash equivalents	32,907	-	32,907
Total Current Assets	**94,780**	**-**	**94,780**
Total Assets	**464,116**	**258,643**	**722,759**
LIABILITIES			
Medium / Long term financial debt	17,095	-	17,095
Provisions	18,719	1,100	19,819
Deferred tax liabilities	11,449	56,631	68,080
Other liabilities and other payables	14,948	-	14,948
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**62,211**	**57,731**	**119,942**
Short term financial debt	964	-	964
Trade and other payables from commercial activities	31,886	-	31,886
Current tax liabilities	5,704	-	5,704
Other current liabilities	6,113	-	6,113
Total Current Liabilities	**44,667**	**-**	**44,667**
Total Liabilities	**106,878**	**57,731**	**164,609**
Total Net assets at fair value			**558,150**
- Non-controlling interests			-8,311
- Net assets previously held in CEASA (business combination achieved in stages)			-46.527
Total Net assets acquired at fair value			**503,312**
- Total consideration transferred for the acquisition of the shares			**-537,487**
Goodwill			**36,062**
Gain on acquisition (CEASA -business combination achieved in stages)			**-1,887**

The aforementioned Viesgo's valuation has determined a fair value for Property, plant and equipment in the amount of 417,281 thousand Euros, generating a fair value adjustment of 214,254 thousand Euros and a corresponding deferred tax liability in the amount of 56,631 thousand Euros (see note 15 and 19). Further, some of the affiliates of Viesgo Renovables, S.L.U. are associates companies which are consolidated by the equity method, as well as equity instruments at fair value where the valuation determined a fair value adjustment in the amount of 44,023 thousand Euros and 366 thousand Euros respectively.

At the acquisition date, certain contingent liabilities have been identified, therefore additional provisions have been recognized in the amount of 1,100 thousand Euros.

The purchase price allocation exercise carried out in accordance with IFRS 3 resulted as follows:

i) Goodwill recognition in the amount of 148,341 thousand Euros (see note 20) as per the difference of the net assets acquired at fair value and the consideration transferred for the acquisition of the shares. This amount includes the previous Goodwill recognized in the book value at acquisition date amounting to 112,279 thousand Euros and an additional amount of 36,062 thousand Euros, of which an amount of 4,641 thousand Euros refers to associate companies consolidated by the equity method, thus presented in the caption Investments in joint ventures and associates caption (see note 20); and

ii) Gain in the step acquisition of CEASA in the amount of 1,887 thousand Euros as a consequence of the remeasurement at fair value of the investment previously held, being registered the corresponding difference between the fair value and the book value in the Other income caption of the consolidated financial statements (see note 9).

The aforementioned goodwill resulting from the purchase price allocation, which is identified as provisional according to what is indicated in note 2.A, is mainly attributable to the high-quality of the portfolio with strong wind resource (29% average load factor) and with a low risk profile, of which 87% of the capacity is regulated, with an average age of 13 years (~7 years of remaining regulated life) considering that the portfolio also counts with an attractive potential for future extensions/repowering given the aforementioned profile, as well as to the benefits and synergies that are expected to arise as a result of its integration into EDPR Group.

43. Environment issues

Expenses of environmental nature are the expenses that were identified and incurred to avoid, reduce or repair damages of an environmental nature that result from the Group's normal activity.

These expenses are booked in the income statement of the year, except if they qualify to be recognised as an asset, according to IAS 16.

During the year, the environmental expenses recognised in the income statement in the amount of 5,912 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 5,611 thousand Euros) refer to costs with the environmental management plan.

Investments of an environmental nature booked as Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during 2020 amount to 14,829 thousand Euros (31 December 2019: 18,343 thousand Euros).

As referred in accounting policy 2 p), the Group has established provisions for dismantling and decommissioning of property, plant and equipment when a legal or contractual obligation exists to dismantle and decommission those assets at the end of their useful lives. Consequently, the Group has booked provisions for property, plant and equipment related to electricity wind generation for the responsibilities of restoring sites and land to its original condition, in the amount of 304,661 thousand Euros as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 270,353 thousand Euros) (see note 32).

44. Operating segments report

The Group generates energy from renewable resources and has three reportable segments which are the Group's business platforms, Europe, North America and Brazil. The strategic business units have operations in different geographic zones and are managed separately because their characteristics are quite different. For each of the strategic business units, the Group's CEO reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as described in note 2. Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included in Annex 2. Performance is based on segment operating profit measures, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Management. Segment operating profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

A business segment is an identifiable component of the Group, aimed at providing a single product or service, or a group of related products or services, and it is subject to risks and returns that can be distinguished from those of other business segments.

The Group generates energy from renewable sources in several locations and its activity is managed based on the following business segments:

- Europe: refers to EDPR EU Group companies operating in Spain, Portugal, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom, Hungary and Greece
- North America: refers to EDPR North America, EDPR Canada and EDPR Mexico Group companies that operate in United States of America, Canada and Mexico, respectively
- Brazil: refers to EDPR Brasil Group companies that operate in this country.

Segment definition

The amounts reported in each business segment result from the aggregation of the subsidiaries and business units defined in each segment perimeter, including the intra-segment eliminations, without any inter-segment allocation adjustment.

The financial information disclosed by each business segment is determined based on the amounts booked directly in the subsidiaries that compose the segment, including the intra-segment eliminations, without any inter-segment allocation adjustment.

45. Audit and non-audit fees

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) was appointed in the Shareholder's Meeting held on April 3rd, 2018 as the external auditor of the EDPR Group for years 2018, 2019 and 2020. Fees for professional services provided by this company and the other related entities and persons in accordance with Law 22/2015 of 20 July, for the year ended in 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

				31 DECEMBER 2020
THOUSAND EUROS	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL	TOTAL
Audit and statutory audit of accounts	1,346	1,150	167	2,663
Other non-audit services	170	11	4	185
Total	**1,516**	**1,161**	**171**	**2,848**

The amount of Other non-audit services in Europe includes, among others, services that refer to the entire Group such as the review of the internal control system on financial reporting and review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group's annual report, which are invoiced to a European company. This amount also includes the limited review as of June 30, 2020 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements and other reviews for Group consolidation purposes which are considered non-audit services according to the respective local regulation.

Total amount for Europe includes 734 thousand Euros of services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L. from which 583 thousand Euros refer to audit services and 151 thousand Euros refer to non-audit services.

The above fees exclude the fees for full consolidated Viesgo companies which are also audited by PwC in the amount of 90 thousand Euros and the fees for the companies that were sold during 2020 (see note 6).

				31 DECEMBER 2019
THOUSAND EUROS	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL	TOTAL
Audit and statutory audit of accounts	1,173	1,328	175	2,676
Other audit-related services	-	-	26	26
	1,173	1,328	201	2,702
Other non-audit services	182	42	4	228
	182	42	4	228
Total	**1,355**	**1,370**	**205**	**2,930**

The amount of Other non-audit services in Europe includes, among others, services that refer to the entire Group such as the review of the internal control system on financial reporting and review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group's annual report, which are invoiced to a European company. This amount also includes the limited review as of June 30, 2019 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements and other reviews for Group consolidation purposes which are considered non-audit services according to the respective local regulation.

Total amount for Europe includes 644 thousand Euros of services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L. from which 494 thousand Euros refer to audit services and 150 thousand Euros refer to non-audit services.

Annex I

The Subsidiary Companies consolidated under the full consolidated method, as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
GROUP'S PARENT HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES						
EDP Renováveis, S.A. (Group's parent holding company)	Oviedo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.A.	Oviedo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EUROPE GEOGRAPHY / PLATFORM						
Spain						
EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U. (Europe Parent Company)	Oviedo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renovables España, S.L.U.	Oviedo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Acampo Arias, S.L.	Zaragoza	PwC	95,00%	95,00%	95,00%	95,00%
Aplicaciones Industriales de Energías Limpias, S.L.	Zaragoza	n.a.	61,50%	61,50%	61,50%	61,50%
Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de la Terra Alta, S.A.	Barcelona	n.a.	28,27%	44,09%	28,27%	44,09%
Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U.	Barcelona	PwC	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Compañía Eólica Aragonesa, S.A.	Zaragoza	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	50,00%	50,00%
Desarrollos Eólicos de Teruel, S.L.	Zaragoza	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDPR Suvan S.L.U.	Madrid	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Terral S.L.U.	Madrid	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Yield, S.A.U.	Oviedo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica Arlanzón, S.A.	Madrid	PwC	85,00%	85,00%	85,00%	85,00%
Eólica Campollano, S.A.	Madrid	PwC	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%
Eólica Fontesilva, S.L.U.	La Coruña	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica La Brújula, S.A.U.	Madrid	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica La Janda, S.L.U.	Madrid	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica Sierra de Ávila, S.L.U.	Madrid	PwC	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Iberia Aprovechamientos Eólicos, S.A.	Zaragoza	PwC	94,00%	94,00%	94,00%	94,00%
Northeolic Monte Buño, S.L.	Cantabria	n.a.	75,00%	75,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Parc Eòlic de Coll de Moro, S.L.U.	Barcelona	PwC	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Eòlic de Torre Madrina, S.L.U.	Barcelona	PwC	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Eòlic de Vilalba dels Arcs, S.L.U.	Barcelona	PwC	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Eòlic Serra Voltorera, S.L.U.	Barcelona	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parque Eólico Altos del Voltoya, S.A.	Madrid	PwC	92,50%	92,50%	92,50%	92,50%
Parque Eólico de Abrazadilla, S.L.U.	Madrid	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parque Eólico La Sotonera, S.L.	Zaragoza	PwC	69,84%	69,84%	69,84%	69,84%
Parque Eólico Los Cantales, S.L.U.	Zaragoza	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parque Eólico Santa Quiteria, S.L.	Zaragoza	PwC	100,00%	83,96%	100,00%	83,96%
Renovables Castilla La Mancha, S.A.	Madrid	PwC	90,00%	90,00%	90,00%	90,00%
Tébar Eólica, S.A.U.	Madrid	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Viesgo Europa, S.L.U.	Cantabria	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viesgo Mantenimiento, S.L.U.	Cantabria	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Viesgo Renovables, S.L.U.	Cantabria	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
OW Offshore, S.L.*	Madrid	PwC	-	-	0,00%	0,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

			2020		2019	
Company	**Head Office**	**Auditor**	**% of capital**	**% of voting rights**	**% of capital**	**% of voting rights**
OW FS Offshore, S.A.*	Oviedo	PwC	-	-	0,00%	0,00%
Portugal						
EDP Renováveis Portugal, S.A.	Porto	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDP Renewables SGPS, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR PT - Parques Eólicos, S.A.	Porto	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDPR PT - Promoção e Operação, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica da Coutada, S.A.	Soutelo de Aguiar	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica da Linha, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica da Serra das Alturas, S.A.	Boticas	PwC	50,10%	25,55%	50,10%	25,55%
Eólica da Terra do Mato, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Eólica das Serras das Beiras, S.A.	Piódão - Arganil	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Eólica de Alagoa, S.A.	Arcos de Valdevez	PwC	60,00%	30,60%	60,00%	30,60%
Eólica de Montenegrelo, S.A.	Vila Pouca de Aguiar	PwC	50,10%	25,55%	50,10%	25,55%
Eólica do Alto da Lagoa, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Eólica do Alto da Teixosa, S.A.	Alhões	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Eólica do Alto do Mourisco, S.A.	Cerdedo	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Eólica do Espigão, S.A.	Vila Nova CMV	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Eólica do Sincelo, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica dos Altos de Salgueiros-Guilhado, S.A.	Vila Pouca de Aguiar	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Eoliser - Serviços de Gestão para Parques Eólicos, Lda.	Lisboa	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Fotovoltaica Lote A, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
IE2 Portugal, SGPS, S.A.	Lisboa	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Malhadizes - Energia Eólica, S.A.	Porto	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Parque Eólico do Barlavento, S.A.	Lisboa	PwC	89,98%	89,98%	0,00%	0,00%
S.E.E. - Sul Energía Eólica, S.A.	Lisboa	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
France						
EDPR France Holding, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Bourbriac II, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
La Plaine de Nouaille, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Le Chemin de la Corvée, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Le Chemin de Saint Druon, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Monts de la Madeleine Energie, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Monts du Forez Energie, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien d'Entrains-sur-Nohain, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	90,00%	90,00%	90,00%	90,00%
Parc Éolien de Boqueho-Plouagat, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Eolien de Dionay, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de Flavin, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de la Champagne Berrichonne, S.A.R.L.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de la Côte du Cerisat, S.A.S.	Paris	EY	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de La Hetroye, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de Mancheville, S.A.R.L.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de Marchéville, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de Paudy, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien de Prouville, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Éolien des 7 Domaines, S.A.S.	Paris	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
Parc Éolien des Longs Champs, S.A.R.L.	Paris	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Parc Eolien Louvières, S.A.R.L.	Paris	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Transition Euroise Roman II, S.A.S.	Paris	n.a.	85,00%	85,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Vanosc Energie, S.A.S.	Paris	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Vaudrimesnil Energie, S.A.R.L.	Paris	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
OW France, S.A.S.*	Paris	n.a.	-	-	0,00%	0,00%
Poland						
EDP Renewables Polska, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables Polska HoldCo, S.A.	Warsaw	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDP Renewables Polska Solar, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
R.Wind, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Budzyn, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Elektrownia Wiatrowa Kresy I, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
EW Dobrzyca, sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EWP European Wind Power Krasin, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Farma Wiatrowa Bogoria, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Farma Wiatrowa Starozreby, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
FW Warta, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Gudziki Wind Farm, sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Karpacka Mala Energetyka, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	85,00%	85,00%	85,00%	85,00%
Korsze Wind Farm, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Kowalewo Wind, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Lichnowy Windfarm, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Masovia Wind Farm I, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Miramit Investments, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Molen Wind II, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Neo Solar Farm, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Nowa Energia 1, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Radziejów Wind Farm, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Rampton, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Relax Wind Park I, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Relax Wind Park III, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Ujazd, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	PwC.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wind Field Wielkopolska, Sp. zo.o.	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Winfan, Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
B-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o.*	Gdynia	PwC	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
C-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o.*	Gdynia	PwC	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
MFW Neptun, Sp. z o.o.*	Warsaw	PwC	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Relax Wind Park IV, Sp. z o.o.*	Warsaw	PwC	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Romania						
EDPR România, S.R.L.	Bucarest	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Cernavoda Power, S.A.	Bucarest	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Pestera Wind Farm, S.A.	Bucarest	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Sibioara Wind Farm, S.R.L.	Bucarest	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
VS Wind Farm, S.A.	Bucarest	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR RO PV, S.R.L.	Bucarest	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Cujmir Solar, S.A.	Bucarest	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Foton Delta, S.A.	Bucarest	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Foton Epsilon, S.A.	Bucarest	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Potelu Solar, S.A.	Bucarest	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Studina Solar, S.A.	Bucarest	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Vanju Mare Solar, S.A.	Bucarest	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
United Kingdom						
Altnabreac Wind Farm Limited	Edinburgh	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Ben Sca Wind Farm Limited	Edinburgh	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Moorshield Wind Farm Limited	Edinburgh	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Drummarnock Wind Farm Limited	Edinburgh	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Wind 2 Project 1 Limited	Edinburgh	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Ocean Winds UK Limited*	London	PwC	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Moray Offshore Renewable Power Limited*	London	PwC	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Italy						
EDP Renewables Italia, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDP Renewables Italia Holding, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Aliseo, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	65,00%	65,00%	0,00%	0,00%
AW 2, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%
Breva Wind, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Conza Energia, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Custolito, S.r.l.	Milan	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Sicilia PV, S.r.l.	Milan	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Sicilia Wind, S.r.l.	Milan	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Villa Galla, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Energia Emissioni Zero 4, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	60,00%	60,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Giglio, S.r.l.	Milan	n.a.	60,00%	60,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lucus Power, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Re Plus, S.r.l.	Milan	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
San Mauro, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%
Sarve, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
T Power, S.p.A.	Milan	Baker Tilly	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
TACA Wind, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Tivano, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%
VRG Wind 153, S.r.l.	Milan	n.a.	80,00%	80,00%	0,00%	0,00%
WinCap, S.r.l.	Milan	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wind Energy San Giorgio, S.r.l.	Milan	n.a.	60,00%	60,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Greece						
Aioliko Parko Fthiotidos Erimia E.P.E.	Agia Paraskevi	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Hellas 1 M.A.E.	Attica	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Hellas 2 M.A.E.	Attica	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Energiaki Arvanikou E.P.E.	Athens	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
Wind Park Aerorrachi M.A.E.	Athens	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wind Shape, Ltd.	Attica	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Belgium						
EDP Renewables Belgium, S.A.	Brussels	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
The Netherlands						
EDPR International Investments, B.V.	Amsterdam	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
4THEWIND I, B.V.*	Zwolle	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
4THEWIND II, B.V.*	Zwolle	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
4THEWIND III, B.V.*	Zwolle	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Ventum Ventures III Holding, B.V.*	Zwolle	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Hungary						
EDP Renewables Hungary	Hungary	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Sunlight Solar, Kft.	Hungary	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
ESC ERŐMŰ, Kft.	Hungary	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
North America geography / platform						
Mexico						
EDPR Servicios de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Ciudad de México	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eólica de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.	Ciudad de México	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Ciudad de México	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Vientos de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.	Ciudad de México	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
USA						
EDP Renewables North America LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
17th Star Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2007 Vento I LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2007 Vento II LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2008 Vento III LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2009 Vento IV LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2009 Vento V LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2009 Vento VI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2010 Vento VII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2010 Vento VIII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2011 Vento IX LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2011 Vento X LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2014 Sol I LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	50,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2014 Vento XI LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2014 Vento XII LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2015 Vento XIII LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2015 Vento XIV LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
2016 Vento XV LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2016 Vento XVI LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2017 Sol II LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2017 Vento XVII LLC*	Delaware	PwC	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
2018 Vento XVIII LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2019 SOL V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
2019 Vento XX LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2019 Vento XXI LLC	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
2020 Vento XXII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Alabama Ledge Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Alabama Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Antelope Ridge Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Arbuckle Mountain Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Arkwright Summit Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Arlington Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Aroostook Wind Energy LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Ashford Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Athena-Weston Wind Power Project II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Athena-Weston Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Avondale Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
AZ Solar LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Azalea Springs Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Bayou Bend Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
BC2 Maple Ridge Holdings LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
BC2 Maple Ridge Wind LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Big River Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Black Prairie Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Black Prairie Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Black Prairie Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Black Prairie Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blackford County Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blackford County Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blackstone Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blackstone Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blackstone Wind Farm IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blackstone Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blackstone Wind Farm V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Canyon Windpower II LLC	Texas	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Canyon Windpower III LLC	Texas	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Canyon Windpower IV LLC	Texas	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Canyon Windpower V LLC	Texas	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Blue Canyon Windpower VI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Canyon Windpower VII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Harvest Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot IX LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot VI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
Blue Marmot VII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot VIII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Marmot XI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Bluebird Prairie Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Bright Stalk Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Broadlands Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Broadlands Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Broadlands Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Buffalo Bluff Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Cameron Solar LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Casa Grande Carmel Solar LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Castle Valley Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Cattlemen Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Chateaugay River Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Cielo Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Clinton County Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Cloud County Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Coldwater Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Coos Curry Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Crescent Bar Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Crittenden Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Cropsey Ridge Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Crossing Trails Wind Power Project II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Crossing Trails Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Dairy Hills Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Diamond Power Partners LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Drake Peak Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Dry Creek Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Duff Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Duff Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
East Klickitat Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Eastmill Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR CA Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR CA Solar Park III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR CA Solar Park IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR CA Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR CA Solar Park V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR CA Solar Park VI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR NA DG Holding LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
EDPR Northeast Allen Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
EDPR Solar Ventures I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDPR Solar Ventures II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Solar Ventures III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Solar Ventures IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Solar Ventures V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
EDPR South Table LLC	Nebraska	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Vento I Holding LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Vento IV Holding LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR WF LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures X LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XIII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XIV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XIX LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XVI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XVII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XVIII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XX LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XXI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDPR Wind Ventures XXII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Edwardsport Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Esker Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Esker Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Estill Solar I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Five-Spot LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Ford Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Franklin Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Goldfinger Ventures III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Green Country Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Green Power Offsets LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Greenbow Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Gulf Coast Windpower Management Company LLC	Delaware	n.a.	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%
Hampton Solar II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Headwaters Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Headwaters Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Headwaters Wind Farm IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Headwaters Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Helena Harbor Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Hidalgo Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Hidalgo Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
High Prairie Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
High Trail Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Hog Creek Wind Project LLC*	Delaware	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Holly Hill Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Chocolate Bayou I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Midwest IX LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Northwest I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
Horizon Wind Energy Northwest IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Northwest VII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Northwest X LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Northwest XI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Panhandle I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Southwest I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Southwest II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Southwest III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Southwest IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Energy Valley I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Freeport Windpower I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind MREC Iowa Partners LLC	Delaware	n.a.	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%	75,00%
Horizon Wind Ventures I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Ventures II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Ventures III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Horizon Wind Ventures IX LLC	Delaware	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Horizon Wind Ventures VI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Ventures VII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wind Ventures VIII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horizon Wyoming Transmission LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Horse Mountain Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Indiana Crossroads Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Jericho Rise Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Juniper Wind Power Partners LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Leprechaun Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Little Brook Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Loblolly Hill Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Loki Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Loma de la Gloria Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Lone Valley Solar Park I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Lone Valley Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Long Hollow Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Lost Lakes Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Lowland Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Loyal Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Machias Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Madison Windpower LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Marathon Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Marble River LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Martinsdale Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
Meadow Lake Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm V LLC*	Delaware	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm VIII LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Mesquite Wind LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Mineral Springs Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Misenheimer Solar LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Moonshine Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
New Trail Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Nine Kings Transco LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
North Slope Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Number Nine Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Old Trail Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
OPQ Property LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Pacific Southwest Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Paulding Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Paulding Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Paulding Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Paulding Wind Farm V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Paulding Wind Farm VI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Peterson Power Partners LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Pioneer Prairie Wind Farm I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Pleasantville Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Plum Nellie Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Poplar Camp Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Post Oak Wind LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Prospector Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Quilt Block Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Quilt Block Wind Farm LLC*	Delaware	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Rail Splitter Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Rail Splitter Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
RE Scarlet LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Redbed Plains Wind Farm LLC*	Delaware	n.a.	-	-	100,00%	100,00%
Reloj del Sol Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Renville County Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Rio Blanco Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Rising Tree Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Rising Tree Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Rising Tree Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Riverstart Development LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
Riverstart Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Riverstart Solar Park III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Riverstart Solar Park IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Riverstart Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Riverstart Solar Park V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Riverstart Ventures LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Rolling Upland Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Rosewater Ventures LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Rosewater Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%
RTSW Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
RTSW Solar Park III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
RTSW Solar Park IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
RTSW Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
RTSW Solar Park V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
RTSW Solar Park VI LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Rush County Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Rye Patch Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Saddleback Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Sagebrush Power Partners LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
San Clemente Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Sardinia Windpower LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Sedge Meadow Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Shullsburg Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Signal Hill Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm IV LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm V LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Solar Ventures Purchasing LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Spruce Ridge Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Stinson Mills Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Sustaining Power Solutions LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Sweet Stream Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Telocaset Wind Power Partners LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Tillman Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Timber Road II Storage LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Timber Road III Storage LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Timber Road Solar Park II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Timber Road Solar Park III LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Timber Road Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Top Crop I Storage LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Top Crop II Storage LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Tug Hill Windpower LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Tumbleweed Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

			2020		2019	
Company	**Head Office**	**Auditor**	**% of capital**	**% of voting rights**	**% of capital**	**% of voting rights**
Turtle Creek Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Twin Groves I Storage LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Twin Groves II Storage LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Waverly Wind Farm II LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Waverly Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Western Trail Wind Project I LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wheat Field Holding LLC	Delaware	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Wheat Field Wind Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	51,00%	100,00%	51,00%
Whiskey Ridge Power Partners LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Whistling Wind WI Energy Center LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
White Stone Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Whitestone Wind Purchasing LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wildcat Creek Wind Farm LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wilson Creek Power Project LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wind Turbine Prometheus LP	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Wrangler Solar Park LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
WTP Management Company LLC	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
North River Wind LLC*	Delaware	n.a.	-	-	0,00%	0,00%
OW North America LLC*	Delaware	n.a.	-	-	0,00%	0,00%
Canada						
EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Bridge Solar Park GP Ltd	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Blue Bridge Solar Park Limited Partnership	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Bromhead Solar Park GP Ltd	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Bromhead Solar Park Limited Partnership	Saskatchewan	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables Canada Management Services Ltd	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables Sask SE GP Ltd	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables Sask SE Limited Partnership	Ontario	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables SH II Project GP Ltd	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables SH II Project Limited Partnership	Alberta	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables SH Project GP Ltd.	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EDP Renewables SH Project Limited Partnership	Alberta	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Halbrite Solar Park GP Ltd	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Halbrite Solar Park Limited Partnership	Saskatchewan	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Kennedy Wind Farm GP Ltd	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Kennedy Wind Farm Limited Partnership	Saskatchewan	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Nation Rise Wind Farm GP II Inc.	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Nation Rise Wind Farm GP Inc.	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership	Ontário	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Quatro Limited Partnership	Ontário	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
SBWF GP Inc.	British Columbia	n.a.	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
South Branch Wind Farm II GP Inc.	British Columbia	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
South Branch Wind Farm II Limited Partnership	Ontário	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
South Dundas Windfarm Limited Partnership	Ontário	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

			2020		2019	
Company	Head Office	Auditor	% of capital	% of voting rights	% of capital	% of voting rights
SOUTH AMERICA GEOGRAPHY / PLATFORM:						
Brazil						
EDP Renováveis Brasil, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Aventura Holding, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Aventura I, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Central Eólica Aventura II, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Aventura III, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Aventura IV, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Aventura V, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão I, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão II, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão III, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão IV, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Central Eólica Boqueirão I, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Boqueirão II, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Catanduba I, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Catanduba II, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica JAU, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Central Eólica Jerusalém I, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Jerusalém II, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Jerusalém III, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Jerusalém IV, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Jerusalém V, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Jerusalém VI, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Monte Verde I, S.A.	Lagoa Nova	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Monte Verde II, S.A.	Lagoa Nova	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Monte Verde III, S.A.	Lagoa Nova	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Monte Verde IV, S.A.	Lagoa Nova	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Monte Verde V, S.A.	Lagoa Nova	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica Monte Verde VI, S.A.	Lagoa Nova	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica SRMN I, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica SRMN II, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica SRMN III, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica SRMN IV, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Eólica SRMN V, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Nacional de Energia Eólica, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Central Solar Lagoa I, S.A.	São Paulo	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Central Solar Lagoa II, S.A.	São Paulo	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Central Solar Pereira Barreto I, S.A.	Pereira Barreto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Solar Pereira Barreto II, S.A.	Pereira Barreto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Solar Pereira Barreto III, S.A.	Pereira Barreto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Solar Pereira Barreto IV, S.A.	Pereira Barreto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Central Solar Pereira Barreto V, S.A.	Pereira Barreto	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Elebrás Projetos, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Jerusalém Holding, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

			2020		2019	
Company	**Head Office**	**Auditor**	**% of capital**	**% of voting rights**	**% of capital**	**% of voting rights**
Monte Verde Holding, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
SRMN Holding, S.A.	São Paulo	PwC	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Colombia						
Elipse Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P.	Bogotá	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Eolos Energías, S.A.S. E.S.P.	Bogotá	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Kappa Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P.	Bogotá	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Omega Energía, S.A.S. E.S.P.	Bogotá	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Solar Power Solutions, S.A.S. E.S.P.	Bogotá	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Vientos del Norte, S.A.S. E.S.P.	Bogotá	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
ASIA GEOGRAPHY / PLATFORM:						
Japan						
OW Japan Godo Kaisha*	Tokyo	n.a.	-	-	0,00%	0,00%
Vietnam						
EDP Renewables Vietnam Ltd.	Ho Chi Minh	n.a.	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%

* Loss of control in 2020

The main financial indicators of the jointly controlled companies included in the consolidation under the equity method as at 31 December 2020, are as follows:

COMPANY	SHARE CAPITAL	HEAD OFFICE	AUDITOR	% OF CAPITAL	% OF VOTING RIGHTS
4THEWIND I, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
4THEWIND II, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
4THEWIND III, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
4THEWIND IV, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
4THEWIND V, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
4THEWIND VI, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
4THEWIND VII, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
4THEWIND VIII, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Ancoris Beheer Nederland, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Ceprastur, A.I.E.	€ 360.607	Oviedo	n.a.	56,76%	56,76%
Desarrollos Energéticos Canarios, S.A.	€ 37.564	Las Palmas	n.a.	49,90%	49,90%
Desarrollos Energéticos del Val, S.L.	€ 137.070	Soria	n.a.	25,00%	25,00%
Electrabel Offshore Energy	€ 13.606.250	Belgium	Deloitte	100,00%	50,00%
Éoliennes en Mer Dieppe - Le Tréport, S.A.S.	€ 31.436.000	Bois Guillaume	EY	60,50%	30,25%
Éoliennes en Mer Îles d'Yeu et de Noirmoutier, S.A.S.	€ 36.376.000	Nantes	EY	60,50%	30,25%
Evolución 2000, S.L.	€ 117.994	Albacete	PwC	49,15%	49,15%
Les Eoliennes en Mer Services, S.A.S.	€ 40.000	Courbevoie	EY	100,00%	30,25%
Les Eoliennes Flottantes du Golfe du Lion, S.A.S.	€ 40.000	Montpellier	EY	80,00%	40,00%
North Sea Wave, N.V.	€ 362.500	Belgium	n.a.	17,50%	8,75%
OW France, S.A.S.	€ 1.307.527	Paris	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
OW FS Offshore, S.A.	€ 3.500.000	Oviedo	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
OW Offshore, S.L.	€ 3.731.000	Madrid	PwC	50,00%	50,00%
SeaMade, N.V	€ 76.524.001	Belgium	n.a.	17,50%	8,75%

COMPANY	SHARE CAPITAL	HEAD OFFICE	AUDITOR	% OF CAPITAL	% OF VOTING RIGHTS
Sistemas Eólicos Tres Cruces, S.L.	€ 50.000	Soria	n.a.	25,00%	25,00%
Ventum Ventures III Holding, B.V.	€ 100	Zwolle	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Windplus, S.A.	€ 1.779.000	Lisboa	PwC	85,17%	42,63%
Ventos do Atlântico - Projetos de Energía Eólica Ltda	BRL 100	São Paulo	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
B&C Wind Polska sp. z o.o. s.c.	PLN 0	Warsaw	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
B-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o.	PLN 60.000	Gdynia	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
C-Wind Polska, Sp. z o.o.	PLN 1.850.000	Gdynia	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
MFW Neptun, Sp. z o.o.	PLN 220.000	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
Relax Wind Park IV, Sp. z o.o.	PLN 4.490.000	Warsaw	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
Delphis Holdings Limited	£ 4,13	Edinburgh	n.a.	100,00%	50,20%
Moray East Holdings Limited	£ 10,000,000	London	PwC	56,60%	28,30%
Moray Offshore Renewable Power Limited	£ 23027589	London	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited	£ 10,000,000	London	PwC	100,00%	28,30%
Moray Offshore Windfarm (West) Limited	£ 1,000	London	PwC	100,00%	64,20%
Moray West Holdings Limited	£ 1,000	London	PwC	33,40%	64,20%
Mordel Limited	£ 2	Edinburgh	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
Ocean Winds UK Limited	£ 9578002	London	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
2017 Vento XVII LLC	€ 536.689.832	Delaware	PwC	20,00%	20,00%
2018 Vento XIX LLC	€ 493.538.562	Delaware	PwC	20,00%	20,00%
2019 SOL III LLC	€ 235.989.831	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
2019 SOL IV LLC	€ 316.169.431	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
Flat Rock Windpower LLC	€ 215.034.270	Delaware	KPMG	50,00%	50,00%
Flat Rock Windpower II LLC	€ 543.598.932	Delaware	KPMG	50,00%	50,00%
Goldfinger Ventures II LLC	€ 194.656.553	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
Goldfinger Ventures LLC	€ 146.473.771	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
Hog Creek Wind Project LLC	€ 96.319.972	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Mayflower Wind Energy LLC	€ 468.300.200	Delaware	BDO	50,00%	25,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm V LLC	€ 147.518.483	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm VI LLC	€ 264.400.228	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Nine Kings Wind Farm LLC	€ 0	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
North River Wind LLC	€ 0	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
OW North America LLC	€ 228.689.706	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Prairie Queen Wind Farm LLC	€ 223.444.606	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Quilt Block Wind Farm LLC	€ 138.049.755	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Redbed Plains Wind Farm LLC	€ 154.582.883	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Redwood Coast Offshore Wind LLC	€ 0	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	25,00%
Solar Ventures Acquisition LLC	€ 0	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
Sun Streams LLC	€ 317.353.745	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Sunshine Valley Solar LLC	€ 201.098.196	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Windhub Solar A LLC	€ 36.343.904	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
OW Japan Godo Kaisha	¥ 24.400.001	Tokyo	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
East Blue Power Co., Ltd.	KRW 200.000.000	Seoul	n.a.	90,00%	27,56%
Korean Floating Wind Power Co., Ltd.	KRW 10.000.000	Seoul	n.a.	61,25%	30,63%
OW South Korea Co., Ltd.	KRW 65.000.000	Seoul	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%

The main financial indicators of the jointly controlled companies included in the consolidation under the equity method as at 31 December 2019, are as follows:

COMPANY	SHARE CAPITAL	HEAD OFFICE	AUDITOR	% OF CAPITAL	% OF VOTING RIGHTS
Ceprastur, A.I.E.	€ 360.607	Oviedo	n.a.	56,76%	56,76%
Compañía Eólica Aragonesa, S.A.	€ 6.701.165	Zaragoza	PwC	50,00%	50,00%
Desarrollos Energéticos Canarios, S.A.	€ 37.564	Las Palmas	n.a.	49,90%	49,90%
Desarrollos Energéticos del Val, S.L.	€ 137.070	Soria	n.a.	25,00%	25,00%
Evolución 2000, S.L.	€ 117.994	Albacete	PwC	49,15%	49,15%
Sistemas Eólicos Tres Cruces, S.L.	€ 50.000	Soria	n.a.	25,00%	25,00%
Éoliennes en Mer Dieppe - Le Tréport, S.A.S.	€ 31.436.000	Bois Guillaume	EY	29,50%	29,50%
Éoliennes en Mer Îles d'Yeu et de Noirmoutier, S.A.S.	€ 36.376.000	Nantes	EY	29,50%	29,50%
Les Eoliennes en Mer Services, S.A.S.	€ 40.000	Courbevoie	EY	100,00%	29,50%
Les Eoliennes Flottantes du Golfe du Lion, S.A.S.	€ 40.000	Montpellier	EY	35,00%	35,00%
Windplus, S.A.	€ 1.250.000	Lisboa	PwC	54,40%	54,40%
Moray East Holdings Limited	£ 10,000,000	London	PwC	33,30%	33,30%
Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited	£ 10,000,000	London	PwC	100,00%	33,30%
Moray Offshore Windfarm (West) Limited	£ 1,000	London	PwC	100,00%	67,00%
Moray West Holdings Limited	£ 1,000	London	PwC	67,00%	67,00%
2018 Vento XIX LLC	$ 483.122.053	Delaware	PwC	20,00%	20,00%
2019 SOL III LLC	$ 246.422.986	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
2019 SOL IV LLC	$ 0	Delaware	PwC	100,00%	50,00%
Flat Rock Windpower LLC	$ 536,426,287	Delaware	KPMG	50,00%	50,00%
Flat Rock Windpower II LLC	$ 211,171,187	Delaware	KPMG	50,00%	50,00%
Goldfinger Ventures II LLC	$ 208.565.999	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
Goldfinger Ventures LLC	$ 154.978.239	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
Mayflower Wind Energy LLC	$ 159.000.000	Delaware	BDO	50,00%	50,00%
Meadow Lake Wind Farm VI LLC	$ 273.341.071	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Nine Kings Wind Farm LLC	$ $ 0	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
Prairie Queen Wind Farm LLC	$ 191,095,968	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	20,00%
Solar Ventures Acquisition LLC	$ 0	Delaware	n.a.	50,00%	50,00%
Sun Streams LLC	$ 333,609,989	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Sunshine Valley Solar LLC	$ 208.520.098	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Windhub Solar A LLC	$ 37.902.128	Delaware	n.a.	100,00%	50,00%
Nation Rise Wind Farm GP Inc.	CAD 1,276	British Columbia	n.a.	25,00%	25,00%
Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership	CAD 62,024,174	Ontário	PwC	25,00%	25,00%
Korean Floating Wind Power Co., Ltd.	KRW 10.000.000	Seoul	n.a.	61,25%	61,25%

The Associated Companies included in the consolidation under the equity method as at 31 December 2020, are as follows:

COMPANY	SHARE CAPITAL	HEAD OFFICE	AUDITOR	% OF CAPITAL	% OF VOTING RIGHTS
Biomasas del Pirineo, S.A.	€ 454.896	Huesca	n.a.	30,00%	30,00%
Blue Canyon Windpower LLC	€ 63.851.000	Texas	PWC	25,00%	25,00%
Desarrollos Eólicos de Canarias, S.A.	€ 1.817.130	Gran Canaria	PwC	44,75%	44,75%
Elecdey Carcelén, S.A.	€ 6.969.600	Albacete	PwC	23,00%	23,00%
Eólica de São Julião, Lda.	€ 500.000	Lisboa	PwC	45,00%	45,00%
Eos Pax IIa, S.L.	€ 6.010	Coruña	PwC	48,50%	48,50%
Geólica Magallón, S.L.	€ 3.400.000	Zaragoza	PwC	36,24%	36,24%
Parque Eólico Belmonte, S.A.	€ 120.400	Madrid	KPMG	29,90%	29,90%
Parque Eólico Sierra del Madero, S.A.	€ 7.193.970	Madrid	KPMG	42,00%	42,00%
San Juan de Bargas Eólica, S.L.	€ 5.000.000	Zaragoza	PwC	47,01%	47,01%
Solar Siglo XXI, S.A.	€ 80.000	Ciudad Real	n.a.	25,00%	25,00%
Solar Works! B.V.	€ 6.769.000	Rotterdam	RSM Global	20,19%	20,19%
Unión de Generadores de Energía, S.L.	€ 23.044	Zaragoza	PwC	50,00%	50,00%

The Associated Companies included in the consolidation under the equity method as at 31 December 2019, are as follows:

COMPANY	SHARE CAPITAL	HEAD OFFICE	AUDITOR	% OF CAPITAL	% OF VOTING RIGHTS
Aprofitament D'Energies Renovables de L'Ebre, S.L.	€ 14,933,030	Barcelona	Jordi Guilera Valls	13,29%	13,29%
Biomasas del Pirineo, S.A.	€ 454,896	Huesca	n.a.	30,00%	30,00%
Desarrollos Eólicos de Canarias, S.A.	€ 1,817,130	Gran Canaria	PwC	44,75%	44,75%
Parque Eólico Belmonte, S.A.	€ 120,400	Madrid	KPMG	29,90%	29,90%
Parque Eólico Sierra del Madero, S.A.	€7,193,970	Madrid	KPMG	42,00%	42,00%
Solar Siglo XXI, S.A.	€ 80,000	Ciudad Real	n.a.	25,00%	25,00%
Dunkerque Éoliennes en Mer, S.A.S.	€ 10,000	Montpellier	n.a.	32,00%	32,00%
Frontier Beheer Nederland, B. V.	€ 1,000	Zwolle	n.a.	30,00%	30,00%
Frontier, C.V.	€ 1,000	Zwolle	n.a.	30,00%	30,00%
Solar Works! B.V.	€ 2,089	Rotterdam	RSM Global	20,19%	20,19%
Blue Canyon Windpower LLC	$ 63,851,000	Texas	PwC	25,00%	25,00%

Annex II

Group Activity by Operating Segment

Operating Segment Information for the years ended 31 December 2020

THOUSAND EUROS	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL	SEGMENTS TOTAL
Revenues	824,236	669,387	36,497	1,530,120
Income from institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	-	201,783	-	201,783
	824,236	871,170	36,497	1,731,903
Other operating income	286,789	195,096	3,335	485,220
Supplies and services	-158,130	-163,268	-9,080	-330,478
Personnel costs and Employee benefits expenses	-32,203	-76,147	-1,498	-109,848
Other operating expenses	-68,402	-50,111	-3,258	-121,771
	28,054	-94,430	-10,501	-76,877
Joint ventures and associates	3,940	-186	0	3,754
Gross operating profit	856,230	776,554	25,996	1,658,780
Provisions	-690	0	-12	-702
Amortisation and impairment	-222,290	-358,953	-8,834	-590,077
Operating profit	633,250	417,601	17,150	1,068,001
Assets	6,010,251	8,945,159	424,778	15,380,188
Liabilities	542,984	1,051,609	54,800	1,649,393
Operating Investment	514,864	1,176,021	202,816	1,893,701

Note: The Segment "Europe" includes: i) revenues in the amount of 360,244 thousand of Euros from Spanish companies; ii) assets from Spanish companies in the amount of 2,407,017 thousands of Euros.

Reconciliation between the Segment Information and the Financial Statements

THOUSAND EUROS	
Revenues of the Reported Segments	1,530,120
Revenues of Other Segments	8,945
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-10,091
Revenues of the EDPR Group	1,528,974
Gross operating profit of the Reported Segments	1,658,780
Gross operating profit of Other Segments	997
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-5,052
Gross operating profit of the EDPR Group	1,654,725
Operating profit of the Reported Segments	1,068,001
Operating profit of Other Segments	-6,129
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-7,883
Operating profit of the EDPR Group	1,053,989
Assets of the Reported Segments	15,380,188
Not Allocated Assets	2,066,385
Financial Assets	1,069,010
Tax assets	255,659
Debtors and other assets	741,716
Assets of Other Segments	8,074,745
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-7,358,763
Assets of the EDPR Group	18,162,555
Investments in joint ventures and associates	474,884
Liabilities of the Reported Segments	1,649,393
Not Allocated Liabilities	6,682,416
Financial Liabilities	1,393,633
Institutional partnerships in U,S, wind farms	1,933,542
Tax liabilities	475,934
Payables and other liabilities	2,879,307
Liabilities of Other Segments	1,307,863
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-100,948
Liabilities of the EDPR Group	9,538,724
Operating Investment of the Reported Segments	1,893,701
Operating Investment of Other Segments	204,761
Operating Investment of the EDPR Group	2,098,462

THOUSAND EUROS	TOTAL OF THE REPORTED SEGMENTS	OTHER SEGMENTS	ELIMINATION OF INTRA-SEGMENT TRANSACTIONS	TOTAL OF THE EDPR GROUP
Income from institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	201,783	-	-	201,783
Other operating income	485,220	19,971	-6,777	498,414
Supplies and services	-330,478	-25,147	51,188	-304,437
Personnel costs and Employee benefits expenses	-109,848	-31,308	-	-141,156
Other operating expenses	-121,771	38,358	-39,289	-122,702
Provisions	-702	-	-	-702
Amortisation and impairment	-590,077	-7,126	-2,831	-600,034
Joint ventures and associates	3,754	-9,588	-317	-6,151

Operating Segment Information for the years ended 31 December 2019

THOUSAND EUROS	EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	BRAZIL	SEGMENTS TOTAL
Revenues	924,828	650,835	74,180	1,649,843
Income from institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	-	181,570	-	181,570
	924,828	832,405	74,180	1,831,413
Other operating income	246,430	50,352	88,263	385,045
Supplies and services	-157,754	-148,252	-15,345	-321,351
Personnel costs and Employee benefits expenses	-29,016	-63,294	-2,682	-94,992
Other operating expenses	-70,919	-56,685	-5,484	-133,088
	-11,259	-217,879	64,752	-164,386
Joint ventures and associates	3,680	-297	-	3,383
Gross operating profit	917,249	614,229	138,932	1,670,410
Provisions	-1,229	-	-8	-1,237
Amortisation and impairment	-254,246	-316,897	-15,703	-586,846
Operating profit	661,774	297,332	123,221	1,082,327
Assets	5,530,854	9,016,481	340,888	14,888,223
Liabilities	321,225	1,497,315	32,397	1,850,937
Operating Investment	258,381	31,663	866,711	1,156,755

Note: The Segment "Europe" includes: i) revenues in the amount of 373,829 thousand of Euros from Spanish companies; ii) assets from Spanish companies in the amount of 2,437,701 thousands of Euros.

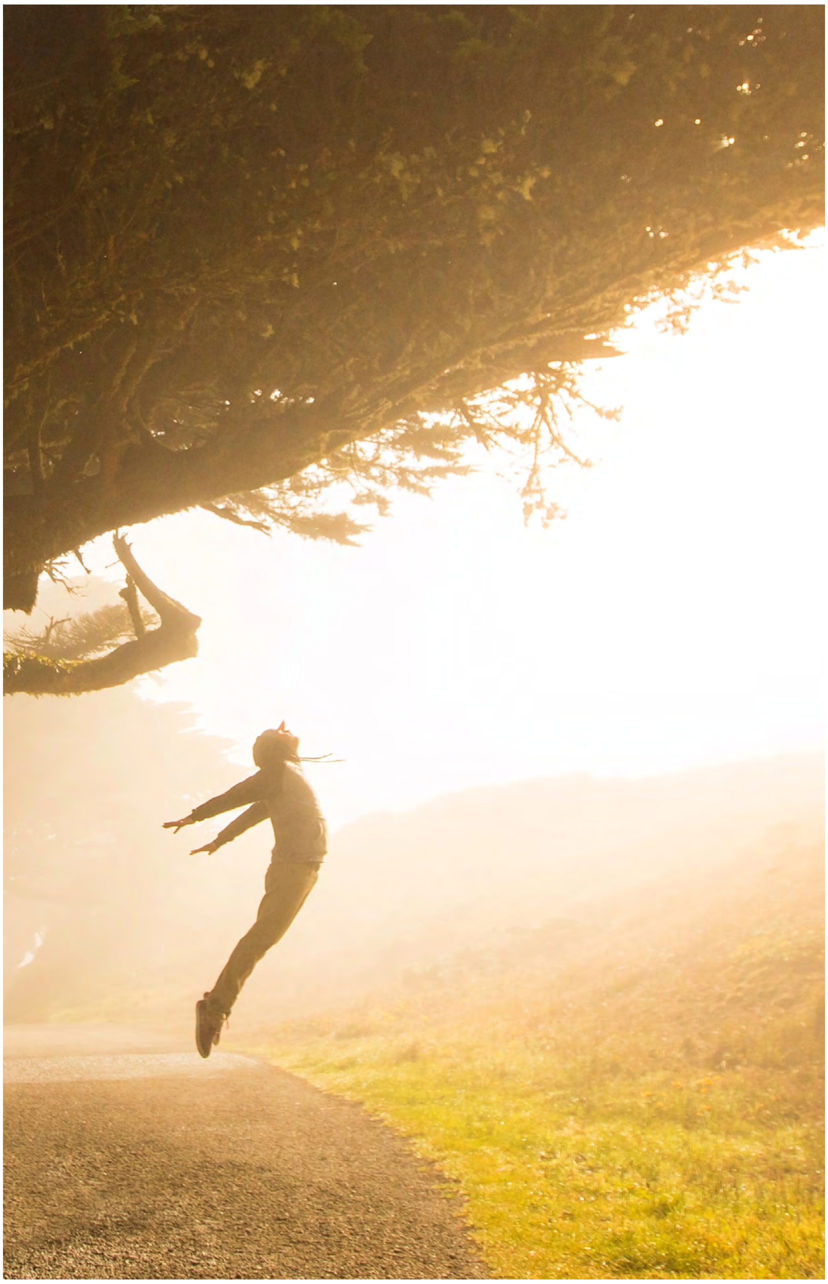
Reconciliation between the Segment Information and the Financial Statements

THOUSAND EUROS	
Revenues of the Reported Segments	1,649,843
Revenues of Other Segments	49,077
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-56,791
Revenues of the EDPR Group	1,642,129
Gross operating profit of the Reported Segments	1,670,410
Gross operating profit of Other Segments	-17,707
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-1,278
Gross operating profit of the EDPR Group	1,651,425
Operating profit of the Reported Segments	1,082,307
Operating profit of Other Segments	-20,038
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	-3,705
Operating profit of the EDPR Group	1,058,564
Assets of the Reported Segments	14,888,223
Not Allocated Assets	1,555,540
Financial Assets	578,827
Tax assets	393,370
Debtors and other assets	583,343
Assets of Other Segments	42,621
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	1,206,269
Assets of the EDPR Group	17,692,653
Investments in joint ventures and associates	460,185
Liabilities of the Reported Segments	1,850,937
Not Allocated Liabilities	1,382,027
Financial Liabilities	-
Institutional partnerships in U,S, wind farms	355,484
Tax liabilities	517,503
Payables and other liabilities	509,040
Liabilities of Other Segments	17,820
Elimination of intra-segment transactions	6,107,169
Liabilities of the EDPR Group	9,357,953
Operating Investment of the Reported Segments	1,156,755
Operating Investment of Other Segments	51,882
Operating Investment of the EDPR Group	1,208,637

THOUSAND EUROS	TOTAL OF THE REPORTED SEGMENTS	OTHER SEGMENTS	ELIMINATION OF INTRA-SEGMENT TRANSACTIONS	TOTAL OF THE EDPR GROUP
Income from institutional partnerships in U.S. wind farms	181,570	-	-	181,570
Other operating income	385,045	14,948	-313	399,680
Supplies and services	-321,351	-29,375	41,694	-309,032
Personnel costs and Employee benefits expenses	-94,992	-35,087	-614	-130,693
Other operating expenses	-133,088	-16,289	147,842	-1,535
Provisions	-1,237	-	1	-1,236
Amortisation and impairment	-586,846	-2,350	-2,429	-591,625
Joint ventures and associates	3,383	-607	616	3,392

ACTION

FROM TOMORROW TO BEYOND



Changing
tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

Changing tomorrow now.

INDEX

"Clean energy will be at the center of the post-COVID recovery, helping to stimulate the economy and accelerate the energy transition."

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Miguel Stilwell de Andrade

February 2021

Dear Stakeholder,

2020 was a challenging year but one that showed the best in our people and in our company. EDPR's main priority has been to protect its employees' health, ensuring business continuity and supporting the local communities in which it operates. As a company, we've remained resilient, delivering on short and long-term objectives, and maintaining our leadership in a sector of increasing global importance.

I believe EDPR is well placed to build on its pioneering role in renewable energy and continue to grow. Clean energy will be at the center of the post-COVID recovery, helping to stimulate the economy and accelerate the energy transition. The current crisis has also helped to galvanize the movement to a net zero global economy, with growing momentum in the public and private sectors as well as civil society.

In Europe, the €1 trillion Green Deal announced in December 2019 sits firmly at the heart of the EU's strategy to drive the economic recovery post COVID-19. A further €750 billion recovery fund the "Next Generation EU" has been established, with around 30% of it earmarked to support decarbonization efforts. On the first day in office the Biden Administration returned the US to the Paris Climate Agreement.

During 2020 a number of countries committed to net zero emission targets by 2050, with eight now having enshrined the commitment into law. That ambition at the national level has been echoed in the private sector, with leading companies making pledges to become net zero by 2050 or earlier. Total net zero commitments to date represent nearly 50% of global CO_2 emissions and 50% of global GDP, which could increase significantly if the US were to make the commitment as well.

EDPR made a number of strategic moves in 2020 designed to maintain our position of leadership in the energy transition and accelerate the global shift to net zero, including:

- The creation of **Ocean Winds** (OW), a joint venture between EDPR and ENGIE dedicated to the offshore wind energy. OW aims to be among the world's top five largest offshore operators by 2025, reaching 5–7 GW of projects in operation or construction and 5–10 GW at an advanced development phase.

- The acquisition of **Viesgo**'s renewables portfolio, a total of c.0.5GW in 24 wind farms located in Spain and Portugal. The purchase of this high-quality portfolio strengthens the position of EDPR in Spain and offers significant opportunities for future growth.

- The acquisition of a **solar distributed platform in the US** with 89 MW in operation and a near-term pipeline of 120 MW, across nearly 200 sites and 16 states. This transaction will establish EDPR's presence in the fast-growing generation segments as an owner-operator of one of the largest commercial and industrial distributed generation portfolios in the US.

We have created a leading global renewable energy company through the execution of a focused strategy, with an operating portfolio of more than 12 GW of onshore wind and solar assets, generating 28.5 TWh of clean energy and avoiding 18.5 mt of CO_2. In 2020, EDPR added a total of 1,580 MW and had 2.4 GW of new capacity under construction by year-end.

EDPR also continued its program of asset rotation, selling down 766 MW of assets in Brazil, Spain and the US. We have 6 GW of secured capacity to be installed in the coming years, providing clear visibility on the execution of our strategic plan.

Our EBITDA totaled €1,655 million, and our net profit, attributable to EDP Renováveis' shareholders, reached €556 million mainly driven by the successful execution of the sell-down strategy.

In February 2021 we presented our new Business Plan, **outlining our strategy to deliver superior growth through 2025**. The company's strategy is centred on three distinct pillars:

i) **growth** - we will triple growth in renewables from current levels, adding 4 GW/year in core-low risk geographies across the world. We will strengthen our leadership position in wind onshore, build a sound market presence in solar and be a global player in offshore wind through the 50:50 JV Ocean Winds while developing new technologies and business models to ensure long term renewables competitive edge and growth;

ii) **value** - we will accelerate growth, leveraging our distinctive asset rotation model to target €8 billion in proceeds and continue to provide an attractive return on investment;

iii) **excellence** – we will continue managing the full value chain to deliver competitive and quality projects at the highest standards and unique O&M knowledge to maximize efficiency while guaranteeing the best ESG standards.

EDPR's commitment to a sustainable growth model and its contribution to mitigating climate change through the promotion of renewable energies in emerging markets has been recognized by the Global Challenges Index. This model is based on environmental protection across the entire value chain, promoting social welfare and development, and fostering best-practices with regards to governance.

Innovation and Digitalisation are also two key words in EDPR's sustainable strategy. We work to create clean energy whilst constantly innovating and improving our digital facilities for more efficient and better results. The company's efforts have been acknowledged through its inclusion in various sustainability indexes, including FTSE4Good, Forum Ethibel, and in rankings such as Top Employer and Bloomberg Gender Equality, amongst others.

On behalf of EDP Renováveis Board of Directors, I would like to thank our stakeholders, namely our employees, contractors, suppliers and clients. We've been inspired by the way EDPR's 1,735 employees from over 30 countries have overcome this challenging year, working as a great team and successfully reaching our targets together. I would also like to extend my thanks to EDPR's Management Team for their great work in 2020, in particular to João Manso Neto, recognizing his valuable contribution to the growth and achievements of EDPR, and to Rui Teixeira for his leadership in recent months.

I am honored to be leading EDPR. I can say I look forward to contributing to its continued success and the execution of the new 2021-25 strategic business plan.

The future is net zero - EDPR's vision and long track-record can only make long-term growth prospects stronger than ever.

TRANSITION

FROM A JUST TRANSITION
TO SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Changing
tomorrow now.

Pioneering the new green normal

Changing tomorrow now.

01

THE COMPANY

1.1. EDPR in brief

1.1.1.

VISION

A global energy company, leading the energy transition to create superior value

VALUES

COMMITMENTS

INNOVATION

With the aim of creating value in the many areas in which we operate.

SUSTAINABILITY

Aiming to improve the quality of life of current and future generations.

HUMANIZATION

Building genuine and trusting relationships with our employees, customers, partners and communities.

SUSTAINABILITY

We assume the social and environmental responsabilities that result from our performance thus contributing towards the development of the regions in which we operate.

We ensure the participatory, competent and honest governance of our business.

We avoid specific greenhouse gas emissions with the energy we produce.

CLIENTS

We place ourselves in our clients' shoes whenever a decision has to be made.

We listen to our clients and answer in a simple and clear manner.

We surprise our clients by anticipating their needs.

PEOPLE

We join conduct and professional rigour to enthusiasm and initiative, emphasizing team work.

We promote the development of skills and merit.

We believe that the balance between private and professional life is fundamental in order-to be successful.

RESULTS

We fulfil the commitments that we embraced in the presence of our shareholders.

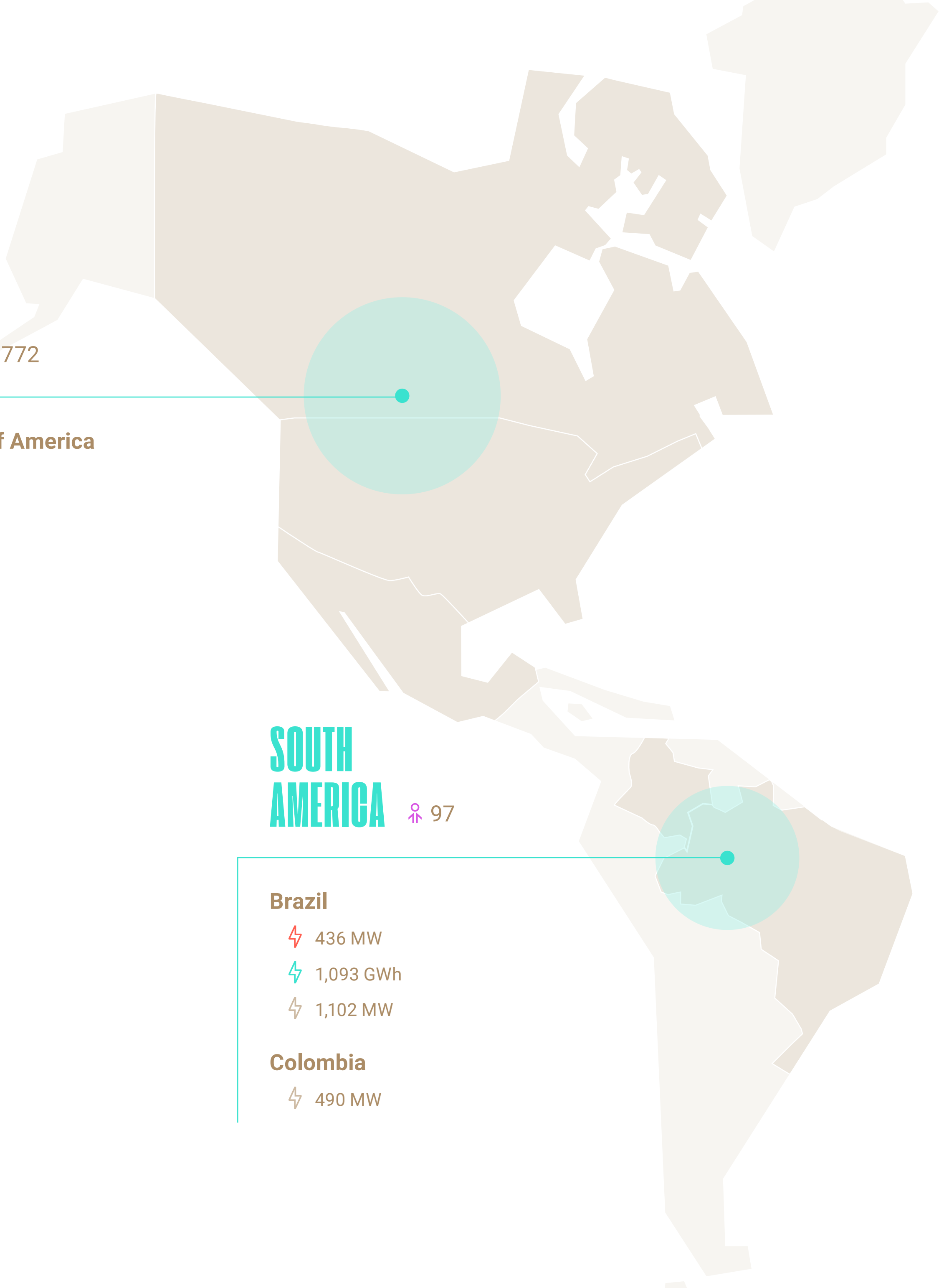
We are leaders due to our capacity of anticipating and implementing.

We demand excellence in everything that we do.

1.1.2.

EDPR IN THE WORLD

In 2020, EDPR generated 28.5 TWh avoiding the emissions of 18.5 million tons of CO_2.
EDPR is a market leader with top quality assets in 14 countries, and has 1,735 employees[1]. The company manages a global portfolio of 12.2 GW of installed capacity, has added 1,580 MW in 2020 and has 6 GW already secured for the coming years, as of December 2020.



NORTH AMERICA

772

United States of America

- 6,299 MW
- 16,633 GWh
- 1,843 MW

Canada

- 68 MW
- 78 GWh
- 62 MW

Mexico

- 400 MW
- 710 GWh
- 96 MW

SOUTH AMERICA

97

Brazil

- 436 MW
- 1,093 GWh
- 1,102 MW

Colombia

- 490 MW

Employees
Capacity Installed
Generation
Capacity secured

[1]The consolidation perimeter available in Annex I of the Consolidated Financial Statements includes the companies of the acquisition transaction reported at the end of December 2020. The tables presented do not include 45 employees of the companies whose shares were acquired, since their integration is currently under analysis.

EUROPE

866

Spain
2,304 MW
4,346 GWh
279 MW

Portugal
1,248 MW
2,624 GWh
278 MW

France
126 MW
212 GWh
103 MW

Belgium
10 MW
2 GWh

Poland
476 MW
1,059 GWh
567 MW

Italy
271 MW
595 GWh
200 MW

Romania
521 MW
1,186 GWh

Greece
155 MW

OFFSHORE

United Kingdom
950 MW
269 MW net for EDPR

France
1,022 MW
312 MW net for EDPR

Belgium
487 MW
43 MW net for EDPR

Portugal
25 MW
10 MW net for EDPR

United States of America
804 MW
201 MW net for EDPR

1.1.3.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

DEVELOPMENT

Site identification

- Search for sites with top-class wind conditions or irradiance resource and analyse grid connection feasibility.

Renewable resources analysis

- Install meteorogical equipment to collect and study wind profile and solar radiance.

Obtain permits

- Engage with local public authorities to secure environmental, construction, operating and other licenses.

Design layout & equipment choice

- Optimise the layout of the asset and select the best fit of equipment model based on the site characteristics.

Long term contract for the sell of energy

- Secure long term contracts for energy sale, guaranteeing stable and predictable cash-flows.

Project funding

- Find appropriate financing for the project.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction

- Build access roads, prepare foundations, assemble wind turbines or solar panels, construct substation.

OPERATION

Start of operations & deliver clean energy

- A better energy, a better future, a better world!

Ongoing maintenance service

- Keep availability figures at the highest level possible and minimise failure rates.

Data Analysis

- Monitor real-time operational data, analyse performance and identify opportunities for improvement.

DISMANTLING

Dismantling

- Once wind farms and solar plants reach the end of useful life (30-35 years), there is a process of land restoration and proper treatment of the wastes generated.

1.1.4.

EDPR MAIN EVENTS IN 2020

JAN — FEB — MAR

APR — MAY — JUN

JAN

EDPR enters the 2020 Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index for the first time

FEB

EDPR concludes €0.3 billion asset rotation deal for a 103 MW wind farm in Brazil

MAR

EDPR commits to donate over €1 million throughout 15 countries to help local communities overcome the global pandemic

APR

EDPR announces the payment of a gross dividend of €0.08 per share

MAY

EDPR is awarded a 20-year CfD for two projects in Italy for a total capacity of 54 MW

JUL —AUG —SEP

OCT —NOV—DEC

JUL

EDPR informs about agreement to acquire 100% of the renewables business of Viesgo

JUL

EDPR appoints Rui Teixeira as a new member of EDPR's Executive Committee and as Joint CEO

AUG

EDPR informs about a sale agreement for 242 MW in Spain

SEP

EDPR announces $700 million Sell-down deal of an 80% stake in a wind & solar portfolio in the US with 563 MW (450 MW net)

OCT

EDPR reaches an agreement for the joint-development of a wind portfolio of 900 MW in Greece

NOV

EDPR secures a PPA for a portfolio that comprises a 36 MW wind farm project and a 27 MW solar power plant in Spain

DEC

EDPR is awarded with long-term CfD for 5 wind and solar projects in Poland with 220 MW

1.1.6.

STAKEHOLDER FOCUS

As stated in its Stakeholders Relations Policy, EDPR aims to maintain an open and transparent dialogue with its stakeholders in order to build and strengthen trust, promote information and knowledge sharing, anticipate challenges and identify cooperation opportunities. The Company does so through four major guiding commitments: Communicate, Comprehend, Trust, and Collaborate.

These commitments underlie a Policy that aims to go beyond mere compliance with formal law requirements, thereby contributing to an effective and genuine engagement of and with different stakeholders. These four pillars also form the basis of EDPR's annual objectives regarding stakeholder relationship management.

COMPREHEND

INCLUDE
IDENTFY
PRIORITISE

EDPR regularly identifies the stakeholders that influence the company and works to analyse and understand their expectations and interests in the decisions that directly impact them.

COMMUNICATE

INFORM
LISTEN
RESPOND

Committed in promoting a two-way dialogue with stakeholders through information and consulting initiatives is a part of EDPR's objective. This can be attainable by listening, informing and responding to stakeholders in a consistent, clear, rigorous and transparent manner, resulting in a strong meaningful and lasting relationship.

COLLABORATE

INTEGRATE
SHARE
COOPERATE
REPORT

EDPR aims to collaborate with stakeholders by building startegic partnerships that agregate and disperse knowledge, skills an tools. These will promote the creation of shared value in a differentiating way.

TRUST

TRANSPARENCY
INTEGRITY
RESPECT
ETHICS

One of the company's beliefs is the importance of a trustworthy relationship with the stakeholders in establishing stable, long-term relationships. These relationships with the stakeholders are based on values like transparency, integrity and mutual respect.

Governance model

At EDPR, stakeholders' management is governed by the Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC) and the Stakeholder Working Group (SWG), which focus on strategy and implementation at an organisational level. The SSC was formed to deliver the stakeholder end-of-year report, set yearly objectives and formulate management plans to achieve them. The SWG, a more operational team, is composed by managers from different departments and units and its main purpose is to implement the SSC's plans and align on-the-ground operations with executive decisions.

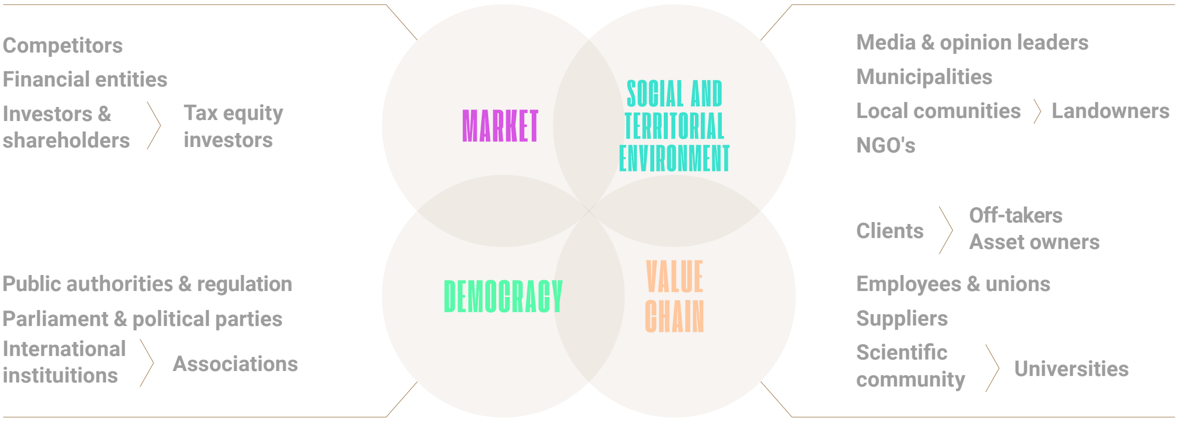
A digital customer-relationship-management (CRM) tool is in place to manage and monitor EDPR's relationships with stakeholders and the achievement of management milestones and objectives, providing an informed and systematic approach to a results-driven, comprehensive model. Performance data is collected through two different paths: the CRM platform for internal use, and qualitative and quantitative research for external viewing. In 2020, a quantitative research survey was conducted to validate qualitative research (in-depth interviews) that was carried out over the past two years.

Following the precedent set in previous years, the Stakeholder Management Plan's methodology was established with the strategic support of the SCC, implemented by the SWG and monitored using the CRM tool.

Stakeholders map

EDPR's Stakeholders are those entities or individuals that influence or are influenced by the activities and services of the Company, and they are organised into four categories: Democracy, Social and Territorial Environment, Value Chain, and Market. In 2020, three new players were included in the Stakeholders Map: tax equity investors were included in the investor and shareholders category, and off-takers and asset owners were included in the clients category.

EDPR's stakeholders in 2020 are shown in the following diagram:



Stakeholders support

Appropriate monitoring and classification of stakeholder groups assists in decision-making and obtaining additional and accurate information, allowing EDPR to fulfil its commitment to them and to increase stakeholder involvement by adapting its strategies. After having properly identified the stakeholder groups with which the company maintains a close relationship, EDPR has established a series of criteria that helps the company to classify, analyse, evaluate and readjust its relationships based on real business interests. Studying the link between variables—such as power, impact, legitimacy and visibility, and urgency—has allowed the company to create a Stakeholders Matrix, identifying the expectations and demands of stakeholders and integrating them into organizational strategy.

In addition, communication channels are used to build and consolidate collaboration, understanding and trust, making them essential to the effective management of stakeholder relationships. For almost all stakeholders, the most used and preferred types of communication are e-mails, phone calls, meetings and events. Another preferred channel is EDPR's website, particularly for stakeholders within the area of finance such as banks, analysts and investors. Each group of stakeholders is allocated a specific communication channel tailored to their needs, which is vital to maintain good relationships. Through a combination of these channels, along with the Stakeholders Global Survey and interviews, EDPR can accurately identify each stakeholder's perceptions, expectations, value drivers and behaviours, therefore improving communication while strengthening relationships between various groups of stakeholders. Despite the limitations faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic, EDPR continued to communicate and gather feedback from its stakeholders mainly through online channels.

2020 achievements

For many years, EDPR has actively listened to and established a dialogue with its various stakeholders to understand their needs. Consequently, throughout 2020, EDPR applied its stakeholder methodology in Spain and, for the first time, in France and North America. The application of this stakeholder methodology in these three markets means that it has now been applied to 72% of EDPR's installed capacity. In these markets, EDPR conducted surveys with more than 1,000 people with three main goals in mind: to measure all opinions on EDPR's performance regarding its stakeholders; to better understand expectations to effectively respond to demands; and to identify concrete actions to improve the Company's relationships. As a result of the answers collected in the surveys, an action plan will be implemented in 2021 in order to better respond to the demands of the stakeholders and to generate value for both parties. Regardless of the challenges caused by the global pandemic, EDPR was able to continue to gather feedback from various stakeholders.

1.1.6.

SUSTAINABILITY ROADMAP

EDPR is aware of the importance of electricity in the sustainable development and is committed to focus not only on the Sustainable Development Goals directly related to its business such as Climate Action and Affordable and Clean Energy, but also on a business model that positively impacts others SDGs.

CORE BUSINESS

SUSTAINABILITY ROADMAP STRATEGIC LINES (2019-22)	SUSTAINABILITY ROADMAP GOALS (2019-22)		EXECUTION 2019-2020		SDGs
Increase renewable energy installed capacity	Cumulative build-out	c.7 GW	Built	2.5 GW	7, 13

DIRECT IMPACT

SUSTAINABILITY ROADMAP STRATEGIC LINES (2019-22)	SUSTAINABILITY ROADMAP GOALS (2019-22)		EXECUTION 2019-2020		SDGs
Ensure high safety standards for employees & contractors	Fatal accidents	0	Fatal accidents	0	8
Guarantee high environmental standards	Significant spills and fires	0	Significant spills and fires	0	15
Maintain the rate of female employees	Female employees	> 30%	Female employees	30%	5

By incorporating the ESG principles into its strategy, policies and procedures, and by establishing a culture of integrity, EDPR not only defends its basic responsibilities with people and the planet, but also sets the stage for long-term success. Following this long-term commitment, 10 Sustainability goals were defined within the 2019-2022 Business Plan, framed by eight of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. EDPR monitors closely its contribution to these goals, and annually reports the evolution on their execution.

DIRECT IMPACT

SUSTAINABILITY ROADMAP STRATEGIC LINES (2019-22)	SUSTAINABILITY ROADMAP GOALS (2019-22)		EXECUTION 2019-2020		SDGs
Maintain the recovery waste ratio	Total waste recovered (and > 90% hazardous waste recovered)	> 75%	Total waste recovered (93% hazardous waste recovered)	75%	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Promote the transition to electric vehicles	Service vehicles to be replaced by electric vehicles		Hybrid operational vehicles	28%	
Foster universal access to sustainable energy (A2E)	Investment in A2E	€20M	Invested in A2E[1]	€4.6M	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Support local communities in their social development	Social investment	€8M	Social investment	€4.6M	
Ensure a high participation in voluntary actions	Employees participating in volunteering activities	20%	Employees participating in volunteer activities	22%	
Implement digital transformation plan promoting digital skills	Employees participating in digitalisation trainings	100%	Employees participating in digitalisation trainings	86%	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

[1]Cumulative investment impacted by fx rate: SolarWorks! in Mozambique (€2.2 million) and Rensource in Nigeria ($2.9 million)

1.2. 2020 in review

1.2.1.

KEY METRICS

OPERATIONAL

12.2 GW
Installed capacity
EBITDA + Net Equity

29 TWh
Generation
-5% YoY

+1,580 MW
New additions
EBITDA + Net Equity

96.7%
Technical availabiity
vs 96.8% in 2019

30%
Load factor
-1pp vs 2019

18.5 mt CO_2
Emissions avoided

FINANCIAL

€1,655 m
EBITDA
Flat YoY

€2,100 m
CAPEX
vs €1,109m in 2019

€556 m
Net income
vs €475m in 2019

€908 m
Operating cash-flow
-17% YoY

€3.4 Bn
Net debt
vs €2.8 Bn in 2019

€48 k/MW
Core OPEX / average MW
+1% YoY

ESG

1,735
Employees
+11% YoY

76%
Total waste recovered

€2.5 m
Social investment

100%
Independent members of BoD committees [1]

81%
Employees trained in digitalisation

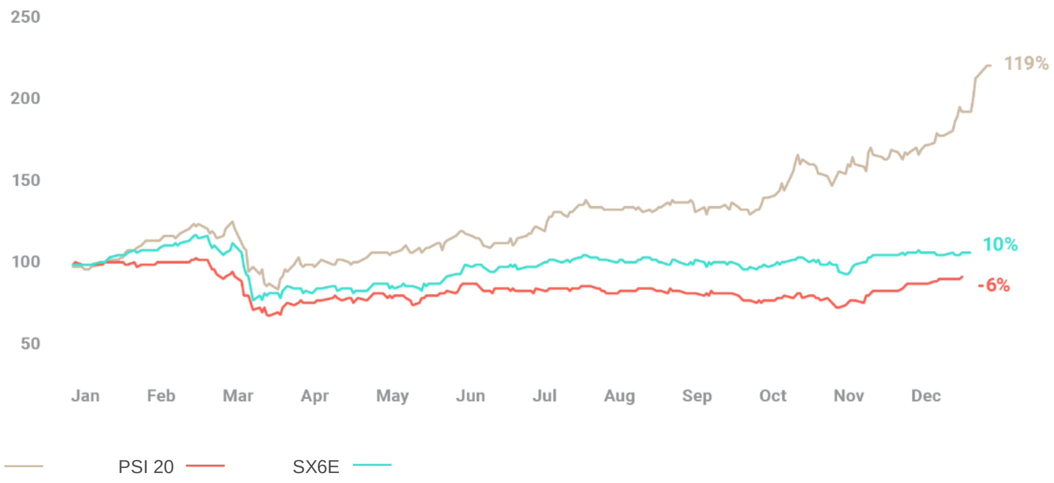
100%
Capacity certified [2]
ISO 14001 & ISO 45001

1 – With the exception of the Executive Committee, the BoD committees are composed exclusively by independent members.
2 – Calculation based on 2019YE installed capacity. EDPR certifies the facilities the year after the COD (commercial operating date). Thus, the facilities that have entered into operation in 2020 will be certified in 2021.

1.2.2. Share performance

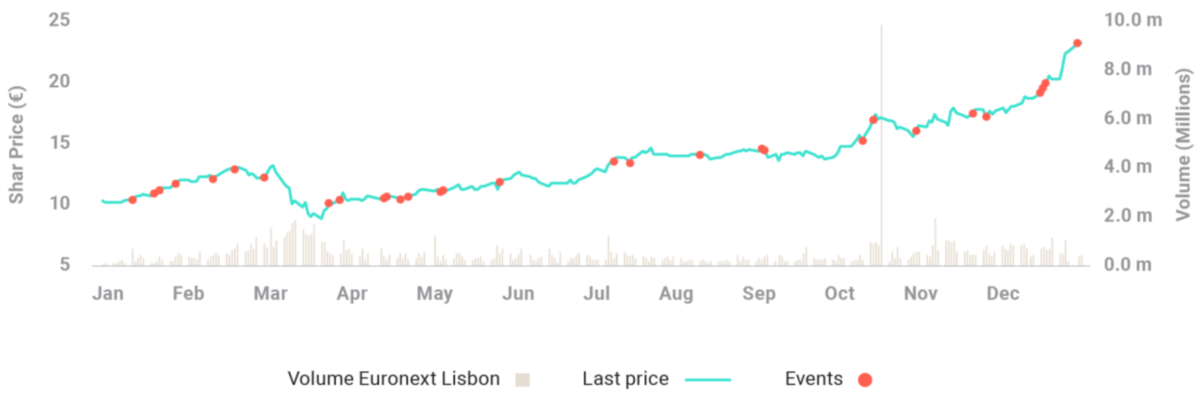
EDPR has 872.3 million shares listed and admitted to trading in NYSE Euronext Lisbon. On December 31st, 2020, EDPR had a market capitalisation of €19.9 billion, above the €9.1 billion at previous year-end, and equivalent to €22.80 per share. In 2020, the total shareholder return was +119%, considering the dividend paid on Apr 24th of €0.08 per share.

Indexed EDPR Share Performance vs. PSI20 & SX6E



EDPR IN CAPITAL MARKETS	2020	2019	2018	2017
Opening Price (€)	10.42	7.78	6.97	6.04
Minimum Price (€)	8.82	7.72	6.78	5.71
Maximum Price (€)	23.00	10.50	9.17	7.20
Closing Price (€) (adjusted for dividend and splits)	22.80	10.42	7.78	6.97
Market Capitalisation (€ Millions)	19,889	9,089	6,782	6,077
Total Traded Volume: Listed & OTC (Millions)	381.87	162.72	209.59	421.94
of which in Euronext Lisbon (Millions)	47.96	36.24	44.01	101.63
Average Daily Volume (Millions)	1.49	.64	.82	1.65
Turnover (€ Millions)	4,965.74	1,502.80	1,587.12	2,744.04
Average Daily Turnover (€ Millions)	19.32	5.89	6.22	10.76
Rotation of Capital (% of Total Shares)	44%	19%	24%	48%
Rotation of Capital (% of Floating Shares)	195%	83%	107%	215%
Total Shareholder Return	120%	36%	12%	16%
Share Price Performance	119%	34%	12%	15%
PSI 20	-6%	10%	-12%	15%
Dow Jones Eurostoxx Utilities	10%	22%	0%	16%

EDPR'S MAIN EVENTS IN 2020		
1	13-Jan	EDPR secures a PPA for a new 66 MW solar project in Brazil
2	21-Jan	EDPR releases FY 2019 Operating Data
3	23-Jan	EDPR finalises the agreement with ENGIE to create a 50:50 JV for offshore wind
4	29-Jan	EDPR is awarded a 20-year CfD for 109 MW of wind at Italian auction
5	12-Feb	EDPR concludes €0.3 billion asset rotation deal for 103 MW Babilonia wind farm in Brazil
6	20-Feb	EDPR releases FY 2019 results
7	02-Mar	Spanish government published the regulatory revision for wind energy assets
8	26-Mar	EDPR Annual Shareholders Meeting
9	30-Mar	EDPR announces payment of a gross dividend of €0.08 per share
10	15-Apr	EDPR releases 1Q20 Operating Data
11	16-Apr	EDPR secures a long-term 200 MW solar PPA in Mexico
12	21-Apr	EDPR secures a PPA for 59 MW in Spain
13	24-Apr	EDPR starts the payment of dividends
14	06-May	EDPR secures a 15-year PPA for 100 MW in the state of California, USA
15	07-May	EDPR releases 1Q20 Results
16	28-May	EDPR is awarded a 20-year CfD for 2 projects in Italy for a total capacity of 54 MW
17	07-Jul	EDPR releases Clarification on Public Prosecutor measures regarding EDPR Board members
18	09-Jul	EDPR releases 1H20 Operating Data
19	15-Jul	EDPR informs about agreement to acquire 100% of the renewables business of Viesgo
20	10-Aug	EDPR informs about a sale agreement for 242 MW in Spain
21	02-Sep	EDPR announces sale agreement of an 80% stake in North America
22	03-Sep	EDPR releases 1H20 Results
23	09-Oct	EDPR releases 9M20 Operating Data
24	13-Oct	EDPR secures PPA for 100 MW in the US
25	29-Oct	EDPR releases 9M20 Results
26	19-Nov	EDPR informs about a PPA secured for 63 MW in Spain
27	24-Nov	EDPR announces PPA contract for a 74 MW solar project in the US
28	14-Dec	EDPR is awarded in CfD for 5 project of wind and solar in Poland with 220 MW
29	15-Dec	EDPR announces conclusion of 242 MW sale agreement in Spain
30	16-Dec	EDPR concludes the 100% acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo
31	28-Dec	EDPR informs about the conclusion of an 80% equity stake sale agreement in North America



Source: BLOOMBERG / EDPR

1.3. Organisation

1.3.1. Shareholder structure

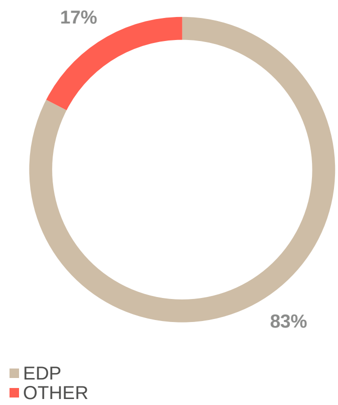
EDPR shareholders are spread across more than 20 countries, being EDP the main shareholder.

EDPR total share capital is, since its initial public offering (IPO) in June 2008, composed of 872,308,162 shares issued with a nominal value of five euros each, fully paid. All these shares are part of a single class and series and are admitted to trading on the Euronext Lisbon regulated market.

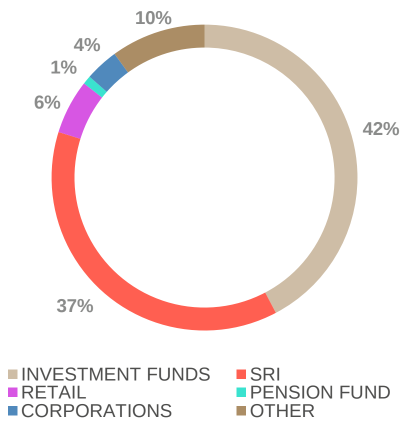
Major shareholders, the EDP Group

The majority of the Company's share capital is owned by EDP Group, holding 82.6% of the share capital and voting rights, since the General and Voluntary Public Tender Offer closed in August 2017, where EDP Group increased by 5.03% its shareholding in EDPR's share capital and voting rights. EDP Group is a vertically integrated utility company, the largest generator, distributor and supplier of electricity in Portugal, has significant operations in electricity in Spain and is one of the largest private generation group in Brazil through its stake in Energias do Brasil. In the Iberian Peninsula, EDP is the third largest electricity generation company and one of the largest distributors of electricity. EDP has a worldwide relevant presence, being present in 19 countries and has about 12,000 employees around the world. In 2020, EDP had an installed capacity of 23.7 GW, generating 64.3 TWh, of which 74% came from renewables. EDP is part of sustainability indexes (DJSI World and Europe), following its performance in the economic, social and environmental dimensions. Its holding company, EDP S.A. is a listed company whose ordinary shares are traded in the Euronext Lisbon since its privatisation in 1997.

EDPR Shareholder



Shareholders (Ex-EDP) by Type



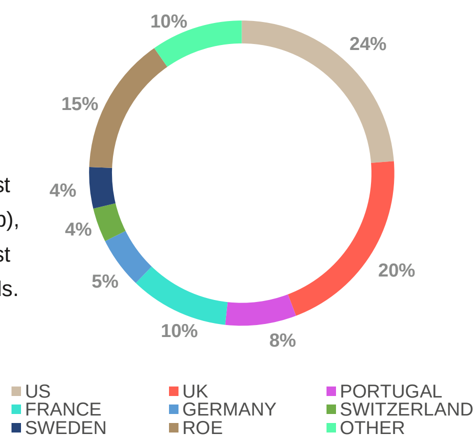
Broad base of investors

EDPR has an international base of investors. Excluding EDP Group, EDPR shareholders comprise more than 30,000 institutional and private investors spread worldwide. Within institutional investors, which represent about 94% of shareholder base (ex-EDP Group), investment funds are the major type of investor, followed by sustainable and responsible funds (SRI). EDPR is a member of several financial indexes that aggregate top performing companies for sustainability.

Worldwide shareholders

EDPR shareholders are spread across 26 countries, the United States being the most representative country accounting for 24% of EDPRshareholder base (ex-EDP Group), followed by the UK, France, Portugal, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. In the Rest of Europe, the most representative countries are Norway, Belgium, Spain Netherlands.

Shareholders (Ex-EDP) by Country



1.3.2. Governance Model

The organisation and functioning of EDPR corporate governance model aims to achieve the highest standards of corporate governance, business conduct and ethics referenced on the best national and international practices.

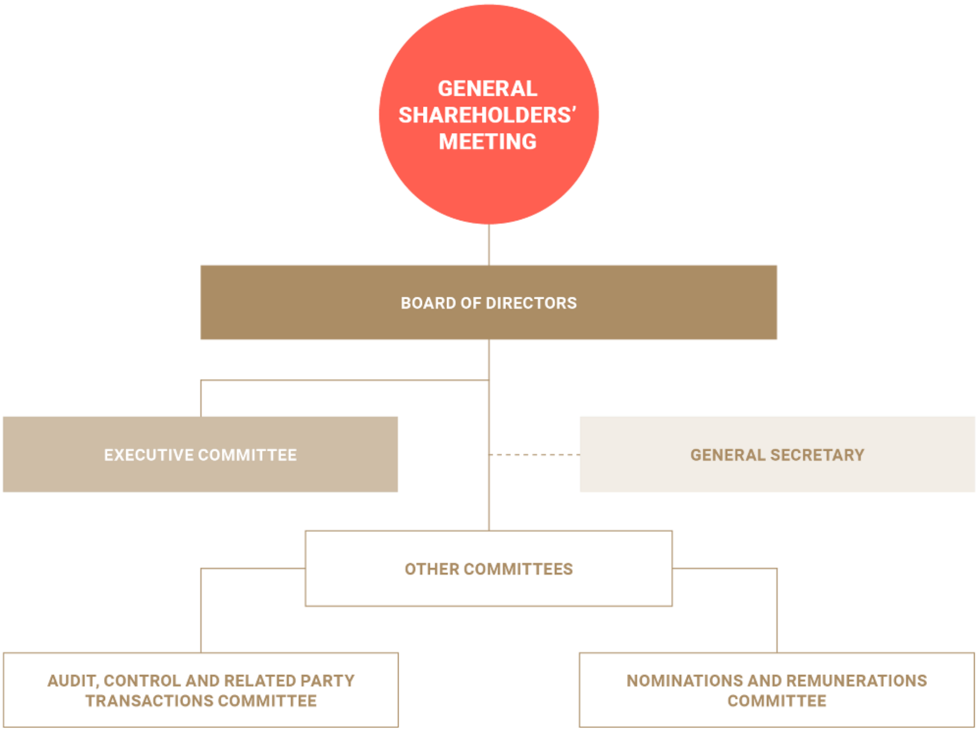
EDPR is a Spanish Company listed in a regulated stock exchange in Portugal, being the regulation of its corporate organisation subject to the Spanish law, but trying to parallelly also comply to the extent possible with the Portuguese recommendations contained in the Corporate Governance Code of the Instituto Português de Corporate Governance (“IPCG”).

Considering the applicable guidelines as of this regulatory framework, EDPR’s model was designed with the aim of ensuring a transparent and meticulous separation of duties and management by the same time that provides a specialisation in the supervision functions. As such, EDPR’s governance structure is comprised by a General Shareholders’ Meeting and a Board of Directors (BoD) that represents and manages the Company, which in accordance with the law and its Articles of Association has additionally set up 3 delegated Committees entirely composed its members: the Executive Committee, the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee.

Additionally, as detailed in the Corporate Governance chapter, with the purpose of adapting to the extent possible this structure to the Portuguese legislation, EDPR parallelly seeks to correspond it to the so-called “Anglo-Saxon” model set forth in the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, in which the management body is a Board of Directors, and the supervision and control duties are of the responsibility of an Audit and Control Committee.

This structure and its functioning enable a fluent workflow between all levels of the governance model, as each of the delegated Committees shall report the decisions taken to the Board of Directors, and additionally all the Committees Members are also Members of the Board. Hence, this organisation allows Directors to receive the complete information at Board of Directors level in order to take the corresponding decisions, and all in all, ensuring in time and manner the access to all the information in order to appraise the performance, current situation and perspectives for the further development of the Company.

As exposed above, the governance model of EDPR was designed to ensure the transparent and meticulous separation of duties and the specialisation of supervision through the following structure of its governing bodies:



A) General shareholders' meeting

The General Shareholders' Meeting is the body where the shareholders participate. Represents the Company with the full authority corresponding to its legal personality and has the power to deliberate, vote and adopt decisions, particularly on matters that the law and Articles of Association reserve for its decision and must be submitted for its approval.

B) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the body that represents and administrates the Company under the broadest powers of management, supervision and governance with no limitations other than the responsibilities expressly and exclusively granted to the jurisdiction of the General Shareholders Meeting in the Company's Articles of Association or in the applicable law.

In line with the best corporate governance practices and in accordance with its Articles of Association, EDPR's Board of Directors shall consist of no less than 5 and no more than 17 members (including a Chairperson), who are elected for 3 years period and that may be re-elected for equal periods. To this extent, a total of 15 positions that composed of EDPR's Board of Directors as of December 31st, 2020, there was 1 vacant and 14 Directors out of which 9 were non-executive, being 5 of them also independent.[1]

Related to the BoD composition and in the context of a judicial procedure undergoing related to the activity of EDP – Energias de Portugal, António Mexia and João Manso Neto, were suspended from their executive functions in all EDP Group companies - the process continues in the inquiry phase and they have not been formally accused - and following this, the Board of Directors of EDPR met on July 6th, 2020 and identified Rui Teixera as the best candidate to reinforce the executive line of the Company, mainly considering his deep knowledge of the business (in particular with regards of renewables), and he had been CFO of EDP Renováveis during several years, and therefore, his involment would imply a continuity and support in the completion of the Bussiness Plan in these special circumstances. Based on that, the Board resolved to appoint him as a new member of EDPR's Executive Committee and Joint CEO, designated as the responsible person to coordinate the Executive Committee activities and to liaise with EDP – EDPR's principal shareholder.

Delegated committees of the board of directors

As stated, EDPR BoD has set up three delegated Committees entirely composed by its members: the Executive Committee, the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee.

I) Executive committee

This is the delegated body of the Board of Directors entrusted to perform the daily management of the business. As of 31st December 2020, EDPR's Executive Committee was composed by the following members that were also Joint Directors:

- João Manso Neto (CEO and Chairman of the Executive Committee)
- Rui Teixeira (Joint CEO and Executive Committee Coordinator)
- Duarte Bello (COO Europe & Brazil and member of the Executive Committee)
- Miguel Ángel Prado (COO North America and member of the Executive Committee)
- Spyridon Martinis (COO Offshore and New Markets, CDO and member of the Executive Committee)

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[1] Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020, and therefore also as member of the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee. In order to fill this vacancy at the committee level, the Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on January 19th, 2021 to appoint Francisco Seixas as new member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

II) Audit, control and related party transactions committee

This is the specialised and delegated Committee of the BoD in charge of, among others, the appointment of the Company's auditors and the internal risk management and control systems, supervision of internal audits and compliance and ratification of transactions between EDPR and EDP and between its related parties, qualified shareholders, directors, key employees or his relatives and prepares an annual report on its supervisory activities.

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee consists of three non-executive and independent members, during 2020, were the following:

- Acacio Piloto, who is the Chairman
- Antonio Nogueira Leite
- Francisca Guedes de Oliveira[2]

III) Nominations and remunerations committee

This is the specialised and delegated Committee of the Board of Directors in charge of, within others, the assistance and report to the Board about appointments, re-elections, dismissals, evaluation and remunerations of the Directors.

During 2020, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee consists of three independent members, who are the following:

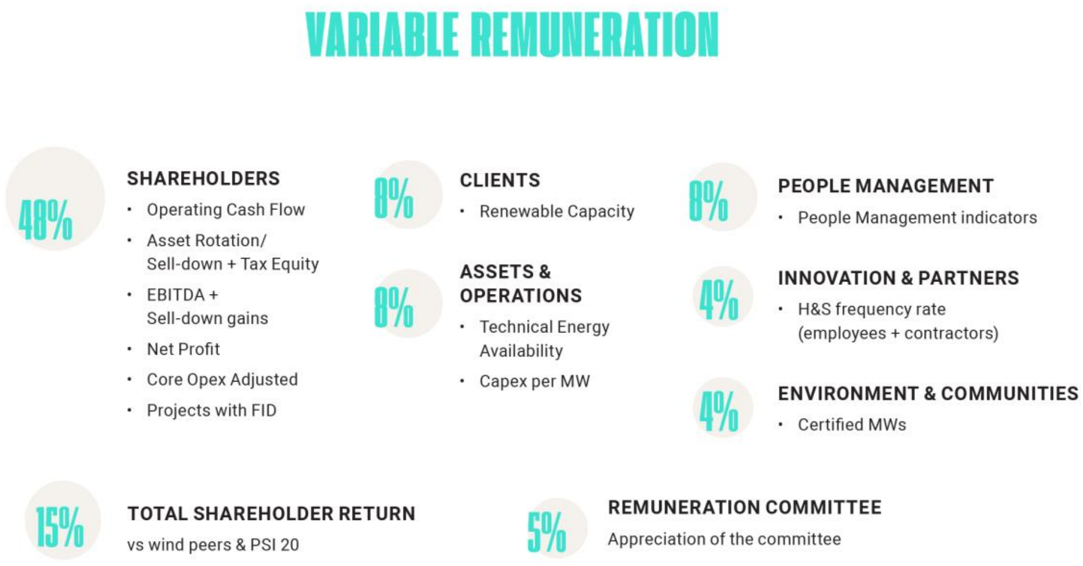
- Antonio Nogueira Leite, who is the Chairman
- Francisco Seixas da Costa
- Conceição Lucas

[2] Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020, and therefore also as member of the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee. In order to fill this vacancy at the committee level, the Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on January 19th, 2021 to appoint Francisco Seixas as new member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

Remuneration policy

EDPR governance model is reinforced by an incentive structure with transparent remuneration through variable remuneration based on key performance indicators. The definition of the proposal of the remuneration policy for the members of the Board of Directors is incumbent on Nominations and Remunerations Committee, which is appointed by the Board of Directors.

The 2020-2022 Remuneration Policy is aligned with the strategic grounds of the Company: growth, risk control and efficiency and establishes that the indicators shall be set in accordance with 6 clusters: (i) Shareholders, (ii) People, (iii) Environment & Communities, (iv) Assets and Operations, (v) Innovation & Partners, and (vi) Clients though 14 KPIs, including all dimensions of EDPR 's strategy. Each of such clusters shall have at least one indicator.



For more information, please refer to the Approval of the Remuneration Policy of the members of the Board of Directors, available at the 10th Item of the 2020 General Shareholders' Meeting agenda.

For further detailed information regarding the responsibilities and roles of the different social bodies, the activity during 2020 and the Company's up-to-date articles of association and regulations, please refer to the Corporate Governance chapter of the report and visit www.edpr.com.

1.3.3. Organisation structure

The organisation structure is designed to accomplish the strategic management of the company and a transversal operation of all the business units, ensuring alignment with the defined strategy, optimising support processes and creating synergies.

Organisational model principles

The EDPR organisation model is organised around five main elements: a Corporate Center Holding, an Onshore Europe & Brazil platform, an Onshore North America platform, a New Geographies platform and, lastly, an Offshore platform. Each element includes different business units specialized in each of the countries' specificities.

CORPORATE HOLDING

ONSHORE Europe & Brazil	ONSHORE North America	NEW GEOGRAPHIES	OFFSHORE Joint Venture
Spain Portugal Italy Poland France & Belgium Romania Brazil	United States of America Canada Mexico	Greece Colombia	

The principles on which EDPR bases its organisational model is defined by the Executive Committee. These are a set of performance aspects that define the characteristics of the relationships, grant the rights between EDPR Holding and the business units, and ensure optimal efficiency and value creation.

ACCOUNTABILITY ALIGNMENT

Critical KPIs and span of control should be hierarchically aligned at project, country, plataform and holding level to endure accountability tracking, and to take advantage of complementarities derived from end-to-end process vision.

CLIENT-SERVICE

Corporate areas function as competence support centers and are internal service provides to all business units for all geographical non-specific needs. Business priorities and needs are defined by local businesses, and best practices are difined and distributed by corporate units.

LEAN ORGANIZATION

Execution of activities at holding level are held only when significant value is derived, coherently with defined EDPR holding role.

REINFORCE COLLEGIATE DECISION MAKING

Ensure proper country-balance dynamics to ensure multiple-prespective challenge across functions.

CLARITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Platforms organizational models should remain similar, to allow for:
(1) Easy coordination, vertically (holding-platforms) and horizontally (across platforms);
(2) Scalability and replicability to ensure efficient integration of future growth.

EDPR Holding

EDPR Holding seizes value creation through the dissemination of best practices in the organisation and the standardisation of corporate processes to the platforms and the business units to improve efficiency. The internal coordination model and interface with EDP Group impacts functions and responsibilities of both the company's processes and structure. The assignments of the main responsibilities and activities of EDPR Holding to fulfil their respective missions include:

- Define internal structures;
- Ensure a global budget and its periodic monitoring;
- Manage the essential human resources;
- Provide appropriate management information;
- Compete for a culture of excellence throughout the Group;
- Integrate risk management and compliance in each area of responsibility, ensuring the monitoring and effectiveness of controls.

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Covers the activity of EDPR Holding to support to the Executive committee

- Define strategy objectives, policies, rules and procedures;
- Promote the dissemination of the EDPR culture and best practices;
- Review the accomplishment of the Company's business plan;
- Control key performance indicators.

TRANSVERSAL OPERATION

Systematically and progressively coordinate between EDPR Holding and the Business Units

- Leading the activities included in the mission and functions of corporate addresses;
- Align the policies and strategies of each Business Unit;
- Ensure a functional reporting including policies, plan of action of activities;
- Linking the regulatory obligations of each Business Unit with efficient and effective management by leveraging corporate knowledge to maximise the interests and results of the Group;
- Capture synergies and optimise support processes.

EDPR Platforms

The four platforms are defined as: Onshore Europe & Brazil, Onshore North America, New Geographies and Offshore.

- **Europe & Brazil Onshore platform:** There are different business units where the company operates, namely Spain, Portugal, France/Belgium, Italy, Poland, Romania and Brazil.
- **North America Onshore platform:** There are three business units that represent the operational regions in North America: United States of America, Mexico and Canada.
- **New Geographies platform:** This platform grants EDPR's international business expansion in any geography where the company does not currently operate.
- **Offshore platform:** In January 2020, EDPR finalised the agreement with ENGIE to create a 50:50 Joint Venture for offshore wind that grants the development of projects in the UK, Portugal, France, Belgium, Poland, and the US.

1.3.4. Integrity and ethics

Ethical behaviour is absolutely essential for the functioning of the economy. EDPR recognises its importance and complexity and is committed to address ethics and its compliance, but it is the employees' responsibility to comply with ethical obligations. Ethics are the cornerstone of EDPR strategy, to the extent that EDPR has a Code of Ethics, an Anti-Corruption Policy and a Compliance Policy that go beyond just defining the Company principles to be adopted, but also how employees and any other service providers working on behalf of EDPR should behave when dealing with the Company stakeholders.

Ethics

The Code of Ethics refers to principles of action that include compliance with legislation, integrity regarding matters such as bribery and corruption, respect for human and labour rights, transparency and corporate social responsibility, including its contribution to sustainable development and its responsibility for the economic, environmental and social impacts of its decisions and activities. In addition, the Code has its own regulation that defines a process and channel, open to all stakeholders, to report any potential claim or doubt on the application of the Code. The Ethics Ombudsperson is behind this communication channel and is responsible for analysing and presenting to the Ethics Committee any potential ethical problem. The Code is communicated and distributed to all employees and interested parties and complemented with tailored training sessions.

This Code is a privileged tool that frames the reflection on Ethics, but it is essentially a guide to support EDPR employees in their daily decisions when performing their job activities. It does not override the law and regulations – which must always be fully and scrupulously complied with – but rather complements them by supporting responsible decision making. In that sense, EDPR's Code of Ethics applies to all Company employees regardless of their position in the organisation and working location, and they all must comply with it. Additionally, the commitments in this Code are equally applicable to EDPR business partners, representatives and suppliers who are, in any way, entitle to act on behalf of EDPR. The Code and its regulations are published on the intranet and website of EDPR and attached to the labour agreements of the new hires to their written acknowledgement when they join the Company. Likewise, this Code has been widely circulated to the employees of the Group through internal communications, and specific training on Ethics is provided during the year to all employees with the objective of promoting awareness.

Due to legal or regulatory requirements, as well as EDPR's significant presence on the world energy scene, operating in several countries with over 1,700 employees, a new Code of Ethics has been approved by the Board of Directors in December 2020. The revision of the Code had the following objectives: (i) adapt the Code of Ethics in terms of content and format, considering best practices and new trends, (ii) introduce "living tools" in Ethics, that support EDPR globally across geographies and businesses, (iii) create a new concept that integrates and systematizes all ethics related topics and supports the ethics training and (iv) reflect EDPR identity: a people-centred company that focuses on trusted relationships, operating in a sector in transformation and acting with integrity.

Additionally, the Ethics Ombudsperson plays an essential role in the ethics process. Her role is to provide impartiality and objectivity in registering and documenting all claims of ethical nature submitted to her. She monitors their progress and ensures that the identity of the complainants remains confidential, while entering into contact with them whenever appropriate, until the case is closed. The Ethics Ombudsperson is responsible for presenting all claims to the Ethics Committee, which is composed by three members: the Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, the Chairman of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, and the Compliance Officer. The Ethics Committee shall meet at least once a year and whenever the Chairman deems it is necessary, and its meetings shall be validly convened when one-half plus one of its members are present or represented at the meeting.

In 2020, there were three claims to the Ethics Ombudsperson through the Ethics Channel.Two of them were considered unfounded and one as inconclusive. Thus, the Ethics Committee declared the closing[1] of the processes and filed the claims.

[1] One of the claims was concluded in early 2021.

Anti-Corruption

EDPR Anti-Corruption Policy implies a series of procedures regarding the relationships of EDPR employees with external parties, namely the approval of certain actions regarding hospitality to and from external parties, donations, and sponsorships. Company Personnel and Transaction Partners are encouraged to raise concerns about any issue or suspicion of bribery or corruption at the earliest possible stage through the Compliance Channel. In 2020, no claims were submitted through the Compliance Channel related to Anti-Corruption issues.

The Policy is available at EDPR's website and intranet, and it is attached to the labour agreements of the new hires to their written acknowledgement when they join the Company. In addition, EDPR analyses all the new markets where it operates through a Market Overview including sustainability topics such as human rights, labour and environment. This study also evaluates the corruption risk. Moreover, EDPR has Compliance questionnaires related to the anti-corruption practices of the suppliers and the counterparts in the M&A processes to ensure that they are all aligned with EDPR's Anti-Corruption Policy.

Corporate compliance

The implementation of a solid corporate culture of integrity and transparency is a priority for EDPR, structuring its monitoring through a regulatory compliance conduct basis and the adoption of ethical principles, both consolidated as central elements of its business model. In order to lead and manage the necessary measures for this implementation and functioning, the Company has a Compliance Officer. In addition, EDPR has been working with the support of specialized advisors in the evaluation of the potential corporate criminal liability risks of the Company in all its geographies and in the assessment of the compliance structure to be adopted to comply with the requirements of the applicable criminal regulations.

In this context, EDPR has a Criminal and Legal Risk Prevention Model (Compliance Model) with the goal of establishing, developing, promoting and maintaining an adequate ethical business culture. The Compliance Model is constantly updated according to the most demanding national and international standards. Moreover, the Company has an international criminal risk matrix and a Compliance Area created to support and provide assistance to the Compliance Officer.

The main activities performed during 2020 to strengthen corporate compliance were:

- Revision and update of the International Compliance Model, for the identification and evaluation of the criminal risks in all geographies of EDPR and review the associated controls.

- Approval of a Third Party Integrity Due Diligence procedure, reinforcing the mechanisms for identifying and preventing possible integrity risks for EDPR in the relationship with third parties. In 2020, 157 Compliance analysis to third parties were performed, of which just 2 presented a special risk of corruption. They were complemented with a deep external investigation, recommending the inclusion of robust clauses related to corruption in the corresponding agreements.

- Concerning the risk of interactions with public officials or political exposed persons, EDPR developed a procedure to guide employees and representatives when leading with such entities and to monitor these relationships.

- Training and communication are fundamental tools to strengthen and disseminate the culture of ethics and integrity. In 2020, a Compliance training was launched to the new hires.

Other vital aspect of the EDPR Compliance Model is the Compliance programme for Personal Data Protection. EDPR has strengthened its management system, creating a new governance model with a multidisciplinary team supporting the Data Protection Officer in implementing and monitoring GDPR obligations. Also, a global Personal Data Protection Policy was approved to support the management of personal data across EDPR. Both documents are in EDPR's intranet and website.

Additionally, the Compliance Channel allows any employee, supplier, contractor, client or any person or entity outside the Company who has indications or doubts of behaviour contrary to the law and/or that may imply the materialization of a criminal risk, to inform it through complianceofficer@edpr.com. Only the Compliance Officer and the Compliance Area have access to the Channel, and its bylaws are available at the intranet and website of the Company. In 2020, no claims were submitted through the Compliance Channel.

DIVERSITY

FROM DIVERSIFICATION
TO VALUE CREATION

Changing
tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

Powering a sustainable lifestyle for a brighter future

Changing tomorrow now.

02

STRATEGIC APROACH

02

Strategic approach

2.1. Business environment

2.1.1. Renewables are the backbone of decarbonization

2.1.1.1. Green recovery

COVID-19 is not only a global pandemic and public health crisis; it has also severely damaged the global economy and financial markets. However, it has also boosted the climate movement and the sense of urgency in climate action, leading to bolder commitments from countries all around the world.

We are now at a pivotal moment, as national governments are designing stimulus packages to revive their economies. The recovery from COVID-19 is showing a new willingness to set ambitious mitigation targets, which can strengthen the case for accelerating the transition to a climate-neutral society. Low carbon policies can not only mitigate climate and health risks, but also reactivate the world economy. In this context, renewables must be at the heart of rebuilding policies as they are the cheapest generating alternative in most countries, while they can also stimulate the economy by creating “green” jobs, ensuring energy security and saving money from fossil fuel imports.

Demand for “Green recovery” is materializing in different ways, including more ambitious emission and renewable targets.

In December 2020, the world celebrated the 5th anniversary of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations hosted an important summit in which 75 countries announced new commitments, with 24 pledging to reach carbon neutrality.

In Europe, the Green Deal announced in December 2019 is at the heart of the EU's strategy to drive the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular through the so-called "Next Generation EU", a €750 billion recovery instrument announced in May 2020. Around 30% of the €750 billion fund will be used to support decarbonization, in addition to the €1 trillion previously announced by the Green Deal. Additionally, several EU Member countries are announcing national recovery plans, some of which have substantial green components. In parallel, EU leaders agreed in December 2020 to cut the bloc's net emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, increasing considerably from its previous level of 40%. To achieve this target, the European Commission (EC) is preparing its "Fit for 55 Package" of proposals, an umbrella term for all the revisions and initiatives linked to the 55% emission reduction target. The Renewable Energy Directive will need to be reviewed, to align the current "at least 32% renewable target by 2030" with the new 55% emission reduction target.

Global Warming in 2020

According to the Global Carbon Project (GCP), global carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from fossil fuel and industry are expected to drop by 7% in 2020, the largest absolute drop ever recorded, as economies around the world feel the effects of COVID-19 lockdowns. However, 2020 reduction will not slow the pace of global warming as emissions continue to accumulate in the atmosphere propelling the world closer to crossing the 1.5°C warming threshold. Indeed, the NASA reported in January 2021 that 2020 had been the hottest year ever on record. The climate crisis materialized in soaring temperatures, enormous storms, unprecedented wildfires and climate-related floods that killed at least 8.200 people and cost the world USD 210 billion in insured losses, according to a report published by Munich Re. According to this study, natural catastrophe losses in 2020 were significantly higher than the previous year.

In the US, president Joe Biden signed on its first day of mandate an executive order to reinstate the US to the Paris Climate agreement, which highlights the urgency of tackling climate change.

In 2020, many countries have also adopted net zero emission targets by 2050. As of today, at least 8 countries have already put the commitment into law (Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, the UK, Hungary, Germany, Sweden and France), while others, like the EU have proposed the legislation (under the EU Green Deal) and are awaiting ratification. Together, net zero commitments so far represent nearly 50% of global CO_2 emissions and 50% of global GDP, which could increase importantly if the US were to join as well, in line with current President Biden recent announcement. Other large economies are also considering to becoming carbon neutral, like Japan and South Africa (in 2050) or China (in 2060).

Companies have also shown a growing environmental awareness in 2020, despite the severe turmoil caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the analysis conducted by the non-profit global Climate-Disclosure Project platform (CDP), the number of major companies who've disclosed their environmental impact and importantly committed to reducing it increased 14% in 2020.

2.1.1.2. The future is green

Despite the slowdown witnessed by the power sector during the COVID-19 pandemic, renewable energy grew in 2020. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), around 90% of the power capacity added worldwide was renewable. All analysts have also highlighted that the renewable energy sector, and in particular, the renewable electricity sector, have showed a strong resilience to the crisis. While global energy demand has declined by around 5% (according to IEA estimates), electricity from renewable sources has grown by almost 7%. In total, around 200 GW of additional renewable capacity has been connected in 2020. A rise of 15% in the auctioned capacity[1] hints at this growing interest in renewable capacity.

For the medium and long-term, prospects are also excellent. Wind and solar PV capacity is on track to overtake natural gas in 2023, and coal in 2024, becoming the largest source of electricity generation worldwide in 2025.

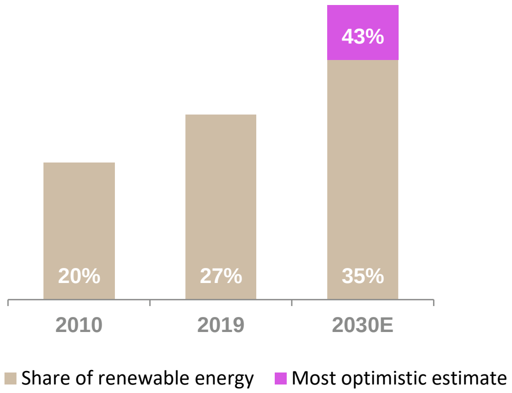
Most of the energy analysts foresee a rapid grow of wind and solar PV, thanks to a continued sharp cost reduction, driven by improving technologies, economies of scale, increasingly competitive supply chains and growing developer experience.

[1] From January to October 2020. Source: IEA

According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Levelised Cost of Electricity (LCOE) of solar PV has fallen 82% since 2010, followed by onshore wind at 39% and offshore wind at 29%. With these technologies becoming the least-cost option for new capacity in an increasingly number of countries, their contribution in the energy mix is expected to take a leading role.

In the next decade, renewables are expected to be the backbone of energy transition. According to consulted experts[2], renewables will generate in 2030 between 35-43% of the electricity generation[3], from around 27% in 2019. However, in the wake of the COVID-19 recovery, strengthen policies are expected, and therefore, the share of renewables could increase accordingly.

Share of renewables in power generation



2.1.2. The evolution of renewables around the world in 2020

Wind

Global wind additions are likely to witness considerable growth in 2020[4], with analysts[5] forecasting around 60-72 GW of new capacity, vs 60.4 GW in 2019. For example, according to the latest market outlook published by the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), wind could increase as much as 71.3 GW in 2020, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, as China announced in January 2021 the staggering figure of nearly 72 GW of wind additions in 2020 (nearly tripling the amount of capacity in 2019), wordwide wind additions are now expected to be much higher, probably around 100-112 GW.[6]

All forecasts highlight wind industry resilience during the pandemic crisis. Despite that national lockdowns led to a slowdown of construction activity (essentially caused by supply chain disruptions and logistical challenges) in the first half of the year, deployment accelerated in the second half.

The offshore wind sector has also proved to be resilient. According to preliminary data, around 6.9 GW could have been connected, around 4 GW in China, and 2.9 GW in Europe.

In Europe, the wind industry experienced disruptions in the first semester but total additions were nevertheless comparable to previous years. According to Wind Europe, 3.9 GW of onshore wind facilities were connected in the first six months of the year, slightly over the average of the previous three years (3.7 GW) while offshore installations were slightly below the three-year average (1.2 GW in 2020 vs 1.5 GW in 2017-2019). Overall, preliminary results are particularly encouraging

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[2] Consulted experts and analysts include: IRENA, IEA, IHS, Wood MacKenzie and BNEF, among others.
[3] Central scenarios (or scenarios taking into account existing policies and enacted targets) have been used to elaborate this range.
[4] At the time of preparation of this report, data from the global wind energy council (GWEC), the american wind energy association (AWEA) or wind europe, have not been released
[5] Experts consulted include: GWEC, IHS markit, bloomberg new energy finance, international energy agency, wood mackenzie, IEA, wind europe and US energy information administration, among others.
[6] Most of the experts consulted had forecast that China would install around 30 GW of wind in 2020, therefore, 40 GW below the final figure.

considering that wind installations are typically higher in the second half of the year, mainly due to the strongest activity in summer months, suggesting that total 2020 additions could easily surpass the 10 GW threshold (probably around 12 GW). In 2020, wind power contributed to 15% of Europe's total electricity generation, its highest-ever share, according to a report released by Enappsys Ltd.

In the United States, developpers commissioned 16.9 GW of new onshore wind capacity, far more than the previous record of 13.2 GW achieved in 2012, according to the American Clean Power Association. These impressive results are partly explained by the rush of wind developers to connect their projects before the phase-out of the full value of the US production tax credit (PTC) at the end of 2020.

China remained the undisputed world's wind power leader, adding 71.6 GW of wind energy, more than doble the previous record (29.4 GW in 2015) according to the National Energy Administration (NEA). Despite challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic, developers in China were rushing to complete projects before the phase-out of the current remuneration scheme. It has been a particularly good year for offshore wind installations as it is estimated that around 3.5-4 GW of offshore wind facilities have been added. However, given astonishing total figure of 71.6 GW (that includes both onshore and offshore facilities), offshore additions could be much higher. After this surge of new installations, China may become the largest offshore wind operator worldwide in 2020 or 2021 the latest.

Solar PV

Solar PV grew robustly around the world in 2020 despite the turmoil caused by the COVID-19 crisis. Although final data are still being collected, experts points out that around 106-132 GW of new facilities could have been connected in 2020[7] . Therefore, 2020 final figure is expected to be in line with 2019 data (108 GW) or, more likely, above.

In Europe, 18.2 GW of solar PV capacity was added, up 11% from the 16.2 GW installed in 2019, according to Solar Power Europe. With this surge in new installations, the European solar PV industry proved its resilience during the coronavirus pandemic as 2020 was the second-best year for installations, only behind 2011 when 21.4 GW were installed. Over the past 12 months, Germany led the way with 4.8 GW of new installations, followed by 2.8 GW in the Netherlands and 2.6 GW in Spain. Poland more than doubled its additions to 2.2 GW, and France installed 0.9 GW.

In the US, utility-scale solar additions more than doubled from 2019 levels, as 11.158 MW were connected in 2020, according to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). With those additions, there are now more than 47 GW of solar PV operating in the US, enough to power 11 million American homes.

China remains the largest market. According to the National Energy Administration, the country added 48 GW of solar PV additions, exceeding all expectations. This figure largely surpasses the 30.1 GW added in 2019, although it remains below the 2017 record of 52.8 GW.

[7] Experts consulted included: BNEF, IHS, Wood Mackenzie, IEA, The Solar Energy Industries associations (SEIA) among others

2.1.3. Regulatory Framework

SPAIN

- Under RD 413/2014, wind energy receives pool price and a premium per MW in order to achieve a target return defined by regulation.
- RDL 17/2019 has set the target return (TRF) @7.398% for WF's prior to 2013 (provided that any arbitration cases are withdrawn) for the next two regulatory periods (until 2031) and @7.09% for new installations for the current regulatory period (until 2026).
- Premium calculation is based on standard assets (standard load factor, production and costs).
- Since 2016, all the new renewable capacity is allocated through competitive auctions.
- In 2020, RD 960/2020 defined the framework for a new auction mechanism.
- In January 2021 the first auction under the new scheme will be held:
    - Wind and onshore PV projects will compete for 12-year fixed-price PPAs with certain exposure to market prices (5% for non-dispatchable and 25% for dispatchable RES).
    - Participants are awarded unidentified MWs but will need to comply with stringent deadline and submit a strategic plan.
- The Royal Decree on access and connection to the energy and transmission networks (RD 1183/2020) was approved in December 2020, establishing the principles and criteria in relation to the application, processing and granting of permits for access and connection to the electricity transmission and distribution networks.

PORTUGAL

- WF's commissioned before 2006 are subject to a FIT whose value is correlated with production and indexed with CPI. Initial tenure was the soonest of 15 years (or until 2020) or 33GWh/MW but in was increased 7 years (tariff extension) with a cap and floor scheme in exchange of annual payments between 2013 and 2020.
- WF's under the new regime (COD after 2006) are subject to a FIT for the soonest of 20 years from COD of 44 GWh/MW. Tariff value is also indexed wit CPI.
- Since 2019, solar projects are awarded following a new auction system.
- Solar PV projects awarded in the 2019 and 2020 auctions achieved record low prices.
- Participants, in their bids, have the choice between different remuneration schemes:
    - A fixed guaranteed tariff structure (that was transformed into a CfD in 2020 auction).
    - A market scheme where players bid for a contribution made to the National Electric System.
    - Since 2020, a new system consisting of a market scheme for power plants incorporating a storage system, in which participants bid the value of the capacity payment what they would like to receive.

FRANCE

- Old wind farms receive Feed-in tariffs for 15 years, with values depending on the COD and load factors achieved.
- A transitory Contract-for-difference scheme was released in December 2016 in which wind farms having requested a PPA in 2016 would receive a 15-year CfD, being the strike price very similar to the previous FIT. This scheme was closed in December 2019.
- From 2017 onwards:
    - Wind farms with less or equal than 6 wind turbines (and with 3MW/WTG maximum) can request a 20-year CfD which strike price ranges from 72€/MWh to 74€/MWh depending on turbine's diameter and may include a FIT reduction when a yearly generation cap is reached.
    - Wind farms of more than 6 wind turbines need to participate in competitive tenders in order to obtain a 20-year CfD.

BELGIUM

- Green certificate scheme.
- WF's receive market price plus GC per MWh produced.
- Number of GC/MWh for new plants' contracts is revised every three years.
- The minimum price for GCs is set 65€/GC in Wallonia.

ITALY

- WF's in operation prior to 2012YE are under a feed-in-premium scheme applicable for the first 15 years of operation.
- WF's commissioned from 2013 onwards awarded in competitive auctions until 2017 are subject to a 20-years floor CfD scheme.
- WF's winning the auctions will benefit from a 20-years two-side CfD scheme.
- In 2020, three renewable auctions were held.

POLAND

- Electricity price can be stablished through bilateral contracts.
- WF's before 2018 are subject to a GC scheme. Wind receive 1 GC/MWh during 15 years that can be traded in the market. Electricity suppliers have a substitution fee for non-compliance with GC obligations.
- WF's awarded since 2018 in auctions are subject to a two-side CfD with a tenure of 15 years.

GREECE

- Renewable projects in Greece are supported by a 20-year feed-in premiums (Contracts-for-Difference) awarded through auctions.

ROMANIA

- Wind assets (installed until 2013) received 2 GW/MWh until 2017 and 1 GC/MWh after 2017 completing 15 years.
    - 1 out of the 2 GC earned until March 2017 is postponed and can only be recovered gradually from January 2018.
- Solar assets received 6 GC/MWh for 15 years.
    - 2 out of the 6 GC earned until December 2020 are postponed and may only be recovered gradually from 2025.
- GC are traded in the market under a cap and floor system (cap €35 and floor 29,4€).
- Wind assets (installed after 2013) receive 1,5 GC/MWh until 2017 and 0,75 GC/MWh afterwards until completing 15 years.
- Solar PV facilities (installed after 2014) only receive 3 GC.
- The GCs issued after April 2017 and the CGs postponed to trading from July 2013 will remain valid and may be traded until March 2032.

BRAZIL

- Old installed capacity under a feed-in program ("PROINFA").
- Since 2008, competitive auctions awarding 20-years PPAs.
- Electricity may also be sold under private PPAs.

COLOMBIA

- Colombian WFs have been awarded 15-years long-term contracts though competitive pay-as-bid auction. Contracts are signed with several Colombian distribution counties.
- Additionally, Colombian WF's secured reliability charge contract, a monthly payment in exchange of having part of its capacity available when the system is under tight supply conditions.

USA

- Sales can be fixed under PPAs (typically 15-25 years), Hedges, or subject to spot market prices.
- Green Certificates (Renewable Energy Credits, or RECs) subject to each state regulation
- Tax Incentives
  - PTC collected for 10-years post COD
  - ITC collected at COD
  - PTC and ITC levels depend on phase down schedule
- Key changes: Shift in US Presidency and Senate likely reduce support for fossil interests and improve support for renewables

CANADA

- Most existing supply in Canada is either contracted or rate regulated
- New supply motivated by PPAs from Provincial solicitations and bilateral contracts.
- Ontario and Alberta increasingly looking to spot markets to compensate
- Key changes: Federal Gov't is raising carbon tax to $170/ton by 2030

MEXICO

- Cancellation of new supply auctions
- New supply is backed by bilateral contracts
- Key changes: New administration slowing or reversing the recent market liberalizations

EDPR NA Regulatory and Market Environment:

EDPR operates in most of the electricity markets in the US, Canada, and Mexico. The nature of regulations and market rules vary from market to market with different degrees of influence from Federal and State/Provincial regulators in each market. The opportunities and constraints for EDPR assets and prospects are significantly defined by these regulations and market rules.

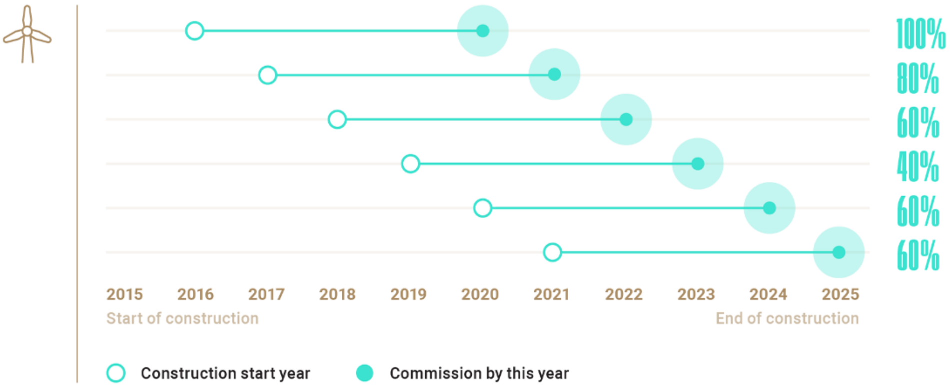
Regional Transmission Organizations ("RTO"), Independent System Operators ("ISO") exist throughout much of North America to operate a region's electricity grid, administer the region's wholesale electricity markets, and provide reliability planning for the region's bulk electricity system. RTOs carry additional responsibility for the region's transmission network. US markets with RTOs and ISOs fall under greater Federal influence through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") which results in more transparent tariff and market rules. Regulation and market rules for regions not in RTO/ISO footprints tend to be influenced by various combinations of entities including State regulators, vertically integrated utilities, municipal governments, and Federal Agencies.

In general, EDPR seeks to build assets in North American markets where long-term contracts are available for the bulk of the output of its generation facilities. In addition to electrical power, EDPR's facilities can produce capacity and ancillary services in regions with demand for these products. Many states have enacted Renewable Portfolio Standards ("RPS") require obligated entities to provide a certain percentage of their energy supply from qualifying renewable sources, similar to the Renewable Energy Directive in the EU. Over the last few years, North American states have expanded these targets such that renewable portfolio standards in over ten states require 50% or more of their energy supply to be delivered via renewable resources in the next ten to twenty years. Certain facilities within the EDPR wind and solar portfolio, given their location, produce renewable energy credits ("REC"), certificates of clean energy ("CEL") and other environmental attributes which are typically sold, along with the energy, capacity, and ancillary services, from the plants under long-term contracts. These RECs generated via renewable production may also be sold separately from the wind and solar generation, if not already included in the long-term contracts. The party owning the RECs is solely entitled to the benefits of the environmental attributes.

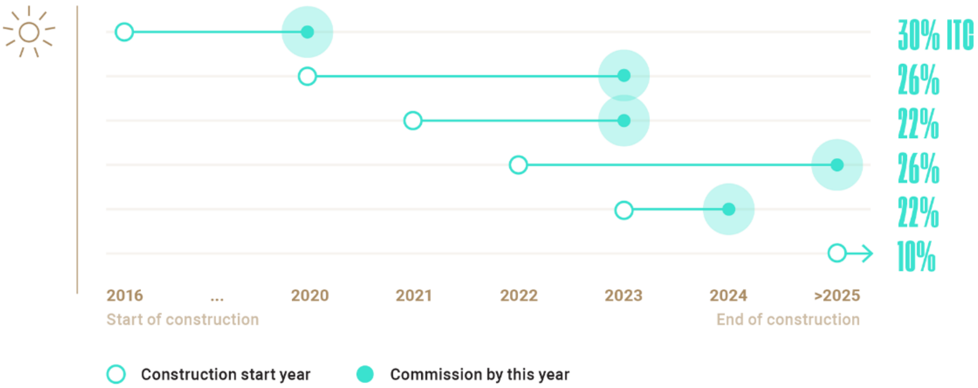
US federal, state and local governments have established various incentives to support the development of renewable energy projects. Included in these incentives are the Investment Tax Credit ("ITC"), Production Tax Credit ("PTC"), cash grants, and tax equity financing. Pursuant to the US federal Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System, wind and solar projects are fully depreciated for tax purposes over a five-year period even though the useful life of such projects is generally much longer than five years.

Owners of utility-scale wind facilities are eligible to claim the ITC upon initially achieving commercial operation or PTCs for generation from qualifying facilities. The PTC is awarded based on the volume of electricity produced by the wind facility during the first ten years of commercial operation. This incentive was established by the US Congress as part of the 1992 Energy Policy Act and has been extended several times through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2013, the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2016, and most recently as part of the $1.4 trillion omnibus and COVID-19 relief package. The ITC and PTC levels for a given facility depend on that facility's start of construction date and commissioning date and remain fixed at this level for the first ten years of operation.

PTC Schedule for wind



ITC Schedule for solar PV



2.2. Strategy

Since its inception, EDPR has been performing a strategy focused on selective growth, by investing in quality projects with predictable future cash-flows and seamless execution, supported by core competences that yield superior profitability, all embedded within a distinctive and self-funding model designed to accelerate value creation. As a result of undertaking such strategy, at the same time flexible enough to accommodate changing business and economic environments, EDPR remains today a leading company in the renewable energy industry.

EDPR's strategy is supported by its three main pillars:

2019-22E

SELECTIVE GROWTH

Solid value creation, investing in quality **projects with predictable cash-flow stream...**

Cumulative build-out of which 87% already secured	~7.0 GW
Geographical diversified: 60% NA; 20% EU; 20% BR & New	100%
Technological diversified: 70% wind onshore; 25% solar; 5% offshore	100%

SELF-FUNDING

...enhanced by selling assets' stakes, **crystalizing value and accelerate value creatin...**

Investments financed by sell-down & assets' cash flow	>€8.0 bn
Sell-down proceeds ongoing strategy to generate extra-value	>€4.0 bn
Net investments fully financed by assets' CF generation	€4.0 bn

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

...and supported by distinctive **core competences & unique know-how**

Load factor in 2022 from additions of competitive projects	33%
Availability technical expertise to maximise output	>97.5%
Core Opex/MW CAGR 18-22'from efficient O&M strategy	-1%

2020

87% Capacity secured

>€2.3bn Executed proceeds

+1% YoY Core Opex/MW

EDPR Business model to deliver solid and ambitious growth targets through 2022 positioning to successfully lead a sector with increased worldwide relevance.

MW

CAPACITY BUILD-OUT

New capacity being technology & geographical diversified

~7.0 GW[1]

(1) Of which ~50% to own

TWh

EXCELLENCE IN OPERATIONS

From MW to own with output propelled by superior load-factor & availability

+7%

CAGR TWh 2018-22

SELL-DOWN

LESS CAPITAL INTENSIVE

Generating extra value without increasing capital employed

>€4.0 bn

Proceeds

NET-PROFIT

UNLOCKING BOTTOM-LINE

From growht, recurrent capital gains, controlled cost of debt and solid balance sheet

+6%

CAGR 2018-22

EBITDA

EXCEL AT OPERATIONAL RESULTS

From capacity additions, operating efficiency and sell-down strategy

+11%

CAGR 2018-22

2.2.1. Selective Growth

Selective growth is the key principle behind EDPR's investment selection process, with new projects having long-term PPAs secured or being awarded long-term contracts under stable regulatory frameworks, as well as exhibiting above portfolio average load factor. As presented in March 2019, EDPR plans to add c.7.0 GW for the 2019-2022 period, of which 87% is already secured. EDPR will diversify geographically and technologically growing on wind onshore, offshore and solar along with the entrance in new markets.

EDPR MAIN GROWTH MARKET DRIVEN BY PPAS SECURED

North America is EDPR's main growth market, with 6.8 GW installed capacity, representing around half of EDPR total portfolio.

The US, Canada and Mexico will account for 60% of the total 7.0 GW targeted capacity additions.

EDPR has secured a total of 3.3 GW for the period. 2.1 GW related to wind onshore projects, with 0.4 GW for 2021, along with 1.2 GW related to solar projects, some of them with storage batteries, of which 0.2 GW for 2020, 0.2 GW for 2021 and 0.7 GW for 2022.

In 2020, EDPR built 0.6 GW of wind onshore and 0.2 GW of Solar PV in North America.

FOCUS ON LOW RISK REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

EDPR growth in Europe is supported by identified short-term opportunities along with medium-term pipeline options and PPA appetite.

In 2019-2022**, EDPR plans to add 1.4 GW in Europe, representing 20%** of the total capacity to be added in the period 2019-2022.

From the 1.4 GW, **EDPR already secured 1.2 GW related to wind onshore** projects of which 0.7 GW for 2021 and 0.1 GW for 2022, **along with 0.1 GW of solar** projects for 2022.

In 2020, EDPR added 0.6 GW of wind onshore in Europe.

PROJECTS WITH LONG-TERM PPAS

Brazil represents a 10% of the 7.0 GW total capacity to be added in the 2019-2022 period.

EDPR has been active in upcoming Brazilian opportunities, namely auction opportunities, given the strong fundamentals of the country, with high growth of electricity demand, robust renewable resources and availability of long-term energy supply agreements through an auction system.

EDPR has currently more than 1 GW of renewable energy projects under development, of which 0.23 GW of solar with start of operation expected for 2021 and 0.1 GW for 2022. Regarding wind 0.4 GW are expected for 2022 and 0.6 GW of wind for 2023 and 2024, all of them with long-term contracts secured.

WORLDWIDE OPPORTUNITIES LOW RISK + REGULATORY STABILITY

EDPR will expand its footprint along new countries with a dedicated team screening several markets and developing the best strategy for each market.

New countries are targeted at 10% of **EDPR 2019-22 targeted growth. As of June 2020, EDPR managed to secure 0.6 GW of such target** with the entrance in Greece and Colombia in its portfolio.

EDPR secured 150 MW of offshore wind in Greece through different auctions under a remuneration scheme providing 20 years CfD and to be commissioned between 2020 and 2022.

In the other side of the globe, **492 MW o offshore wind were awarded** through capacity auction in **Colombia** to be operational in 2022.

INVESTING IN OFFSHORE WIND TECHNOLOGY

Offshore wind energy is becoming an essential part of the global energy transition, leading to the market's rapid growth and increased competitiveness.

In 2019, a **Joint Venture** was announced by **EDPR and ENGIE** for worldwide offshore wind investments opportunities to bring together the industrial expertise and development capacity of both companies. EDPR and ENGIE will combine their offshore wind assets and project pipeline. As of Dec-2020, Ocean Winds has a total capacity of 25 MW in operation, 1.4 GW under construction and 5.1 GW under development, with a **target of 5 to 7 GW of projects in operation** or construction **and 5 to 10 GW under advanced development by 2025.**

2.2.2. Self-funding business

EDPR self-funding model has been a cornerstone of EDPR's strategy and its success has been crucial for funding and propel growth.

The self-funding model relies on a combination of the cash generated from operating assets and EDPR's strategy of selling stakes in projects in operation or under development, along with the US Tax Equity structures to finance the profitable growth of the business. This model allows the company to create value while recycling capital.

Sell-down strategy

Proceeds from selling majority stakes in operational or under development assets are also important sources of funds for the self-funding model of EDPR in financing its profitable growth. Under this strategy, EDPR sells majority stakes in projects in operation or in late stage of development, allowing the company to recycle capital, with up-front cash flow crystallization, and create value by reinvesting proceeds in accretive growth, with the option to provide operating and maintenance services. On the top of these, the Sell Down strategy makes visible the value creation on reported financial statements, with capital gains being booked in the income statement.

As of 2020, EDPR already announced more than €2.3 billion out of the >€4.0 billion of sell down proceeds for 2022, representing around 57.5% of such target.

	Closed 3Q19		Closed 1Q20		Closed 4Q20		Closed 4Q20		Closed 4Q20 *Build & Transfer*
997 MW 491 net MW	Full exit	137 MW 137 net MW	100% stake	242 MW 242 net MW	100% stake	563 MW 450 net MW	80% stake	102 MW 102 net MW	100% stake
8 years assets avg. age	€0.8bn proceeds	1 year assets avg. age	~€0.3bn proceeds	9 years assets avg. age	~€0.5bn proceeds	0-3 years assets avg. age	~€0.7bn proceeds	0 years assets avg. age	~€0.2bn proceeds
€1.6m EV/MW	€226m €0.4m/MW	€1.6m EV/MW	€87m €0.6m/MW	€2.1m EV/MW	€113m €0.5m/MW	€1.6m EV/MW	€159m €0.3m/MW	$1.7m EV/MW	€17m €0.2m/MW
	capital gains		*capital gains*		*capital gains*		*capital gains*		*capital gains*

2.2.3. Operational Excellence

One of the strategic pillars that has always been a keystone of the Company, setting it apart in the industry, is the drive to maximise the operational performance of its wind and solar plants. In this area, EDPR's teams, namely in operations and maintenance (O&M), have established a strong track record. EDPR has set targets for three key metrics: Load Factor, Technical Availability and Core Opex per MW. These metrics provide an overall view of the progress in EDPR wind assessment, O&M and cost control efforts, and also serve as good indicators for the overall operational efficiency of EDPR.

Maintaining high levels of availability

Availability is the ratio between the energy actually generated and the energy that would have been generated without any downtime due to internal reasons, namely due to preventive maintenance or repairs. Therefore, it is a clear performance indicator of the company's O&M practices as it focuses on reducing to a minimum any malfunctions and performing maintenance activities in the shortest possible timeframe. With a target of more than 97.5%, EDPR will continue to improve availability through new predictive maintenance optimisation measures supported by the 24/7 control and dispatch centre, reducing damages most common during extreme weather and improving the scheduling of planned stops. Also, a new spare parts warehousing strategy will be key in reducing downtime during unexpected repairs. The company has always maintained high levels of availability, having registered availability of 97% as of December 2020.

Leveraging quality growth on distinctive wind assessment toward 33% load factor

Load factor (or net capacity factor) is a measure for the renewable resource quality, that reflects the percentage of the maximum theoretical energy output, in a given period. EDPR 2019-22 Business Plan target a 33% load factor, mainly on the back of the increase competitiveness of new capacity additions. In 2020, EDPR reached a load factor of 30%.

Increasing efficiency, by reducing Core Opex/Avg. MW

In addition to all company initiatives to boost production, EDPR also focuses on strict cost control efforts to improve efficiency and profitability. Leveraging on the experience accumulated over time, EDPR plans to reduce Core Opex/ avg. MW by -1% CAGR 2019-22. Core Opex is defined by Supplies and Services (including O&M activities) and Personnel costs, which are the costs that EDPR can actively manage. The target of reducing the manageable company costs structure, also benefits from the economies of scale of a growing company. In 2020, adjusted by Sell-down, offshore costs (cross-charged to projects' SPVs), service fees, one offs and forex, Core Opex per avg. MW was +1% YoY, given upfront costs to support expected growth over the coming years and adjusted Core Opex per MWh was also +1% YoY.

M3 Program and self-performance

Based on EDPR's expertise, under the M3 program O&M teams will decide on the optimal balance between external contractors and in- house maintenance. This new program has quickly generated savings in operational expenses and increased control over quality. The self- perform program is a step further in EDPR's integration of maintenance tasks and activities, which is being implemented in the US, and consequently minimizes third-parties' dependency. EDPR targets to increase the share of its fleet under the M3 and Self-Perform program to c.60% by 2022, from c.30% levels in 2015, while at the same time keeping flexibility to choose the most competitive sourcing contract.

2.3. Risk management

In line with EDPR's controlled risk profile, Risk Management process defines the mechanisms for evaluation and management of risks and opportunities impacting the business, increasing the likelihood of the Company in achieving its financial, operational and sustainability targets, while minimising fluctuations of results.

Risk management process

EDPR's Enterprise Risk Management Process is an integrated and transversal management model that ensures the minimisation of the effects of risk on EDPR's capital and earnings, as well as the implementation of best practices of Corporate Governance and transparency.

EDPR's Enterprise Risk Management Process is inspired on Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's principles, guidelines and recommendations.

The process aligns EDPR's risk exposure with the Company's desired risk profile. Risk management policies are aimed to mitigate risks, without ignoring potential opportunities, thus, optimising return versus risk exposure.

The process is closely followed and supervised by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, an independent supervisory body composed of non-executive members.

Risk management is endorsed by the Executive Committee, supported by the Risk Committee and implemented in day-to-day decisions by all managers of the Company.

EDPR created three distinct meetings of the Risk Committee, separating discussions on execution of mitigation strategies from those on definition of new policies, in order to help decision-making:

- **Restricted Risk Committee:** Held every month, it is mainly focused on development risk and market risk from selling energy (electricity price, basis, profile, GCs and RECs). It is the forum to discuss the evolution of projects under development and construction and the execution of mitigation strategies to reduce merchant exposure. It also monitors the limits of defined risk policies, with regards to counterparty risk, operational risk and country risk.

- **Financial Risk Committee:** Held every quarter, it is held to review main financial risks and discuss the execution of mitigation strategies. Exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk and credit risk arising from financial counterparties are risks reviewed in this committee.

- **Risk Committee:** Held every quarter, it is the forum where new strategic analysis is discussed and new policies and procedures are proposed for approval to the Executive Committee. Additionally, EDPR's overall risk position is reviewed, together with EBITDA@Risk and Net Income@Risk.

Risk map at EDPR

Risk Management at EDPR is focused on covering all risks of the Company. In order to have a holistic view, they are classified in five Risk Categories. Within each Risk Category, risks are classified in Risk Groups. The full description of the risks and how they are managed can be found in the Corporate Governance chapter. The graph below summarises the Risk Categories, the Risk Groups and the Risk Management mitigation strategies at EDPR.

RISK CATEGORIES		RISK GROUPS
MARKET RISKS	It refers to the risk to EDPR resulting from movements in market prices. Due to the relationship between wind production and energy price, production risk is considered within market risk. In particular, market risks are changes in energy prices, energy production risk, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other commodity prices.	• Energy Price Risk • Energy Production Risk • Commodity Price Risk • Liquidity Risk • Inflation Risk • Exchange Rate Risk • Interest Rate Risk
COUNTERPARTY RISKS	Risk that counterparty to a transaction could default before final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. A direct economic loss would occur if transactions with the counterparty had positive economic value at the time of default. Even in the case of not defaulting, it may not comply with its contract obligations (timing, quality, etc.), implying additional higher costs due to its replacement or to delays in fulfilling thecontract.	• Counterparty Credit Risk • Counterparty Operational Risk
OPERATIONAL RISKS	Defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events (such as an increase in equipment default rates, increasing O&M, or natural disasters) and ensuring Business continuity at all times.	• Development Risk • Legal Claims Risk (Compliance, • Corruption, Fraud) • Execution Risk • Personnel Risk (health and safety, human rights, discrimination) • Operation Risk (Damage to Physical Assets, Equip. Performance, Environmental) • Processes Risk (including Business Continuity) • Information • Technologies Risk
BUSINESS RISKS	Potential loss in the Company's earnings due to adverse changes in business margins. Such losses can result, above all, from a serious increase in equipment prices or changes in the regulatory environment. Changes in energy prices and energy production are considered market risks.	• Regulatory Risk (renewables) • Equipment Price Risk • Equipment Supply Risk
STRATEGIC RISKS	It refers to risks coming from macroeconomic, political, social or environmental situation in countries where EDPR is present, as well as those coming from a change in competitive landscape, from technology disruptions, from changes in energy markets or from governance decisions (investment decisions criteria, Corporate Governance and Reputational issues).	• Country Risk • Competitive Landscape Risk • Technology Disruptions Risk • Invest. Decisions Criteria Risk • Reputational Risk • Meteorological Changes • Corp. Organisation and Governance • Energy Planning

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

- Close analysis of natural hedges to define best alternatives
- Hedge of market exposure through long term power purchase agreements (PPA) or short and medium term financial contracts
- Natural FX hedging, with debt and revenues in same currency
- Execution of FX hedging for net investment (after deducting local debt)
- Execution of FX hedging to eliminate FX transaction risk, mainly in Capex
- Execution of interest rate hedging
- Execution of inflation hedging
- Alternative funding sources such as Tax equity structures and Multilateral/ Project Finance agreements

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- Counterparty exposure limits by counterparty and at EDPR level
- Collateral requirement if limits are exceeded
- Monitoring of compliance with internal policy

- Supervision of suppliers by EDPR's engineering team
- Flexible CODs in PPAs to avoid penalties
- Partnerships with strong local teams
- Monitor recurrent operational risks during construction and development
- Close follow-up of O&M costs, turbine availability and failure rates
- Insurance against physical damage and business interruption
- Strict compliance with legal requirements and zero tolerance for discrimination, unethical behavior or fraud
- Attractive remuneration packages and training for personnel
- Revision and compliance with all regulations that affect EDPR activity (H&S, environmental, taxes...)
- Control of internal procedures
- Redundancy of servers and control centers of wind farms
- Information Technologies Risk

- Careful selection of energy markets based on country risk and energy market fundamentals
- Diversification in markets and remuneration schemes
- Diversification in technologies
- Follow-up of regulation changes in markets where EDPR is present to adjust strategy if needed
- Active involvement in major industry associations in all EDPR markets
- Signing of medium-term agreements with equipment manufacturers to ensure visibility of prices and supply
- Relying on a large base of equipment suppliers to ensure supply

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- Careful selection of countries
- Worst case profitability analysis of every new investment considering all risks factors
- Risk-return metrics at project and equity level
- Profitability resilience metrics
- Consideration of stress case scenarios in the evolution of energy markets for new investment decisions
- Follow-up of cost effectiveness of renewable technologies and potential market disruptions

Risk analyses and impact of COVID-19 in EDPR

The year 2020 was marked by the outburst of the COVID-19 pandemic. In March, EDPR carried out a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts on the company's operations, followed by recommendations of actions to be put in place and a process for continuous monitoring of the situation.

The impact of COVID-19 has been transversal across all areas and geographies of the company, but those impacts can be grouped under several risk categories:

- **Market Risk:**

  - **Energy price risk:** Energy price significantly dropped during 2020 in most of EDPR geographies due to the reduction in demand following the lockdown and a lower economic activity. However, impact of low energy prices on EDPR results was minimal, as EDPR's marginal merchant exposure was mostly hedged for 2020.

  - **FX risk:** Emerging economies suffered a strong depreciation of their currencies. Net Investment hedges at EDPR mitigated most of the FX fluctuations. On the other hand, a specific plan for hedging FX transactional exposures in Capex was set out, in order to avoid hedging at particularly unfavorable rates due to the pandemic.

Monitoring of market risk was performed on a monthly basis in the Restricted Risk Committee, adjusting the position when necessary.

- **Counterparty Risk:** Despite the increase in exposure from counterparties in financial hedges and the temporary deterioration of the financial situation of some of EDPR's PPA off-takers, impact for EDPR was negligible. The existing collateral in electricity hedges and a diversified portfolio of creditworthy PPA off-takers, some of which improved their credit metrics during the year, made EDPR resilient to increase in counterparty risk.

Monitoring of counterparty risk was also performed monthly in the Restricted Risk Committee.

- **Operational Risk:**

  - **Execution Risk:** The impact of the pandemic on the construction and execution of projects lead to some COD delays, due to construction stoppages and/or supply chain disruptions. To mitigate this risk, EDPR implemented a strategy of prioritization of projects and set out a review of contractual clauses to prevent or minimize changes in tariff regimes, PPA penalties or Capex increases. By the end of 2020, incentivized regime contracts or PPAs were all maintained despite some COD delays.

    Monitoring of the evolution of the execution risk at EDPR was performed on a weekly basis, together with the Engineering & Construction Department.

  - **Operation Risk:** No significant impact, as the potential reduction in plant availability due to delayed maintenance or repairs was residual.

  - **Personnel Risk:** EDPR initially implemented travel restrictions and other measures designed to stop the spread of the coronavirus and guarantee the safety of its personnel. In March, EDPR activated its Contingency Plan for pandemics, introducing home office in all geographies and restricting access to its facilities, while minimizing disruptions in its operations, thus ensuring business continuity. EDPR employees have a Reopening Plan for gradually returning to the facilities according to the development of the pandemic, with geographical specifications, guaranteeing the highest health & safety standards.

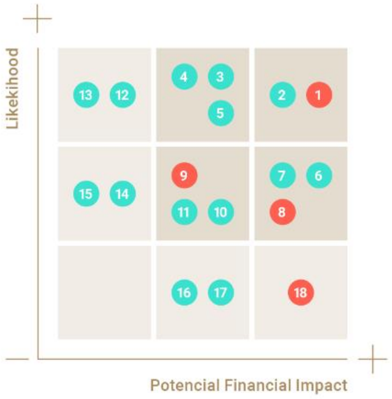
During 2020, EDPR updated its view on the sustainability of RES policies in the geographies where the Company is present and in new potential geographies. This deep-dive analysis was performed within the scope of the Country Risk Policy.

EDPR carried out a review of historical Capex deviations for projects in both Europe & Brazil and North American platforms, with the aim of improving the accuracy of Capex contingencies to be included in the modelling of future projects.

Finally, an updated methodology for EBITDA@Risk and NI@Risk was approved, through a bottom-up calculation allowing for a closer and more intuitive monitoring of the different risks. Considering EDPR's increase in size, NI@Risk limits were updated on EDPR's ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) framework.

EDPR risk matrix by financial impact

EDPR Risk Matrix is a qualitative assessment of likelihood and impact of the different risk categories within the Company. It is dynamic and it depends on market conditions and future internal expectations.



1 Energy Price	10 Legal
2 Energy Production	11 Operation (damages, equip. perf)
3 FX	12 Comm. Price
4 Interest Rate	13 Inflation
5 Equip. Market Risk	14 IT
6 Pipeline Develop.	15 Personnel
7 Counterparty	16 Processes
8 Regulatory	17 Liquidity
9 Execution / Construction	18 Strategic

Reviewed policies or procedures in 2020

EDPR sustainability risks

EDPR's commitment with its stakeholders means that the Company cares about a responsible and sustainable development, assuring the best practices in this area. In this context, EDPR has identified five risk factors key to the sustainability of the Company. The highest standards have been put in place to mitigate these risks:

- **Corruption and Fraud Risk:** EDPR has implemented a Code of Ethics and an Anti-Corruption Policy. The Code of Ethics has its own regulation that defines a process and channel, open to all stakeholders, to report any potential claim or doubt on the application of the code. The Ethics Ombudsperson is behind this communication channel, and is responsible for analysing and presenting to the Ethics Committee any potential ethical problem. The Compliance Channel is also available to report any questionable practice and wrongdoing. The Integrity and Ethics section of the report (subchapter 1.3.4.) includes further information on how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk.

- **Environmental Risk:** EDPR has implemented an Environmental Management System, certified with the ISO 14001:2015, in order to follow best practices in the sector. More information regarding how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk is available at the Natural Capital section of the report (subchapter 3.5.).

- **Human Resource Risk:** EDPR forbids any kind of discrimination, violence or behaviour against human dignity, as stated in its Code of Ethics. Strict compliance is enforced, not only making the Ethics Channel available to all stakeholders but also through constant awareness for all employees of the Company. The Human Capital section of the report (subchapter 3.2.) and the Human Rights & Labour Practices section of the report (subchapter 3.4.2.) include further information on how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk.

- **Health and Safety Risk:** EDPR has deployed a H&S management system, complying with the new ISO 45001:2018 standard, pursuing the “zero accidents” target. This year, the Covid-19 pandemic had impact on the H&S risk. The Health & Safety section of the report (subchapter 3.4.1.) addresses how EDPR has mitigated this risk.

- **Human Rights Risk:** EDPR has committed, through its Code of Ethics, to respect international human rights treaties and best work practices. All suppliers which sign a contract with EDPR are committed to be aligned with EDPR’s Code of Ethics principles. The Human Rights & Labour Practices section of the report (subchapter 3.4.2.) includes further information on how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk.

In addition, quantification of the financial impact on the Company’s performance of these five sustainability risk factors is included within the Operational Risk analysis. EDPR frequently evaluates the economic impact of its Operational Risk, following the guidelines of Basel III. The analysis includes the identification, estimation and mitigation of individual operational risks belonging to the short, medium and long term in all its geographies. For this purpose, EDPR takes into account present and future relevance of these risks, as well as historical data of their impact, with the help of department heads. The final results of the Operational Risk analysis are then communicated to the Executive Committee and shared with every department involved.

In spite of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Health & Safety, none of the five sustainability risk factors mentioned above had a material financial impact on the Company’s performance.

Emerging risks at EDPR

Changes in wind patterns at a global level caused by climate change

Academic papers have been published regarding how wind patterns have changed in recent years due to global warming and whether these changes may remain in the long run. There has been no clear conclusion, but it might imply that some regions will have weaker wind in the future, leading to drops in expected wind energy production, while some others will be experiencing an increase in wind energy production. Moreover, the deployment of a high density of windfarms in a region, both onshore and offshore, might affect the wind patterns itself.

In order to mitigate this wind energy production risk, when evaluating a new investment, EDPR considers stressed changes in forecasted wind energy production. In addition, the geographical diversification of EDPR portfolio mitigates this potential risk.

Increase of distributed generation resources in combination with the massive integration of new trends such as smart grids, electric vehicles or blockchain

Proliferation of distributed generation with combination of Solar PV and storage or batteries might lead to a possible change in the market in terms of reduction of demand from centralized generation by consumers due to self-consumption of distributed generation, decrease in electricity prices set for uncontracted centralized generation, and changing dynamics of energy flows in the grid, which might change the share of transmission and distribution costs for centralized generators.

Nonetheless, distributed generation could be seen as an opportunity for development of new products and services for those companies that adapt to this trend.

CHANGE

FROM MORE TO BETTER

edp renováveis

Changing
tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

Innovating to power the planet

Changing tomorrow now.

03

EXECUTION

03

Execution

3.1. Financial capital

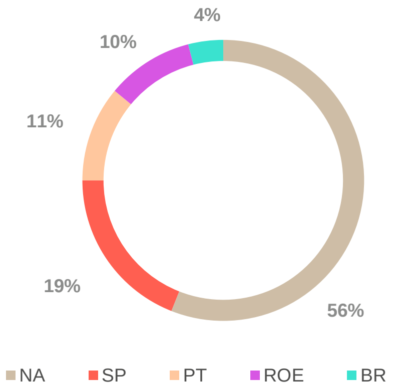
3.1.1. Operational performance

INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)		VS. 2019				NCF			GWh		
	Dec-20	Built	Sold	Decom.	Var. YoY	Dec-20	Dec-19	Var. YoY	Dec-20	Dec-19	Var. YoY
EUROPE											
Spain	2,137	+401	(237)	-	+163	25%	28%	-3.1pp	4,346	5,298	(18%)
Portugal	1,228	+64	-	-	+64	26%	29%	-3.4pp	2,624	3,160	(17%)
Rest of Europe	1,403	+140	-	-	+140	27%	26%	+0.6pp	3,054	3,333	(8%)
France	126	+73	-	-	+73	31%	22%	+9.2pp	212	465	(44%)
Belgium	10	+10	-	-	+10		22%	-	2	68	(47%)
Italy	271	-	-	-	-	25%	27%	-1.9pp	595	551	+43%
Poland	476	+58	-	-	+58	29%	30%	-1.3pp	1,059	1,098	+19%
Romania	521	-	-	-	-	26%	25%	+0.9pp	1,186	1,151	+9%
Total	4,769	+605	(237)	-	+367	26%	28%	-2.1pp	10,024	11,791	(15%)
NORTH AMERICA											
US	5,828	+587	(465)	(8)	+114	33%	34%	-0.8pp	16,633	15,696	+6%
Canada	68	+38	-	-	+38	30%	27%	+3.0pp	78	70	+12%
Mexico	400	+200	-	-	+200	41%	42%	-1.1pp	710	726	(2%)
Total	6,296	+825	(465)	(8)	+352	33%	34%	-0.8pp	17,421	16,492	+6%
BRAZIL											
Total	436	+105	(137)	-	(32)	38%	43%	-4.9pp	1,093	1,757	(38%)
GRAND TOTAL	**11,500**	**+1,535**	**(839)**	**(8)**	**+688**	**30%**	**32%**	**-1.4pp**	**28,537**	**30,041**	**(5%)**
Equity Consolidated	668	+45	+73	-	+118						
Wind Onshore (SP + PT)	187	+35	-	-	+35						
Wind/ Solar Onshore (US)	471	-	+73	-	+73						
Wind Offshore	10	+10	-	-	+10						
EBITDA MW + EQUITY CONSOL.	**12,168**	**+1,580**	**(766)**	**(8)**	**+806**						

EDPR continues to deliver solid selective growth

With a top-quality portfolio, EDPR has a strong track record and proven capability to execute superior projects and deliver on targets. The installed asset base of 12.2 GW is not only young, on average 9 years, it is also mostly certified in terms of environmental and health and safety standards. Since 2008, EDPR has more than doubled its installed capacity, resulting in a total installed capacity of 12,168 MW (EBITDA + Equity Consolidated). As of December 2020, EDPR had 4,966 MW installed in Europe, 6,766 MW in North America and 436 MW in Brazil.

12.2 GW of EBITDA MW + Equity Consol. (%)



2020 installations concentrated in North America

Since Dec-19, EDPR added a total of 1,580 MW, including the 486 MW from the acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo. In 2020, EDPR added 1,370 MW of wind onshore, corresponding to 640 MW in Europe, namely 436 MW in Spain (15 MW from equity stake), 84 MW in Portugal (20 MW from equity stake), 73 MW in France, 58 MW in Poland and 10 MW in Belgium, while in North America 625 MW of wind were built, more precisely 587 MW in United States and 38 MW in Canada, finnally, in Brazil EDPR built 105 MW worth of wind onshore projects. In terms of solar PV, 200 MW were installed in Mexico, whilst 10 MW of wind offshore were built, corresponding to Windplus floating in Portugal (equity stake).

Pursuing its Sell-down strategy, EDPR successfully concluded the Sell-down of its entire ownership in the 137 MW Babilonia wind farms in Brazil, 237 MW in a Spanish portfolio, 80% sell-down of a 563 MW portfolio in the US (of which 200 MW will become operational in 2021) and a 102 MW *Build and Transfer* wind farm in US. All in all, in 2020, EDPR YTD consolidated portfolio net variation was positive by 806 MW.

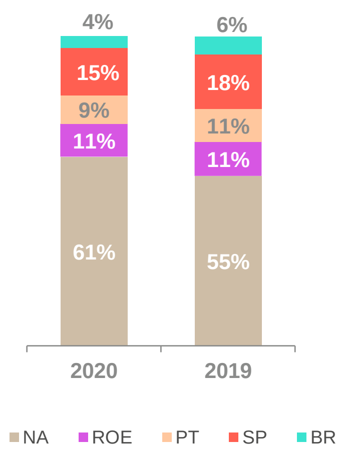
5% decrease in Year on Year generation

EDPR produced 28.5 TWh of clean energy in 2020, -5% YoY. The YoY evolution comes in line with a lower average installed capacity YoY following the execution of EDPR's Sell-down strategy (3Q19: 997MW of European Assets (-1.2 TWh YoY); 1Q20: 137 MW in Brazil (-671 GWh YoY) and 4Q20: 237 MW in Spain (-64 GWh YoY)).

In 2020, EDPR achieved a 30% load factor (vs 32% in 2019) reflecting 92% of P50 (long term average for 12M). In the 4Q20, EDPR reached a 34% load factor (vs 35% in 4Q19), with QoQ comparison being affected by lower wind resource, mainly in Brazil.

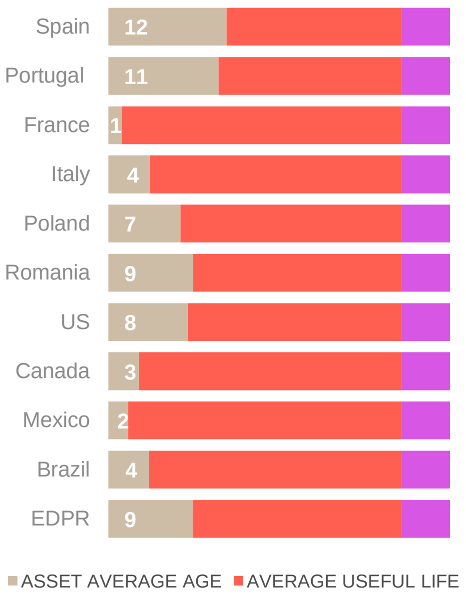
EDPR achieved a 96.7% availability in 2020, vs 96.8% in 2019. The company continues to leverage on its competitive advantages to maximise wind farm output and on its diversified portfolio across different geographies to minimise the wind volatility risk.

Generation breakdown



Solid growth and diversified portfolio delivers balanced output

Assets' Average Age and Useful Life (years)



EDPR's operations in Europe were a major driver for the electricity production decrease in 2020, decreasing -15% YoY to 10.0 TWh and representing 35% of the total output. This is mainly explained by the deconsolidation of 997 MW in Jul-19 and 237 MW deconsolidation in Spain at the end of 2020 following Sell-down transactions and by lower wind resource. In Europe, EDPR achieved a 26% load factor (vs 28% in 2019).

EDPR obtained a load factor of 25% in Spain (-3pp YoY), while in Portugal reached a load factor of 26% (-3pp YoY). In Rest of Europe, EDPR accomplished a 27% load factor (+1pp YoY), mainly driven by France (+9pp YoY).

EDPR's production in Brazil decreased to 1.1 TWh vs 1.8 TWh in the 2019, representing 4% of total EDPR's generation, driven by the deconsolidation in the 1Q20 of 137 MW from the Sell-down of Babilonia wind farms. In Brazil, EDPR reached a 38% load factor (vs 43% in 2019).

In North America, output increased +6% YoY to 17.4 TWh, reflecting the new capacity in operation partially impacted by a lower wind resource at 33% (-1pp YoY). North America represents 61% of EDPR's total output in the twelve months of 2020.

Propelled by capacity additions in 2020, EDPR manages a portfolio of 12.2 GW

As of December 2020, EDPR had 2.4 GW of new capacity under construction, of which 1,648 MW related to wind onshore, 404 MW to solar PV and 311 MW from equity participations in offshore projects. In terms of wind onshore, in Europe were 722 MW under construction, with 85 MW in Spain, 135 MW in Portugal, 30 MW in France, 292 MW in Poland, 136 MW in Italy and 45 MW in Greece. In North America 970 MW were under construction, of which 770 MW corresponding to wind onshore projects in US and Canada and 200 MW from a solar project in US. In Brazil 155 MW of wind onshore and 204 MW of solar were under construction. In terms of wind offshore, EDPR had a total of 311 MW of wind offshore in construction from equity stakes, 269 MW from Moray East in the UK and 43 MW from SeaMade in Belgium. As a result of continuous growth effort, EDPR also has a young portfolio with an average operating age of 9 years, with an estimate of over 21 years of useful life remaining to be captured.

3.1.2. Financial performance

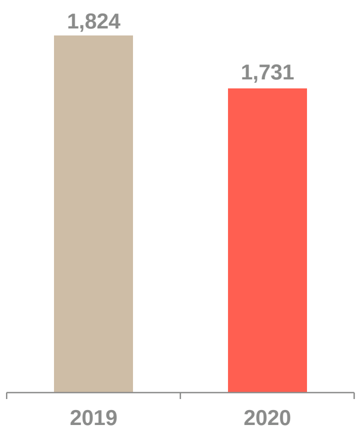
Income statement

Revenues reached over €1.7 billion and EBITDA summed €1.7 Billion.

Revenues totalled €1,731 million (-5% decrease year on year) on the back of Sell-down assets deconsolidation (-€129 million versus 2019), lower wind resource (-€89 million year on year) along with forex translation and others (-€10 million versus 2019) not offset by additional installed capacity (+€82 million versus 2019), higher average selling price excluding Sell-down (+€53 million year on year).

Other operating income amounted to €498 million (+€99 million versus 2019), with year on year evolution reflecting the gains (€444 million) related to Sell-down transactions closed by the end of the year in the US and Spain together with Offshore transactions, namely the stakes sold to the Offshore JV with Engie (as of Dec-20, all assets were transferred pursuant to the agreement signed in Jan-20).

Revenue evolution (€ millions)



In the context of EDPR's continuous growth, Operating Costs (Opex) totalled €568 million (-1% year on year). In comparable terms, adjusted by offshore costs (mainly cross charged to projects' SPV), Sell-down assets deconsolidated, one-offs, service fees and forex, Core Opex (defined as Supplies and Services and Personnel Costs) per average MW was +1% year on year, given upfront costs to support expected growth over the coming years.

In 2020, EBITDA summed €1,655 million (vs €1,651 million in 2019) and EBIT amounted to €1,054 million (versus €1,055 million in 2019), with Sell-down transactions having a positive impact of -€17 million in Depreciation and Amortisation and a -€28 million write-down of a wind-farm (151 MW in US) approved for repowering in 2021. Net Financial Expenses decreased to €285 million (-18% year on year) with year on year comparison impacted by lower average cost of debt in the period (3.5% vs 4.0% in 2019). At the bottom line, Net Profit summed €556 million (versus €475 million in 2019) mainly driven by the successful execution of the Sell-down startegy. Non-controlling interests in the period totalled €127 million, decreasing by €20 million year on year, as a result of assets sold.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (€ MILLIONS)	2020	2019[1]	Δ %
REVENUES	**1,731**	**1,824**	**(5%)**
Other Operating Income	498	400	+25%
Operating Costs	(568)	(575)	(1%)
Supplies and Services	(304)	(309)	(1%)
Personnel Costs	(141)	(131)	+8%
Other Operating Costs	(123)	(136)	(10%)
Share of Profit of Associates	(6)	3	(281%)
Total	1,731	1,824	(5%)
EBITDA	**1,655**	**1,651**	**+0%**
EBITDA/Revenues	1	1	+505%
Provisions	(1)	(1)	(43%)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(617)	(609)	+1%
Amortisation Government Grants	17	17	(4%)
Total	1,655	1,651	+0%
EBIT	**1,054**	**1,055**	**(0%)**
Financial Income/ (Expense)	(285)	(349)	(18%)
Total	1,054	1,055	(0%)
PRE-TAX PROFIT	**769**	**709**	**+8%**
Income Taxes	(86)	(86)	(4%)
Profit of the Period	683	623	+10%
Total	769	709	+8%
NET PROFIT (EQUITY HOLDERS OF EDPR)	**556**	**475**	**+17%**
Non-controlling Interests	127	148	(14%)
Total	556	475	+17%

[1]From 2020 onwards share of profits of associates will be accounted at EBITDA level. Only for YOY comparision purposes, 2019 data is also adjusted.

Balance sheet

In 2020 total equity increased by €289 million.

Total Equity of €8.6 billion increased by €289 million in 2020, of which €1,878 million are attributable to reserves and retained earnings. Equity attributable to EDPR shareholders increased €375 million year on year, mainly explained by +€556 million from Net profit in the period, +€82 million from Acquisition/sale of companies, along with -€187 million of the exchange rate effects, -€8 million from variation in fair value cash flow hedges and -€70 million from dividend payments.

Total Liabilities increased €181 million year on year to €9.5 billion, explained by the increase in financial debt (+€530 million), deferred tax liabilites (+€72 million), rents due from lease contracts (+€71 million) and in provisions (+€37 million), despite the decrease in deferred revenues from Institutional partnerships (-€213 million), in Institutional partnerships (-€143 million), and other liabilities (-€173 million).

Debt-to-equity ratio stood at 111% by the end of 2020. Liabilities were mainly composed of financial debt (41%; versus 37% in 2019), liabilities related to institutional partnerships in the United States (12%; versus 14% in 2019) and accounts payable (23% versus 26% in 2019).

Liabilities to tax equity partnerships in the United States decreased by €356 million to €1,934 million. Deferred revenues related to institutional partnerships primarily represent the non-economic liability associated to the tax credits already realised by the institutional investor, arising from accelerated tax depreciation, and yet to be recognised as income by EDPR throughout the remaining useful lifetime of the respective assets.

Deferred tax liabilities reflect the liabilities arising from temporary differences between the accounting and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Accounts payables include trade suppliers, PP&E suppliers, deferred income related to investment grants received and derivative financial instruments.

As total assets summed €18.2 billion in December 2020, the equity ratio of EDPR reached 47%. Assets were 74% composed of net PP&E - property, plant and equipment representing €13.5 billion (+€228 million versus 2019). In detail it included +€2.3 billion of capex investments, -€0.6 billion of depreciation charges along with negative exchange differences of -€1.6 billion and -€1.0 billion coming from sales and acquisitions.

Net intangible assets of €1.5 billion mainly include €1.2 billion from goodwill registered in the books, for the most part related to acquisition of Viesgo renewable business, while accounts receivable is mainly related to loans to related parties, trade receivables, guarantees and tax receivables.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (€ MILLIONS)	2020	2019	Δ €
ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	13,492	13,264	+228
Intangible Assets and Goodwill, net	1,537	1,490	+47
Financial Investments, net	488	476	+12
Deferred Tax Assets	122	126	(4)
Inventories	55	34	+20
Accounts Receivable - Trade, net	279	303	(24)
Accounts Receivable - Other, net	999	556	+443
Right-of-use asset	674	616	+58
Collateral Deposits	31	32	(1)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	474	582	(107)
Assets Held for Sale	12	214	(202)
Total	18,163	17,693	+470
EQUITY			
Share Capital + Share Premium	4,914	4,914	0
Reserves and Retained Earnings	1,878	1,584	+294
Net Profit (Equity Holders of EDPR)	556	475	+81
Non-controlling Interests	1,276	1,362	(86)
Total	8,624	8,335	+289
LIABILITIES			
Financial Debt	3,947	3,417	+530
Institutional Partnerships	1,143	1,287	(143)
Provisions	315	278	+37
Deferred Tax Liabilities	427	355	+72
Deferred Revenues from Institutional Partnerships	790	1,003	(213)
Other Liabilities	2,227	2,400	(173)
Rents due from lease contracts	689	618	+71
Total	9,539	9,358	+181
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**18,163**	**17,693**	**+470**

Cash flow statement and Net debt

Operating cash-flow impacted by top line performance

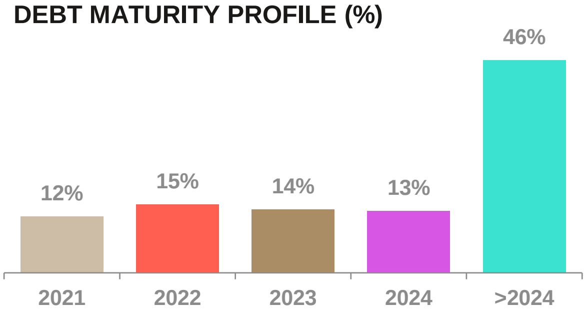
In 2020, EDPR generated Operating Cash-flow of €908 million (-17% YoY), with year on year evolution explained by weaker top line performance. The key items that explain 2020 cash-flow evolution are the following:

- Funds from operations, resulting from EBITDA after net interest's expenses, share of profits of associates and current taxes, were €1,519 million (versus €1,441 million in 2019)
- Operating Cash-flow, which is the EBITDA net of income tax and adjusted by non-cash items (namely income from United States institutional partnerships) and net of changes in working capital, was €908 million (-17% year on year). Non-cash items include €432 million from capital gains related to the assets sold to Ocean Winds (EDPR and Engie's Offshore JV) and other sales in the US and Spain;
- Capital expenditures with capacity additions, ongoing construction and development works totalled €2,099 million (+89% year on year) mainly from higher capex in North America and Europe;

- Payments to institutional partnerships totalled €56 million, contributing to the reduction of Institutional Partnership liabilities. Total net dividends and other capital distributions paid to minorities totalled €184 million (including €70 million to EDPR shareholders). In the period, forex & others had a positive impact increasing Net Debt by €3 million.

CASH-FLOW (€ MILLIONS)	2020	2019	Δ %
EBITDA	**1,655**	**1,651**	**0%**
Current Income Tax	(35)	(55)	-36%
Net Interest Costs	(101)	(156)	-35%
FFO (FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS)	**1,519**	**1,441**	**5%**
Net Interest Costs	101	156	-35%
Share of Profit of Associates	6	(3)	-281%
Income from Institutional Partnerships	(202)	(173)	17%
Non-cash Items Adjustments	(439)	(290)	51%
Changes in Working Capital	(78)	(41)	88%
OPERATING CASH-FLOW	**908**	**1,089**	**-17%**
Capex	(2,098)	(1,109)	89%
Financial Desinvestments/ (Investments)	(1,093)	(291)	275%
Changes in Working Capital related to PP&E Suppliers	552	(100)	-651%
Government Grants	-	-	n/a
NET OPERATING CASH-FLOW	**(1,731)**	**(412)**	**320%**
Sale of Non-controlling Interests and Sell-down Strategy	950	989	-4%
Proceeds from Institutional Partnerships	305	186	63%
Payments to Institutional Partnerships	(56)	(81)	-31%
Net Interest Costs (Post Capitalisation)	(101)	(138)	-27%
Dividends Net and Other Capital Distributions	(184)	(151)	22%
Forex & Others	178	(138)	-229%
DECREASE/(INCREASE) IN NET DEBT	**(640)**	**257**	**-349%**

DEBT MATURITY PROFILE (%)



As of December 2020, Net Debt totalled €3,443m (+€640m vs December 2019) reflecting on the one hand assets' cash generated and on the other hand investments in the period including the acquisition of Viesgo renewables and forex translation. Institutional Partnership Liabilities summed €1,143m (-€143m vs December 2019), with benefits captured by the projects and tax equity partners along with a new institutional tax equity financing in the period (flat vs Dec-19 in USD).

NET DEBT & TAX EQUITY (€ MILLIONS)	2020	2019	Δ €
Net Debt	3,443	2,803	+640
Institutional Partnerships	1,143	1,287	-143
Total	4,586	4,090	+496

Europe

In 2020, Europe decreased its revenues to €824 million (-11% versus 2019) due to lower production at 10.0 TWh (-15% year on year) and despite higher selling prices during the year (+4% versus 2019). Net Operating costs (Operating costs net of other operating income), decreased to -€28 million, primarily explained by the increase in other operating income explained by the capital gains received from the Spanish portfolio Sell-down in 2020 (€113 million). Operating costs roughly remainerd flat in 2020 when comparing with last year. All in all, EBITDA in Europe totalled €856 million, a -7% decrease versus 2019, reflecting an EBITDA margin of 104% (versus 99% in 2019).

North America

In North America, revenues increased to €871 million in 2020 (+5% year on year) on the back of higher capacity in operation (+352 MW versus 2019). Net Operating costs decreased €124 million to €94 million, reflecting mainly the €99 million capital gain accounted from a 80% sale of a 363 MW portfolio in the US and the €14 million gains in a 102 MW *Build and Transfer* in the US, that translated into a +€145 million increase in other operating income. Operating costs increased +22 million in 2020. As a consequence, North America EBITDA totalled €777 million (versus €615 million in 2019), reflecting an EBITDA margin of 89% (versus 74% in 2019).

Brazil

In Brazil, revenues decreased to €36 million (versus €74 million in 2019) on the back of lower wind resource that decreased production -38% year on year and despite higher average selling price during the year (+6% versus 2019). Net Operating costs increased €75 million to €11 million, due to the decrease in other operating income explained by the €87 million capital gain from the Sell-down of Babilonia wind farm accounted in 2019. All in all, EBITDA in Brazil totalled €26 million, versus €139 million in 2019 reflecting an EBITDA margin of 71% (versus 188% in 2019).

STATEMENT (€ MILLIONS)	2020	2019[2]	Δ %	2020	2019[2]	Δ %	2020	2019[2]	Δ %
		Europe			North America			Brazil	
REVENUES	**824**	**925**	**-11%**	**871**	**832**	**5%**	**36**	**74**	**-51%**
Other Operating Income	287	246	17%	195	50	290%	3	88	-96%
Operating Costs	-259	-258	0%	-290	-268	8%	-14	-24	-42%
Supplies and Services	-158	-158	0%	-163	-148	10%	-9	-15	-39%
Personnel Costs	-32	-29	11%	-76	-63	21%	-1	-3	-50%
Other Operating Costs	-68	-71	-4%	-50	-57	-12%	-3	-5	-35%
Share of Profit of Associates	4	4	14%	0	0	-37%	0	0	-
EBITDA	**856**	**917**	**-7%**	**777**	**615**	**26%**	**26**	**139**	**-81%**
EBITDA/Revenues	104%	99%	5%	89%	74%	21%	71%	188%	-62%
Provisions	-1	-1	-42%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	-223	-255	-13%	-375	-333	13%	-9	-16	-45%
Amortisation of Government Grants	1	1	-39%	16	16	-2%	0	0	-100%
EBIT	**633**	**658**	**-4%**	**418**	**298**	**40%**	**17**	**123**	**-86%**

[2]From 2020 onwards share of profits of associates will be accounted at EBITDA level. Only for YOY comparision purposes, 2019 data is also adjusted.

COVID-19 impacts

EDPR was able to manage the COVID-19 crisis with high efficiency, maintaining normal levels of availability and posted lower costs in terms of travelling and marketing. Due to COVID-19, the company has suffered some construction and supply chain disruptions leading to a total of c.0.5 GW COD delays, however without impact in projects' fundamentals. These delays have been compensated by the +0.5 GW acquisition from Viesgo renewables business and the anticipation of some projects in Brazil.

Other reporting topics

Subsequent events

The following are the most relevant subsequent events from the first months of 2021 until the publication of this report:

EDPR informs about PPA contracts secured for two solar projects in the US

Madrid, January 4th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA ("EDPR"), through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America LLC, has closed two 15-year Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") to sell the energy produced by two solar PV plants totalling 275 MW. In detail, the projects located in the US states of Mississippi and Indiana are expected to commence operations in 2023.

With this new agreement, EDPR reached globally 2.0 GW of total solar PV capacity secured for the 2020-2023 period.

EDPR informs about agreement to acquire 85% of a distributed solar platform in the US

Madrid, January 18th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA ("EDPR"), through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America, LLC ("EDPR NA"), has entered into an agreement to acquire a majority interest in C2 Omega LLC ("C2 Omega"), the distributed solar platform of C2 Energy Capital LLC ("C2").

In detail, EDPR will acquire an 85% equity stake in a solar generation portfolio that includes 89 MW of operating and imminent completion capacity and a near-term pipeline of around 120 MW, across nearly 200 sites in 16 states. EDPR's investment in C2's distributed solar platform business corresponds to an enterprise value of approximately $119m for the acquisition of the operating capacity (89 MW). The transaction will also include certain earn-out payments based on the growth in future operational capacity. C2's management team will continue to be engaged in the day-to-day operations of the business.

The transaction will establish EDPR's presence in the fast-growing distributed generation segments as an owner-operator of one of the largest commercial and industrial distributed generation portfolios in the US, and will enable EDPR to serve a rapidly growing market and offer to its customers a range of new services and solutions to meet their renewable energy needs. The completion of this transaction is subject to customary conditions precedent, and closing is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2021.

EDP Renováveis informs about changes in Corporate Bodies

Madrid, January 19th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") informs about a resolution approved by EDPR´s Board of Directors: After the public communication of António Mexia and João Manso Neto about their no availability to be re-elected for their positions in EDP and following the appointment by EDP's shareholders of a new Executive Board of Directors team at EDP, and taking in consideration that both informed that they will put their positions at the disposal of the Board, the Board of EDPR has agreed to cease António Mexia as Chairman of EDPR´s Board, and João Manso as Vice-Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR. EDPR would like to thank António Mexia and João Manso Neto for their enormous dedication and contribution to the company, for the definition and implementation of a sustainable growth strategy, that brought EDPR to be a leader in the renewables' sector, clearly and greatly valued by the company's stakeholders.

In addition, EDPR informs that has received the following resignations as members of EDPR's Board of Directors: Francisca Oliveira, with effect from December 30th 2020 (was also member of EDPR's Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee); Duarte Bello, with effect from January 19th 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee); Spyridon Martinis, with effect from January 19th 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee); Miguel Ángel Prado, with effect from the next General Shareholders Meeting (was also member of the Executive Committee).

To fulfil the vacant positions, EDPR's Board has co-opted: Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, as Executive Director; Ana Paula Marques, as Non-executive Director; Joan Avalin Dempsey, as Non-executive and Independent Director.

Furthermore, EDPR's Board has appointed Miguel Stilwell de Andrade as Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR and Rui Teixeira, currently EDPR's Executive Director and *Consejero Delegado*, as CFO of the Company.

To better maximise EDPR's Board participation in the management of the Company, the Board has decided to eliminate the Executive Committee body, which included up to now Executive Board members of the company, whose executive staff will now be integrated in a Management Team composed by: Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, CEO; Rui Teixeira, CFO; Duarte Bello, COO Europe and Brazil; Miguel Ángel Prado, COO North America; Spyridon Martinis, CDO & COO Offshore.

To cover the vacant position in the EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee, following the resignation from Francisca Oliveira, EDPR´s Board of Directors has agreed to name Francisco Seixas da Costa as member of such Committee. Following this appointment, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee is composed by: Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto (Chairman); António do Pranto Nogueira Leite; Francisco Seixas da Costa. With this resolution, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee continues to be composed only by independent members.

Lastly, the Board of Directors has agreed that a General Shareholders' Meeting will be summoned for the February 22nd with the following agenda: Ratification of co-opted Directors; Deliberate on the termination of members of the Board of Directors; Establishment of the number of Board Members in 12; Amendment to the By-Laws to eliminate the role of the Chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting, and allow the Shareholders Meeting to be chaired by the Board of Directors Chairman; Delegation of powers.

EDP Renováveis, S.A. informs about Spanish and Italian renewable energy auctions

Madrid, January 27th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") was awarded long-term Contract-for-Differences ("CfDs") at the Spanish & Italian renewable energy auctions to sell electricity. In detail, at the Spanish auction, a portfolio of 6 projects of wind and solar, including hybrid projects, with a total capacity of 143 MW have been awarded. The projects are expected to become operational in 2022 and 2023. These new long-term contracts reinforce EDPR's footprint in Spain with 2.3 GW in operation and close to 0.4 GW already secured in the country for the following years. At the Italian auction, a wind project of 44 MW and expected to become operational in 2022 has also been awarded. In Italy, EDPR has 271 MW already operational and more than 0.2 GW secured for the coming years.

As of today, EDPR has globally secured 6.7 GW for projects expected to become operational from 2021 onwards.

EDPR enters Hungarian market with a 50 MW solar PV project

Madrid, February 12th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA ("EDPR") secured a 15-year Contract-for-Difference ("CfD") to sell energy produced by a solar PV project in Hungary totalling 50 MW and with expected commercial operation in 2022. With this project, EDPR increases its worldwide footprint by entering in a new market with a sustainable development of its Renewable Energy Source.

Hungary expects to increase its solar PV capacity to 6.5 GW by 2030, mostly through an auction-based regulatory framework.

As part of its growth strategy, EDPR continues to study worldwide opportunities while developing profitable projects focused in countries with low risk profile and regulatory stability. EDPR's success in securing new long-term contracts reinforces its low-risk profile and growth strategy based on the development of competitive projects with long-term visibility.

EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period

At the end of February, EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period and the main three pillars are as follows: Growth: accelerated and selective growth with +20 GW of additions for 2021-2025; Value: ongoing asset rotation with €8bn of proceeds for the period; Excellence: high quality teams and efficient operations targeting a Core Opex/MW CARG 2021-2025 of -2%.

The strategy is set to deliver superior growth through 2025 promoting clean energy while operating in a sustainable way across the three ESG dimensions.

By 2025, EDPR targets to have 25 GW of installed capacity, €2.3bn of EBITDA and €0.8bn of net income.

EDPR Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting

Madrid, February 22nd 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") informs that at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, Shareholders have adopted the following resolutions:

- Board of Directors: ratification of appointments of Directors by co-optation.
    - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Executive Director of Mr. Miguel Stilwell de Andrade.
    - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Dominical Director Mrs. Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques.
    - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Independent Director of Mrs. Joan Avalyn Dempsey.
- Board of Directors: dismissal (*separación*) of Directors.
    - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. António Luis Guerra Nunes Mexia of his position as Dominical Director.
    - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. João Manuel Manso Neto of his position as Executive Director.
- Adjustment of the number of Members of the Board in twelve (12).
- Amendment of articles 12 ("Notice of General Meetings") and 16 ("Chairman of the General Meetings") of Articles of Association.
- Delegation of powers to the formalisation and implementation of all resolutions adopted at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, for the execution of any relevant public deed and for its interpretation, correction, addition or development in order to obtain the appropriate registrations.

All information and documentation of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting is also available in the Company´s website (www.edpr.com).

Information on average payment terms to suppliers

In 2020, total payments made from Spanish companies to suppliers amounted to €102,986 thousand with an average payment period of 51 days, below the payment period stipulated by law of 60 days.

Own shares

As of December 2020, EDPR did not hold own shares and no transactions were made during the year.

3.2. Human capital

2020 was a year undeniably characterised by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite 2020's challenges, EDPR team's commitment and capacity to adapt by working together while apart allowed the Company to keep achieving and surpassing its 2020 ambitious goals while always putting health and wellbeing first.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, EDPR implemented a Response Plan focused on protecting employees, helping local communities and minimizing the impacts on the business continuity and the Business Plan. As a responsible company, EDPR quickly took measures to minimise the conditions for the virus to spread, focusing on people's health and keeping essential services in operation. In February, EDPR implemented travel restrictions, adopted measures for those who had recently been in affected areas and distributed hand sanitizers in its facilities. In early March, EDPR activated the Contingency Plan and implemented home office in all geographies, which had the support of two pilot projects to implement home office a day per week recently put in place, and restricted visits to its facilities while continuously communicating with employees regarding any updates on the situation and providing instructions in case of a positive or possible infection. At the end of the year, employees continued to have the option to work from home or to gradually return to facilities according to a Reopening Plan with geographical specifications, guaranteeing the highest health and safety standards for all and complying with legal and space limitations.

Even during the global crisis, EDPR was able to continue hiring and maintain the promotions, mobilities and training sessions, adapting the processes to the current situation.

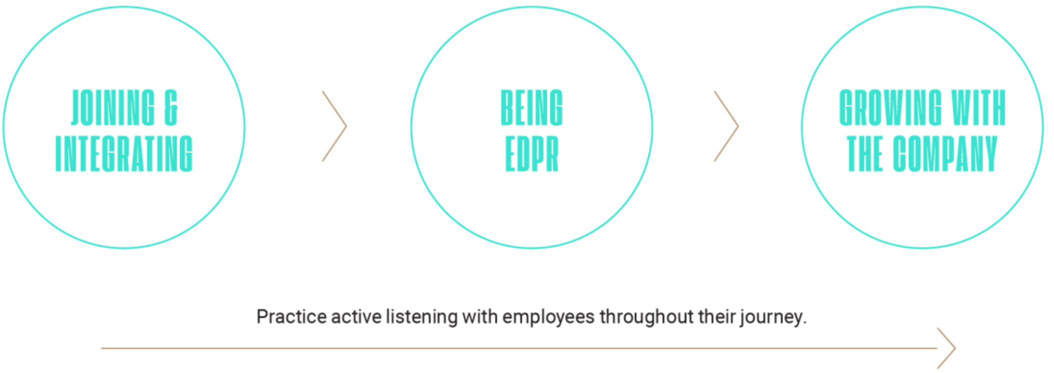
Employee journey

A customised value proposition is offered to employees throughout their journey in EDPR, which allows them to join a multinational team and grow along with it. EDPR believes that motivated workforce aligned with the company's strategy is one of the key drivers behind the ability to deliver positive results. In this sense, EDPR bases its Human Resources policies on the Business Plan Achievements and implements its actions considering an active listening of the employees.

During 2020, the Company launched the Climate Survey as every two years, in which 95% of the employees participated. The results of general employees' satisfaction showed improvement comparing to the previous survey, as the levels of EDPR employees' enablement were of 76% of favourability (comparing to 71% in last survey) and 83% of favourability regarding engagement (73% in the previous survey).

In addition, EDPR launched two surveys to evaluate the home office implementation. Firstly, a survey was launched for employees who were working remotely, which formed the majority. Then, a second survey was launched for those who continued in their usual positions, to understand the details of their situation while working on the premises. Both surveys were very well received and had high percentages of employee participation, and employees stressed that the strategy and resources provided by EDPR to address the pandemic were appropriate and successful.

Even so, EDPR continuously works to provide excellent conditions for its employees, to grow and develop talent at all levels, and to optimise its employment policies and labour practices. As a result, EDPR has been recognised by the Top Employers Institute as one of the best companies to work for in Europe in 2020 and, at a local level, in Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Poland and the UK. This certification endorses EDPR as one of the best companies to work at thanks to the journey it offers its employees. The main actions implemented by EDPR in 2020 in this regard are detailed in this chapter.



Joining & Integrating

Attracting talent

EDPR aims to be a long-term market leader in the renewable energy sector and is aware that its team is key to achieve this. Therefore, the Company is continuously striving to attract talent, bringing in the right skills and profiles to address current and future business challenges, and retain professionals who seek to excel in their work in order to position the company as "the first choice for employees" in the labour market.

In EDPR, non-discrimination and equal opportunities are guaranteed during all the selection processes. This is reflected in its Code of Ethics, which contains specific clauses on non-discrimination and equal opportunities, in line with the company's culture of diversity and inclusion and the respect for human and labour rights.

During 2020, EDPR implemented different talent and attraction initiatives with the goal of strengthening its image as a leading employer:

- **Pool of Engineers Program:** 5 exceptional junior engineers for Tech profiles and different academic backgrounds were selected to join EDPR and be an active part of one of the most compelling junior engineer programs in the market. Through the program, EDPR gives new talents the tools to develop themselves professionally and personally, having the chance to get to know and influence different technical areas, including a tailor-made training program. During this twenty-four-month program, junior engineers will have the opportunity to complete two rotations in EDPR in different technical areas.

- **Job Fairs:** In 2020, EDPR attended 8 job fairs from the most relevant Universities and Business Schools from Spain and Portugal with an assistance of almost 7,836 students. Throughout the year, the job fair events were adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic and done online. EDPR also held an on-site Open Day at its offices at the beginning of the year.

- **LinkedIn:** The platform is used as the main source of Recruitment, covering up to 67% of the Corporate positions hired during 2020.

Integrating the team

Onboarding plays a critical role in a new hire's success and happiness, and builds relationships that are important to job satisfaction and performance. Aware of this, EDPR has an Onboarding Policy for new hires which details the process and measures to follow when integrating a new employee in the Company.

The integration process is more important than ever now, as most companies have transitioned to remote work in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, making completely virtual onboarding of new hires a necessity. A good onboarding process is especially important for remote employees since they don't have as many opportunities to organically integrate into the company processes and culture. With this in mind, EDPR adapted its initiatives to integrate employees whenever possible, striving to make virtual onboarding seamless, dynamic and informative.

One of the measures detailed in EDPR's Policy is to prepare a meeting with an HR buddy in the employee's first day. In addition, some new hires have the opportunity to have breakfast with the CEO, a meeting where employees get to introduce themselves personally and ask the Company's CEO some questions, while also giving the leader some insight from the team. This year, both these meetings were done through interactive video sessions.

Also as a part of its Onboarding Policy, EDPR holds an annual Welcome Day event, which is exclusively for new employees. Welcome Day is focused on improving the integration and networking of the new members of the team and includes some short presentations from different business areas of the Company for an introduction on the Company's functioning. In addition, the CEO usually gives a welcome speech to the new employees and participates in a Q&A session, which helps the participants to know and better understand the Company's strategy. In 2020, there were two editions of this event. One was held in person in January with an attendance of 107 new hires, and another with an attendance of 116 new hires was done online in July, adapting the event to the global pandemic. In addition, EDPR shares a monthly newsletter to its employees where all the new hires' names, occupation and country of work are included, fostering their integration.

During 2020, despite the global pandemic and economic crisis, EDPR welcomed 441 team members (+20% *vs* 2019), of whom 29% are women. The new hires represented 16 different nationalities, and their average age was 34 years old. 95% of the new employees correspond to levels of Specialists and Technicians, of which 80% have University degree or above. 99% of the hires were allocated in permanent positions and, furthermore, 113 internships were carried out during 2020.

Being EDPR

EDPR works daily to create a climate of trust and professionalism among its team to incentivise responsibility and excellent performance. That is why the Company regularly implements activities, measures and campaigns that are important for the employees professional and personal development such as providing an individualised value proposition, creating working conditions that allow employees to grow and bloom, supporting their wellbeing and their families, supporting volunteer activities and promoting diversity and inclusion. All in all, the Company continuously works so that being part of EDPR means to feel fulfilled, treasured and supported.

Individualisation

Part of EDPR value proposition is a competitive remuneration package aligned with the best practices in the market. EDPR Compensation Package includes (i) an Annual Base Salary and (ii) a Variable Pay depending on the achievements of Area, Company KPIs and an Individual Global Assessment of the employee, and also an (iii) above market practice benefits package such as Health Insurance or Pension Plan. The remuneration package is not static, which means that it evolves at the same pace of employees' needs and concerns as well as the business.

In recent years, EDPR focused on analysing the life-cycle status of EDPR employees including topics such as their generation or if they have children or not in order to offer a tailor-made Benefits Package with an individualised approach from a communication perspective, so that it is adapted to the employees' needs. This translates into unique professional and personal experiences and development opportunities.

Work Life Balance

2020 was a year of uncertainty, change and adaptation in which both physical and mental health were a priority. Now more than ever, promoting a balance between work and personal life is crucial to be a more competitive company and to build a fairer society based on flexibility, respect and equal opportunities. EDPR thus implements various initiatives focused mainly on family, time and health, offering its team a wide range of benefits that strengthen the Company's position as flexible and family-friendly, and fostering time efficiency of employees' daily tasks to balance their professional and personal life while still delivering excellent results. Accordingly, EDPR's Work Life Balance (WLB) practices have been awarded for nine years through the Responsible Family Employer Certification (EFR – Empresa Familiarmente Responsable) by Spain's Fundación MásFamilia. In 2020, EDPR was awarded with the level of excellence in this certification, recognising the Company's efforts to balance professional and personal life, excellence and flexibility. To achieve this continuously, EDPR is dedicated to constant improve the initiatives implemented in order to provide the most suitable and updated benefits to its employees.

During the year, EDPR launched the "Flex-Movement", an initiative to streamline flexibility measures and to improve the conditions necessary to make EDPR a dynamic, innovative and growth-based company. The movement included actions such as facilitating the approval workflow of requests to work from home in exceptional circumstances, and the opportunity to work in any EDPR office in the world up to 15 days a year. In addition, among the novelties announced, EDPR started in February two pilot projects in Spain and Poland to implement home office a day per week. The pilot then worked as a foundation for implementing remote work in a global scale due to the COVID-19 crisis. Later in the year, as a result of the successful implementation of home office globally, EDPR approved a remote work strategy, which will be fully implemented post-pandemic. The Company believes remote work is key to improve flexibility, work life balance and overall wellbeing of its team, whilst still being productive. Therefore, employees will be able to work remotely 2 days per week, where feasible.

In addition, the Company created a wellness platform to further development a wellness culture and promote healthy habits. The programs promoted by the platform aim to generate a culture in which employees choose to adopt healthy habits voluntarily, sharing their experiences, forming support networks to facilitate the process and motivating each other. EDPR also shared several health, wellbeing and home office tips in its intranet throughout the year. To raise awareness regarding mental health specifically, EDPR launched the *Mind Your Mind* campaign in October, which promoted educational talks with specialists, employees and other key speakers on how to approach the topic especially during the current social context.

Furthermore, EDPR has a volunteer program addressed to its employees in order to promote social responsibility, giving them the opportunity to grow not only at work but also personally while also contributing to the society. As a result, EDPR employees are given 4 hours a month to dedicate to volunteering initiatives. During the COVID-19 pandemic, EDPR reinforced the volunteering activities proposed, adding initiatives that run on an online model and adding the possibility to make donations to support the health and wellbeing of the society during this global crisis.

Diversity & Inclusion

EDPR incorporates the principles of Diversity and Inclusion in its values and practices as it is aware that a diverse team helps bring together different perspectives and know-how, and represent different sources of talent. Specifically, EDPR aims to contribute to improving the quality of life of its employees, eliminate career barriers and promote gender equality, seeking to ensure an environment of openness in a workplace where mutual respect and equal opportunity prevail.

In 2020, EDPR created a Diversity & Inclusion Committee to promote its commitment to these crucial principles. The main goals of the Committee are to reflect the Company's strategy on D&I, which integrates the definition and development of initiatives that contribute to a global action plan and local action plans, and to foster sharing knowledge and best practices. Even so, as a responsible company, EDPR aims to actively promote these values among its team. Thus, during 2020, EDPR launched *SHE*, an interactive game-based learning to mitigate unconscious biases, and launched a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion online training session. As a recognition of its great commitment to gender equality, the Company entered the Bloomberg Gender Equality Index for the first time in 2020. EDPR is therefore included in the list of 325 companies making the largest strides in the transparency of gender-related information and in promoting women's equality around the world.

EDPR is dedicated to continuously fostering a culture founded on human equality and the strength in diversity and will continue to lead by example. The Company upholds its commitment to Diversity & Inclusion not only through words, but through actions that truly make a positive impact on people.

Growing with the company

People are EDPR's most important asset, and that is why the Company invests in intergenerational knowledge sharing and in the ongoing training of its team. In this sense, EDPR is committed to the development of its employees, offering them an attractive professional career and aligning their capabilities and skills with the current and future needs of the company. The growth and development of the Company's business leads EDPR to invest in the employees by discovering, improving and emphasising the potential of each mainly through internal mobility, training and development actions.

Mobility

EDPR considers both functional and geographical mobility as a tool that contributes to the organisational development by stimulating employees' motivation, skills, productivity, personal fulfilment and fostering the share of best practices. The mobility processes within EDPR aim to respond to the different challenges and needs of the Company, considering the characteristics of the different geographies. In 2020, despite the global pandemic, there were 85 mobility processes (2 more than in 2019), 62 of which functional, 12 geographical and 11 both functional and geographical mobility processes.

Training

EDPR offers job-specific ongoing training opportunities to contribute to the improvement of knowledge and skills, as well as specific development programs aligned with the Company's strategy. The 360 potential appraisal process is created for all employees with the goal of defining each person's training needs along with their manager, which is then used to define a customised Training Plan. The annual Training Plan is based on a catalogue of programs that is constantly evolving and is aligned with the Company's challenges and new markets. The key aspect about the courses offered is that they usually contain subjects to promote the development of skills needed to ensure the sustainability of EDPR's business. Moreover, the networking and the share of best practices foster innovation and improve performance

During 2020, EDPR delivered a total of 49,505 training hours throughout 2,627 sessions that included 28,588 participants. This translates into an average of 30 hours of training per employee and results in 96% of EDPR's team receiving training. The challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic brought to the training activities were successfully overcome by redesigning and adapting training contents and sessions to virtual, e-learning or remote formats. This effort allowed to maintain the main training ratios aligned with previous years, increasing the training courses delivered in e-learning, live webinars or other non-synchronous including game-based training (a total of 76% of training hours or 93% of the attendances were delivered in online methodology). Therefore, EDPR highlights Digitalisation as one of the main training drivers that accelerated during 2020 as a result of the methodologies and by contents increasingly delivered on Collaborative Tools (Microsoft 365 suite), Agile methodologies, Data Analyse tools, Cybersecurity, use of Drones, SMART business or Artificial Intelligence.

Knowledge management

EDPR is aware of the importance of Knowledge as a valuable asset within the business and in employees' development. Thus, EDPR is boosting LINK as a knowledge platform increasing the number of areas, domains and curated documents with valuable content captured and shared across the organisation, to help its employees learn from the past to face future challenges and move the company forward. During 2020, EDPR launched *40fiveminutes*, an online initiative to easily share main business insights in a friendly and informal way to those employees who sign up to the sessions. Becoming a Learning Organisation implies a strong knowledge sharing mind-set, so EDPR strives to improve the use of knowledge by regularly distributing customised relevant documents or events, working to overcome additional challenges brought by COVID-19.

Development

In order to support the company's growth, aligning current and future organisational demands with employees' capabilities as well as to enhance their professional development, EDPR has designed development programs for middle management, providing them with proper tools to take on new responsibilities as well as to adapt to the new challenges leading teams remotely. In 2020, one of the most important development programs was the Lead Now Program, which aims to support middle managers in the role they are assuming as team leaders. Participants have the possibility to self-assess their management style, go deeper into the skills needed and get to know the role they are performing in the different HR processes of EDPR. Through short online sessions, 3 editions took place in 2020 and reached 42 employees. Despite the pandemic, EDPR worked to adapt the development sessions to a new online format and maintained the internal promotions.

3.3. Supply chain capital

EDPR's market leadership, based in value creation capacity, innovation and relationship with its stakeholders, is much influenced by the performance of its suppliers.

Technical excellence together with sustainability is the basis of EDPR relationship with suppliers. This results in close collaboration, joint capacity to innovate, strengthen the sustainability practices and improve the quality of the Company's operations.

Key data

+4,300

suppliers contribute to EDPR's success

Total invoiced volume

Suppliers in EU&BR: **37%**[1]

Suppliers in NA: **63%**[1]

97%[2]

local purchases at country level

EDPR's supply chain

EDPR has a strong and permanent interaction with its supply chain, in particular with the strategic suppliers understood as WTG (Wind Turbine Generator) manufacturers and suppliers, Balance of Plant (BOP) and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contractors. Those suppliers contribute in a meaningful and visible way to the value of EDPR core activities – construction and operation of wind farms and solar plants. This close relationship allows EDPR to benefit from all the new technical solutions and innovations available on the market to maximise the value creation in the projects worldwide.

High quality and sustainable procurement

EDPR's procurement process is developed within the framework of the Procurement Policy, which extends to EDPR's both direct and indirect suppliers, and from which the most relevant aspects for EDPR regarding the supply chain's high quality and sustainability are established: development of activities that promote the sharing of the best sustainability practices in EDPR purchases; contribution to the growth and profitability of the business through the promotion of initiatives for the progress and continuous improvement of the supply chain; systematic monitoring of suppliers' performance and risk profile; dissemination and implementation of EDPR's sustainability policies (Environmental and H&S policies and Code of Ethics) in the acquisition of goods and services and involvement and empowerment of all actors in the supply chain.

Implementation of the Procurement Policy leads to a better control in the suppliers' management process, assuring EDPR values are respected, product quality is high and risks are minimised.

EDPR has in place requirements related to Sustainability, Quality and Risk management that have to be met by its suppliers throughout the main procurement phases: registration process, contracting and, lastly, the monitoring and evaluation of the suppliers.

[1] Weight of each platform on the total invoiced volume in 2020.
[2] EDPR defines spending in local suppliers at a country level as purchases to suppliers in countries where EDPR is present divided by the total invoiced volume in 2020.

Registration

The registration process is an indispensable requirement for any company who intends to become a supplier or apply for a qualification process issued by EDPR. The Corporate System of Supplier Registration of the Company works as the support to search and select suppliers by providing detailed information, validated and updated by credible sources in order to guarantee their accreditation through financial, technical quality and sustainability criteria.

In 2020, EDPR implemented a Supplier Qualification Process. The main goal of this process is to provide a more thorough analysis on critical topics such as technical capabilities, health and safety, environment and ethics, and to establish highly standardised minimum requirements to ensure that the suppliers with whom EDPR conducts business are qualified. The qualified suppliers are included in a Suppliers Qualification List and are able to participate in the EDPR bidding and contracting processes.

Contracting

The incorporation of adequate criteria in the bidding and contracting processes of the company is essential to ensure the management and mitigation of operational risks in the supply chain. In Europe & Brazil, EDPR has a Suppliers Sustainability Guide in place for both construction and O&M operations, providing an overview of the sustainability requirements EDPR expects its suppliers to meet. The guide includes H&S, environmental and ethical requirements such as compliance with applicable regulations, policies, internal norms, procedures and systems in place. In addition, EDPR has implemented a process that classifies suppliers according to their H&S and environmental risks. The classification serves as an input in the selection of suppliers during the bidding phase. Based on the individual values obtained in this classification, suppliers may be excluded from the bidding process. If the supplier wants to be re-considered or participate in new processes, an action plan to solve the identified issues has to be presented and EDPR shall approve the action plan proposal.

Adequate compliance by all EDPR suppliers with applicable H&S and environmental requirement is essential to guarantee the correct performance of the contracted services and works. Aiming to ensure that suppliers comply with these requirements, the Company has established a disciplinary and sanctioning regime, which is included in all requests for proposal, contracts and purchase orders so any provider will be always informed about the consequences of not complying with EDPR H&S and environmental requirements.

In parallel, financial capacity of the suppliers and their insurance policy are evaluated according to the EDPR's Credit-in procedure that defines the requirements to ensure the compliance with EDPR's Counterparty Risk Policy and the proper follow-up of active guarantees. EDPR Counterparty Risk Policy sets the methodology and process to measure counterparty risk of new contracts, monitor counterparty risk of existing contracts, define in which moments and situations it should be used and establish guidelines and mitigation instruments to reduce counterparty risk when they exceed established limits.

Monitoring and evaluation

In order to guarantee that the suppliers comply with the previously mentioned requirements, EDPR monitors strategic suppliers during their services delivery.

EDPR performs internal inspections during the construction and operation phases to monitor the suppliers performance regarding environmental and H&S aspects and to identify potential risks. In 2020, EDPR performed 1,262 inspections to 156 suppliers regarding EHS procedures. As a result, the Company identifies corrective actions needed and establishes an action plan for continuous improvement. Furthermore, EDPR hires an external party for additional supervision in these areas. These processes are reinforced by the integrated Health and Safety and Environmental Management System, which was developed and externally certified in 2020 according to international standards ISO 45001 and ISO 14001.

Moreover, EDPR has Compliance questionnaires related to the anti-corruption practices of the suppliers to ensure that they are all aligned with EDPR's Anti-Corruption Policy. In addition, EDPR approved of a Third Party Integrity Due Diligence procedure in 2020, reinforcing the mechanisms for identifying and preventing possible integrity risks for EDPR in the relationship with third parties.

All parameters of the Qualification system are periodically reviewed and reassessed by EDPR to guarantee that supply chain performance remains on the high quality level required.

3.4. Social capital

EDPR believes it is indispensable to contribute to the development of the society respecting both human and labour rights and creating value in different ways, for different people. With this in mind, the Company is guided by four key social responsibility principles: guarantee the highest health and safety standards, respect human and labour rights in the whole value chain, contribute to the society and promote access to energy for all.

3.4.1. Guarantee the highest health & safety standards

The health and safety of those who contribute to EDPR's activities is a key value and a priority for its success. Therefore, the Group aims to promote and build on a positive safety culture in which every employee, service provider and supplier is engaged. According to its Code of Ethics, EDPR undertakes to give priority to the employees and suppliers' safety, health and wellbeing and to ensure the development of appropriate occupational health and safety management systems.

The commitment to guarantee the welfare of employees and contractors is supported by EDPR's Occupational Health and Safety Policy. In 2020, EDPR updated this policy after carrying out its in-depth and detailed review, mainly to ensure it is line with the new demands and trends of work motivated by the evolution of the business and the digitalisation of processes.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a new way of living and working through strengthened H&S measures, adaption of work arrangements, and management of stress and other psychosocial risks. Following the initial outbreak of the pandemic, EDPR implemented a Response Plan focused on protecting employees, local communities and the business continuity, quickly taking measures to minimise the conditions for the virus to spread, focusing on people's health and keeping essential services in operation.

In February, EDPR implemented travel restrictions, adopted measures for those who had recently been in affected areas and distributed hand sanitizers in its facilities. In early March, EDPR activated the Contingency Plan and implemented home office in all geographies and restricted visits to its facilities, while continuously communicating with employees regarding any updates on the situation and providing instructions in case of a positive or possible infection. At the end of July, AENOR granted an external certification to EDPR's protocols and action guidelines that had been implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. The certification, which was renewed through a new audit in October, highlights and recognises the proper application of good practices throughout the management process of the pandemic, and also verifies that the implemented protocols are in accordance with the regulations and best practices set out in order to deal with the risks associated with COVID-19 in the Company's facilities. The certification covers all of EDPR's activities: project development, construction and operation, and all the associated activities developed by EDPR.

At the end of the year, employees continued to have the option to work from home or to gradually return to facilities according to a Reopening Plan with geographical specifications, guaranteeing the highest health and safety standards for all and complying with legal and space limitations.

In addition, the Company created a wellness platform to further develop a wellness culture and promote healthy habits. The programs promoted by the platform aim to generate a culture in which employees choose to adopt healthy habits voluntarily, sharing their experiences, forming support networks and motivating each other. EDPR also shared several health, wellbeing and home office tips in its intranet throughout the year. To raise awareness regarding mental health specifically, EDPR launched the *Mind Your Mind* campaign in October, which promoted educational talks with specialists, employees and other key speakers on how to approach the topic especially during the current social context.

Even though 2020 was an atypical year, the Company gave its best effort to adapt to the current pandemic focusing mainly on preventing infections, arranging its work activities to implement a global home office regime, preparing an adequate plan to return to the physical facilities and raising awareness for mental health and wellbeing, while always putting the health and safety of its employees first.

EDPR team's commitment and capacity to adapt by working together while apart allowed the Company to keep achieving and surpassing its 2020 ambitious goals. In line with its Business Plan, the Company built 1,580 MW during the year, comparing to 888 MW in 2019. This growth is consistent with the increase of worked hours (+57% YoY) which, in turn, is reflected on the number of work-related injuries. During 2020, EDPR registered 24 work-related accidents with absence for employees and contractors, compared to 10 in 2019. The injury and the lost day rate were 1.9 work accidents per million hours worked and 68 days lost due to work accident per million hours worked, respectively.

Nonetheless, EDPR continuously works to improve these ratios and to bring awareness to the best H&S practices. Following the reference provided by the international standards ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, EDPR merged the Environmental Management System with the H&S Management Systems for a more global and efficient approach, simplifying processes and managing the potential risks of its activity. In 2020, the new Health, Safety and Environment Management System (HSEMS), where synergies play a fundamental role, was implemented and jointly certified by an independent certifying organisation.

The implementation of this integrated system allows for better management and prevention of future accidents, with the objective of zero accidents overall. The commitment to health & safety is further supported through the ISO 45001 certification. By the end of 2020, this certification covers 100%[1] of EDPR's installed capacity.

3.4.2. Respect human and labour rights

At EDPR, it is top priority to promote human rights and fair labour practices across the entire value chain. The Company is committed to integrate the social aspects in planning and decision-making and to guarantee responsible operations throughout the whole lifecycle of its business.

As a result, EDPR undertakes to respect and foster due respect for these practices within the Company and in its supply chain, as well as to provide dignified working conditions for all. This is reflected in the Code of Ethics, which contains specific clauses regarding non-discrimination and equal opportunities, in line with the Company's culture of diversity and respect for human and labour rights. The Code is not an isolated feature – it belongs to an Ethics Framework that includes functional units, specific regulations, monitoring and accountability for our ethical performance, along with training, awareness-raising and capacity building for employees, service providers and suppliers.

EDPR requires its suppliers and service providers to comply with their ethical standards. In this way, the alignment with the spirit of EDPR's Code of Ethics is required. Moreover, the Sustainable Procurement Policy references the promotion of respect for dignity and human rights, and the rejection of any form of forced labour or child labour, harassment, discrimination, abuse or other types of physical or psychological violence.

A Code of Ethics channel is available for the communication of any breach of the Code related to the matters of human rights or labour practices, including those in the context of the supply chain. The Ethics Ombudsman receives ethical-related complaints, investigates and documents the procedure for each of them. A preliminary report is then submitted to the Ethics Committee, whose main goal is to ensure compliance with the Code of Ethics within EDPR.

As a responsible company, EDPR incorporates the principles of Diversity and Inclusion in its values and practices as it is aware that a diverse team helps bring together different perspectives and know-how, and represent different sources of talent. Specifically, EDPR aims to contribute to improving the quality of life of its employees, eliminate career barriers and promote gender equality, seeking to ensure an environment of openness in a workplace where mutual respect and equal opportunity prevail.

In 2020, EDPR created a Diversity & Inclusion Committee to promote its commitment to these crucial principles. The main goals of the Committee are to reflect the Company's strategy on D&I, which integrates the definition and development of initiatives that contribute to a global action plan and local action plans, and to foster sharing knowledge and best practices.

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[1] Calculation based on 2019YE installed capacity. EDPR certifies the facilities the year after the COD (commercial operating date). Thus, the facilities that have entered into operation in 2020 will be certified in 2021.

3.4.3. Contribute to the society

The Company believes that besides excelling in the way it performs, there must be a main factor weighing in every action or activity EDPR does – people. The Company considers that in order to have a positive impact on society, it is vital to work for the common good by promoting and supporting social investment activities.

EDPR's Social Investment is developed within the framework of its Social Investment Policy, which establishes the corporate objectives and strategies related to this area. As a result, EDPR invests in activities that will positively impact the promotion and development of the following four main priorities:

- **Lift Up Our Heritage:** Protect and promote cultural heritage, local traditions and access to culture and art, contributing to a more vibrant and creative society;
- **Build Up Community:** Build thriving and inclusive communities by improving the living conditions of those in need and supporting the wellbeing of people near our projects, and focus on enhancing energy inclusion and access to energy;
- **Enhance Our Environment:** Promote and protect biodiversity and natural heritage for the benefit of society members;
- **Brighten Up Our Future:** Promote energy efficiency, renewable energy and decarbonization through increased awareness, supporting education on renewable energy for all.

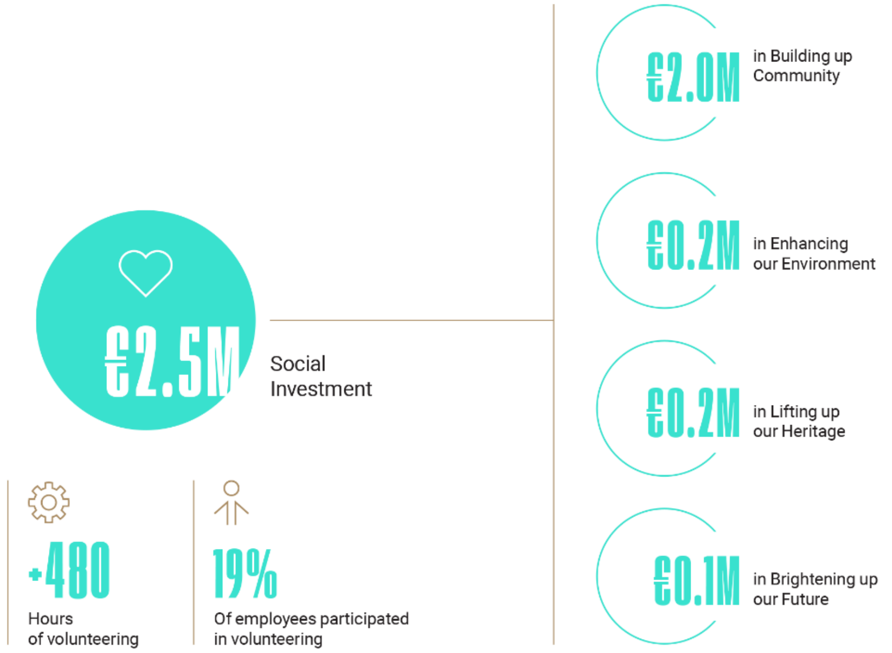
As an integral part of the communities where it operates and as stated in its Code of Ethics, EDPR undertakes to maintain a relationship of proximity with the local communities engaging in regular and open dialogue, seeking to know their needs, respecting their cultural integrity and looking to contribute to improve the living conditions of local population, taking measures to consider and respect the community interests. Therefore, in line with its Social Investment Policy and the communities' needs and expectations, EDPR has defined a Catalogue of Activities that works as a tool for defining the social investment made in local communities. In addition to the development of social activities, EDPR provides long-lasting economic benefits to the surrounding areas that include, but are not limited to, infrastructure investments, tax payments, landowners' royalty payments and job creation.

EDPR's social investment in local communities during 2020 was much influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Faced with this unprecedented situation, EDPR carried out a solidarity campaign distributing over €1 million in aid and setting up initiatives in all its markets to help local communities overcome the pandemic and recover from the socioeconomic crisis. EDPR helped people in need mostly through donations to food banks, purchases of healthcare equipment, medical devices and rapid testing kits, and the facilitation of online learning and digital educational materials. The Company has provided support in all 15 countries where it is present: Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Romania, Greece, Brazil, Colombia, USA, Canada and Mexico, as well as Mozambique and Nigeria through the A2E program. EDPR's response to the global crisis is aligned with its commitment to preserve a relationship of proximity with the local communities and support its development.

However, as a responsible company, EDPR works to promote the well-being and development of not only the communities where it operates but also of society in general, focusing on the people who contribute to the success of the Company's business and how society may benefit from it. In addition, EDPR has a volunteer program addressed to its employees in order to promote social responsibility, giving them the opportunity to grow personally while also contributing to the society. During the COVID-19 pandemic, EDPR reinforced the volunteering activities proposed, adding initiatives that run on an online model and adding the possibility to make donations to support the health and wellbeing of the society during this global crisis.

In 2020, EDPR invested in the development of the society mainly through internally developed and collaborative initiatives, donations to charitable organisations and volunteering activities.

Key data



3.4.4. Promote access to energy for all

As a global leader in the renewable energy sector, EDPR defined a clear strategy for promoting Access to Energy (A2E): to provide clean energy in developing countries based on energy efficiency and decentralised renewable energy solutions, that promote the sustainable development of the communities involved.

Access to renewable energy makes the difference for people not connected to the electricity grid not only by providing sustainable energy services but also by enabling improvement on health and education conditions, job creation and new economic activities. Moreover, the use of clean energies and the promotion of energy efficiency has a positive impact on the environment.

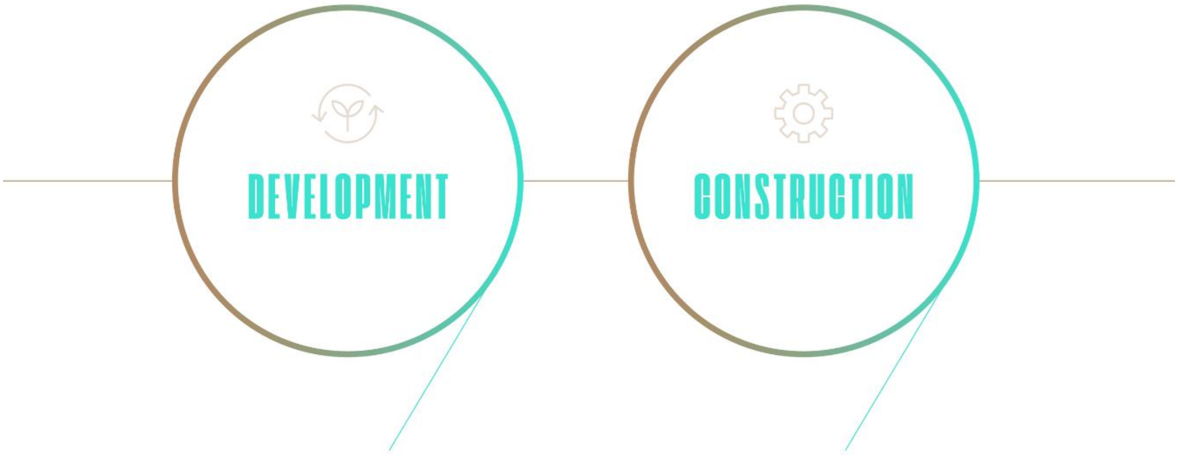
In 2018, EDPR purchased a stake in SolarWorks!, a company engaged in the marketing of decentralised solar energy solutions for off-grid domestic and business customers in Mozambique. The acquisition of the €2.2 million minority stake was an important step in the group's strategy for universal access to sustainable energy. In 2019, EDPR reinforced its strategy to promote universal access to sustainable energy by investing $2.9 million in Rensource, a company that develops and manages decentralized solar energy systems, to support its expansion in Nigeria. The investment, which was the result of a financing initiative completed by EDPR and other international investors, allowed EDPR to participate in Africa's largest market and to bring sustainable, low-cost energy solutions to more communities.

These investments confirm the progress of the A2E strategy, which includes the commitment to invest €20 million until 2022 with the goal of impacting 550,000 people in developing countries.

The A2E initiative powerfully contributes to make EDPR's vision of a sustainable, safe and healthy world a reality.

3.5. Natural capital

Wind and solar power are two of the most environmentally friendly ways of producing energy and actively contribute to the decarbonization of the economy. Even though EDPR's business inherently implies a positive impact on the environment, the company continues to work on a daily basis to hold itself to a higher standard.



The Company’s sustainable future depends on solid performance efforts during the development phase. Therfore, EDPR implements relevant measures during this stage to identify and prevent the impacts of its activities on the environment.

After identifying sites with top-class resource conditions, EDPR carries out environmental viability studies to detect the environmental constraints to take into consideration throughout the remaining phases of the value chain.

The potential environmental impacts of each project are assessed in detail in the Environmental Impact Studies and other specific studies, and are always performed by professional external experts. These studies evaluate the potential impacts that a project may have on environmental aspects such as fauna, flora, soil, air and water bodies, among others.

This process ensures the location of projects in the best sites, guaranteeing respect for the environment.

During 2020, EDPR invested more than 4.4 million euros in Environmental Impact Studies of its projects in the development phase.

The construction process is closely followed by EDPR teams, who work to minimise potential impacts or disturbances and to ensure proper restoration of the land once the works finish.

Even so, since the success of the construction phase highly depends on suppliers, EDPR requires that they adopt all necessary measures to ensure strict compliance with all applicable environmental regulations as well as EDPR's Environmental Policy and internal norms, procedures and systems in place as regards to environmental management.

In order to guarantee that the suppliers comply with the environmental requirements during constructions, EDPR has an environmental monitoring plan in coordination with the Construction Manager and the suppliers, which is implemented by an external party and includes the environmental surveillance during the construction works. Within this framework, the Company performs internal inspections to monitor the suppliers environmental performance during construction.

In 2020, EDPR performed about 450 inspections to more than 50 suppliers regarding their environmental and H&S procedures during the construction of the Company’s projects.

Beyond the emissions related to the operation phase, from a life cycle point of view, others shall be considered (manufacture of components, transport, construction...).

EDPR's Environmental Policy assumes specific commitments with the protection of the climate, the engagement with biodiversity and the preservation of natural resources. This policy allows EDPR to control, manage, communicate and to ensure the continuous improvement of its environmental performance along the entire value chain.

EDPR produces renewable energy, which inherently implies the reduction of GHG emissions. Wind and solar energy have zero carbon emissions and do not produce harmful SOx, NOx or mercury emissions, protecting valuable air and water resources and contributing to the world's fight against climate change. Also, generation from wind and solar energy does not consume water in its operational processes. Even so, as stated in its Environmental Policy, EDPR seeks to prevent, correct or compensate the potential impact of its activities on the environment through a set of commitments that ensure the implementation and maintenance of an effective Environmental Management System (EMS).

Following the reference provided by the international standards ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, EDPR merged the Environmental with the H&S management systems for a more global and efficient approach, simplifying processes and managing the potential risks of its activity. In 2020, the new Health, Safety and Environment Management System (HSEMS), where synergies play a fundamental role, was implemented and certified by an independent certifying organization.

In 2020, EDPR's operations avoided the emission of 18.5 million tons of CO_2. The CO_2 emissions related to EDPR's activities represent 0.2% of the total amount of emissions avoided.

As a responsible company, EDPR has two main aspects in consideration when dismantling a wind farm at the end of its useful life: land restoration and proper treatment of the wastes generated.

Even though EDPR works to minimise any impact on the land surrounding its facilities, the Company commits to clean up and rehabilitate the sites to return the area to its initial state. In 2020, EDPR developed a guide for environmental management during the dismantlement phase to serve as a framework of best practices to follow and environmental aspects to keep in mind when dismantling a project.

The main waste generated during this phase are dismantled turbines. EDPR prioritises their reuse by keeping some pieces for future repairments, selling some of the material to third parties and recycling it.The wind turbine is around 80%-90%[1] made of recyclable material, as the missing percentage is related to the turbine's blades that are composed and manufactured by complex materials chat make it hard to recycle. In this regard, EDPR is working to support processes to recover the blades and encourage circular economy.

In 2020, EDPR finished the morphological and vegetal restoration of the Zas wind farm in Spain, which was dismantled for repowering in 2019, restoring 100% of the hectares impacted.

EDPR wind farms with a projected life span of 30 years will pay back its life cycle energy consumption in less than a year', meaning, more than 29 years of a wind farm's life will be producing clean energy.

[1] According to the life cycle assessments of our main turbine suppliers.

3.6. Digital Capital

The digital journey is a never-ending transformation given the rapid evolution of Technology and its big impact on the Business and the People.

The digital journey is a never-ending transformation given the rapid evolution of Technology and its big impact on the Business and the People.

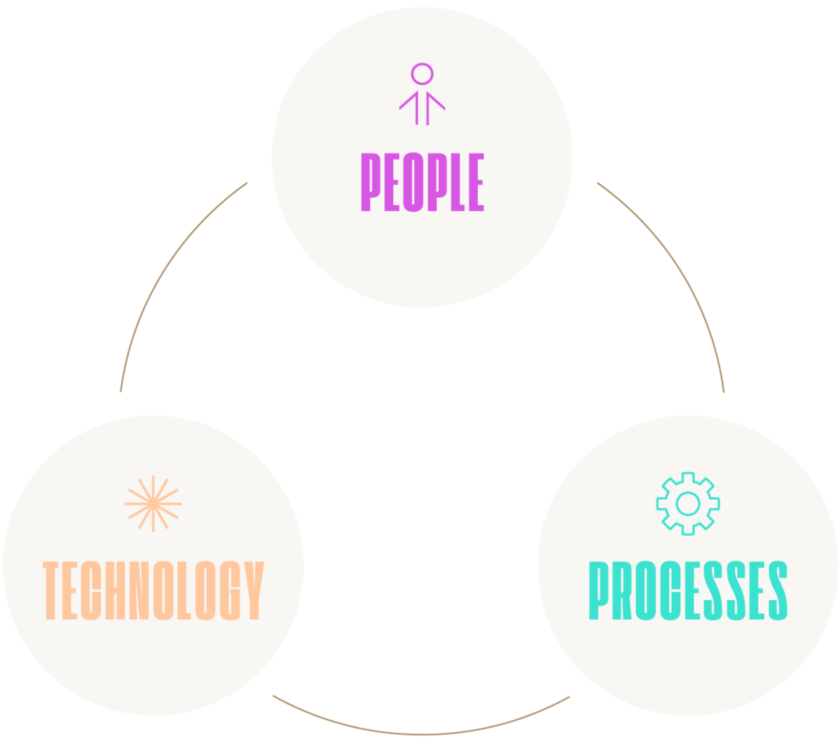
“Digitalise” is one of the action verbs of EDPR, that includes a very significant number of innovative projects with the same purpose: “Business transformation” and “Business culture”.

In the end, the focus is continuously improving user experience and operation to maximise operative efficiency and revenues, ensuring the best practices supported by technology and new trends: Robotics & Automation, Analytics, Big Data & AI, AR/ VR, Blockchain, Digital Platforms, Drones, Internet of Things (IoT) and “Mobile e Social Media”.

During 2020, EDPR invested €12 million during in Digital projects and obtained a score of 3.48 on a scale of 1 to 5 in the “IDC Digital Maturity Index” (compared with 3.02 of score in 2019).

The “Digital Maturity Index” is an internal evaluation that fosters the continuous improvement mindset in EDPR. In 2020, the followed model was stablished by IDC, “The Future Enterprise”, based in five pillars: 1) Leadership at scale; 2) Empathy at scale; 3) Work model at scale; 4) Resilience at scale; 5) Insight at scale.

Digital transformation is one of EDPR's strategic pillars for the coming years, as we must continue to improve our digital capabilities to stay competitive with our peers as we continue to grow. EDPR’s digital strategy involves not just the use of new technologies, but also upskilling and reskilling people to use these technologies, along with a clear definition of the processes that will change from physical to digital.



Technology

The focus of digitalisation is seen as the way to achieve the necessary capacity to adapt in new contexts and to maximise efficiency in the operation (characterised by high-level performance, in a global geography).

EDPR participated in different typologies of IT/OT projects adapting it to the different business challenges specific needs and level of maturity, to ensure that initiatives are accordingly followed with the best practices of architecture and security:

- "Quick-wins" (small proof of concept; until 2months)
- "mVP" ("minimum Viable Products; from 3 months and until 6 months)
- "Core IT projects" (projects or products to support of business units operation and is included all operation, maintenance and technological evolution of applications and infrastructure such as Big Data)

In 2020, EDPR participated in 15 mVP's and 7 "quick-wins" and the "Core IT" projects were marked by the commitment to use Cloud applications, with more than 70,000 hours spent in development and maintenance. Big Data technologies continue to be strongly explored by EDPR and it is considered the most appropriate way to respond to the organisation's operational data management needs and as a great solution to support the decision-making of market strategies.

Additionally, within the scope of EDPR Core IT projects, stands out the transformation of the management model to the "Agile methodology". EDP Group has been changing management of its projects, transforming them from a Waterfall to Agile methodology in order to achieve a greatest flexibility and alignment of all stakeholders (from the developer to the final client), improving team communication and the success delivery of requirements reducing the time to market.

Moreover, Cybersecurity is increasing and it is one of the main points for the operational Business and strategic information definition of the Company. For these reasons, the Security Department has been taking a series of actions to improve its indexes. The BitSight rating is focused on the organisation's cybersecurity risk, with less elasticity. It should be noted that by the end of 2020, EDPR obtained the rating of "Advanced", with 790 points.

TECHNOLOGY

15
mVP

7
Quick-Wins

+70.000H
Core IT Development & Maintenace

BIG DATA:
- Benchmarking of market strategies
- Operational data analytical

CLOUDREADY

AGILE METHODOLOGY

BITSIGHT SECURITY RATING IN DEC. 2020
Advanced (790 in 900)

Processes

EDPR is focused on ensuring that business processes are clear, efficient, aligned with business needs, and known to all stakeholders. As such, EDPR's Process Map is based on EDPR Value Chain and critical processes are aligned towards meeting business objectives. In 2020, the efforts were focused on automating and digitalising processes to achieve business requirements with greater efficiency and to help employees spend less time on repetitive tasks. Several programs have been launched to fast-track digital transformation at EDPR:

- The Plan for Optimisation of Administrative Processes has been launched to identify business needs in terms of process digitalisation and automation for every Department in the company. More than 273 initiatives have been identified that would enhance process automation along the different stages of the value chain.

- The use of digital process technology was a priority and an important step to provide digitalisation in support of knowledge work. Moreover, this technology is key to accelerate digitalisation of processes.

- The increasing evolution of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) technology represents an important milestone at EDPR. This technology is performing many of the repetitive and mundane tasks that would have previously fallen on multiple employees across a variety of departments. Currently, 201 different automations are in place throughout EDPR, saving 89,000 hours of employee time and enabling employees to focus on activities that are more valuable.

The challenge in process optimisation is that there's no one-size-fits-all formula: every process needs to be assessed individually. The future is to work smarter, not harder!

RPA

201
Total RPA
vs 150 in 2019

89.000
Saved hours
vs 40,000 in 2019

37
Number of departments

BPM & BI

112
Total
vs 70 in 2019

SOME OF THE BENEFITS

- Productivity
- Errors mitigation
- Compliance Processes
- Traceability
- Agile organisation
- Prioritizes people
- Costs savings
- Business intelligence

People

Every change in culture must start with people and when talking about Digital Transformation it means a change in our mindset to become more digital. Digital transformation only takes place if the people with the necessary skills are involved in the process.

Following the training roadmap initiated in 2019 on Digital Upskills, in 2020 different initiatives have been launched towards empowering people in this Digital Transformation Process. "Digital Upskills" is an initiative implemented in 2020, based on the monitoring of digital skills and know-how of employees. The intention is to reinforce an increasingly digital culture and to give new capacities in this phenomenon that are in constant changing. These initiatives are based on the 70-20-10 development methodology, so the roadmap includes not only training moments (10), but also learning initiatives through knowledge sharing and relationship development (20), as well as through on-the-job experiences (70).

During 2020, EDPR delivered 9,496 training hours (19.2% of the total) with 10,753 attendances (37.6%), highlighting ongoing digitalisation initiatives on Cybersecurity, collaborative tools of the O365 suite, exclusive TECH SERIES for the Digital Champions Community (about IA, Being SMART and other cutting-edge topics). In addition, digital contents were another important pillar of the digital skills transformation: new resources coming from eLearning solutions, recorded webinars conducted internally by employees or the recent addition of the UDEMY for Business portfolio with +5,000 online courses added to the learning offer at EDPR.

At the end of 2020, 81% of the employees received training in digitalisation during the year, reaching a cumulative total of 86% of the headcount in the period 2019-2020.

EDPR maintains the discussion during regular meetings in our Digital Skills Committees composed by the main stakeholders in this field and lead by the CEO whose main objective is to foster digital skills or mindset as part of the Digital culture and promote collaborative skills to work more efficiently, the automation or robotisation of tasks and processes as part of the digital transformation path.

Employee involvement is considered key in this process and therefore the Digital Champions community remained active during 2020. Employees with special digital capabilities, ability to work with collaborative tools and specific knowledge and concerns on digital technologies are part of this program to extend the Digital Mindset throughout the Organisation.

New initiatives are expected to be launched regularly in order to reinforce and ensure that a digital culture is spreading all over the Company and that everyone is on board with the changes that will happen across the business.

3.7. Innovation Capital

Technical innovation is one of the hallmarks of EDPR. The Company's history is built on the continuous searching of new trends and solutions in energy production to meet its stakeholders expectations. Accordingly, EDPR develops projects within the framework of its two main strategic pillars for Innovation: Cleaner Energy focused on sustainable power generation, and Energy Storage & Flexibility to ensure a smoother transition to an energy mix system.

CLEANER ENERGY

WIND

Repowering

When approaching the end of its lifespan, wind turbines need to be assessed. One of the solutions implemented by EDPR is repowering the wind farm, which means reducing the overall number of wind turbines and replacing them with more efficient ones. This results in a net increase of power generated, reduced O&M costs, reduced land area per MW and, due to the use of more modern wind turbines, a better integration with the grid and reduced noise pollution.

Last year, EDPR successfully repowered its first wind farm, located in Spain. During 2020, EDPR had another wind farm in Spain going through this repowering process, and will continue to implement this solution throughout its portfolio.

Predictive Diagnostics & Performance Improvement

Through advanced analytical technics, EDPR detects failures in early stage or high degradation levels in components/systems to avoid unplanned maintenance. EDPR's main focus has been in detections in major components (Gearbox, Generator, Main bearing, etc.), repairing uptower instead of replacing the components or saving offline time, but also includes other detections with lower impact in other systems.

After investigating the most important technical issues which impact production losses or costs, EDPR installs retrofits to reduce/mitigate that impact and foster performance improvement. These include simple

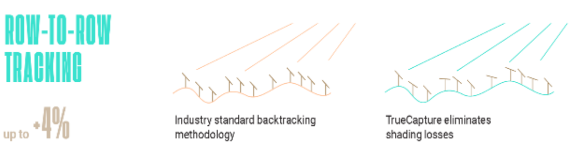
SOLAR

Bifacial panel

EDPR is participating in some innovative projects to collect more data and know-how on new technologies of solar energy with the objective to anticipate trends and to improve return of investment (ROI) in this technology. An example of one of these projects, which started in 2020, is a photovoltaic system with innovative bifacial panel and 1 axis tracker, in Évora, proven to be more efficient than a traditional alternative.

Controlling, monitoring and optimising software

In 2020, EDPR installed the TrueCapture technology software in two of its solar sites in North America to increase annual energy production (IAEP). In this initiative, TrueCapture technology allows each row to be tracked independently, providing a greater energy output of the PV plant based on two algorithms: Row-to-Row (R2R) and diffuse.



EDPR's commitment to innovation and new technologies has made it a leader in the renewable energy sector. Currently, the Company continues to take advantage of all expertise obtained since the start of its inception to ensure more efficient solutions, more attractive returns and a more sustainable future. As a result, EDPR engages in projects that englobe wind energy, solar energy, energy storage plants, floating offshore wind farms, green hydrogen and hybrid power plants.

CLEANER ENERGY

HYDROGEN

Green hydrogen

Green hydrogen is gaining relevance on the European scene and the European Commission has announced its strategy in 2020, which sets more ambitious targets for this energy and, in parallel, alliances are being established to lead the implementation. Portugal and Spain have a prominent position and believe that hydrogen business can help achieve:

- Decarbonization
- Renewables empowering (to establish renewables revenue)
- Storage & Flexibility improvement

EDPR participated in some initiatives and projects of green hydrogen in 2020, including onshore and offshore systems to evaluate its potential, and it will continue studying what is the best approach of the organization and the right time to consolidate to bet on this promising solution of green energy production.

ENERGY STORAGE & FLEXIBILITY

BATTERY STORAGE

Energy battery storage

EDPR has been working in different projects of energy battery storage. Energy storage reserves renewable energy supply for periods of high energy demand. Increased energy storage capacity can lead to cost savings on both sides of the meter and can improve the overall efficiency of the grid through reduced cycling and changes in output, resulting in lower emissions.

In this context, EDPR developed a combination of solar and storage which was designed to increase efficiency and provide greater balance in energy supply. This represented the Company's first Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with operative storage system (200 MW of solar energy and 40 MW of energy storage).

EDPR also is testing the use of energy storage system integrated at a PV Station (DC-coupling level) to validate relevant functionalities in this type of solutions (namely clipping recapture, low voltage and cloud-cover energy harvesting, among others).

In addition, EDPR is also present in strategic projects in order continuously develop knowledge in the storage area. A great example of these types of pilot projects is "STOCARE", a power plant where EDPR is studying the application of energy storage combined with wind energy generation.

3.8.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

EDPR supplies affordable & clean energy while mitigating the climate change…

EDPR is a global leader in the sector of renewable energy and one of the world's largest wind energy producer, ending the year with 12.2 GW of installed capacity. In 2020, the Company generated 29 TWh of clean energy, a cost-effective way to fight climate change.

Wind and solar power are two of the most environmentally friendly ways of producing energy. EDPR's business inherently implies the reduction of GHG emissions and therefore has a positive impact on the environment. In 2020, EDPR's activities avoided the emission of 18.5 million tons of CO_2.

…impacting positively on communities & fostering innovative infrastructures & circular economy…

EDPR works to promote the wellbeing and development of the communities where it operates and of society in general. In 2020, due to COVID-19 pandemic, EDPR carried out a €1 million solidarity campaign to help local communities overcome the global crisis and adapted its volunteering activities to an online model. Nonetheless, EDPR maintained its social investment strategy, investing a total of €2.5 million in the development of social activities during the year.

Innovation is part of EDPR's day-to-day reality. The Company is focused on the more disruptive technologies of the industry and is committed to foster innovative solutions throughout its entire value chain. In 2020, EDPR centred on promoting digital skills and 81% of its employees participated in digitalisation trainings.

Even though EDPR is in the renewable energy business, it goes beyond its commitment with sustainability by fostering a culture of responsible operations and circular economy. In 2020, EDPR recovered a total of 76% of the waste it generated, and 94% of the hazardous waste generated.

…ensuring decent work, gender equality & preservation of the environment.

EDPR continuously works to provide excellent conditions for its employees, grow and develop talent at all levels and optimise its employment policies and labour practices. As a result, EDPR has been recognised by the Top Employers Institute as one of the best companies to work for in Europe in 2020.

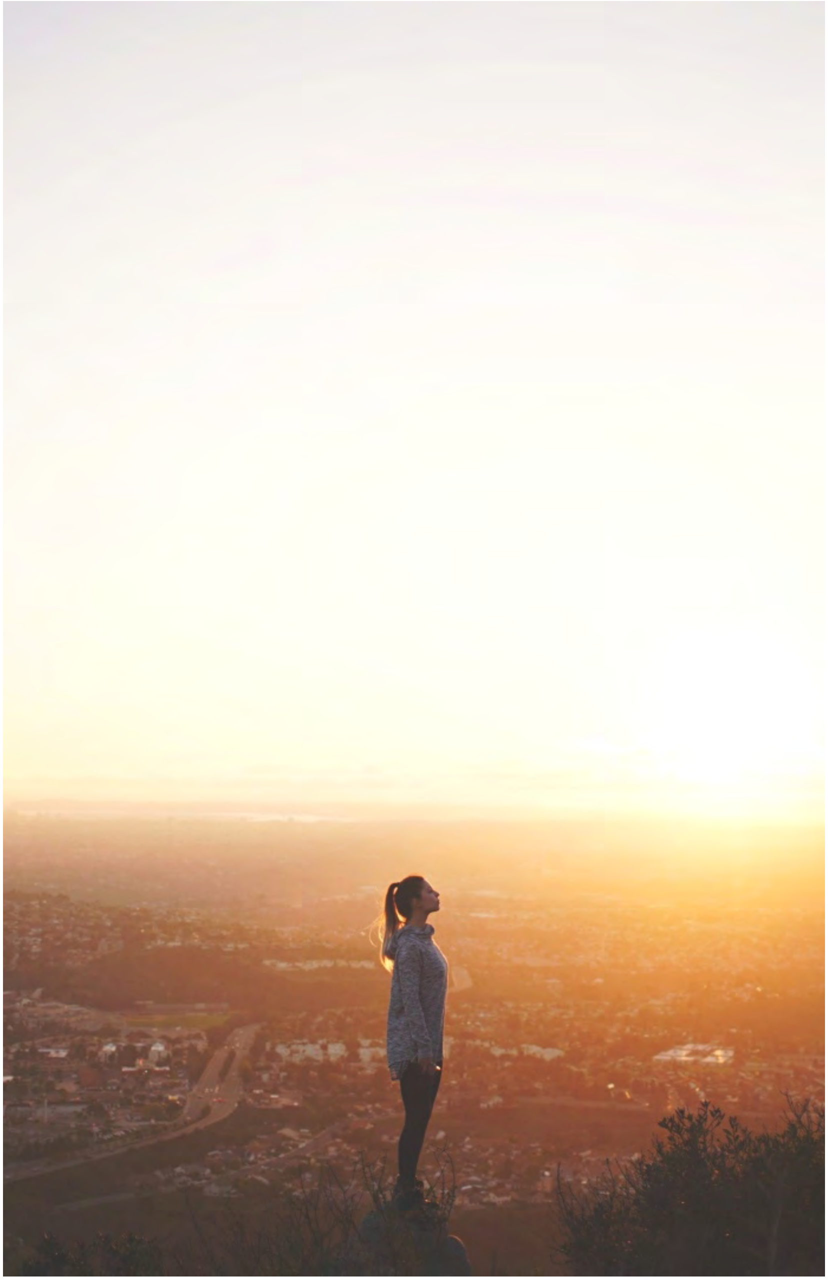
EDPR's Code of Ethics contains specific clauses of non-discrimination and equal opportunities, fostering respect for all employees. The commitment of the company to equality and advancing women in the workplace was further recognised when EDPR entered the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index for the first time in 2020.

EDPR's business is its best contribution to reduce biodiversity loss. Nevertheless, the Company's commitment to contribute to the protection of biodiversity leads to an active role in the conservation of wildlife surrounding its facilities. In 2020, EDPR finished the morphological and vegetal restoration of the Zas wind farm in Spain which was dismantled the previous year, restoring 100% of the hectares affected by the project.

PEOPLE

FROM STRIVE
TO THRIVE

edp renováveis



Changing tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

Changing the world is a team effort

Changing tomorrow now.

04

SUSTAINABILITY

04

Sustainability

4.1. Materiality assessment

The macro-economic context, where the challenges of sustainability are increasing, summing up with the diversity of EDPR's stakeholders, results in a large and complex list of important issues, which must be prioritised according to its relevance and significance. An issue is considered material when it influences the decision, the action and the performance of an organisation and its stakeholders.

4.1.1. Background and objectives

EDPR's material issues were identified and the results achieved supported the preparation of this Annual Report, as reflected in the Company's management strategy and, in particular, in its agenda for sustainability.

4.1.2. Methodology

The methodology adopted is based on the Accountability Standards and the information is collected corporately and within each business units as well.

Materiality is acquired by the interception of the issues identified by stakeholders with the importance given internally by the business. The topics identified by the Company are prioritised according to the frequency with which they appear in the different categories analysed.

Relevance for society

The relevance for society is determined by the importance/impact of a specific theme from an external perspective to the Company, designated as society perspective. Therefore, the society vision reflects the vision idea/concept of the several stakeholder groups that have influence on or are influenced by EDPR's activities. This vision must be achieved through sources that ensure independence from the Company to collect, on most cases, external data. In parallel, the establishment of a society perspective is also supported by documents, analysis and international/national specific studies that allow a broad outlook on the emerging trends in the sustainability area. Consequently, the Company considers that the vision of the several stakeholders reflects the vision of society, thus allowing the assessment of the expectations outside EDPR.

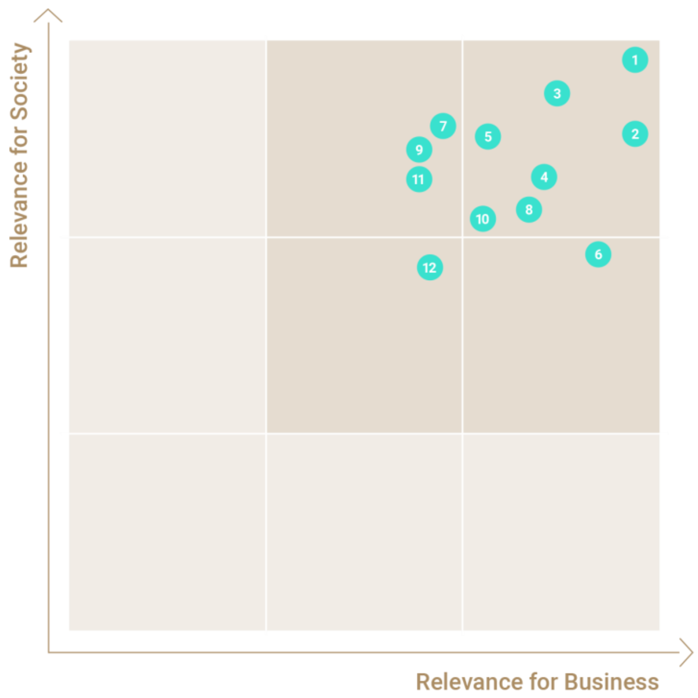
Relevance for business

The vision of the business is obtained through the evaluation of the importance/impact of a specific theme from an internal perspective to the Company. This vision is originated from the analysis of the defined business strategic goals as these depict the current positioning and concerns of EDPR and reflect the future vision of the business. In 2019, EDPR defined a new strategic plan until 2022 and, thus, the material issues for the Company in which this assessment was based were updated accordingly.

Results

The materiality matrix describes visually and promptly the most sensitive and impacting themes by comparing the relevance to society with the relevance to the business. The critical and sensitive themes for EDPR, obtained from the analysis of the materiality matrix, allows the Company to drive the strategy and support the decision-making process as well as to focus the report of information based on shared interests between EDPR and stakeholders, facilitating the relationship between them.

Materiality matrix



1 Climate Change
2 Economic Business Sustainability
3 Health & Safety
4 People Management
5 Corporate Governance
6 Suppliers Management
7 Community Engagement
8 Innovation
9 Environmental Management
10 Ethics and Compliance
11 Communication and Transparency
12 Digital Transformation

Note: Environmental management includes biodiversity, waste management and spills.

EDPR did not identify the following topics as material:

- Water: Generation from wind energy does not consume water in its operational processes. The water is consumed mainly for human use.
- Light pollution: EDPR activities do not have a material impact in light pollution.
- Raw materials: EDPR core business does not consume raw materials.
- Food waste: EDPR activities do not have a material impact in food waste.

4.2. Climate change

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Selective Growth of the chapter Strategy and sections Operational Performance and Natural Capital of the chapter Execution.

GRI EU1 – Installed capacity, broken down by primary energy source and by regulatory regime

INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)	2020	2019	∆ YoY
EUROPE			
Spain	2,304	2,126	+178
Portugal	1,258	1,164	+94
Rest of Europe	1,403	1,263	+140
Total	4,966	4,553	+413
BRAZIL			
Total	436	467	(31)
NORTH AMERICA			
US	6,299	6,112	+187
Canada	68	30	+38
Mexico	400	200	+200
Total	6,766	6,342	+424
GRAND TOTAL	**12,168**	**11,362**	**+806**

Note: The reported data includes EBITDA and Equity MWs.

By December 2020, EDPR operational portfolio totalled 12.2 GW, of which 5 GW in Europe, including 2.3 GW in Spain, 1.3 GW in Portugal, 1.4 GW in Rest of Europe, 6.8 GW in North America and the remaining 0.4 GW in Brazil. From the 12.2 GW, 484 MW are related to solar PV and 11,674 MW to wind onshore technology and 10 MW to offshore wind technology (equity stake).

Pursuing its Sell-down strategy, in 2020, EDPR concluded the sale of its entire ownership in the 137 MW Babilonia wind farms in Brazil, 237 MW in a Spanish portfolio, 80% sell-down of a 563 MW portfolio in the US (of which 200 MW will become operational in 2021) and a 102 MW Build and Transfer wind farm in the US. All in all, YTD portfolio net variation was +806 MW.

In 2020, EDPR built 1,370 MW of wind onshore, corresponding to 640 MW in Europe, 625 MW in North America and 105 MW in Brazil, 200 MW of solar PV in Mexico, and 10 MW of wind offshore corresponding to Windplus floating in Portugal (equity stake), totalling 1,580 MW built in the year.

GRI EU2 – Net energy output broken down by primary energy source and by regulatory regime

ELECTRICITY GENERATED (GWh)	2020	2019	∆% YoY
EUROPE			
Spain	4,346	5,298	(18%)
Portugal	2,624	3,160	(17%)
Rest of Europe	3,054	3,333	(8%)
Total	10,024	11,791	(15%)
BRAZIL			
Total	1,093	1,757	(38%)
NORTH AMERICA			
US	16,633	15,696	+6%
Canada	78	70	+12%
Mexico	710	726	(2%)
Total	17,421	16,492	+6%
GRAND TOTAL	**28,537**	**30,041**	**(5%)**

EDPR produced 29 TWh of clean energy in 2020, -5% YoY. The YoY evolution comes in line with a lower average installed capacity YoY following the execution of EDPR's Sell-down strategy: 3Q19 – 997 MW of European Assets (-1.2 TWh YoY); 1Q20 – 137 MW in Brazil (-671 GWh YoY); and 4Q20 – 237 MW in Spain (-64 GWh YoY).

In 2020, operations in Europe, North America and Brazil generated 35%, 61% and 4% of the total output, respectively. In Europe, generation decreased 15% YoY, mainly impacted by the deconsolidation of 997 MW in Jul-19 from a Sell-down transaction and by a lower wind resource. In North America, output increased +6% YoY to 17.4 TWh, reflecting the new capacity in operation partially impacted by a lower wind resource. In Brazil, production decreased to 1,093 GWh, driven by the deconsolidation in the 1Q20 of 137 MW from the Sell-down of Babilonia wind farms.

GRI 201-2 – Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organisation's activities due to climate change

The Earth's climate has changed throughout history. Scientists attribute the current global warming trend observed since the mid-20th century to the human expansion of the "greenhouse effect"[1] – warming that results when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space. Over the last century, the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2).

EDPR is a clear example of how fighting against climate change creates business opportunities. The Company's core business, to deliver clean energy by developing, building and operating top quality wind farms and solar plants, inherently implies the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to the world's fight against climate change and its impacts.

Since its inception, EDPR has been performing a strategy focused on selective growth, by investing in quality projects with predictable future cash-flows, and seamless execution, supported by core competences that yield superior profitability, all embedded within a distinctive and self-funding model designed to accelerate value creation. As a result of undertaking such strategy, at the same time flexible enough to accommodate changing business and economic environments, EDPR remains today a leading company in the renewable energy industry. As presented in the Strategic Update, EDPR plans to add c.7.0 GW in 2019-2022 period, of which, in December 2020, 87% is already secured, investing more than 8 billion euros financed

1 IPCC Fifth assessment report, summary for policymakers.

by sell-down and assets' cash flows. EDPR will diversify geographically and technologically growing on wind onshore, offshore and solar along with the entrance in new markets.

During 2020, EDPR built 1,580 MW and finished the year managing a global portfolio of 12.2 GW. Benefiting from a diversified portfolio, the Company generated 28.5 TWh of renewable energy, avoiding the emissions of 18.5 million tons of CO_2. Capital expenditures and financial investments with capacity additions, ongoing construction and development works during the year totalled €3,193 million.

However, EDPR faces climate change not only as a business opportunity, but also as an opportunity to innovate. EDPR's commitment to innovation and new technologies has made it a leader in the renewable energy sector. Currently, the Company continues to take advantage of all expertise obtained since the start of its inception to ensure more efficient solutions, more attractive returns and a more sustainable future. As a result, EDPR engages in projects that englobe wind energy, solar energy, energy storage plants, floating offshore wind farms, green hydrogen and hybrid power plants.

Nevertheless, on the risk side, meteorological changes may pose a risk for EDPR's activities and results since they are carried out in areas of the planet that are being affected by climate change. In addition, future estimations of wind and solar production are based on analysis of historical measurements for more than 20 years and they are considered representative of the future. However, relevant unexpected meteorological changes could lead to a lower production than the one expected from historical data. Thus, when evaluating a new investment, EDPR considers potential changes in the production forecasted but, even so, the size of the potential deviation in the case of relevant meteorological changes is uncertain.

Moreover, renewable plants in construction and in operation are exposed to weather hazards, natural disasters, etc. These risks depend on the location of assets. At EDPR, all plants are insured from the physical damage during construction and operation. During operation, any natural disaster, weather hazard or accident will also be partially insured to revenue losses due to the event. Thus, no material impacts are identified in the EDPR´s consolidated financial statements as a consequence of climate-related matters.

As a sector leader, EDPR is aware of the urgency to fight climate change and even though its business inherently implies a positive impact on the environment, the Company continues to work on a daily basis to hold itself to a higher standard and to incorporate innovation in its value chain in order to further contribute to the protection of the climate.

GRI 302-1 - Energy consumption within the organisation

Wind turbines and solar panels require a small amount of electricity to operate. This energy consumption is generally self-consumed. Given the intermittency of wind generation, sometimes it is needed to consume electricity from the grid.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (GJ)	2020	2019	∆% YoY
WIND FARMS			
Electricity consumption	296,457	269,758	+10%
OFFICES			
Electricity consumption	8,920	16,658	(46%)
Gas	3,947	6,478	(39%)
FLEET			
Petrol consumption	25,109	23,541	+7%
Diesel consumption	5,144	6,698	(23%)
Total	339,578	323,133	+5%

Note 1: Gas conversion factor according to Agência Portuguesa de Ambiente.

Note 2: EDPR reports EBITDA wind farms' energy consumption the year after the COD (commercial operating date), when the trial period is over and the consumption is significant. Thus, the energy consumption of wind farms that have entered into operation in 2020 will be included in the 2021 report.

Note 3: Fleet energy consumption refers to O&M fleet.

Note 4: Energy consumption from offices refers to 1Q20 data (due to the home office implemented the rest of the year), except for O&M offices in NA.

Note 5: Data regarding gas consumption from offices in 2019 was restated.

GRI 302-4 - Reduction of energy consumption

EDPR’s activity is based on clean energy generation, and it produces about 298 times the energy consumed by itself. Nonetheless, the Company is conscious about promoting a culture of rational use of resources and promotes many internal campaigns to encourage sustainable behaviours. For example, EDPR has included the objective to promote the transition of its fleet to electric vehicles in its Sustainability Roadmap 2019-2022.

GRI 305-1 - Direct (scope 1) GHG emissions

EDPR’s Scope 1 emissions represent 2,405 tons of CO_2 equivalent, -6% vs 2019. 1,928 tons are emitted by transportation related to the windfarms operation, 207 tons by gas consumption in the Company’s offices and the rest of it is related to SF_6.

Part of the equipment used for electricity generation purposes contains SF_6 gasses and during 2020, EDPR registered emissions of 11 kg of this gas, which is equivalent to 270 tons of CO_2 eq.

Note 1: Emissions were estimated according to GHG protocol (including official sources such as IPCC or the U.S department of energy).

Note 2: Gas consumption from offices refers to 1Q20 data (due to the home office implemented the rest of the year), except for O&M offices in NA.

Note 3: Data regarding gas consumption from offices in 2019 was restated.

GRI 305-2 - Energy indirect (scope 2) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

EDPR’s CO_2 indirect emissions represent 28,425 tons, +8% vs 2019. Of the 2020 scope 2 emissions, 27,595 tons are driven by electricity consumption by the wind farms and solar plants and 829 tons by electricity consumption in the offices.

In 2020, 100% of the emissions related to electricity consumption in windfarms and offices in all EDPR countries have been compensated by Certifications of Origin in Spain and Renewable Energy Certifications (RECs) in the US, obtained from the renewable energy generation.

Note 1: The emission factors used are based on the following sources: Portugal - EDP, Turbogás, Tejo energia, Rede Eléctrica Nacional (REN), and Entidade reguladora dos serviços energéticos (ERSE); Spain - Red Eléctrica de España (REE); Brazil - ministry of science and technology – SIN (national interconnected system); Other European countries and Canada - IHS Cera.

Note 2: Electricity consumption emissions were calculated with the global emission factors of each country.

Note 3: Electricity consumption from offices refers to 1Q20 data (due to the home office implemented the rest of the year), except for O&M offices in NA.

GRI 305-3 – Other indirect (scope 3) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

EDPR’s work requires employees to travel and commute. Based on the estimates, the transportation used by employees accounted for a total of 1,289 tons of CO_2 emissions, -77% vs 2019 mainly due to the travel restrictions and home office regime implemented after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Note 1: Emissions were estimated according to GHG protocol, by following the Defra standard.

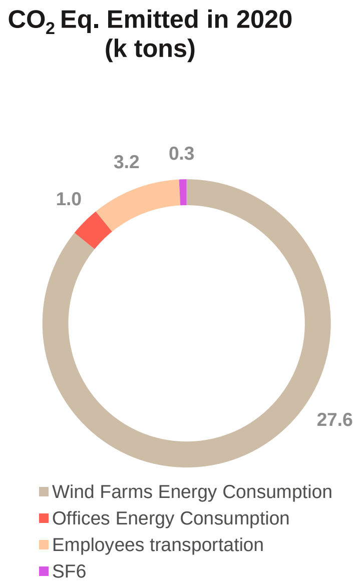
Note 2: Employee commuting emissions were calculated from data collected in a survey to all employees, and corresponds to 1Q20 data (due to the home office implemented the rest of the year).

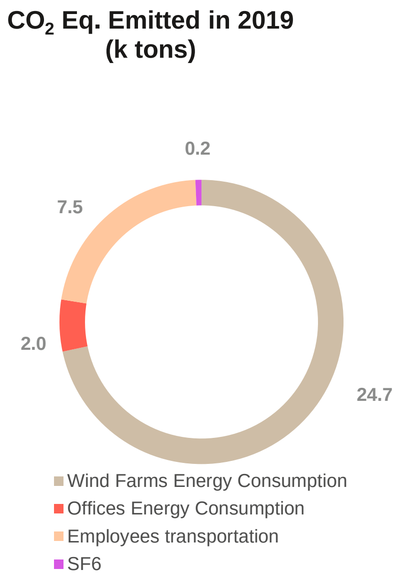
Note 3: Employees transportation by air and train in Portugal is not included.

Note 4: When calculating employees transportation by air, the radioactive factor is not considered.

Note 5: Fleet energy consumption refers to O&M fleet.

Total CO_2 emissions





GRI 305-5 - Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG emissions)

Even though EDPR activity inherently implies the reduction GHG emissions, the Company goes one-step forward by compensating 100% of the scope 2 emissions.

EDPR's core business activity inherently implies the reduction GHG emissions. Wind and solar energy has zero carbon emissions, contributing to the world's fight against climate change and does not produce harmful SOx, NOx, or mercury emissions, protecting valuable air and water resources. In 2020, it was estimated that the Company's activities avoided the emission of 18.5 million tons of CO_2.

The Company's emissions represent 0.2% of the total amount of emissions avoided and 86% of the total emissions are from the necessary electricity consumption by the wind farms. Even though EDPR's activity is based on the clean energy generation, it is conscious about promoting a culture of rational use of resources and therefore the Company has included in its Sustainability Roadmap 2019-2022 the objective to promote the transition of its fleet to electric vehicles.

In 2020, 100% of the emissions related to electricity consumption in windfarms and offices in all EDPR countries have been compensated by Certifications of Origin in Spain and Renewable Energy Certifications (RECs) in US, obtained from the renewable energy generation.

Note 1: To calculate the emissions avoidance, the energy generation has been multiplied by the CO_2 eq. emission factors of each country and state within the us. EDPR considers the emission factor of just fossil fuel energy, as it is considered that by increasing the generation of renewable energy, there is a displacing of these technologies, while other renewable technologies and nuclear plants will continue with its quota of generation.

Note 2: The emission factors used are based on the following sources: Portugal - EDP, turbogás, tejo energia, rede eléctrica nacional (REN), and entidade reguladora dos serviços energéticos (ERSE); Spain - red eléctrica de españa (REE); brazil - ministry of science and technology – sin (national interconnected system); USA - emissions & generation resource integrated database (EGRID) for each state emission factor; other european countries, Mexico and Canada - IHS cera.

4.3. Economic business sustainability

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Financial Performance of the chapter Execution.

GRI 201-1 – Direct economic value generated and distributed

ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED AND DISTRIBUTED (€M)	2020	2019
ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED		
Revenues	1,529	1,642
Other Income	700	581
Share of Profit in Associates	6	3
Financial Income	77	38
Total	2,312	2,264
ECONOMIC VALUE DISTRIBUTED		
Supplies and Services	304	309
Other Costs	123	136
Personnel Costs	141	131
Financial Expenses	362	387
Current Tax	32	55
Dividends	107	99
Total	1,069	1,117
ECONOMIC VALUE ACCUMULATED	**1,243**	**1,147**

PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX (€M)	2020	2019
Spain	306	52
Portugal	104	300
France & Belgium	-3	31
Poland	21	13
Romania	30	28
Italy	14	14
UK	0	-1
Brazil	15	102
US	276	157
Canada	-1	2
Mexico	13	13
Others	-5	-2
GRAND TOTAL	**769**	**709**

4.4. Health & Safety

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Health & Safety of the chapter Execution.

GRI 403-1 – Occupational health and safety management system

The management of all issues related to health and safety is collected and described in the integrated Health & Safety and Environment Management System (HSEMS), which covers all employees and operationd of the Company. The processes and procedures are regulated in the management system are developed to comply with the legal requirements of each country, the ISO 45001 standard, and the requirements that have been considered appropriate by EDPR to carry out a correct management of the related issues with the H&S of all workers.

GRI 403-2 – Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation

The process to identify hazards and assess the H&S risks arising from the Company's activity and facilities is developed according to the Hazards Identification and Risks Assessment procedure of the HSEMS, in which responsibilities and methodologies are defined to ensure risks are reduced and, if possible, avoided. The Risk Assessment of each job position is reviewed and updated as applicable, pursuant to the Company's commitment to continuous improvement. The preparation of these risk assessments is carried out by senior H&S technicians. The risk assessments, as well as the risk assessment procedure itself, are audited every year with an internal audit and the external audit of ISO 45001 certification. All the topics that emerge from the audits are managed according to the Findings Management procedure of the HSEMS, and an action plan is drawn. The results of this action plan are reviewed in subsequent audits.

In addition, the Communication, Consultation & Participation procedure of the HSEMS includes information on hazards communication management. The process of risks communication is an effective tool to establish an active information channel, fast and effective among employees, managers and the top management, to act in the fastest way possible and avoid risks that may arise. To promote the participation and commitment of the entire Company, any employee may report anomalies or detected risks on H&S and environmental issues. When an unsafe act or condition is detected, the employee may report it in an internal tool, specifying whether an immediate action is required. EDPR's commitment not to retaliate against any worker who expresses a concern about safety issues or who has intervened in any incident is included in the Company's H&S policy, which was updated in 2020. The Policy also indicates that workers should remove themselves from work situations that they believe could cause injury or ill health, as no situation can justify endangering someone's life.

To know how to report, investigate and follow-up on an incident, there is an Incidents Management procedure available in the HSEMS. The purpose of this procedure is to define the process to identify, respond, report, analyse and investigate incidents and respond to emergency situations, as well as to take the necessary actions to prevent and/or mitigate them.

GRI 403-3 – Occupational health services

EDPR ensures that medical examinations are provided to the employees according to the legal requirements of each country, to determine whether a potential or current employee is medically fit to carry out their specific duties. EDPR has external medical services for all employees[2] for the medical follow-up, whose management is carried out directly by the medical service of the joint prevention service of the EDP Spain company. The detailed results of the medical examinations are confidential but shared with the employee, as EDPR receives only the conclusion of the examination: apt, not apt or apt with restrictions, indicating the restrictions.

GRI 403-4 – Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety

A significant part of the organisation plays a fundamental role in the implementation of its health and safety policy. The Company created health and safety committees that collect information from different operational levels.

[2] Except for employees working from the Oviedo office.

GRI 403-5 – Worker training on occupational health and safety

The Company's commitment to ensure high safety standards for employees and contractors make EDPR an increasingly safe place to work, prioritizing the safety and wellbeing of all stakeholders with the objective of zero accidents overall. In order to achieve this goal, EDPR provides training to both its employees and its contractors regarding both generic occupational health & safety aspects as well as training on specific work-related hazards.

GRI 403-6 – Promotion of worker health

2020 was a year of uncertainty, change and adaptation in which both physical and mental health were a priority. As a result, the Company created a wellness platform to further development a wellness culture and promote healthy habits. EDPR also shared several health, wellbeing and home office tips in its intranet throughout the year. To raise awareness regarding mental health specifically, EDPR launched the *Mind Your Mind* campaign, which promoted educational talks with specialists, employees and other key speakers on how to approach the topic especially during the current social context.

GRI 403-7 – Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships

In order to guarantee that the suppliers comply with EDPR's requirements regarding sustainability in the supply chain, EDPR monitors strategic suppliers during their services delivery. EDPR performs internal inspections during the construction and operation phases to monitor the suppliers performance regarding environmental and H&S aspects and to identify potential risks. In 2020, EDPR performed 1,262 inspections to 156 suppliers regarding EHS procedures. As a result, the Company identifies corrective actions needed and establishes an action plan for continuous improvement.

Moreover, to prevent possible H&S risks to workers from other companies, EDPR provides a risk guide for the facility to all contractors before starting their work on the facility. In addition, the Company requires that the contractors participate in drills that are carried out at the facilities, so that everyone knows how to act in the event of an emergency. EDPR also has established, through the HSEMS's Safety Alerts Management technical instruction, the communication to contractors of any safety alert that may be applicable to the facility or the contractor.

GRI 403-9 – Work-related injuries

Note: The information reported in the tables below does not include data related to EDPR UK from July 2019 to March 2020.

WORKED HOURS (#)	2020			2019		
	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL
WORKED HOURS						
Europe	1,495,066	1,789,806	3,284,872	1,359,030	2,165,326	3,524,356
South America	178,608	2,559,350	2,737,958	128,552	244,225	372,777
North America	1,494,544	5,164,448	6,658,992	1,285,576	2,884,550	4,170,126
Total	3,168,218	9,513,604	12,681,822	2,773,158	5,294,101	8,067,259

LOST WORKDAYS DUE TO WORK-RELATED INJURIES (#)	2020			2019		
	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL
LOST WORKDAYS DUE TO WORK-RELATED INJURIES						
Europe	0	199	199	0	152	152
South America	0	287	287	0	2	2
North America	84	297	381	146	71	217
Total	84	783	867	146	225	371

WORK-RELATED INJURIES (#)	2020			2019		
	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL
Fatal work-related injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0
South America	0	0	0	0	0	0
North America	0	0	0	0	0	0
High-consequence work-related injuries [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0
South America	0	0	0	0	0	0
North America	0	0	0	0	0	0
Work-related injuries with lost workdays [2]	1	23	24	1	9	10
Europe	0	6	6	0	4	4
South America	0	10	10	0	1	1
North America	1	7	8	1	4	5
Total work-related injuries that result in fatalities and lost workdays	**1**	**23**	**24**	**1**	**9**	**10**
Europe	0	6	6	0	4	4
South America	0	10	10	0	1	1
North America	1	7	8	1	4	5
Recordable work-related injuries without lost workdays [3]	**5**	**22**	**27**	**9**	**19**	**28**
Europe	0	8	8	0	5	5
South America	0	3	3	0	0	0
North America	5	11	16	9	14	23
TOTAL RECORDABLE WORK-RELATED INJURIES [4]	**6**	**45**	**51**	**10**	**28**	**38**
Europe	0	14	14	0	9	9
South America	0	13	13	0	1	1
North America	6	18	24	10	18	28

[1] Excludes fatalities. According to GRI, refers to work-related injuries that result in an injury from which the worker cannot, does not, or is not expected to recover fully to pre-injury health status within 6 months. Currently, EDPR's best approach to determine the recovery time of an injury is to assume it is the same as the lost workdays.

[2] Excludes high-consequence injuries.

[3] Includes injuries that result in restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness; or significant injury or ill health diagnosed by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional.

[4] Includes work-related injuries that arise from exposure to hazards at work and that occur at the workplace, travelling for work and working from home. Corresponds to the sum of work-related injuries without absence, with absence and fatal. Commuting incidents are not included (there was 1 commuting accident in 2020 related to an EDPR employee that did not result in lost days).

Note 1: Recordable work-related injuries without lost workdays includes minor first aid injuries. The number of lost days is calculated as the number of calendar days starting the day after the accident.

Note 2: The employee impacted by the accident with absence is male. EDPR does not register H&S indicators by gender for contractors. notwithstanding this, based on EDPR experience, the majority of the contractors working on EDPR sites are men.

FREQUENCY RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES (x)	2020			2019		
	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL
Rate of fatal work-related injuries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate of high-consequence work-related injuries [1]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate of work-related injuries with lost workdays [2]	0.3	2.4	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.2
Europe	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.1
South America	0.0	3.9	3.7	0.0	4.1	2.7
North America	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.2
Rate of work-related injuries that result in fatalities and lost workdays	**0.3**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**1.2**
Europe	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.1
South America	0.0	3.9	3.7	0.0	4.1	2.7
North America	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.2
Rate of recordable work-related injuries without lost workdays [3]	**1.6**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**3.5**
Europe	0.0	4.5	2.4	0.0	2.3	1.4
South America	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
North America	3.3	2.1	2.4	7.0	4.9	5.5
RATE OF TOTAL RECORDABLE WORK-RELATED INJURIES [4]	**1.9**	**4.7**	**4.0**	**3.6**	**5.3**	**4.7**
Europe	0.0	7.8	4.3	0.0	4.2	2.6
South America	0.0	5.1	4.7	0.0	4.1	2.7
North America	4.0	3.5	3.6	7.8	6.2	6.7

SEVERITY RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES (x)	2020			2019		
	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL	EMPLOYEES	CONTRACTORS	TOTAL
RATE OF LOST WORKDAYS DUE TO WORK-RELATED INJURIES						
Europe	0	111	61	0	70	43
South America	0	112	105	0	8	5
North America	56	58	57	114	25	52
Total	27	82	68	53	43	46

In 2020, EDPR registered 24 work-related accidents of employees and contractors that resulted in lost workdays, comparing to 10 accidents in 2019. This difference is mainly due to the 57% increase in worked hours, following the Company's Business Plan and ambitious goals of growth in renewable energy installed capacity. EDPR built 1,580 MW during 2020, comparing to 888 MW in the previous year. The injury and the lost work day rate were 1.9 work accidents per million hours worked and 68 workdays lost due to occupational accidents per million hours worked, respectively.

Following the reference provided by the international standards ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, EDPR merged the Environmental Management System with the H&S Management Systems for a more global and efficient approach, simplifying processes and managing the potential risks of its activity. In 2020, the new Health, Safety and Environment Management System (HSEMS), where synergies play a fundamental role, was implemented and jointly certified by an independent certifying organisation. The implementation of this integrated system allows for better management and prevention of future accidents, with the objective of zero accidents overall. The commitment to H&S is further supported through the ISO 45001 certification. By the end of 2020, this certification covers 100%[2] of EDPR's installed capacity.

GRI 403-10 – Work-related ill-health

EDPR has no knowledge of any cases of occupational diseases in the company. EDPR is working to systematise the registration of this type of diseases, if detected.

Absenteeism

In the table below, the hours and rate of absenteeism in 2020 and 2019 are disclosed by country.

ABSENTEEISM BY COUNTRY	2020		2019	
	HOURS (#)	RATE (%)	HOURS (#)	RATE (%)
EUROPE				
Spain	8,566	0.8%	7,050	0.8%
Portugal	3,681	2.3%	1,675	1.2%
France & Belgium	933	0.7%	768	0.5%
Italy	290	0.4%	1,502	2.4%
Poland	1,591	1.9%	1,089	1.7%
Romania	808	1.2%	1,496	2.5%
SOUTH AMERICA				
Brazil	247	0.2%	119	0.1%
Colombia	168	0.7%	-	-
NORTH AMERICA				
North America	672	0.04%	1,168	0.1%

Note 1: EDPR defines absenteeism as total of non-worked hours in workable periods. including absence hours due to accidents, absence hours due to diseases and absence hours due to other not justified motives.

Note 2: Absenteeism for North America considers only lost worked hours caused by accidents.

GRI EU17 - Days worked by contractor and subcontractor employees involved in construction, operation and maintenance activities

Contractors involved in construction, operation and maintenance activities worked an average of 1,189,201 days during 2020, which represents an increase of 80% when compared to the previous year.

Note: Does not include information related to EDPR UK from January to March.

GRI EU25 - Number of injuries and fatalities to the public involving company assets, including legal judgments, settlements and pending legal cases of diseases

EDPR has no knowledge of any legal judgments, settlements and pending legal cases of diseases in 2020, neither in 2019.

Note: for the information reported in this indicator, EDPR considers passive contingencies associated with litigation qualified as probable in 2020 recorded in the contingencies reporting system.

[2] Calculation based on 2019YE installed capacity. EDPR certifies the facilities the year after the COD (commercial operating date). Thus, the facilities that have entered into operation in 2020 will be certified in 2021.

4.5. People management

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Human Capital of the chapter Execution. Moreover, please find other people management related topics at the end of this section.

Note: The consolidation perimeter available in Annex I of the Consolidated Financial Statements includes the companies of the acquisition transaction reported at the end of December 2020. The tables presented do not include 45 employees of the companies whose shares were acquired, since their integration is currently under analysis.

GRI 102-8 – Information on employees and other workers

In the table below, the number of full-time / part-time employees in 2020 is disclosed by age group, gender and professional category.

FULL-TIME/PART TIME EMPLOYEES (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
FULL-TIME							
Directors	0	2	45	123	7	54	231
Managers	3	5	37	105	5	14	169
Specialists	115	166	199	486	29	72	1,067
Technicians	6	78	34	90	17	10	235
Total	124	251	315	804	58	150	1,702
PART-TIME							
Directors	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Managers	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Specialists	0	0	21	1	3	0	25
Technicians	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	0	0	27	1	5	0	33
GRAND TOTAL	**124**	**251**	**342**	**805**	**63**	**150**	**1,735**

Note: The number of part-time employees includes employees with reduced working day due to maternity/paternity (91% of the part-time employees).

In the table below, the number of full-time / part-time employees in 2019 is disclosed by age group, gender and professional category.

FULL-TIME/PART TIME EMPLOYEES (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
FULL-TIME							
Directors	0	1	43	118	8	42	212
Managers	4	5	30	95	3	14	151
Specialists	96	152	178	443	24	65	958
Technicians	5	60	34	84	18	9	210
Total	105	218	285	740	53	130	1,531
PART-TIME							
Directors	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Managers	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Specialists	0	0	23	2	3	0	28
Technicians	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Total	0	0	28	2	5	0	35
GRAND TOTAL	**105**	**218**	**313**	**742**	**58**	**130**	**1,566**

EDPR fosters quality employment with c.99% of permanent contracts throughout the year (based on the proportion of permanent and temporary contracts at the end of each month). Temporary employees do not represent more than 1% along the year, and therefore EDPR does not report the average contracts.

In the table below, the number of permanent / temporary employees in 2020 is disclosed by age group, gender and professional category.

PERMANENT/ TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
PERMANENT							
Directors	0	2	46	123	9	54	234
Managers	3	5	39	105	5	14	171
Specialists	113	164	220	484	32	71	1,084
Technicians	6	77	36	90	17	10	236
Total	122	248	341	802	63	149	1,725
TEMPORARY							
Directors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialists	2	2	0	3	0	1	8
Technicians	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total	2	3	1	3	0	1	10
GRAND TOTAL	**124**	**251**	**342**	**805**	**63**	**150**	**1,735**

Note 1: EDPR keeps a constant number of employees throughout the year that makes the difference between the final number of employees and the average not significant (6%).

Note 2: All temporary employees are located in Europe.

In the table below, the number of permanent / temporary employees in 2019 is disclosed by age group, gender and professional category.

PERMANENT/ TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
PERMANENT							
Directors	0	1	43	118	10	42	214
Managers	4	5	31	95	3	14	152
Specialists	92	145	201	441	27	64	970
Technicians	5	60	38	84	18	9	214
Total	101	211	313	738	58	129	1,550
TEMPORARY							
Directors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialists	4	7	0	4	0	1	16
Technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	0	4	0	1	16
GRAND TOTAL	**105**	**218**	**313**	**742**	**58**	**130**	**1,566**

Note 1: EDPR keeps a constant number of employees throughout the year that makes the difference between the final number of employees and the average not significant (5%).

Note 2: 15 temporary employees are located in Europe and 1 in brazil.

The average number of contractors during 2020 was 919 in Europe, 822 in South America and 2,614 in North America.

In the table below, the number of employees in 2020 is disclosed by age group, gender, country and professional category.

EMPLOYEES BY COUNTRY (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
SPAIN							
Directors	0	0	23	37	4	23	87
Managers	2	2	15	36	0	4	59
Specialists	40	59	87	155	14	23	378
Technicians	2	0	7	1	2	1	13
Total	44	61	132	229	20	51	537
PORTUGAL							
Directors	0	0	1	5	0	6	12
Managers	0	0	0	5	0	2	7
Specialists	4	4	10	46	1	12	77
Technicians	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	4	4	12	56	1	20	97
REST OF EUROPE							
Directors	0	1	4	21	0	4	30
Managers	0	0	5	11	2	1	19
Specialists	20	23	41	86	0	9	179
Technicians	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Total	21	25	52	118	2	14	232
SOUTH AMERICA							
Directors	0	0	1	7	0	0	8
Managers	0	0	3	7	1	0	11
Specialists	8	12	18	37	1	2	78
Technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	12	22	51	2	2	97
USA							
Directors	0	1	17	51	5	21	95
Managers	1	3	16	44	2	7	73
Specialists	43	67	64	156	16	26	372
Technicians	3	77	25	89	15	9	218
Total	47	148	122	340	38	63	758
REST OF NORTH AMERICA							
Directors	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Managers	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Specialists	0	1	0	7	0	0	8
Technicians	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	0	1	2	11	0	0	14
GRAND TOTAL	**124**	**251**	**342**	**805**	**63**	**150**	**1,735**

In the table below, the number of employees in 2019 is disclosed by age group, gender, country and professional category.

EMPLOYEES BY COUNTRY (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
SPAIN							
Directors	0	0	25	34	4	22	85
Managers	3	2	6	38	0	3	52
Specialists	35	50	87	133	11	22	338
Technicians	1	0	9	4	3	1	18
Total	39	52	127	209	18	48	493
PORTUGAL							
Directors	0	0	1	5	0	5	11
Managers	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
Specialists	1	2	7	43	1	11	65
Technicians	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Total	1	2	9	53	1	19	85
REST OF EUROPE							
Directors	0	0	4	23	0	4	31
Managers	0	1	9	13	2	2	27
Specialists	19	32	44	93	0	8	196
Technicians	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
Total	19	33	61	130	2	14	259
SOUTH AMERICA							
Directors	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Managers	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
Specialists	5	11	13	20	0	1	50
Technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	11	15	31	0	1	63
USA							
Directors	0	1	12	47	6	11	77
Managers	1	2	14	33	1	7	58
Specialists	36	55	50	149	15	23	328
Technicians	4	60	22	78	15	7	186
Total	41	118	98	307	37	48	649
REST OF NORTH AMERICA							
Directors	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Managers	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Specialists	0	2	0	5	0	0	7
Technicians	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	0	2	2	10	0	0	14
REST OF THE WORLD							
Directors	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialists	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
GRAND TOTAL	**105**	**218**	**313**	**742**	**58**	**130**	**1,566**

GRI 102-41 - Collective bargaining agreements

According to its Code of Ethics, EDPR undertakes to respect freedom of trade union association and recognise the right to collective bargaining.

At EDPR, from 1,735 employees, 20% were covered by collective bargaining agreements in 2020. Collective bargaining agreements include different topics such as career development, mobility, salaries, health & safety etc. and apply to all employees working under an employment relationship with some companies of EDPR group, regardless of the type of contract, the professional group into which they are classified, their occupation or job. However, matters relating to the corporate organisation itself, the laws of each country or even usage and custom in each country result in certain groups being expressly excluded from the scope of collective bargaining agreements.

The collective bargaining agreements that are applied at EDPR are usually negotiated at state level or regional level, and EDPR may be just one of the players among other leading sectorial companies in the negotiation with employees' representatives, and in some cases, governmental representatives. In Portugal and Brazil, EDP negotiates its own agreements with employees, and those apply to all employee working for companies of the group, including EDPR.

During the last years, EDPR has performed different benchmark analysis of the benefits stated at the different collective bargaining agreements that apply to our employees, comparing them against the benefits offered by the Company and, in general terms, the Company offers a more competitive benefits package compared to what is stated in the collective bargaining agreement.

EMPLOYEES COVERED BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS	UN	2020	2019	UN	2020	2019
EUROPE						
Spain	#	49	45	%	9%	9%
Portugal	#	93	85	%	96%	100%
Rest of Europe	#	124	112	%	53%	43%
Total	#	266	242	%	31%	29%
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	#	82	63	%	99%	100%
Colombia	#	0	-	%	0%	-
Total	#	82	63	%	85%	100%
NORTH AMERICA						
US	#	0	0	%	0%	0%
Rest of North America	#	0	0	%	0%	0%
Total	#	0	0	%	0%	0%
GRAND TOTAL	**#**	**348**	**305**	**%**	**20%**	**19%**

GRI 401-1 - New employee hires and employee turnover

Throughout the year, EDPR hired 441 employees.

NEW HIRES (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Europe	32	47	31	74	0	7	191
South America	4	3	7	20	2	1	37
North America	19	75	29	73	2	15	213
Rest of the world	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55	125	67	167	4	23	441

In 2019, EDPR hired 368 employees.

NEW HIRES (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Europe	33	44	30	63	1	3	174
South America	3	4	3	5	0	0	15
North America	19	51	15	74	6	11	176
Rest of the world	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Total	55	99	49	144	7	14	368

During 2020, 149 employees left the Company, resulting in a turnover ratio of 9%.

TURNOVER (%)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Europe	7%	8%	7%	4%	4%	0%	5%
South America	0%	8%	9%	4%	0%	0%	5%
North America	13%	17%	9%	14%	5%	11%	13%
Total	9%	14%	8%	8%	5%	5%	9%

Note 1: 2020 departures exclude transfers to OW, the offshore JV with ENGIE.

Note 2: Turnover calculated as departures / 2020YE headcount.

In 2019, 190 employees left the Company, resulting in a turnover ratio of 12%.

TURNOVER (%)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Europe	22%	5%	11%	8%	0%	4%	9%
Brazil	20%	0%	7%	3%	0%	100%	6%
North America	20%	23%	15%	15%	14%	17%	17%
Total	21%	15%	12%	11%	9%	9%	12%

Note: Turnover calculated as departures / 2019YE headcount.

Of the 149 departures registered in 2020, 15% were dismissals.

DISMISSALS (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Directors	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Managers	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Specialists	0	1	5	4	0	1	11
Technicians	1	2	1	3	0	0	7
Total	1	4	6	10	0	1	22

Note: 2020 departures exclude transfers to OW, the offshore JV with ENGIE.

Of the 190 departures registered in 2019, 11% were dismissals.

DISMISSALS (#)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Directors	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Managers	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Specialists	1	0	6	7	0	0	14
Technicians	0	7	1	0	1	2	11
Total	1	7	8	10	1	2	29

GRI 401-2 - Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees

As a responsible employer, a quality employment that can be balanced with personal life is a priority for the Company. The package of benefits provided to full-time employees does not differ from that offered to part-time employees. This benefits package, depending on the country, includes medical insurance, life insurance, pension plan and conciliation measures.

GRI 402-1- Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes

Per country case law, EDPR may have a minimum period which it must comply with for giving formal notice of organisational changes at the companies in the Group with an impact on employees. However, it is customary to communicate significant events to the affected groups in advance.

As an employer in the United States, EDPR complies with the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act Guide to Advance Notice of Closings and Layoffs.

GRI 404-1 – Average & total hours of training per year per employee

In 2020, EDPR invested €1.4 million in training, The number of training hours decreased -6% vs 2019, -23% for women employees and +0.4% for male employees.

AVERAGE TRAINING HOURS (#)	2020		TOTAL	2019		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE		FEMALE	MALE	
Directors	27	19	21	29	26	27
Managers	24	35	32	49	48	48
Specialists	25	29	27	35	33	34
Technicians	15	67	53	27	56	47
Total	24	33	30	34	37	36

Note: Average training hours are calculated as total training hours / YE average headcount.

TOTAL TRAINING HOURS (#)	2020		TOTAL	2019		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE		FEMALE	MALE	
EUROPE						
Directors	1,290	2,603	3,893	1,315	3,271	4,586
Managers	520	2,508	3,027	1,285	3,510	4,794
Specialists	6,127	13,775	19,903	7,115	14,082	21,198
Technicians	272	27	299	946	392	1,337
Total	8,209	18,913	27,122	10,661	21,255	31,915
SOUTH AMERICA						
Directors	23	176	200	0	162	162
Managers	94	291	385	90	224	314
Specialists	871	1,647	2,517	526	1,227	1,753
Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	988	2,115	3,102	616	1,613	2,229
NORTH AMERICA						
Directors	174	515	689	189	631	819
Managers	375	1,237	1,612	391	1,250	1,641
Specialists	1,645	4,091	5,736	2,974	5,000	7,974
Technicians	612	10,633	11,245	737	7,593	8,330
Total	2,806	16,476	19,282	4,291	14,474	18,765
GRAND TOTAL	**12,003**	**37,503**	**49,505**	**15,567**	**37,342**	**52,909**

GRI 404-2 - Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs

People are EDPR's most important asset, and that is why the Company invests in intergenerational knowledge sharing and in the ongoing training of its team. In this sense, EDPR is committed to the development of its employees, offering them an attractive professional career and aligning their capabilities and skills with the current and future needs of the company. The growth and development of the Company's business leads EDPR to invest in the employees by discovering, improving and emphasising the potential of each mainly through internal mobility, training and development actions.

Mobility

EDPR considers both functional and geographical mobility as a tool that contributes to the organisational development by stimulating employees' motivation, skills, productivity, personal fulfilment and fostering the share of best practices. The mobility processes within EDPR aim to respond to the different challenges and needs of the Company, considering the characteristics of the different geographies. In 2020, despite the global pandemic, there were 85 mobility processes (2 more than in 2019), 62 of which functional, 12 geographical and 11 both functional and geographical mobility processes.

Training

EDPR offers job-specific ongoing training opportunities to contribute to the improvement of knowledge and skills, as well as specific development programs aligned with the Company's strategy. The 360 potential appraisal process is created for all employees with the goal of defining each person's training needs along with their manager, which is then used to define a customised Training Plan. The annual Training Plan is based on a catalogue of programs that is constantly evolving and is aligned with the Company's challenges and new markets. The key aspect about the courses offered is that they usually contain subjects to promote the development of skills needed to ensure the sustainability of EDPR's business. Moreover, the networking and the share of best practices foster innovation and improve performance

During 2020, EDPR delivered a total of 49,505 training hours throughout 2,627 sessions that included 28,588 participants. This translates into an average of 30 hours of training per employee and results in 96% of EDPR's team receiving training. The challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic brought to the training activities were successfully overcome by redesigning and adapting training contents and sessions to virtual, e-learning or remote formats. This effort allowed to maintain the main training ratios aligned with previous years, increasing the training courses delivered in e-learning, live webinars or other non-synchronous including game-based training (a total of 76% of training hours or 93% of the attendances were delivered in online methodology). Therefore, EDPR highlights Digitalisation as one of the main training drivers that accelerated during 2020 as a result of the methodologies and by contents increasingly delivered on Collaborative Tools (Microsoft 365 suite), Agile methodologies, Data Analyse tools, Cybersecurity, use of Drones, SMART business or Artificial Intelligence.

Development

In order to support the company's growth, aligning current and future organisational demands with employees' capabilities as well as to enhance their professional development, EDPR has designed development programs for middle management, providing them with proper tools to take on new responsibilities as well as to adapt to the new challenges leading teams remotely. In 2020, one of the most important development programs was the Lead Now Program, which aims to support middle managers in the role they are assuming as team leaders. Participants have the possibility to self-assess their management style, go deeper into the skills needed and get to know the role they are performing in the different HR processes of EDPR. Through short online sessions, 3 editions took place in 2020 and reached 42 employees. Despite the pandemic, EDPR worked to adapt the development sessions to a new online format and maintained the internal promotions.

Knowledge management

EDPR is aware of the importance of Knowledge as a valuable asset within the business and in employees' development. Thus, EDPR is boosting LINK as a knowledge platform increasing the number of areas, domains and curated documents with valuable content captured and shared across the organisation, to help its employees learn from the past to face future challenges and move the company forward. During 2020, EDPR launched *40fiveminutes*, an online initiative to easily share main business insights in a friendly and informal way to those employees who sign up to the sessions. Becoming a Learning Organisation implies a strong knowledge sharing mind-set, so EDPR strives to improve the use of knowledge by regularly distributing customised relevant documents or events, working to overcome additional challenges brought by COVID-19.

GRI 404-3 - Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews

EDPR defines two assessment processes for its employees. The annual performance assessment, which covers all employees entitled to variable remuneration, and the potential assessment.

All EDPR's employees, regardless of their professional category, are evaluated every two years to determine their development potential by providing the most suitable training. EDPR creates tailored development plan to address specific needs.

Moreover, EDPR offers the possibility to all employees to define an Individual Development Plan. This plan is a very effective tool that enable the Company to structure training actions for the employee aimed at widening their abilities and expertise since it requires a reflection upon the results of their skills assessment and identify the individual's strong points and improvement areas, taking into consideration the employee's development level, as well as the teamwork and organisational strategy.

The potential assessment process is independent from performance appraisal and is based on a 360 degree evaluation model which considers feedback from oneself, peers, subordinates and the manager.

GRI 405-1 - Diversity of governance bodies and employees

In the table below, the proportion of members of the Board of Directors in 2020 is disclosed by age group and gender.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (%)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD	BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD	OVER 50 YEARS OLD	TOTAL
Female	0%	7%	7%	14%
Male	0%	29%	57%	86%
Total	0%	36%	64%	100%

In the table below, the proportion of members of the Board of Directors in 2019 is disclosed by age group and gender.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (%)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD	BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD	OVER 50 YEARS OLD	TOTAL
Female	0%	13%	7%	20%
Male	0%	27%	53%	80%
Total	0%	40%	60%	100%

Following the best Corporate Governance practices, EDPR has analysed and discussed about the possible criteria applicable in the selection of the new members of its Governing Bodies. As a conclusion, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee and the Board of Directors resolved at their meetings held on November 2nd, 2016, and December 14th, 2016 respectively, to take into account among others the following: the education, experience in the energy sector, integrity and independence, having a proven expertise, and the diversity that such candidate may provide to the related body. Likewise, on the Shareholder's Meeting held on March 20th, 2020, the Board of Directors made public its particular interest in supporting the gender diversity in accordance with the *Lei nº 62/2017 of August 1st*, and specifically committed at the seventh resolution of the agenda, to promote that at the first Elective Shareholders' Meeting to be held after termination of the current term of office of the Board Members, the percentage of Board Members corresponding to the less represented gender is increased to a 33.3%.

Based on the above criteria, after the previous advice of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the Board of Directors would submit a proposal to the General Shareholders' Meeting (including for sake of clarity, the *curriculum vitae* of the candidates, which will be publicly disclosed with the other supporting documents of the meeting). The appointment proposals should be approved by majority.

In the table below, the proportion of employees in 2020 is disclosed by age group, gender and professional category.

EMPLOYEES (%)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Directors	0%	0%	3%	7%	1%	3%	13%
Managers	0%	0%	2%	6%	0%	1%	10%
Specialists	7%	10%	13%	28%	2%	4%	63%
Technicians	0%	4%	2%	5%	1%	1%	14%
Total	7%	14%	20%	46%	4%	9%	100%

In the table below, the proportion of employees in 2019 is disclosed by age group, gender and professional category.

EMPLOYEES (%)	UNDER 30 YEARS OLD		BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD		OVER 50 YEARS OLD		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	
Directors	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%	3%	14%
Managers	0%	0%	2%	6%	0%	1%	10%
Specialists	6%	10%	13%	28%	2%	4%	63%
Technicians	0%	4%	2%	5%	1%	1%	14%
Total	7%	14%	20%	47%	4%	8%	100%

Note: EDPR does not register the number of employees with disabilities.

GRI 405-2 - Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men

Note 1: 2020 figures do not include expats, 2020 mobilities, long term absences, new hires from December and Executive Committee members, totalling 34 employees. 2019 figures do not include expats, employees from new geographies, new hires from December and November except for Spain and Executive Committee members, totalling 62 employees.

Note 2: The calculations are based on the December headcount. The base salaries of the new hires are annualised but the rest of the monetary and non-monetary benefits are not annualised, which may cause deviations. For 2019 figures, the base salary for the employees promoted during that year are annualised based on the new salary.

Note 3: The wage gap is calculated female/male remuneration based on GRI methodology. The calculation considers the employee's working hours.

REMUNERATION (€)	2020		2019		Δ% YoY	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
UNDER 30 YEARS OLD						
Directors	-	108,598	-	169,193	-	(36%)
Managers	76,782	85,282	59,563	77,790	+29%	+10%
Specialists	51,842	56,754	54,037	53,435	(4%)	+6%
Technicians	39,956	64,702	45,556	63,772	(12%)	+1%
BETWEEN 30 AND 50 YEARS OLD						
Directors	169,553	182,250	164,806	177,395	+3%	+3%
Managers	91,152	92,833	93,922	93,202	(3%)	(0.4%)
Specialists	65,743	73,118	64,869	74,695	+1%	(2%)
Technicians	56,744	72,482	53,101	65,719	+7%	+10%
OVER 50 YEARS OLD						
Directors	172,520	191,570	205,682	195,296	(16%)	(2%)
Managers	103,016	109,042	94,820	110,040	+9%	(1%)
Specialists	87,004	96,545	94,429	96,597	(8%)	(0%)
Technicians	71,538	77,410	68,640	70,515	+4%	+10%

WAGE GAP - AVERAGE REMUNERATION (€)	2020		F/M	2019		F/M
	FEMALE	MALE		FEMALE	MALE	
EUROPE						
Directors	120,462	133,936	90%	123,810	138,167	90%
Managers	68,215	72,104	95%	68,123	70,330	97%
Specialists	48,720	52,813	92%	50,744	52,809	96%
Technicians	32,439	39,667	82%	35,214	34,620	102%
SOUTH AMERICA						
Directors	131,173	100,229	131%	-	117,008	-
Managers	45,894	46,112	100%	56,023	59,214	95%
Specialists	31,403	34,846	90%	40,084	40,305	99%
Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA						
Directors	245,121	256,996	95%	262,674	257,669	102%
Managers	129,728	126,619	102%	122,487	133,687	92%
Specialists	96,219	110,500	87%	94,628	107,951	88%
Technicians	67,116	69,712	96%	65,362	67,029	98%

WAGE GAP - AVERAGE BASE SALARY (€)	2020		F/M	2019		F/M
	FEMALE	MALE		FEMALE	MALE	
EUROPE						
Directors	83,698	94,836	88%	88,592	99,047	89%
Managers	51,530	55,581	93%	54,335	55,876	97%
Specialists	40,383	43,206	93%	42,727	42,929	100%
Technicians	27,087	31,956	85%	29,040	28,480	102%
SOUTH AMERICA						
Directors	110,160	71,179	155%	-	90,571	-
Managers	36,577	34,830	105%	42,872	43,038	100%
Specialists	23,492	25,638	92%	30,149	28,347	106%
Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA						
Directors	168,591	173,662	97%	179,670	176,772	102%
Managers	91,993	88,426	104%	90,904	94,550	96%
Specialists	76,523	81,263	94%	75,655	81,931	92%
Technicians	48,806	46,549	105%	48,528	44,940	108%

GRI 102-38 – Annual total compensation ratio

The ratio presented below represents of the annual total compensation for the organisation's highest-paid individual in each country of significant operations to the median annual total compensation for all employees.

ANNUAL TOTAL COMPENSATION RATIO (x)	2020	2019	∆% YoY
Spain	5.6	5.3	6%
Portugal	4.2	4.9	-13%
US	6.1	6.3	-4%

Note 1: João Manso Neto and Rui Teixeira did not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an executive management services agreement according to which EDPR paid to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these officers.
Note 2: X as unit means times.

GRI EU15 - Percentage of employees eligible to retire in the next 5 and 10 years broken down by job category and by region

EMPLOYEES ELIGIBLE TO RETIRE (%)	2020		2019	
	IN 10 YEARS	IN 5 YEARS	IN 10 YEARS	IN 5 YEARS
BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY				
Directors	10%	6%	10%	7%
Managers	2%	1%	0%	0%
Specialists	5%	3%	4%	2%
Technicians	6%	5%	7%	4%
BY COUNTRY				
Europe				
Spain	4%	2%	4%	2%
Portugal	20%	16%	20%	15%
Rest of Europe	3%	2%	2%	1%
Total	6%	4%	5%	3%
South America				
Brazil	0%	0%	0%	0%
Colombia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	0%	0%	0%	0%
North America				
US	6%	4%	6%	3%
Rest of North America	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	6%	4%	6%	3%
GRAND TOTAL	**5%**	**4%**	**5%**	**3%**

Note: The employees eligible to retire in the next 5 years is with 60 years reference and in the next 10 years with 57 years reference.

Other people management related topics:

Communication with employees

EDPR's global presence with employees from different nationalities and generations requires the Company to listen and provide feedback on the different ambitions and expectations. Thus, EDPR launches a Climate Survey every two years, which allows the Company to better understand and act in accordance with the employees' opinion. In addition, EDPR works to keep its employees well informed and therefore continues to improve the internal communications channels, which also helps to keep employees motivated and committed to the Company's strategy.

In 2020, remote working during the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in internal communications to play a critical role. As many organisations across the world, EDPR had to introduce new practices to ensure effective cross-departmental collaboration, fluid communications and employee engagement. EDPR implemented several initiatives in this regard, such as the continuous communication with employees regarding updates of the pandemic through multiple channels, a several Home Office campaigns encouraging employees to follow a series of tips to help them successfully work from home.

EDPR has an Internal Communication Committee (ICC), which seeks to improve the way EDPR's different channels are used and perceived across the organization, while enhancing intra-platform and bidirectional communication and alignment with the Company's vision and objectives. It also facilitates top-down communication of the company's strategy.

EDPR and EDP Group have strategically invested in this area with innovative communication channels that have consistently been recognised internationally for their mix of dynamism and creativity.

These are EDPR's internal communication channels that keep employees informed and connected every day:

- **Intranet:** The platform takes online interaction among employees to a new level, by including social media-style features and advanced customisation options. It's a place to share information, work together, and learn about the projects and news from EDPR and EDP.

- **Workplace:** EDPR introduced this new internal communication tool in 2020. The social network aims to revolutionize internal communication by customizing content according to the audience, by bringing it closer to the company hierarchy, by fostering top-down and bidirectional communication and improving teamwork. With this initiative, EDPR reinforced its commitment with digitalization.

- **EDP On Renew magazine:** The print magazine has been a mainstay of EDP Group's internal communications since 1988. The OnRenew edition, specific to EDPR, shows the Company and its people through stories, opinion articles and editorials.

- **EDP On TV:** The TV Channel has been broadcasting on EDPR and EDP offices and online. Includes dynamic news reports and interviews on news and events. It is the medium that truly puts a face on projects and initiatives.

- **HR phone app:** EDPR has in place a phone app to provide employees with news, access to selection processes or measures in a practical and simple way. This tool proves to be particularly useful to keep connected to often-travelling and geographically dispersed employees.

- **Internal newsletters:** Monthly newsletters give a broader reach to news and information regarding the Company's projects, teams, successes, and strategies.

In addition to these communication channels, EDPR holds Companywide Annual Meetings that allow employees to streamline their long-distance communication to improve their day-to-day work, share their concerns, and get to know the business goals set by EDPR's top management. The Company also holds meetings and team building events; conference calls regarding results, and a robust website that informs both internal and external stakeholders. All of these communication efforts work to motivate employees, promote knowledge sharing and bring people together.

Employees with disabilities

In the companies in Spain where there is a legal obligation to have people with disabilities in the workforce to comply with the LISMI due to the number of employees, EDPR has opted for the exceptionality measures provided by the Law. The Company is able to comply with the quota that legally applies to it through contracts of goods or services with companies that promote the hiring of disabled people and also through donations. EDPR's companies under this obligation are covered with the exceptionality measures since February 2018 and for a period of three years. For the rest of EDPR countries, the approach is the same. Recently, as part of EDPR's global strategy, a Diversity and Equality Committee has been set up with the participation of the Executive Committee, whose objective is to integrate the commitment to this issue within the company. One of the objectives of this Committee is focused on the group of people with disabilities as one of the most important topics to be developed.

Work organisation & implementation of "right to disconnect" policies

With the aim of delivering excellent results and meeting deadlines, EDPR employees need to be flexible and highly responsible on their daily routine. Keeping that in mind, in 2017 EDPR designed Work Smarter, a Code that includes a set of guidelines to work efficiently by maximising the time efficiency of each daily task, mainly regarding work organisation, email & phone and meetings. Additionally, different initiatives took place during 2017 in order to involve employees around this different way of working. Some of the initiatives were placing inspiring sentences and clocks in the meeting rooms to remind the employees that their time is gold. Within Work Smarter, some of the initiatives were focused on the right to disconnect. For the moment, EDPR does not have policies regarding the right of people to disconnect from work during non-work hours but messages of disconnection and good practice will continue to be conveyed. In 2020, due to the COVID-19 and subsequent home office regime implemented, EPDR shared several tips in its intranet on how to better work from home, which included the separation between professional and personal life, setting a work schedule and taking breaks.

Work life balance

2020 was a year of uncertainty, change and adaptation in which both physical and mental health were a priority. Now more than ever, promoting a balance between work and personal life is crucial to be a more competitive company and to build a fairer society based on flexibility, respect and equal opportunities. EDPR thus implements various initiatives focused mainly on family, time and health, offering its team a wide range of benefits that strengthen the Company's position as flexible and family-friendly, and fostering time efficiency of employees' daily tasks to balance their professional and personal life while still delivering excellent results. Accordingly, EDPR's Work Life Balance (WLB) practices have been awarded for nine years through the Responsible Family Employer Certification (EFR – Empresa Familiarmente Responsable) by Spain's Fundación MásFamilia. In 2020, EDPR was awarded with the level of excellence in this certification, recognising the Company's efforts to balance professional and personal life, excellence and flexibility. To achieve this continuously, EDPR is dedicated to constant improve the initiatives implemented in order to provide the most suitable and updated benefits to its employees.

During the year, EDPR launched the "Flex-Movement", an initiative to streamline flexibility measures and to improve the conditions necessary to make EDPR a dynamic, innovative and growth-based company. The movement included actions such as facilitating the approval workflow of requests to work from home in exceptional circumstances, and the opportunity to work in any EDPR office in the world up to 15 days a year. In addition, among the novelties announced, EDPR started in February two pilot projects in Spain and Poland to implement home office a day per week. The pilot then worked as a foundation for implementing remote work in a global scale due to the COVID-19 crisis. Later in the year, as a result of the successful implementation of home office globally, EDPR approved a remote work strategy, which will be fully implemented post-pandemic. The Company believes remote work is key to improve flexibility, work life balance and overall wellbeing of its team, whilst still being productive. Therefore, employees will be able to work remotely 2 days per week, where feasible.

In addition, the Company created a wellness platform to further development a wellness culture and promote healthy habits. The programs promoted by the platform aim to generate a culture in which employees choose to adopt healthy habits voluntarily, sharing their experiences, forming support networks to facilitate the process and motivating each other. EDPR also shared several health, wellbeing and home office tips in its intranet throughout the year. To raise awareness regarding mental health specifically, EDPR launched the *Mind Your Mind* campaign in October, which promoted educational talks with specialists, employees and other key speakers on how to approach the topic especially during the current social context.

Furthermore, EDPR has a volunteer program addressed to its employees in order to promote social responsibility, giving them the opportunity to grow not only at work but also personally while also contributing to the society. As a result, EDPR employees are given 4 hours a month to dedicate to volunteering initiatives. During the COVID-19 pandemic, EDPR reinforced the volunteering activities proposed, adding initiatives that run on an online model and adding the possibility to make donations to support the health and wellbeing of the society during this global crisis.

Equality plans

EDP Renováveis S.A. has an Equality Plan for the period 2020-2022 in accordance with the Spanish Organic Law 3/2007 which has already achieved 41% compliance at a global level and has taken the appropriate steps to comply with local legislation on equality as required.

Adopted measures to promote employment related to equality

EDPR incorporates the principles of Diversity and Inclusion in its values and practices as it is aware that a diverse team helps bring together different perspectives and know-how, and represent different sources of talent. Specifically, EDPR aims to contribute to improving the quality of life of its employees, eliminate career barriers and promote gender equality, seeking to ensure an environment of openness in a workplace where mutual respect and equal opportunity prevail.

In 2020, EDPR created a Diversity & Inclusion Committee to promote its commitment to these crucial principles. The main goals of the Committee are to reflect the Company's strategy on D&I, which integrates the definition and development of initiatives that contribute to a global action plan and local action plans, and to foster sharing knowledge and best practices. Even so, as a responsible company, EDPR aims to actively promote these values among its team. Thus, during 2020, EDPR launched *SHE*, an interactive game-based learning to mitigate unconscious biases, and launched a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion online training session. As a recognition of its great commitment to gender equality, the Company entered the

Bloomberg Gender Equality Index for the first time in 2020. EDPR is therefore included in the list of 325 companies making the largest strides in the transparency of gender-related information and in promoting women's equality around the world.

EDPR is dedicated to continuously fostering a culture founded on human equality and the strength in diversity, and will continue to lead by example. The Company upholds its commitment to Diversity & Inclusion not only through words, but through actions that truly make a positive impact on people.

Sexual harassment protocol

As stated in its Code of Ethics, EDPR commits to respect and foster due respect for employees and fulfil their right to dignified working conditions. In particular, EDPR seeks to protect its employees and will not tolerate acts of psychological aggression or moral coercion, such as insults, threats, isolation, invasion of privacy or professional limitation aimed at constraining the person, affecting their dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or disruptive environment. The Code of Ethics has its own regulation that defines a process and channel, open to all stakeholders, to report any potential claim or doubt on the application of the Code. For the moment, EDPR does not have a specific sexual harassment protocol.

Universal accessibility

Most of the offices in which EDPR has its operations are not owned by the company. Therefore, EDPR is limited in the implementation of accessibility measures in its offices. However, in other topics in which EDPR has decision-making power, such as the creation of its website, the company took measures to comply with the accessibility specifications that help blind people to use it.

4.6. Corporate governance

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Organisation of the chapter The Company. For further information on the topic please see chapter Corporate Governance.

Average remuneration of EDPR board members and officers

Board members remuneration

In 2020, the average salary for EDPR Board male members has been €56,701 (+9% vs. 2019) and €57,500 (no variation vs. 2019) for female members.

Note 1: António Mexia, João Manso Neto, Vera Pinto and Rui Teixeira did not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an Executive Management Services Agreement according to which EDPR paid to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these Board Members.

Note 2: Miguel Ángel Prado receives both the remuneration as officer and board member from EDPR North America LPP and is not considered in this average.

Note 3: The calculations include all board members that belonged to EDPR BoD in 2020.

Officers remuneration

In 2020, the average salary for EDPR executive officers, all male, has been €527,724 (+23% vs. 2019 impacted by multi-annual remuneration), including fixed salary, variable salary, retirement savings plan, company car and health insurance. EDPR's executive officers are the members of the Executive Committee.

Likewise, in application of the deferral policy, in 2020 an amount of 84.443€ was paid to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the company), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

Note 1: João Manso Neto and Rui Teixeira did not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an executive management services agreement according to which EDPR paid to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these officers.

Note 2: The calculations include officers that belonged to EDPR Executive Committee in 2020 except for João Manso Neto and Rui Teixeira.

4.7. Suppliers management

GRI 204-1 - Proportion of spending on local suppliers

At EDPR, there is no specific policy or in-house procedure for preferring locally based suppliers. Nevertheless, under equal commercial terms, EDPR chooses local suppliers in order to enhance the socio-economic sustainability of the 14 countries across Europe and the Americas where it is present.

In this way, 97% of vendor spending in 2020 was sourced from local suppliers at a country level.

Moreover, during the construction of the Company's projects, the local community can see an influx of temporary local construction workers and suppliers that provide a positive impact on the local economy.

Note 1: EDPR defines spending in local suppliers at a country level as purchases to suppliers in countries where EDPR is present divided by the total invoiced volume in 2020.

GRI 308-2 - Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken

EDPR's procurement process is developed within the framework of the Procurement Policy, which extends to EDPR's both direct and indirect suppliers, and from which the most relevant aspects for EDPR regarding the supply chain's high quality and sustainability are established. Accordingly, EDPR has in place requirements related to Sustainability, Quality and Risk management that have to be met by its suppliers throughout the main procurement phases: registration process, contracting and, lastly, the monitoring and evaluation of the suppliers.

EDPR has a Corporate System of Supplier Registration in place which works as the support to search and select suppliers by providing detailed information, validated and updated by credible sources in order to guarantee their accreditation through financial, technical quality and sustainability criteria. This includes environmental topics such as the existence of an environmental management system and its certification, the existence of environmental requirements in the suppliers procurement conditions or the availability of procedures and resources to assure the prevention/minimisation of environmental impacts.

In 2020, EDPR implemented a Supplier Qualification Process. The main goal of this process is to provide a more thorough analysis on critical topics such as technical capabilities, health and safety, environment and ethics, and to establish highly standardised minimum requirements to ensure that the suppliers with whom EDPR conducts business are qualified. The qualified suppliers are included in a Suppliers Qualification List and are able to participate in the EDPR bidding and contracting processes.

The incorporation of adequate criteria in the bidding and contracting processes of the company is essential to ensure the management and mitigation of operational risks in the supply chain. In Europe & Brazil, EDPR has a Suppliers Sustainability Guide in place for both construction and O&M operations, providing an overview of the sustainability requirements EDPR expects its suppliers to meet. The guide includes H&S, environmental and ethical requirements such as compliance with applicable regulations, policies, internal norms, procedures and systems in place. In addition, EDPR has implemented a process that classifies suppliers according to their H&S and environmental risks. The classification serves as an input in the selection of suppliers during the bidding phase. Based on the individual values obtained in this classification, suppliers may be excluded from the bidding process. If the supplier wants to be re-considered or participate in new processes, an action plan to solve the identified issues has to be presented and EDPR shall approve the action plan proposal.

Adequate compliance by all EDPR suppliers with applicable H&S and environmental requirement is essential to guarantee the correct performance of the contracted services and works. Aiming to ensure that suppliers comply with these requirements, the Company has established a disciplinary and sanctioning regime, which is included in all requests for proposal, contracts and purchase orders so any provider will be always informed about the consequences of not complying with EDPR H&S and environmental requirements.

In order to guarantee that the suppliers comply with the previously mentioned requirements, EDPR monitors strategic suppliers during their services delivery, which are mainly during the construction and operation phases of EDPR's projects.

EDPR requires that suppliers adopt all necessary measures to ensure strict compliance with all applicable environmental regulations as well as EDPR's Environmental Policy and internal norms, procedures and systems in place as regards to environmental management. In order to guarantee that the suppliers comply with the environmental requirements during constructions, EDPR has established an environmental monitoring plan in coordination with the Construction Manager and the suppliers, which is implemented by an external party. In addition, EDPR performs internal inspections during the construction and operation phases to monitor the suppliers performance regarding environmental and H&S aspects and to identify potential risks. In 2020, EDPR performed 996 inspections to 131 suppliers regarding EHS procedures in EU&BR, and 72 inspections to 10 suppliers in NA regarding their environmental performance. As a result, the Company identifies corrective actions needed and establishes an action plan for continuous improvement. Furthermore, EDPR hires an external party for additional supervision in these areas. These processes are reinforced by the integrated Health and Safety and Environmental Management System, which was developed and externally certified in 2020 according to international standards ISO 45001 and ISO 14001.

All parameters of the Qualification system are periodically reviewed and reassessed by EDPR to guarantee that supply chain performance remains on the high quality level required.

In a previous study to characterise EDPR's supply chain, performed in 2015, including the analysis of the exposure to economic, social and environmental risks, performed using the ESCHER (Efficient Supply Chain Economic and Environmental Reporting) methodology developed by PwC, it was determined that 300 thousand-ton GHG emissions were associated to EDPR's direct and indirect purchases, only 5% of which related to direct purchases. Through this study, EDPR aims to identify areas where should focus its improvement activities in order to significantly reduce its exposure to risk and optimise impacts.

GRI 414-2 - Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken

EDPR's procurement process is developed within the framework of the Procurement Policy, which extends to EDPR's both direct and indirect suppliers, and from which the most relevant aspects for EDPR regarding the supply chain's high quality and sustainability are established. Accordingly, EDPR has in place requirements related to Sustainability, Quality and Risk management that have to be met by its suppliers throughout the main procurement phases: registration process, contracting and, lastly, the monitoring and evaluation of the suppliers.

EDPR has a Corporate System of Supplier Registration in place which works as the support to search and select suppliers by providing detailed information, validated and updated by credible sources in order to guarantee their accreditation through financial, technical quality and sustainability criteria. This includes environmental topics such as the existence of an environmental management system and its certification, the existence of environmental requirements in the suppliers procurement conditions or the availability of procedures and resources to assure the prevention/minimisation of environmental impacts.

In 2020, EDPR implemented a Supplier Qualification Process. The main goal of this process is to provide a more thorough analysis on critical topics such as technical capabilities, health and safety, environment and ethics, and to establish highly standardised minimum requirements to ensure that the suppliers with whom EDPR conducts business are qualified. The qualified suppliers are included in a Suppliers Qualification List and are able to participate in the EDPR bidding and contracting processes.

The incorporation of adequate criteria in the bidding and contracting processes of the company is essential to ensure the management and mitigation of operational risks in the supply chain. In Europe & Brazil, EDPR has a Suppliers Sustainability Guide in place for both construction and O&M operations, providing an overview of the sustainability requirements EDPR expects its suppliers to meet. The guide includes H&S, environmental and ethical requirements such as compliance with applicable regulations, policies, internal norms, procedures and systems in place. In addition, EDPR has implemented a process that classifies suppliers according to their H&S and environmental risks. The classification serves as an input in the selection of suppliers during the bidding phase. Based on the individual values obtained in this classification, suppliers may be excluded from the bidding process. If the supplier wants to be re-considered or participate in new processes, an action plan to solve the identified issues has to be presented and EDPR shall approve the action plan proposal.

Adequate compliance by all EDPR suppliers with applicable H&S and environmental requirement is essential to guarantee the correct performance of the contracted services and works. Aiming to ensure that suppliers comply with these requirements, the Company has established a disciplinary and sanctioning regime, which is included in all requests for proposal, contracts and purchase orders so any provider will be always informed about the consequences of not complying with EDPR H&S and environmental requirements.

In order to guarantee that the suppliers comply with the previously mentioned requirements, EDPR monitors strategic suppliers during their services delivery, which are mainly during the construction and operation phases of EDPR's projects. To prevent possible H&S risks to workers from other companies, EDPR provides a risk guide for the facility to all contractors before starting their work on the facility. In addition, the Company requires that the contractors participate in drills that are carried out at the facilities, so that everyone knows how to act in the event of an emergency. In addition, EDPR performs internal inspections during the construction and operation phases to monitor the suppliers performance regarding environmental and H&S aspects and to identify potential risks. In 2020, EDPR performed 996 inspections to 131 suppliers regarding EHS procedures in EU&BR, and 194 inspections to 20 suppliers in NA regarding their H&S performance. As a result, the Company identifies corrective actions needed and establishes an action plan for continuous improvement. Furthermore, EDPR hires an external party for additional supervision in these areas. These processes are reinforced by the integrated Health and Safety and Environmental Management System, which was developed and externally certified in 2020 according to international standards ISO 45001 and ISO 14001.

Moreover, EDPR has Compliance questionnaires related to the anti-corruption practices of the suppliers to ensure that they are all aligned with EDPR's Anti-Corruption Policy. In addition, EDPR approved of a Third Party Integrity Due Diligence procedure in 2020, reinforcing the mechanisms for identifying and preventing possible integrity risks for EDPR in the relationship with third parties. In 2020, 157 Compliance analysis to third parties were performed, of which just 2 presented a special risk of corruption. They were complemented with a deep external investigation, recommending the inclusion of robust clauses related to corruption in the corresponding agreements.

All parameters of the Qualification system are periodically reviewed and reassessed by EDPR to guarantee that supply chain performance remains on the high quality level required.

In a previous study to characterise EDPR's supply chain, performed in 2015, including the analysis of the exposure to economic, social and environmental risks, performed using the ESCHER (Efficient Supply Chain Economic and Environmental Reporting) methodology developed by PwC, it was determined that more than 20,000 jobs related to EDPR's direct purchases were created, more than €735 million gross value added was associated to EDPR's purchases, and that ~0% of EDPR's direct purchases were identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labour, forced or compulsory labour or freedom of association. Through this study, EDPR aims to identify areas where should focus its improvement activities in order to significantly reduce its exposure to risk and optimise impacts.

4.8. Community engagement

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Contribute to the Society of the chapter Execution

GRI 202-2 - Proportion of senior management hired from the local community

The Code of Ethics contains specific clauses of non-discrimination and equal opportunities in line with the Company's culture of diversity. This is reflected in the procedures for hiring people via a non-discriminatory selection processes. A potential employee's race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, disability, political orientation or opinions of any other nature, ethnic or social origin, place of birth or trade union membership are not considered.

There are no specific procedures explicitly requiring local recruitment. However, a high percentage of EDPR employees' are hired from the same country in which the Company operates.

LOCAL RECRUITMENT (%)	2020	2019
DIRECTORS		
Europe	84%	83%
South America	50%	43%
North America	79%	78%
Rest of the world	-	100%

GRI 203-1 - Infrastructure investments and services supported

Wind and solar energy require infrastructure investments which benefit surrounding communities. This includes the reinforcement of existing electricity networks and the rehabilitation of existing roads or the construction of new roads.

The investment in roads is necessary in order to transport heavy equipment (wind turbine components, power transformers, etc.) to the site during construction. The improved road system facilitates future maintenance activities after construction works, as well as improves access to remote locations for the surrounding communities. During the operation of the wind farms, these roads are maintained. The integration of the generation capacity may also require upgrades in the distribution and transmission grids that belong to the system operators. Those upgrades indirectly benefit the quality of service offered in the surrounding areas by minimising electricity supply interruptions. In 2020, EDPR invested €18 million in the development of community roads surrounding its projects.

GRI 203-2 - Significant indirect economic impacts

Renewable energy technologies are viewed not only as tools for mitigating climate change, but are also increasingly recognised as investments that can provide direct and indirect economic advantages by reducing dependence on imported fuels (and hence, improving trade balances), enhancing local air quality and safety, advancing energy access and security, propelling economic development and creating jobs. In 2020, EDPR implemented several economic development projects, which foster job creation and profit generation.

GRI 411-1 - Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples

EDPR has no knowledge of any incident of violations involving rights of indigenous people in 2020, neither in 2019.

Note: For the information reported in this indicator, EDPR considers passive contingencies associated with litigation qualified as probable in 2020 recorded in the contingencies reporting system, and claims/doubts reported in the Ethics Channel and considered a violation of the Code of Ethics by the Ethics Ombudsperson and the Ethics Committee.

GRI 413-1 – Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs

EDPR's main goal regarding their relationship with communities near its facilities is to preserve a close and long-term connection with them in order to guarantee a good coexistence. This concern presents itself as a valuable instrument in the entire life cycle of EDPR's operations that goes from the development, construction and operation of wind farms and solar plants to their dismantlement.

During the development phase, EDPR performs an environmental impact assessment for all the projects. This assessment includes the most significant issues for the affected areas both from an environmental and social perspective.

During the entire life cycle of its operations, EDPR promotes the well-being and development of the communities throughout the countries where it operates. EDPR considers that in order to make a positive impact on local communities, it is vital to work for the common good by promoting and supporting social and environmental activities.

EDPR's Social Investment is developed within the framework of its Social Investment Policy, which establishes the corporate objectives and strategies related to this area. As a result, EDPR invests in activities that will positively impact the promotion and development of the following four main priorities:

- **Lift Up Our Heritage:** Protect and promote cultural heritage, local traditions and access to culture and art, contributing to a more vibrant and creative society;
- **Build Up Community:** Build thriving and inclusive communities by improving the living conditions of those in need and supporting the wellbeing of people near our operations, also focusing on enhancing energy inclusion and access to energy;
- **Enhance Our Environment:** Promote and protect biodiversity and natural heritage for the benefit of the members of the society;
- **Brighten Up Our Future:** Promote energy efficiency, renewable energy and decarbonization through increased awareness, supporting education on renewable energy for all.

Moreover, EDPR has implemented a catalogue of activities focused on the previous four priorities, which is dynamic and updated according to the expectations and needs of the communities surrounding the facilities. The catalogue includes key performance indicators that should be used to monitor each activity.

As a result, EDPR invested €2.5 million in the development of society. This investment includes over €1 million distributed among the 15 countries where the Company is present as a solidarity campaign in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to help local communities overcome the pandemic and recover from the socioeconomic crisis. EDPR helped people in need mostly through donations to food banks, purchases of healthcare equipment, medical devices and rapid testing kits, and the facilitation of online learning and digital educational materials. EDPR's response to the global crisis is aligned with its commitment to preserve a relationship of proximity with the local communities and support its development.

GRI 413-2 – Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities

EDPR does not have individual consumers, according to the concept this term has associated in the Spanish regulation (Law 11/2018). Regarding the complaint systems, given the core business of the Company, EDPR does not deal directly with individual consumers. However, EDPR considers the local communities near its operations as its clients and makes different complaint channels available to them, among which is the Ethics Channel.

Noise, visual impact, TV interferences and ice thrown from wind turbines are identified as EDPR's business environmental impacts within the category of disturbance to the local communities. EDPR implements the necessary measures to make these impacts as minor as possible. Moreover, during the operation phase, EDPR has grievance mechanisms in place available to the local communities to ensure that suggestions or complaints are properly recorded and addressed. This allows EDPR not only to solve the complaints but also to introduce improvements in all processes.

In 2020, EDPR registered 45 complaints regarding impact on the local communities -61% comparing to 2019. There were 41 complaints in the US, of which 30 are already solved. 14 claims were related to noise, 18 related to road drainage, 5 related to impact on the view or creation of shadows, and 4 related to possible interferences with the TV signal. In addition, there were 4 complaints in France, 1 related to noise, 1 related to impact on the view or creation of shadows and 2 related to possible interferences with the TV signal.

4.9. Innovation

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Innovation Capital of the chapter Execution.

4.10. Environmental management

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Natural Capital of the chapter Execution.

GRI 304-2 - Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity

As a responsible company, EDPR is aware of the sensitivity of natural ecosystems and the pressures affecting biodiversity. Thus, EDPR assumes its commitment to contribute to the prevention or reduction of loss in biodiversity, as stated in its Environmental Policy. EDPR's commitment towards biodiversity protection is focused on the main impacts of its activities: migrating birds, bats and habitat fragmentation. As a result, the Company particularly commits to protect the wildlife surrounding its wind farms.

The Company has implemented relevant measures to identify the impacts of its operations on biodiversity, including:

- **Environmental impact assessments and/or risk mapping:** During the development phase of any project of the Company, the potential environmental impacts are analysed in detail in the environmental impact studies of the projects and other specific environmental studies, always performed by professional external experts. These studies evaluate the possible impacts of the projects in factors such as fauna, flora, soil, air and water bodies, among others.

- **Monitoring of biodiversity indicators:** EDPR has established an environmental monitoring which is implemented by an external party. Even so, efforts are intensified with specific monitoring procedures in the small number of sites located inside or close to protected areas.

In addition, the Company has defined general procedures in its Environmental Management System to prevent, correct or compensate impacts in the environment. The environmental strategy of the Company complements this approach, with the ambition for a globally positive balance through projects focused on the conservation of wildlife.

Moreover, as a sustainable company, it is EDPR’s duty to contribute to the development of research and conservation programs, as well as to broaden scientific knowledge on biodiversity matters by supporting institutions and strengthening dialogue and partnerships.

GRI 304-3 - Habitats protected or restored

EDPR’s business is its best contribution to reduce biodiversity loss. Nevertheless, the Company’s commitment to contribute to the protection of biodiversity leads to an active role in the conservation of wildlife surrounding its facilities.

Even though EDPR works to minimise any impact on the land surrounding its facilities, the construction and dismantlement processes of wind farms and solar plants are closely followed by EDPR teams, who work to reduce potential impacts or disturbances and to ensure proper restoration of the land once the works finish, cleaning up and rehabilitating the sites to return the area to its initial state.

In 2020, EDPR finished the morphological (22 hectares) and vegetal (28 hectares) restoration of the Zas wind farm in Spain which was dismantled the previous year, restoring 100% of the hectares affected by the project. In addition, EDPR strongly participated in the protection of biodiversity mainly through collaborations with several organisations to further protect wildlife surrounding its facilities.

GRI 304-1 - Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas

COUNTRY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF OPERATION	POSITION IN RELATION WITH PROTECTED AREA	FACILITY AREA IN PROTECTED NATURAL AREA (ha)	% FACILITY AREA IN PROTECTED NATURAL AREA (%)	ATRIBUTE OF THE PROTECTED AREA	STATUS OF THE PROTECTED AREA
Poland	Ilza	Wind farm	Partially Within	6.6	81%	Terrestrial	Regional Park
	Tomaszow	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
Portugal	Pena Suar	Wind farm	Inside	6.3	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Açor	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.1	1%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Açor II	Wind farm	Partially Within	6.0	88%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Cinfaes	Wind farm	Inside	4.9	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Bustelo	Wind farm	Inside	8.9	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Falperra-Rechãzinha	Wind farm	Partially Within	29.2	88%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Fonte da Quelha	Wind farm	Inside	8.1	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Alto do Talefe	Wind farm	Inside	9.2	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Fonte da Mesa	Wind farm	Partially Within	8.2	83%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Madrinha	Wind farm	Inside	4.1	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Safra-Coentral	Wind farm	Inside	19.7	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Negrelo e Guilhado	Wind farm	Partially Within	9.6	98%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Testos	Wind farm	Partially Within	2.9	22%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Serra Alvoaça	Wind farm	Partially Within	7.8	61%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
							National protected area
	Tocha	Wind farm	Inside	6.8	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Padrela/Soutelo	Wind farm	Partially Within	1.0	41%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Guerreiros	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.1	0.2%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Vila Nova	Wind farm	Partially Within	7.1	42%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Vila Nova II	Wind farm	Partially Within	9.1	34%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Balocas	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.4	1%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Ortiga	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	S. João	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Alto Arganil	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.8	5%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Salgueiros-Guilhado	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.3	3%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Serra do Mú	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
Romania	Albesti	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Pestera	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Sarichioi	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.1	0.1%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Burila Mica	Solar plant	Inside	22.7	100%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
Spain	Sierra de Boquerón	Wind farm	Inside	10.4	100%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	La Cabaña	Wind farm	Partially Within	8.2	53%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Corme	Wind farm	Partially Within	6.0	40%	Terrestrial-Marine	Natura 2000
	Tahivilla	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
							National protected area
	Coll de la Garganta	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.06	1%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Avila	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Buenavista	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial-Marine	Natura 2000
	Serra Voltorera	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Villoruebo	Wind farm	Partially Within	2.1	43%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Villamiel	Wind farm	Partially Within	1.9	29%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	La Mallada	Wind farm	Partially Within	1.4	8%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Las Monjas	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.01	0%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Coll de la Garganta	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.06	1%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Tejonero	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.2	1%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Ávila	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Sierra de los Lagos	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Mostaza	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Los Almeriques	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	Suyal	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.01	0.1%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Serra Voltorera	Wind farm	Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
	Monseivane	Wind farm	Partially Within	17.2	97%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	La Celaya	Wind farm	Partially Within	9.0	70%	Terrestrial-Fresh water	Natura 2000
	La Peña	Wind farm	Inside	12.4	100%	Terrestrial	IBA
	Cerro del Conilete	Wind farm	Partially Within	0.01	0.3%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000
			Adjacent	0.0	0%	Terrestrial	Natura 2000

Note 1: EDPR reports EBITDA wind farms' energy consumption the year after the COD (commercial operating date), when the trial period is over and the consumption is significant. Thus, the energy consumption of wind farms that have entered into operation in 2020 will be included in the 2021 report.

Note 2: This table contains information regarding every EDPR operational sites in or adjacent to protected areas. EDPR does not own sites in or adjacent to protected areas in France, Italy, Brazil, the United States, Canada or Mexico.

GRI 306-2 - Waste by type and disposal method

The main contribution to the hazardous waste produced by wind farms is related to oil and oil-related wastes such as oil filters or oil containers, used mainly for lubrication of the turbines. The consumption of this oil is based on certain pre-defined replacement time frequencies (between 2 and 5 years, based on the component, oil type and manufacturer).

Annual fluctuations in hazardous waste generated are heavily dependent on the multiannual oil replacement programs above mentioned. During 2020, the recovery rate of hazardous waste was 94%, which is above EDPR's 90% recovery target. Non-hazardous wastes generated by the Company include metals, plastics, paper or domestic garbage which are recycled in their vast majority.

The following table summarises the amount of wastes generated in EDPR's facilities and the rate of their recovery:

WASTE GENERATED	UN	2020	2019	∆% YoY
HAZARDOUS WASTE				
Total hazardous waste disposed	t	30	44	(32%)
Total hazardous waste recovered	t	436	527	(17%)
Total	t	466	571	(18%)
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE				
Total non-hazardous waste disposed	t	224	312	(28%)
Total non-hazardous waste recovered	t	364	508	(28%)
Total	t	588	820	(28%)
GRAND TOTAL	**t**	**1,055**	**1,391**	**(24%)**
RATIOS				
Total waste	kg/GWh	37	47	(20%)
Total waste recovered	%	76%	74%	+2%
Hazardous waste recovered	%	94%	92%	+1.4%

Note 1: For the purposes of this report, all wastes have been classified as hazardous or non-hazardous according to European waste catalogue; however, in each country where EDPR has a geographic presence, each wind farm is required to adhere to national law by following company procedures for handling, labelling, and storage of wastes to ensure compliance. in cases like in the united states, when the company's operations generate small quantities of substances which fall into additionally-regulated categories such as used oils and universal wastes, EDPR follows strict standards for handling and disposal of these waste types to ensure and remain compliant with all applicable laws.

Note 2: EDPR reports EBITDA wind farms' energy consumption the year after the COD (commercial operating date), when the trial period is over and the consumption is significant. Thus, the energy consumption of wind farms that have entered into operation in 2020 will be included in the 2021 report.

Note 3: Includes waste both from operational facilities and offices. Waste from offices refers to 1Q20 data (due to the home office implemented the rest of the year).

Note 4: Data from 2020 excludes 84 tons of waste caused by non-recurrent events. Data from 2019 excludes 948 tons of waste caused by non-recurrent events, of which 922 correspond to non-hazardous waste caused by a wind turbine that fell in France.

GRI 306-3 - Significant spills

Given EDPR's activity and its locations, oil spills and fires are the major environmental risks the Company faces. The Environmental Management System is designed and implemented to prevent emergency situations from happening. But, just to be cautionary, the system covers the identification and management of these, including the near miss situations.

As of 2019, EDPR defines significant spills and fires as any spill affecting water bodies/courses, protected soils or soils of interest because of its natural value, or fire affecting protected areas and/or species (according to local protection laws), derived from the O&M activities in the facilities. EDPR continues to register near miss situations, when a registered incident does not reach the category of significant spill. In 2020, there were no significant spills and 83 near miss situations were registered, -26% vs 2019.

EDPR performs regular environmental drills to guarantee that all employees and suppliers are familiar with the risks and have received the appropriate training to prevent and act, if necessary.

Note: EDPR reports EBITDA wind farms' energy consumption the year after the COD (commercial operating date), when the trial period is over and the consumption is significant. Thus, the energy consumption of wind farms that have entered into operation in 2020 will be included in the 2021 report.

Other environmental management related topics:

Despite EDPR's core activities do not pose any threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, the Company, in compliance with the Precautionary Principle, applies cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation such as provisions for dismantling and decommissioning of property, plant and equipment to dismantle and decommission those assets at the end of their useful lives. Consequently, EDPR has booked provisions for property, plant and equipment related to electricity wind and solar generation for the responsibilities of restoring sites and land to its original condition, in the amount of € 305,628 thousands as at 31 December 2020 (+13% vs. 2019).

4.11. Ethics and Compliance

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Integrity and ethics of the chapter The Company.

GRI 205-1 - Operations assessed for risks related to corruption

EDPR analyses all the new markets where it operates through a Market overview including Sustainability topics such as human rights, labour and environment. This study also evaluates the corruption risk. In addition, EDPR has Compliance questionnaires in place related to the anti-corruption practices of the suppliers and the counterparts in the M&A processes in order to ensure that they are all aligned with EDPR's Anti-Corruption Policy and Code of Ethics.

This year, a new procedure regarding Third Party Integrity Due Diligence was approved, reinforcing the mechanisms for identifying and preventing possible integrity risks for EDPR in the relationship with third parties. In this sense, during 2020, 157 Compliance analysis to third parties were performed. Of these 157, just two of them presented a special risk of corruption and were completed with a deeply external investigation. In these cases, it was recommended the inclusion of robust clauses related to corruption in the corresponding agreements.

GRI 205-2 - Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures

EDPR Anti-Corruption Policy implies a series of procedures regarding the relationships of EDPR employees with external parties, namely the approval of certain actions regarding hospitality to and from external parties, donations, and sponsorships. Company Personnel and Transaction Partners are encouraged to raise concerns about any issue or suspicion of bribery or corruption at the earliest possible stage through the Compliance Channel. The Anti-Corruption Policy is available at the Company's website and intranet, and it is also attached to the labour agreements of the new hires to their written acknowledgement when they join the Company.

GRI 205-3 - Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken

EDPR has no knowledge of any confirmed incident of corruption in 2020, neither in 2019.

Note: For the information reported in this indicator, EDPR considers passive contingencies associated with litigation qualified as probable in 2020 recorded in the contingencies reporting system and claims/doubts reported in the Compliance Channel.

GRI 406-1 - Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken

In 2020, EDPR had knowledge of a complaint for discrimination at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The issue was analysed by the responsible area and finally, resolved and withdrawn by the complainant.

In 2019, EDPR also had knowledge of a complaint for discrimination at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Likewise, the issue was analysed by the responsible area and finally, resolved and withdrawn by the complainant.

Note: For the information reported in this indicator, EDPR considers passive contingencies associated with litigation qualified as probable in 2020 recorded in the contingencies reporting system, and claims/doubts reported in the Ethics Channel and considered a violation of the Code of Ethics by the Ethics Ombudsperson and the Ethics Committee.

GRI 407-1 - Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk

Throughout EDPR's operations, both employees and suppliers must comply with the EDPR's Code of Ethics, which has specific clauses to respect freedom of trade union association and recognise the right to collective bargaining. During 2020, neither in 2019, EDPR did not register any claims/doubts in the Ethics Channel regarding operations with significant risk where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk.

In a previous study to characterise EDPR's supply chain, performed in 2015, including the analysis of the exposure to economic, social and environmental risks, performed using the ESCHER (Efficient Supply Chain Economic and Environmental Reporting) methodology developed by PwC, it was determined that ~0 of EDPR's direct purchases were identified in which the right to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at significant risk. Through this study, EDPR aims to identify areas where should focus its improvement activities in order to significantly reduce its exposure to risk and optimise impacts.

GRI 408-1 - Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour

Throughout EDPR's operations, both employees and suppliers must comply with the EDPR's Code of Ethics, which has specific clauses against child labour. During 2020, neither in 2019, EDPR did not register any claims/doubts in the Ethics Channel regarding operations with significant risk for incidents of child labour.

In a previous study to characterise EDPR's supply chain, performed in 2015, including the analysis of the exposure to economic, social and environmental risks, performed using the ESCHER (Efficient Supply Chain Economic and Environmental Reporting) methodology developed by PwC, it was determined that ~0 of EDPR's direct purchases were as having significant risk for incidents of child labour. Through this study, EDPR aims to identify areas where should focus its improvement activities in order to significantly reduce its exposure to risk and optimise impacts.

GRI 409-1 - Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour

Throughout EDPR's operations, both employees and suppliers must comply with the EDPR's Code of Ethics, which has specific clauses against forced labour. During 2020, neither in 2019, EDPR did not register any claims/doubts in the Ethics Channel regarding operations with significant risk for incidents of forced and compulsory labour.

In a previous study to characterise EDPR's supply chain, performed in 2015, including the analysis of the exposure to economic, social and environmental risks, performed using the ESCHER (Efficient Supply Chain Economic and Environmental Reporting) methodology developed by PwC, it was determined that ~0 of EDPR's direct purchases were as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour. Through this study, EDPR aims to identify areas where should focus its improvement activities in order to significantly reduce its exposure to risk and optimise impacts.

Other corporate ethics topics:

Money laundering

The money laundering risk involves to acquire, possess, use, convert or transmit goods knowing that they have their origin in a criminal activity, or perform any other act that seeks to cover their illicit origin. EDPR has identified in its Compliance Model the money laundering risk and has, developed several controls and measures to minimize the probability of occurrence. Currently, the money laundering risk is categorized as low.

4.12. Communication and transparency

Contributions to foundations and non-profit entities

EDPR contributed with more than 682 thousand euros to Foundations (97% related to Fundación EDP España and Instituto EDP in Brazil), -9% vs 2019. In addition, EDPR contributed more than 534 thousand euros to non-profit organisations and NGOs, +76% YoY mostly due to EDPR's solidarity campaign in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

GRI 102-13 – Membership of associations

The EDP Group raises awareness to policy makers and legislators about the interests of the business sector and/or its own. Globally, EDP Group's activities include participation in industry associations ("Industry Institutions") comprising multiple industry participants that work to advance shared policy objectives.

EDPR's approach and involvement with Industry Institutions is in accordance with EDP Group's internal regulations, policies and procedures, including the principles of integrity and transparency expressed in the Code of Ethics.

In Europe, activities are monitored by means of voluntary registration on a platform created for that purpose by the European Commission – "Transparency Register". EDP has been registered since the creation of this platform in 2011. In North America, relevant Industry Institutions are required to disclose and/or register campaign finance and lobbying activities in accordance with applicable local, state, or federal law.

In the following table are presented the contributions concerning the activities of representation of interests of EDPR:

ACTIVITIES OF REPRESENTATION OF INTEREST (€k)	2020	2019
Trade associations or tax-exempt groups	1,874	1,414
Lobbying, interest representation or similar	586	771
Other	22	29
Local, regional or national political campaigns / organizations / candidates	0	0
Total	2,482	2,214

The table below contains the most relevant contributions for associations in 2020:

MOST RELEVANT CONTRIBUTIONS (€k)	2020
American Energy Action	350
American Wind Energy Association	333
American Wind Wildlife Institute	79
Wind Europe	73
FUNSEAM (Fundación para la Sostenibilidad Energética y Ambiental)	60

GRI 201-4 - Financial assistance received from government

EDPR has not received any financial assistance from the government in 2020, neither in 2019.

Note: The American legislation foresees - and has foreseen in the past - several tax incentives for the production of renewable energy in the united states. Some examples are the production tax credits, the research and development tax credits, the former cash grant, the so-called macrs (a way of accelerated depreciation), etc. these tax credits are in most cases are part of the renewable energy remuneration scheme.

GRI 206-1 – Legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust, and monopoly practices

EDPR has no knowledge of any legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust or monopoly practices in 2020, neither in 2019.

Note: for the information reported in this indicator, EDPR considers passive contingencies associated with litigation qualified as probable in 2020 recorded in the contingencies reporting system.

GRI 307-1 - Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations

EDPR has no knowledge of any non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations in 2020, neither in 2019. In addition, during 2020 and 2019, the company did not receive any significant penalty for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Note 1: For the information reported in this indicator, EDPR considers passive contingencies associated with litigation qualified as probable in 2020 recorded in the contingencies reporting system and that have obtained an unappealable judgement.

Note 2: EDPR defines as significant penalty the ones above €10k.

GRI 415-1 - Political contributions

The Anti-Corruption Policy, in line with the principles defined in the Code of Ethics, prohibits any contribution or association of the EDPR brand to political parties, candidates, campaign structures / political candidacy or to related persons or entities, namely through the delivery of goods or the provision of services, directly or indirectly, on behalf or representation of EDP, since it may jeopardize the integrity of the EDPR Group entities, unless otherwise required by law. Still under these principles, EDPR should make available the necessary arrangements for employees to take part, in their strictly personal capacity, in political processes, under applicable law.

In North America, EDPR retains political consultants for lobbying activities. However, these political consultants are prohibited from making contributions to political candidates, campaigns or parties on behalf of or in the name of EDPR. Additionally, EDPR has provided financial support for the activities of America Energy Action, a welfare organization organized under Section 501(c)(4) of the US Internal Revenue Code. Such social welfare organizations may participate legally in some political activity on behalf of or in opposition to candidates for public office. However, any such political activity must be completely independent of any political candidate or political campaign.

Finally, in accordance with U.S. law, and at the request of US employees, EDPR provides properly regulated mechanisms for employees participation in political processes and has enabled the establishment of a political action committee (PAC) called the EDPR NA PAC. The EDPR PAC is funded entirely by voluntary personal monetary contributions made by members of the PAC, who are eligible employees in accordance with US law, and decisions on which political campaigns to support are made with the approval of the PAC governing board, which is made up of elected members of the PAC, also in accordance with US law.

These activities are then aligned with the above mentioned principles of the Integrity Policy and the Code of Ethics.

GRI 419-1 - Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area

EDPR has no knowledge of any non-compliance with social and economic laws and regulations in 2020, neither in 2019.

During 2020, the company received a significant penalty of €21.8k tax related. During 2019, the company did not receive any significant penalty for non-compliance with social and economic laws and regulations.

Note 1: For the information reported in this indicator, EDPR considers passive contingencies associated with litigation qualified as probable in 2020 recorded in the contingencies reporting system and that have obtained an unappealable judgement.

Note 2: EDPR defines as significant penalty the ones above €10k.

GRI 207-1 – Approach to tax

EDPR’s fiscal strategy is based on five main pillars:

1) EDPR has an ethical and civic duty to contribute to the financing of the general functions of the States in which it operates, by paying the taxes, levies and other contributions that are due, contributing to the well-being of citizens and to the development of the Group's local business. In this context, it carries out its fiscal function with rigor and professionalism, in line with the "EDPR Fiscal Mission", in accordance with the following principles:

- Implements the options which are most appropriate to the business and to the shareholders, in faithful compliance with the spirit and letter of the Law;
- Pays the taxes that are due in all the geographical areas where it carries out its activity;
- Adopts the arm’s length principle in intra-group transactions, in the context of the applicable international transfer pricing rules, guidelines and best practices, by transversally implementing an internal transfer pricing policy based on three main principles:
  - All intra-group transactions of a commercial or financial nature have a pre-defined pricing, with terms and conditions that are in line with what would normally have been practised between independent entities, in comparable operations;
  - The definition of the transfer price is based on the economic rationale of the intra-group transaction and, in accordance with the internal rules of the EDPR, not constituting an instrument for tax planning and / or tax evasion;
  - The documentation of intra-group transactions is fully compliant with the Guidelines of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), without prejudice to the specific aspects of the internal legislation of each geographical area.
- Adopts tax practices based on principles of economic relevance and commonly accepted business practices;
- Discloses true and complete information concerning relevant transactions; and,
- Seeks to defend its legitimate interests by administrative means and, when appropriate, judicially, when the payment of any taxes, contributions and levies reasonably raises doubts regarding its legality.

2) EDPR reconciles the responsible compliance with tax obligations, with the commitment to create value for its shareholders, efficiently managing its tax burden and using the available tax benefits and incentives applicable in each region, taking into account the Group's global interest and foreseeing significant tax risks.

3) EDPR is committed to maintain a relationship with the Tax Authorities of the countries where it operates based on principles of trust, good faith, transparency, cooperation and reciprocity, aiming to facilitate the application of the Law and to minimize litigation.

4) EDPR applies responsible policies, striving to maintain a low-risk tax profile in order to avoid conducts that could generate significant tax risks. To this end, EDPR implemented a global risk management policy with the objective of identifying, quantifying, managing, monitoring and minimizing the tax risks, in close connection with the highest levels of control and decision.

5) EDPR considers transparency a core principle of its fiscal function, particularly through:

- Not resorting to opaque structures or operating in jurisdictions for reasons that do not have a close connection with the economic activity developed within them. EDPR does not have subsidiaries in territories considered to be noncooperating in accordance with Spanish and Portuguese legislations and / or with the OECD benchmarks; and,

- Disclosure of tax information in accordance with the best international practices and recommendations, to facilitate the understanding of the global contribution for the economies and the principles governing its fiscal policies and practices.

GRI 207-2 – Tax governance, control and risk management

The process of management and control of the tax risk begins with the identification and mapping of the risks to which the EDPR is subject. In this sense, EDPR continuously assesses the tax risks and uncertainties, conducting regular exercises in order to identify, quantify and monitor risks that arise from external events with potential material impact.

Accordingly, the Group implemented a risk management policy for identifying, quantifying, managing, monitoring and mitigating, among others, the tax risks, particularly the risk of materialization of the tax contingencies. Indeed, EDPR, through a specialised team, continuously monitors the processes associated with tax risks and contingencies (related and not related to ongoing litigation), in close cooperation with the respective Business Units, corporate legal services and external lawyers and consultants. In addition, the EDPR's Executive Committee is involved in the decision-making process of the relevant operations, being its tax impact, if any, analysed, documented and included in the documentation submitted for approval, in particular when it may constitute an important element for the final decision, in order to ensure long-term value creation for shareholders. EDPR also has an Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee, whose main mission, upon delegation of the BoD, includes the permanent monitoring and supervision of any matters related to the internal control system over financial information and the risk management process, particularly in its fiscal aspects.

207-4 – Country-by-country reporting

CORPORATE INCOME TAX PAID (€M)	2020	2019
Spain	18	9
Portugal	34	34
France / Belgium	1	8
Poland	4	4
Romania	0	0
Italy	3	4
Greece	0	-
UK	0	0
Brazil	15	5
Colombia	0	-
US	0	0
Canada	0	0
Mexico	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	76	65

Note 1: The American legislation foresees - and has foreseen in the past - several tax incentives for the production of renewable energy in the United States. Some examples are the production tax credits, the research and development tax credits, the former cash grant, the so-called macrs (a way of accelerated depreciation), etc. these tax credits, that in most cases are part of the renewable energy remuneration scheme, have accumulated during the last years, allowing the minimization of CIT cash-out in this geography.

Note 2: As a general rule, the corporate income tax cash-out detailed above considers both the down payments corresponding to the fiscal year in course (where applicable) and the balance of the corporate income tax corresponding to the previous year.

Note 3: For information regarding Profit before income tax, please refer to 4.3 Economic Business Sustainability, page 100. For the number of employees by country, please refer to 4.5 People Management, pages 108-109.

4.13. Digital transformation

For information regarding GRI 103 – Management Approach for this material topic, please refer to section Digital Capital of the chapter Execution.

4.14. Reporting principles

This is the twelfth year EDPR publishes an integrated report describing the Company's performance, with respect to the three pillars of sustainability: economic, environmental and social.

Information is presented according Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standard 101 Foundation guidelines for Sustainability Reporting and also provides information on the additional electricity sector supplement indicators directly related to the Company business, which is the power generation from renewable sources, basically wind.

A full GRI standards content index for the report can be found in the website www.edpr.com

United Nations Global Compact

Global Compact is an initiative of the United Nations launched in 2000 that defines guideline directives for businesses that opt to contribute to sustainable development. EDPR has become signatory of this initiative and is committed to put these principles into practice, informing society of the progress it has achieved.

Additionally, in 2015, in the United Nations General Assembly, the world leaders decided to assume a set of global goals to change the world until 2030. The agenda that must guide the joint work of governments, citizens, companies and organisations, consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the ambition of ending poverty, fighting against inequality and stopping climate change. EDPR will direct its contributions to eight of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

To learn more about the un global compact, please visit WWW.UNGLOBALCOMPACT.ORG

Global Reporting Initiative

The GRI Standards are the first global standards for sustainability reporting, representing the global best practice for reporting on a range of economic, environmental and social impacts. A Company's adherence to this initiative means that it concurs with the concept and practices of sustainability. This Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards in its Core option, and these Standards have been independently assured according to ISAE 3000 by PwC.

To learn more about the GRI guidelines, please visit WWW.GLOBALREPORTING.ORG

Annex I: Non-financial information statement

NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT (SPANISH LAW 11/2018)				
AREA	CONTENT	SCOPE/ PERIMETER	RELATED GRI STANDARDS	PAGE/CHAPTER
BUSINESS MODEL	Brief description of the Group's business model, which includes: • Its business environment; • Its organisation and structure; • The markets in which it operates; • Its goals and strategies; • The main factors and trends that may affect its future evolution.	Global	EU1; EU2; 102-2; 102-4; 102-6; 102-7; 102-18; 103	1.1.2 EDPR in the world[3], pages 11-12; 1.1.3 Business description, page 13; 1.1.6 Sustainability Roadmap, pages 18-19; 1.3 Organisation, pages 24-32; 2.1 Business Environment, pages 37-43; 2.2 Strategy, pages 44-47; 3.1.2 Financial Performance pages 60-68; 4.2 Climate Change, pages 95-97.
POLICIES	A description of the policies that the Group applies regarding these issues, which includes: • Due diligence procedures implemented for the identification, evaluation, prevention and mitigation of significant risks and impacts; • verification and control procedures, including adopted measures.	Global	103; 102-16	1.1.1 Vision, Values & Commitments, page 10; 1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32; 3.2 Human Capital, pages 69-73; 3.3 Supply Chain Capital, pages 74-75; 3.4 Social Capital, pages 76-79; 3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81.
SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM RISKS	The main risks regarding these issues related to the activities of the Group, including, where relevant and proportionate, its business relationships, products or services that may have negative effects in these areas, and • how the group manages these risks, • explaining the procedures used to detect and evaluate them according to national, European or international reference frameworks for each subject. • Information on the impacts that have been detected must be included, offering a breakdown of them, in particular on the main risks in the short, medium and long term.	Global	201-2; 205-1; 304-2; 306-3; 308-2; 407-1; 408-1; 409-1; 413-2; 414-2	2.3 Risk Management, pages 48-53; 4.3 Climate Change, pages 96-97; 4.7 Suppliers Management, pages 122-124; 4.8 Community Engagement, page 127; 4.10 Environmental Management, pages 128 and 131; 4.11 Ethics and Compliance, pages 132-133.
KPIs	Key indicators of non-financial results that are relevant to the specific business activity, and that meet the criteria of comparability, materiality, relevance and reliability.	Global		Please refer to Annex II: GRI Content Index
ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS	**Global Environment:**		103	
	• Detailed information on current and foreseeable effects of company's activities on the environment and where applicable, H&S, environmental assessment or certification procedures; • Resources dedicated to the prevention of environmental risks; • The application of the Precautionary Principle, the amount of provisions and guarantees for environmental risks (e.g. derived from the law of environmental responsibility).	Global	102-11; 201-2; 304-2; 305-1; 305-2; 305-3; 305-5; 307-1; 308-2	3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81; 4.2 Climate Change, pages 96 and 98-99; 4.7 Suppliers Management, page 122; 4.10 Environmental Management, pages 128 and 131; 4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
	Pollution			
	Measures to prevent, reduce or repair carbon emissions that seriously affect the environment, taking into account any form of air pollution specific to an activity, including:	Global	302-4; 305-5	4.2 Climate Change, pages 98 and 99.
	Noise	Global	413-2	4.8 Community Engagement, page 127.
	Light pollution	-	-	4.1 Materiality Assessment, page 94.
	Circular economy and waste prevention and management			
	Circular economy.	Global	306-2	3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81; 4.10 Environmental Management, page 130.
	Waste prevention, recycling, reuse, other forms of recovery and disposal.	Global	306-2; 306-3	4.10 Environmental Management, pages 130-131.
	Actions to combat food waste.	-	-	4.1 Materiality Assessment, page 94.

[3] Secured MWs are not verified by PwC.

NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT (SPANISH LAW 11/2018)				
AREA	CONTENT	SCOPE/ PERIMETER	RELATED GRI STANDARDS	PAGE/CHAPTER
ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS	**Sustainable use of resources**			
	Water consumption and water supply according to local constraints.	Global	-	4.1 Materiality Assessment, page 94.
	Consumption of raw materials and the measures adopted to improve the efficiency of their use.	Global	-	4.1 Materiality Assessment, page 94.
	Direct and indirect consumption of energy, measures taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies.	Global	302-1; 302-4	4.2 Climate Change, pages 97-98; 3.5 Natural Capital, page 81.
	Climate Change		103	2.1.1 Renewables are the backbone of decarbonization, pages 37-39; 2.1.2 The evolution of Renewables around the world in 2020, pages 39-40; 3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81.
	The important elements of greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of the company's activities, including the use of the goods and services it produces.	Global	305-1; 305-2; 305-3	4.2 Climate Change, pages 98-99.
	The measures adopted to adapt to the consequences of climate change.	Global	201-2; 302-4; 305-5	4.2 Climate Change, pages 96-97, 98 and 99.
	The reduction goals established voluntarily in the medium and long-term to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the means implemented for that purpose.	Global	305-5	4.2 Climate Change, page 99.
	Protection of biodiversity			
	Measures taken to preserve or restore biodiversity.	Global	304-2; 304-3	4.10 Environmental Management, page 128.
	Impacts caused by activities or operations in protected areas.	Global	304-1	4.10 Environmental Management, page 129.
SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEES TOPICS	**Employment**	Global	103	3.2 Human Capital, pages 69-73.
	Total number and distribution of employees by gender, age, country and professional category.	Global	102-8; 405-1	4.5 People Management, pages 106-109 and 115-116.
	Total number and distribution of work contract modalities.	Global	102-8	4.5 People Management, pages 106-109.
	Annual average of permanent contracts, temporary contracts and part-time contracts by gender, age and professional category.	Global	102-8; 405-1	4.5 People Management, pages 106-109 and 115-116.
	Number of dismissals by gender, age and professional category.	Global	401-1	4.5 People Management, page 112.
	Average remunerations and their evolution disaggregated by gender, age and professional category or equal value. Wage gap, the remuneration of equal or average positions in the company.	Global	405-2	4.5 People Management, pages 116-117.
	Avg. remuneration of directors and executives, incl. variable remuneration, allowances, compensation, payment to l/t savings forecast systems and any other perception disaggregated by gender.	Global	-	4.6 Corporate Governance, page 121.
	Implementation of labour disconnection policies.	Global	-	4.5 People Management, page 119.
	Employees with disabilities.	Global	-	4.5 People Management, page 119.
	Work organisation			
	Working hours organisation.	Global	EU17	4.4 Health & Safety, page 105; 4.5 People Management pages 119-120
	Number of hours of absenteeism.	Global	-	4.4 Health & Safety, page 105.
	Measures designed to facilitate the enjoyment of conciliation and encourage joint responsibility of these by both parents.	Global	-	4.5 People Management, page 120.
	Health & Safety	Global		
	Conditions of health and safety at work.	Global	103; 403-1; 403-2; 403-3; 403-5; 403-6; 403-7	3.4.1 Guarantee the highest health & safety standards, pages 76-77; 4.4 Health & Safety, pages 101-102.

NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT (SPANISH LAW 11/2018)				
AREA	**CONTENT**	**SCOPE/ PERIMETER**	**RELATED GRI STANDARDS**	**PAGE/CHAPTER**
SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEES TOPICS	Work-related accidents, in particular their frequency and severity, occupational diseases, disaggregated by gender.	Global	403-9; 403-10	4.4 Health & Safety, pages 102-105.
	Social Relations			
	Organisation of social dialogue, including procedures for informing and consulting employees and negotiating with them.	Global	402-1	4.5 People Management, page 112 and 118-119.
	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by country.	Global	102-41	4.5 People Management, page 110.
	The result of collective bargaining agreements, particularly in the health & safety at work area.	Global	102-41	4.5 People Management, page 110.
	Training			
	Policies implemented in the training area.	Global	404-2; 404-3	4.5 People Management, pages 113-115.
	Total amount of training hours by professional categories.	Global	404-1	4.5 People Management, page 113.
	Universal accessibility for people with disabilities		-	4.5 People Management, page 121.
	Equality			
	Measures taken to promote equal treatment and opportunities between women and men.	Global	405-1	4.5 People Management, pages 115-116 and 120-121.
	Equality plans (Chapter III of Organic Law 3/2007, of the 22nd of March, for effective equality of women and men), measures adopted to promote employment, protocols against sexual and gender-based harassment, integration and the universal accessibility of people with disabilities.	Global	-	4.5 People Management, page 120.
	Policy against all types of discrimination and, where appropriate, management of diversity.	Global	-	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32; 3.4.2 Respect human and labour rights, page 77; 4.5 People Management, pages 120-121.
HUMAN RIGHTS	Application of due diligence procedures in the field of human rights; Prevention of the risks of violation of human rights and, where appropriate, measures to mitigate, manage and repair possible abuses.	Global	-	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32; 3.4.2 Respect human and labour rights, page 77.
	Complaints regarding cases of violation of human rights.	Global	411-1	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, page 31; 4.8 Community Engagement, page 125.
	Promotion and compliance with the provisions of the fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization related to respect for freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.	Global	102-41; 407-1	4.5 People Management, 110; 4.11 Ethics and Compliance, pages 132-133.
	The elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation.	Global	406-1	3.4.2 Respect human and labour rights, page 77; 4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 132.
	The elimination of forced or compulsory labour.	Global	409-1	3.4.2 Respect human and labour rights, page 77; 4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 133.
	The effective abolition of child labour.	Global	408-1	3.4.2 Respect human and labour rights, page 77; 4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 133.
CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY	Adopted measures to prevent corruption and bribery.	Global	205-1; 205-2; 205-3; 415-1	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 132; 4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
	Measures to combat money laundering.	Global	-	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 133.
	Contributions to foundations and non-profit entities.	Global	413-1	4.8 Community Engagement, page 126; 4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 134.
SOCIETY	**Company's commitments to the sustainable development**			
	The impact of the society's activity on employment and local development.	Global	202-2; 203-1; 203-2; 413-1	4.8 Community Engagement, pages 125 and 126.
	The impact of society's activity on local populations and in the territory.	Global	103; 413-1; 413-2	3.4.3 Contribute to the society, pages 78-79; 4.8 Community Engagement, pages 125-126.

NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT (SPANISH LAW 11/2018)				
AREA	CONTENT	SCOPE/ PERIMETER	RELATED GRI STANDARDS	PAGE/CHAPTER
SOCIETY	The relationships maintained with the local communities and the modalities of dialogue with them.	Global	413-1; 413-2	4.8 Community Engagement, pages 126-127.
	The association or sponsorship actions.	Global	102-13; 413-1	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 134; 4.8 Community Engagement, page 126.
	Subcontracting and suppliers			
	The inclusion of social issues, gender equality and environmental issues in the Procurement Policy. Consideration of the suppliers and subcontractors' social and environmental responsibility when interacting with them.	Global	102-9; 103; 204-1; 308-2; 414-2	3.3 Supply Chain Capital, pages 74-75. 4.7 Suppliers Management, pages 122-124.
	Supervision systems and audits and their results.	Global	308-2; 414-2	3.3 Supply Chain Capital, page 75; 4.7 Suppliers Management, pages 122-124.
	Customers			
	Measures for the health and safety of consumers.	Global	EU25; 413-2	4.4 Health & Safety, page 105; 4.8 Community Engagement, page 127.
	Complaining system, complaints received and their resolution.	Global	205-3; 406-1; 407-1; 408-1; 409-1; 413-2;	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32; 4.8 Community Engagement, page 127; 4.11 Ethics and Compliance, pages 132-133.
	Tax information			
	Profit before income tax, by country. Corporate income tax paid.	Global	201-1; 207-4	4.3 Economic Business Sustainability, page 100; 4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 137.
	Financial assistance received from the government.	Global	201-4	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 134.
OTHERS	Annual total compensation ratio.	Global	102-38	4.5 People Management, page 117.
	Legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust and monopoly practices.	Global	206-1	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.	Global	307-1	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
	Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area.	Global	419-1	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
	Statement from senior decision-maker.	Global	102-14	Message from the CEO, pages 3-5.
	Identifying and selecting stakeholders; Approach to stakeholder engagement.	Global	102-40; 102-42; 103	1.1.5 Stakeholder focus, pages 16-17.
	Key topics and concerns raised; List of material topics.	Global	102-44; 102-47	4.1 Materiality Assessment, page 94.
	Innovation	Global	103	3.7 Innovation Capital, page 86-87.

Note: In addition to the indicators included in this table, non-financial information can be found in the following indicators: 102-1, 102-3, 102-5, 102-10, 102-12, 102-43, 102-45, 102-46, 102-48, 102-49, 102-50, 102-51, 102-52, 102-53, 102-54, 102-55, 102-56.

Annex II: GRI Content Index

External assurance: The GRI indicators included in the following table have been verified by PwC. See the correspondent Independent Verification Report in pages 147-149. Additionally, some GRI indicators refer to Notes in EDPR's 2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts, which have been audited by PwC. See the correspondent Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Annual Accounts at the beginning of the document.

GRI STANDARD		DISCLOSURES	PAGE/CHAPTER
GENERAL DISCLOSURES			
GRI 102: General Disclosures 2016			
	102-1	Name of the organisation	5. Corporate Governance (A. Shareholder Structure), page 154.
	102-2	Activities, brands, products and services	1.1.3 Business Description, page 13.
	102-3	Location of headquarters	EDPR head offices are located in Madrid (Spain).
	102-4	Location of operations	1.1.2 EDPR in the world, pages 11-12.
	102-5	Ownership and legal form	5. Corporate Governance (A. Shareholders Structure), pages 154-158; 2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts - Note 1, pages 12-28.
	102-6	Markets served	1.1.2 EDPR in the world, pages 11-12.
	102-7	Scale of the organisation	1.1.2 EDPR in the world, pages 11-12; 3.1.2 Financial Performance: pages 61-68.
	102-8	Information on employees and other workers	4.5 People Management, pages 106-109;
	102-9	Supply chain	3.3 Supply Chain Capital, pages 74-75.
	102-10	Significant changes to the organisation and its supply chain	5. Corporate Governance (A. Shareholders Structure), pages 154-158; 2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts - Note 6 & 41, pages 54-60 and pages 114-116.
	102-11	Precautionary Principle or approach	2.3 Risk Management, pages 48-53; 4.10 Environmental Management, page 131; 5. Corporate Governance (C. Internal Organization), pages 180-201.
	102-12	External Initiatives	4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-13	Membership of associations	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 134.
	102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	Message from the CEO, pages 3-5.
	102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behaviour	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32; 5. Corporate Governance (C. Internal Organization), pages 180-201.
	102-18	Governance structure	1.3 Organisation, pages 24-32; 5. Corporate Governance, pages 154-244.
	102-38	Annual total compensation ratio	4.5 People Management, page 117.
	102-40	List of stakeholder groups	1.1.5 Stakeholders Focus, page 17.
	102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	4.5 People Management, page 110.
	102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	1.1.5 Stakeholders Focus, pages 16-17; 4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	1.1.5 Stakeholders Focus, pages 16-17; 4.1 Materiality Assessment, pages 93-94; 4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138; Please visit our stakeholders' information on the sustainability section in our website, www.EDPR.com
	102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	4.1 Materiality Assessment, pages 93-94; 4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts - Note 6, pages 54-60.
	102-46	Defining report content and topic boundaries	4.1 Materiality Assessment, pages 93-94; 4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-47	List of material topics	4.1 Materiality Assessment, pages 93-94.
	102-48	Restatements of information	2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts - Note 6, pages 54-60; 4.2 Climate Change, pages 97-99.
	102-49	Changes in reporting	2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts - Note 6, pages 54-60.
	102-50	Reporting period	4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-51	Date of most recent report	4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-52	Reporting cycle	4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	"Contact us" at www.EDPR.com
	102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.
	102-55	GRI content index	Annex II - GRI Content Index, pages 143-146.
	102-56	External assurance	4.14 Reporting Principles, page 138.

GRI STANDARD		DISCLOSURES	PAGE/CHAPTER
MATERIAL TOPICS			
Climate Change			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	2.1 Business Environment, pages 37-43.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.1.1 Operational Performance, pages 58-60; 3.5 Natural Capital, 80-81.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81.
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	4.2 Climate Change, pages 96-97.
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1	Energy consumption within the organisation	4.2 Climate Change, page 97.
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	4.2 Climate Change, page 98.
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	4.2 Climate Change, page 98.
	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	4.2 Climate Change, page 98.
	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	4.2 Climate Change, page 98.
	305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	4.2 Climate Change, page 99.
GRI EU	EU1	Installed capacity, broken down by primary energy source and by regulatory regime	4.2 Climate Change, page 95.
	EU2	Net energy output broken down by primary energy source and by regulatory regime	4.2 Climate Change, page 96.
Economic Business Sustainability			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	2.2 Strategy, page 44.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	2.2.2 Self-funding business, page 47; 2.2.3 Operational excellence, page 47.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.1.2 Financial Performance, pages 60-68.
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	4.3 Economic Business Sustainability, page 100.
Health & Safety			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	3.4.1 Health & Safety, pages 76-77.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.4.1 Health & Safety, pages 76-77.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.4.1 Health & Safety, pages 76-77.
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	4.4 Health & Safety, page 101.
	403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	4.4 Health & Safety, page 101.
	403-3	Occupational health services	4.4 Health & Safety, page 101.
	403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	4.4 Health & Safety, page 101.
	403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	4.4 Health & Safety, page 102.
	403-6	Promotion of worker health	4.4 Health & Safety, page 102.
	403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	4.4 Health & Safety, page 102.
	403-9	Work-related injuries	4.4 Health & Safety, pages 102-105.
	403-10	Work-related ill health	4.4 Health & Safety, page 105.
GRI EU	EU17	Days worked by contractor and subcontractor employees involved in construction and O&M activities	4.4 Health & Safety, page 105.
	EU25	Number of injuries and fatalities to the public involving company assets, including legal judgements, settlements and pending legal cases of diseases	4.4 Health & Safety, page 105.
People Management			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	3.2 Human Capital, pages 69-73.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.2 Human Capital, pages 69-73.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.2 Human Capital, pages 69-73.
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	4.5 People Management, pages 111-112.
	401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	4.5 People Management, page 112.
GRI 402: Labour / Management Relations 2016	402-1	Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	4.5 People Management, page 112.
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	4.5 People Management, page 113.
	404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	4.5 People Management, pages 113-114.
	404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	4.5 People Management, page 115.
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	4.5 People Management, pages 115-116.
	405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	4.5 People Management, pages 116-117.
GRI EU	EU15	Percentage of employees eligible to retire in the next 5 and 10 years broken down by job category and by region	4.5 People Management, page 118.

GRI STANDARD		DISCLOSURES	PAGE/CHAPTER
Corporate Governance			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	1.3 Organisation, pages 24-32.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	1.3 Organisation, pages 24-32.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	1.3 Organisation, pages 24-32.
Suppliers Management			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	3.3 Supply Chain Capital, pages 74-75.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.3 Supply Chain Capital, pages 74-75.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.3 Supply Chain Capital, pages 74-75.
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	4.7 Suppliers Management, page 122.
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	4.7 Suppliers Management, pages 122-123.
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	4.7 Suppliers Management, pages 123-124.
Community Engagement			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	3.4.3 Contribute to the society, pages 78-79.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.4.3 Contribute to the society, pages 78-79.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.4.3 Contribute to the society, pages 78-79.
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	4.8 Community Engagement, page 125.
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	4.8 Community Engagement, page 125.
	203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	4.8 Community Engagement, page 125.
GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous People 2016	411-1	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	4.8 Community Engagement, page 125.
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	4.8 Community Engagement, page 126.
	413-2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	4.8 Community Engagement, page 127.
Innovation			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	3.7 Innovation Capital, pages 86-87.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.7 Innovation Capital, pages 86-87.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.7 Innovation Capital, pages 86-87.
Environmental Management			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.5 Natural Capital, pages 80-81.
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	4.10 Environmental Management, page 129.
	304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	4.10 Environmental Management, page 128.
	304-3	Habitats protected or restored	4.10 Environmental Management, page 128.
GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2016	306-2	Waste by type and disposal method	4.10 Environmental Management, page 130.
	306-3	Significant spills	4.10 Environmental Management, page 131.
Ethics and Compliance			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics, pages 31-32.
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 132.
	205-2	Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 132.
	205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 132.
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 132.
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, pages 132-133.
GRI 408: Child Labour 2016	408-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 133.
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labour 2016	409-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour	4.11 Ethics and Compliance, page 133.

GRI STANDARD		DISCLOSURES	PAGE/CHAPTER
Communication and transparency			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	1.1.5 Stakeholders Focus, pages 16-17.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	1.1.5 Stakeholders Focus, pages 16-17.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	1.1.5 Stakeholders Focus, pages 16-17.
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-4	Financial assistance received from government	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 134.
GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behaviour 2016	206-1	Legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
GRI 307: Environmental Compliance 2016	307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
GRI 415: Public Policy 2016	415-1	Political contributions	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
GRI 419: Socioeconomic Compliance 2016	419-1	Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 135.
GRI 207: Tax 2019	207-1	Approach to tax	4.12 Communication and Transparency, pages 136-137.
	207-2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 137.
	207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	Omitted as it is not available. EDPR will work on including tax related topics in the approach and management of stakeholders in 2021's report.
	207-4	Country-by-country reporting	4.3 Economic Business Sustainability, page 100; 4.5 People Management, pages 108-109; 4.12 Communication and Transparency, page 137; 2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts - Note 1, pages 12-28; 2020 Consolidated Annual Accounts - Annex I, pages 121-139; Reporting requirements iv, v, vii, ix and x of GRI 207-4 are omitted as the information is not available with the requested detail by tax jurisdiction. EDPR will work on obtaining the required details in a near future.
Digital Transformation			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	3.6 Digital Capital, pages 82-85.
	103-2	The management approach and its components	3.6 Digital Capital, pages 82-85.
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	3.6 Digital Capital, pages 82-85.

Independent verification report

To the shareholders of EDP Renováveis, S.A.:

Pursuant to Article 49 of the Code of Commerce, we have verified, under a limited assurance scope, the accompanying Non-financial information statement ("NFS") for the year ended 31 December 2020 of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and subsidiaries (hereinafter "EDPR") which forms part of EDPR´s consolidated management report.

The content of the consolidated management report includes additional information to that required by the current mercantile legislation related to non-financial information reporting which has not been covered by our verification work. In this respect, our work has been restricted solely to verifying the information identified in the tables: Annex I: "Non-financial information statement" and Annex II: "GRI content index" included in the consolidated management report.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors

The preparation of the NFS included in EDPR's consolidated management report and the content thereof are the responsibility of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A. The NFS has been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of current mercantile legislation and with the Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI Standards") described in accordance with the Essential Option and the Sectorial Supplement *Electric Utilities*, in line with the details provided for each matter in the tables: Annex I: "Non-financial information statement" and Annex II: "GRI content index" included in the consolidated management report.

This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of the internal control considered necessary to allow the NFS to be free of any immaterial misstatement due to fraud or error.

The directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A. are also responsible for defining, implementing, adapting and maintaining the management systems from which the information required to prepare the NFS is obtained.

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the independence requirements and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA") which is based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

R. M. Madrid, hoja 87.250-1, folio 75, tomo 9.267, libro 8.054, sección 3ª
Inscrita en el R.O.A.C. con el número S0242 - CIF: B-79 031290

Our firm applies the International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC 1) and therefore has in place a global quality control system, which includes documented policies and procedures related to compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

The engagement team has been formed by professionals specialising in non-financial information reviews and specifically in information on economic, social and environmental performance.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express our conclusions in an independent limited verification report based on the work carried out. Our work has been carried out in accordance with the requirements laid down in the current International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 Revised) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and with the Guidelines for verification engagements on non-financial statements issued by the Spanish Institute of Auditors ("Instituto de Censores Jurados de Cuentas de España").

In a limited assurance engagement, the procedures performed vary in terms of their nature and timing of execution, and are less extensive than those carried out in a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, the assurance obtained is substantially lower.

Our work has consisted of posing questions to Management and several EDPR units that were involved in the preparation of the NFS, in the review of the processes for compiling and validating the information presented in the NFS, and in the application of certain analytical procedures and review sampling tests, as described below:

- Meetings with EDPR personnel to ascertain the business model, policies and management approaches applied, the main risks related to these matters and to obtain the information required for the external review.

- Analysis of the scope, relevance and integrity of the contents included in the NFS for 2020, based on the materiality analysis carried by EDPR and described in section 4.1. "Materiality assessment" of the consolidated management report, considering the content required under current mercantile legislation.

- Analysis of the procedures used to compile and validate the information presented in NFS for 2020.

- Review of information concerning risks, policies and management approaches applied in relation to material issues presented in the NFS for 2020.

- Verification, through sample testing, of the information relating to the content of the NFS for 2020 and its adequate compilation using data supplied by the EDPR´s sources of information.

- Obtainment of a management representation letter from the Directors and Management of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

Conclusions

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that EDPR's NFS, for the year ended 31 December 2020 has not been prepared, in all its significant aspects, in accordance with the provisions of current mercantile legislation and the Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI Standards”) following the Essential Option and the Sectorial Supplement “Electric Utilities”, in accordance with the details provided for each matter in tables: Annex I: “Non-financial information statement” and Annex II: “GRI content index” included in the consolidated management report.

Use and distribution

This report has been drawn up in response to the requirement laid down in current Spanish mercantile legislation and therefore might not be suitable for other purposes or jurisdictions.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

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2021-02-24 11:59:38 (UTC +01:00)

Pablo Bascones Ilundain

24 February 2021

GREENER

FROM DISRUPTION
TO EVOLUTION

Changing
tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

Fostering excellence to meet the world's needs

Changing tomorrow now.

05

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

05

Corporate Governance

PART I - Information on shareholder structure, organisation and corporate governance

A. Shareholder structure

I. Capital structure

1. Capital structure

EDP Renováveis, S.A. (hereinafter referred to as “EDP Renováveis”, “EDPR” or the “Company”) total share capital is, since its initial public offering (IPO) in June 2008, EUR 4,361,540,810 consisting of issued and fully paid 872,308,162 shares with nominal value of EUR 5.00 each. All the shares are part of a single class and series and are admitted to trading on the Euronext Lisbon regulated market.

Codes and tickers of EDP Renováveis SA share:

ISIN:ES0127797019

LEI:529900MUFAH07Q1TAX06

Bloomberg Ticker (Euronext Lisbon): EDPR PL

Reuters RIC:EDPR.LS

EDPR main shareholder is EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A., through EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (hereinafter referred as “EDP”), with 82.6% of share capital and voting rights. Excluding EDP, EDPR shareholders comprise more than 30,000 institutional and private investors spread across 30 countries with main focus in the United States and United Kingdom.

Institutional Investors represent about 94% of Company shareholders (ex-EDP Group), mainly investment funds and socially responsible investors (“SRI”), while Private Investors, mostly Portuguese, stand for the remaining.

For further information about EDPR shareholder structure please see chapter 1.3 of the Annual Report (“Organisation”).

2. Restrictions to the transferability of shares

EDPR’s Articles of Association have no restrictions on the transferability of shares.

3. Own shares

EDPR does not hold own shares.

4. Change of control

EDPR has not adopted any measures designed to prevent successful takeover bids, nor defensive measures for cases of a change in control in its shareholder structure or agreements subject to the condition of a change in control of the Company, other than in accordance with normal practice, and therefore, has not adopted any mechanisms that imply payments or assumption of fees in the case of the transfer of control or the change in the composition of the managing body, or that could be likely to harm the free transferability of shares or shareholder assessment of the performance of the members of the managing body.

Notwithstanding the above, the following are normal market practice related to a potential change of control:

- In the case of financing of certain wind farm projects, lenders have the right to approve change in control at the borro wer if the later ceased to be controlled, directly or indirectly by EDPR.

- In the case of guarantees provided by EDP Group companies, if EDP directly or indirectly ceases to have the majority of EDPR then EDP is no longer obliged to provide such services or guarantees. The relevant subsidiaries will be obliged to provide for the cancellation or replacement of all outstanding guarantees within approximately sixty (60) days of the change of control event.

- In the cases of intra-group services agreements and according to the Framework Agreement signed between EDP Renováveis S.A.and EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., the contracts will maintain their full force as long as (i) EDP maintains its share capital above 50% or the right to exercise directly or indirectly more than 50% of voting rights on EDPR’s share capital, or (ii) even if the share capital of EDP or its voting rights are below 50%, but more than half of the Members of the Board or of EDPR’s Executive Committee are elected through an EDP proposal.

5. Special agreements regime

EDPR does not have a special system for the renewal or withdrawal of counter measures for the restriction on the number of votes capable of being held or exercised by only one shareholder individually or together with other shareholders.

6. Shareholders’ agreements

The Company is not aware of any shareholders’ agreement that may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or voting rights.

II. Shareholdings and bonds held

7. Qualified holdings

Qualifying holdings in EDPR are subject to the Spanish Law, which regulates the criteria and thresholds of the shareholder's ownerships. The table below includes the information about the qualifying holdings of EDPR and their voting rights as of December 31st, 2020:

SHAREHOLDER	SHARES	%CAPITAL	%VOTING RIGHTS
EDP – ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL, S.A. – SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA			
EDP – ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL, S.A. – SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA	720,191,372	82.6%	82.6%
Total qualified holdings	**720,191,372**	**82.6%**	**82.6%**
EDP detains 82.6% of EDPR capital and voting rights, through EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A. – Sucursal en España.			

As of December 31st, 2020, EDPR's shareholder structure consisted in a total qualified shareholding of 82.6%, corresponding to EDP Group.

8. Shares held by the Members of the Management and Supervisory Boards

The table below reflects the Members of the Board of Directors/Delegated Committees of the Company that, as of December 31st 2020, directly or indirectly own EDPR shares:

BOARD MEMBER	DIRECT SHARES	INDIRECT SHARES
Spyridon Martinis	10,413*	-

(*)These shares were bought before the appointment as Director of the Company (being the first acquisition in 2011 and the last one in 2018).

9. Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is vested with the broad-ranging powers of administration, management, and governance of the Company, with no other limitations besides the powers which are expressly assigned to the General Shareholders' Meetings in the Company's Articles of Association (specifically in article 13) or in the applicable law. In this regard, the powers of the Board include, without limitation[1] to:

- Acquire on lucrative or onerous title basis personal and real property, rights, shares and interests that may suit the Company;
- Sell and mortgage or charge personal and real property, rights, shares and interests of the Company and cancel mortgages and other rights *in rem*;
- Negotiate and conclude as many loans and credit operations that it may deem appropriate;
- Enter and formalize all sort of acts and contracts with public entities or private persons;
- Exercise any civil and criminal actions and all further actions to be undertaken by the Company, representing it before governmental officers, authorities, corporations, governing, administrative, administrative-economic, administrative-litigation and judicial courts, labor courts and the labor sections of the Supreme Courts and of the High Courts of the Autonomous Communities, with no limitations whatsoever, including before the European Court of Justice, and in general, before the Government, in all its levels and hierarchies, to intervene or promote, follow or terminate through all procedures and instances, the processes, court sections or proceedings; to accept decisions, to file any kind of appeal, including the cassation one and other extraordinary appeals, to discontinue or confess, to agree an early termination of a proceeding, to submit litigious questions to arbitration judges, and to carry out all sort of notices and requirements and to grant power of

[1] *This list has a merely indicative nature, as the Board of Directors may perform all further powers expressly granted to the Board in the Articles or in the applicable law.*

attorney to Court Representatives and other representatives, with case-related powers and the powers which are usually granted to litigation cases and all the special powers applicable, and to revoke such powers;

- Agree the allotment of interim dividends;
- Call and convene the General Meetings and submit to them the proposals that it deem appropriate;
- Direct the Company and the organize its operations and exploitations by acknowledging the course of the Company businesses and operations, managing the investment of funds, making extraordinary depreciations of bonds in circulation and realizing anything that it is considered appropriate to obtain maximum gains towards the object of the Company;
- Freely appoint and dismiss Directors and all the Company’s technical and administrative personnel, defining their office and retribution;
- Agree any changes of the registered office’s address within the same borough;
- Incorporate under the law all sorts of legal persons; contribute and assign all sorts of assets and rights, as well as entering merger and cooperation agreements, association, grouping and temporary union agreements between companies or business and joint property agreements, and agreeing their alteration, transformation and termination;

Likewise, the General Shareholders’ Meeting held in March 26th, 2020, approved the delegation to the Board of Directors of the power to issue in one or more occasions both:

- Fixed income securities or other debt instruments of analogous nature;
- Fixed income securities or other type of securities (warrants included) convertible or exchangeable into EDP Renováveis, S.A. shares, or that recognize at the Board of Directors’ discretion the right of subscription or acquisition of shares of EDP Renováveis, S.A. or of other companies, up to a maximum amount of three hundred million Euros (EUR 300,000,000) or its equivalent in other currency.

As part of such delegation, the General Shareholder’s Meeting delegated into the Board of Directors the power to increase the share capital up to the necessary amount to execute the related tasks above. Additionally, it was also approved to authorize the Board of Directors for the acquisition of own shares by the Company and/or the affiliate companies up to the maximum limit of 10% of the subscribed share capital. These delegations may be exercised by the Board of Directors within a period of five (5) years since the proposal was approved, and within the limits provided under the law and the By-Laws.

The General Shareholders’ Meeting may also delegate to the Board of Directors the power to implement an adopted decision to increase the share capital, indicating the date or dates of its implementation and establishing any other conditions that were not specified by the General Shareholders’ Meeting. The Board of Directors may use this delegation wholly or partially, and may also decide not to perform it in accordance with the situation and conditions of the Company, the market, or any particularly relevant events or circumstances that justify such decision - of which the General Shareholders’ Meeting must be informed at the end of the time limit or limits for adopting and performing the decision.

Additionally, in compliance with its personal law and Company’s internal regulations, some functions of the Board of Directors are non- delegable and, as such, have to be performed at this level, which are the following:

- Election of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors;
- Appointment of Directors by co-option;
- Request to convene or convening of General Shareholders’ Meetings and the preparation of the agenda and proposals of resolutions;
- Preparation of the Annual Reports and Management Reports and their presentation to the General Shareholders’ Meeting;
- Change of Headquarters;

- Preparation and approval of mergers, spin-off, or transformation projects of the Company;
- Monitoring the effective functioning of the Board of Directors committees and the performance of delegated bodies and appointed directors;
- Definition of the Company's general policies and strategies. In any case, the following transactions individually considered, shall be subject to the prior approval of the Board of Directors, or its ratification in cases of justified urgency:
    - Acquisition or sale of assets, rights or participations with an economic value higher than seventy-five million Euros (EUR 75,000,000) and not included in the budget approved by the Board of Directors;
    - Opening or closing of establishments/branches or relevant parts of establishments /branches, as well as the extension or reduction of its activity;
    - Other business activity or transactions, including expansion investments, with a significant strategic relevance or with an economic value higher than seventy-five million Euros (EUR 75,000,000) and not included in the budget approved by the Board of Directors; or
    - Creation or termination of strategic alliances or partnerships or other forms of long-term cooperation;
- Authorization or waiver of the obligations arising from duty of loyalty;
- Its own organisation and functioning;
- Preparation of any report required by the law to the management body, provided that the operation referred in the report cannot be delegated;
- Appointment and dismissal of Chief Executive Officer, top management directly depending from the Board of Directors or any of its members, and their general contractual conditions including remuneration;
- Decisions concerning director's remuneration within the Articles of Association's frame and, if any, the remuneration policy approved by the General Meeting;
- Policy concerning own shares;
- The faculties that the General Meeting may have delegated on the Board of Directors, except for the cases expressly authorized by the first to sub delegate them

Should be noted that as exposed in topic 15 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, as of 31st December 2020, EDPR does not have a Supervisory Board, but its Board of Directors has set up three Delegated Committees entirely composed by Members of the Board of Directors, and all these directors are necessarily involved in the definition of the strategy and policies of the Company as per the non - delegable basis of these functions under its personal law. Therefore, in compliance with its personal law, all the members of the delegated committees will assess and give its opinion on the strategic lines and the risk policy of the Company at the Board level prior to its final approval. Likewise, should be noted that the corresponding monitorization of the accomplishment of these actions, as detailed in topic 29 this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, is performed by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, both of which are integrally formed by non-executive and independent directors.

10. Significant business relationships between the holders of qualifying holdings and the Company

Information on any significant business relationships between the holders of qualifying holdings and the Company is described on topic 90 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

B. Corporate Boards and Committees

I. General Shareholders' Meeting

A) Composition of the Board of the General Meeting

11. Board of the General Shareholders' Meeting

The Members of the Board of the General Shareholders' Meeting are its Chairman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors (or his substitute), the other Directors and the Secretary of the Board of Directors. In accordance with article 180 of the Spanish Companies' Law, all the Board Members are obliged to attend the General Meetings.

The Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting is José António de Melo Pinto Ribeiro, who was elected on the General Meeting of April 8th, 2014, for a three-year (3) term; and re-elected on the General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 6th,2017 for a last mandate of three-year (3) term. Mr. Pinto Ribeiro office was extended until the first General Shareholders' Meeting following of the end of this office term.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is António Mexia, who was re-elected as member of the Board for a three-year (3) term by the General Shareholders' Meeting held in June 27th, 2018, and for the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors on its meeting subsequently held on the same date.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors is Emilio García-Conde Noriega who is also the Secretary of the General Shareholders' Meeting, and was appointed as Secretary of the Board of Directors on December 4th, 2007. The Secretary of the Board of Directors' mandate does not have an end of term date according to the Spanish Companies Law since is not a Board Director.

The Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting of EDPR has at his disposal, the necessary human and logistical resources required for the performance of his duties. Therefore, in addition to the resources provided by the Company's General Secretary, in 2020 the Company hired a specialized entity to give support to the meeting and to collect, process and count the votes submitted by the shareholders on the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th.

B) Exercising the right to vote

12. Voting rights restrictions

Each EDPR share entitles its holder to one vote. EDPR's Articles of Association have no restrictions regarding voting rights.

13. Voting rights

EDPR's Articles of Association have no reference to a maximum percentage of voting rights that may be exercised by a single shareholder or by shareholders that are in any relationship. All shareholders, regardless the number of shares owned, may attend to the General Shareholders' Meeting and request the information or explanations that they consider relevant regarding the matters included in the Agenda of the convened meeting, and are entitled as shareholders of the Company, to take part in its deliberations and to participate in its voting process.

The Board of Directors approves a Shareholder's Guide for each General Shareholders' Meeting, detailing among other matters, the procedure and requirements for the submission through mail and electronic communication of voting forms. This Guide is available at the Company's website (www.edpr.com). As informed in the related Notice and in the corresponding Shareholders' Guide, in order to exercise their right to attend, the shareholders must have the ownership of their shares duly registered in the Book Entry Account at least five (5) days prior to the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Any shareholder may be represented at the General Shareholders' Meeting by a third party by means of a revocable Power of Attorney (even if such representative is not a shareholder). The Board of Directors may require shareholders' Power of Attorney to be in the Company's possession at least two (2) days in advance, indicating the name of the representative.

These Powers of Attorney shall be granted specifically for each General Shareholders' Meeting and can be evidenced in writing or by remote means of communication such as email or post.

According to the applicable law and the Company's Articles of Association, the notice of EDPR's General Shareholders' Meetings is published in the Official Gazette of the Commercial Registry and on the Company's website at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting date. Likewise, the Notice of the General Shareholder's Meeting is published at the website of *Sociedade Gestora de Sistemas de Liquidação e de Sistemas Centralizados de Valores Mobiliários, S.A* ("Interbolsa") and on the website of the *Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários* ("CMVM") – at www.cmvm.pt - and of the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores ("CNMV") – at www.cnmv.es - as the case may be. Simultaneously with the publication of the meeting Notice, the supporting documentation in relation to the General Shareholders' Meeting is published on the CMVM website. Likewise, as soon as the notice of the meeting is formally published, the following information and documentation related to the General Shareholders' Meeting is made available at the Company's website (www.edpr.com):

- the notice of the General Shareholders' Meeting;
- the total number of shares and voting rights at the date of the Meeting notice;
- the template letter expressing the intention to attend the Meeting, the template of the letter of representation and the template of the ballot to be sent by mail, and also, the links to the electronic platforms that the Company provides for the telematic submission of the intention to attend and the voting on the topics included in the Agenda;
- the full texts of the proposed resolutions (included when received if such were the case, those proposed by shareholders) and related supporting documentation, that will be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval;
- The Shareholders' Guide;
- The consolidated texts in force (Articles of Association and the other applicable regulations).

In 2020, the Company included the English and Portuguese versions of the information and documents related to the General Shareholders´ Meeting on its website (www.edpr.com) with the notice of the meeting, being the Spanish version of the documents the one that prevailed.

Shareholders may vote on the topics included on the Shareholders' Meeting Agenda, in person (including by means of the corresponding representative) at the meeting, by ordinary mail, or by electronic communication (in this latest case, through a telematic vote platform made available at the Company's website or sending the related filled and signed templates by email), and in any case providing the documentation indicated in the Shareholder's Guide. Pursuant to the terms of article 15 of the Articles of Association, both electronic and mail-in votes must be received by the Company before midnight (24.00 hours) of the day before the scheduled meeting date of first call. Remote votes can be revoked subsequently by the same means used to cast them, always within the deadlines established for that purpose, or by personal attendance to the General Shareholders' Meeting of the shareholder who casted the vote to his/her representative.

14. Decisions that can only be adopted by a qualified quorum

According to EDPR's Articles of Association and as established in the law, both ordinary and extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings are validly constituted when first called if the shareholders, either present or represented, jointly reach at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed voting capital. On second call, the General Shareholders' Meeting will be validly constituted regardless of the amount of the capital present or represented.

Notwithstanding the above percentages, to validly approve the issuance of bonds, the increase or reduction of capital, the transformation, global assignment of assets and liabilities, merger or spin-off of the Company, the transfer of the Registered Office abroad, the elimination or limitation of pre-emptive rights of new shares and in general, any necessary amendment to the Articles of Association, in the Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, it is required that on first call, the Shareholders, either present or represented, reach at least fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital and, on second call, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed voting capital.

In relation to the quorum required to validly approve these matters, in accordance with the Law and the Articles of Association, when the shareholders attending represent more than fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital, the above mentioned resolutions will be validly adopted by absolute majority, and in the case the shareholders attending represent between the twenty-five percent (25%) and the fifty percent (50%) – but without reaching it - the favorable vote of the two-thirds (2/3) of the present or represented capital in the General Shareholders' Meeting will be required to approve these resolutions.

EDPR has not established any mechanism that may intend to cause mismatching between the rights to receive dividends or the subscription of new securities and the voting right of each common share, and has not adopted mechanisms that hinder the passing of resolutions by shareholders, including fixing a quorum for resolutions greater than that provided by the law.

II. Management and supervision

A) Composition

15. Corporate Governance model

EDPR is a Spanish Company listed in a regulated stock exchange in Portugal. The corporate organisation of EDPR is subject to its personal law and to the extent possible, to the recommendations contained in the Corporate Governance Code of the Instituto Português de Corporate Governance ("IPCG"), resulted as of the Protocol signed on October 13th, 2017 between the Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários ("CMVM" – Portuguese Securities Market Commission) and the IPCG, which was last reviewed in July 2020. This governance code is available at the IPCG website (https://cam.cgov.pt/). As such, the Company intends to comply with both legal systems but always taking into account that its personal law is the Spanish one, and that in case of discrepancy, the aim is to adopt the law that entails more protectionism for its shareholders.

The governance structure of EDPR is the one applicable under its personal law, that comprises a General Shareholders' Meeting and a Board of Directors that represents and manages the Company. Additionally, with the purpose of adapting this structure to the extent possible to the Portuguese legislation, parallelly seeks to correspond it to the so-called "Anglo-Saxon" model set forth in the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, in which the management body is a Board of Directors, and the supervision and control duties are of the responsibility of an Audit and Control Committee.

The organisation and functioning of EDPR corporate governance model aims to achieve the highest standards of corporate governance, business conduct and ethics referenced on the best national and international practices.

In line with its governance model above referred, and as detailed along topics 15 - 29 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report and contemplated in the law and Articles of Association of the Company, as of December 31st, 2020, EDPR does not have a Supervisory Board, but its Board of Directors has set up three Delegated Committees entirely composed by Members of the Board of Directors: the Executive Committee, the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee. This structure and its functioning, enables a fluent workflow between all levels of the governance model, as: i) each of the Delegated Committees shall report the decisions taken to the Board of Directors (drafting the minutes of each of the meetings and also providing whatever further clarification is required by the Board), and ii) as the committees Members are also members of the Board, all of them will also receive the complete information at Board of Directors level (as convening of the meetings, supporting documents and related minutes) in order to take the corresponding decisions; and all in all, thus ensuring in time and manner the access to all the information to the whole Board of Directors in order to appraise the performance, current situation and perspectives for the further development of the Company.

The General Secretary constitutes the focal point in charge of the centralization of the reception and management of all the information and documents to be provided to the different Governing Bodies. This information is prepared by the different departments of EDPR, with the support when necessary of external experts, and always managed in a strictly confidential basis. Additionally, the corresponding duties and functioning procedures for the Governing Bodies (including but without limitation, the performance of their functions, their Chairmanship, periodicity of meetings, their functioning and the duties of their members) have been defined at the Articles of Association and Board of Directors and Delegated Committees Regulations (which are published at the website of the Company www.edpr.com), with the aim of ensuring the adequacy in terms of time and manner of the elaboration, management and access to the information in order to procced at each level with the corresponding acknowledgements and decisions. In line with the above, the General Secretary sends the notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of the Board and of each of its committees to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally, the minutes of all meetings are drawn and also circulated.

The governance model of EDPR was designed to ensure the transparent and meticulous separation of duties, management and the specialization of supervision, through the following governing bodies:

- General Shareholders' Meeting
- Board of Directors
- Executive Committee
- Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The experience gained operating the Company through this structure indicates that the governance model approved by EDPR shareholders, and adopted in EDPR, is the most appropriate in line with the corporate organisation of its activity, especially because it affords transparency and a healthy balance between the management and the supervisory functions.

The links of the Company Website that refers to the information of the Governing Bodies and its regulations are indicated in topics 59-65 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

16. Rules for the nomination and replacement of directors

According to Article 29.5 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee is empowered by the Board of Directors to propose, advise and inform the Board regarding the appointments (including by co-option), re-elections, removals and remuneration of the Board Members, as well as the composition of the committees of the Board. This committee also advises on the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of top management officers.

As also referred in the Company Articles of Association (Article 21) the term of office of the Board Members shall be of three (3) years, and may be re-elected once or more times for equal periods.

Following the best Corporate Governance practices, EDPR has analyzed and discussed about the possible criteria applicable in the selection of the new members of its Governing Bodies. As a conclusion, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee and the Board of Directors resolved at their meetings held on November 2nd, 2016, and December 14th, 2016 respectively, to take into account among others the following: the education, experience in the energy sector, integrity and independence, having a proven expertise, and the diversity that such candidate may provide to the related body. Likewise, on the Shareholder's Meeting held on March 26th, 2020, the Board of Directors's made public its particular interest in supporting the gender diversity in accordance with the *Lei n º 62/2017 of August 1st*, and specifically committed at the seventh resolution of the agenda, to promote that at the first Elective Shareholders' Meeting to be held after termination of the current term of office of the Board Members, the percentage of Board Members corresponding to the less represented gender is increased to a 33.3%.

Based on the above criteria, after the previous advice of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the Board of Directors would submit a proposal to the General Shareholders' Meeting (including for sake of clarity, the curriculum vitae of the candidates, which will be publicly disclosed with the other supporting documents of the meeting in the terms referred in topic 13 above). The appointment proposals should be approved by majority. For more information about the composition of the Board of Directors please check the Sustainability Chapter of the Annual Report at its topic GRI 405-1,and the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, which includes the curricular details of its Members.

Additionally, in case of a vacancy, pursuant to the Articles of Association and the Spanish Companies Law, the Board of Directors may co-opt a new Board Member, who will occupy the position until the next General Shareholders' Meeting, to which a proposal will be submitted for the ratification of such appointment by co-option. Pursuant to the Spanish Companies Law, the co-option of Directors must be approved by absolute majority of the Directors at the Board meeting.

Finally, pursuant to Article 23 of the Articles of Association and 243 of the Spanish Companies Law, shareholders may group their shares until constituting an amount of capital equal or higher than the result of dividing the company's capital by the number of Members of the Board, to be entitled to appoint a number of Directors equal to the result of the fraction using only whole amounts. Those shareholders making use of this power, cannot intervene in the nomination of the other members of the Board of Directors.

17. Composition of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall consist of no less than five (5) and no more than seventeen (17) Directors. Considering the size of EDPR and the complexity of the risks intrinsic to its activity, a Board with a total of fifteen (15) members has been considered as adequate, being ten (10) of them non-executive.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors is Emilio García-Conde Noriega. Likewise, according to the proposal submitted by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the Board of Directors approved on its meeting held on May 7th, 2019 the appointment of María Gonzalez Rodríguez as Vice-Secretary of the Board of Directors of EDPR.

By the end of 2019, Gilles August presented his resignation to the position as Board Member, and in order to fill the vacancy left, and in accordance with the proposal submitted by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the Board of Directors approved on its meeting held on October 29th, 2019 the appointment by cooption of Rui Teixeira based on his extensive professional career as executive member of the managing bodies of EDP and EDPR, and the material know-how about renewable energy acquired during his nearly seven (7) years as executive director of EDPR few years ago. This appointment was duly ratified by the Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020.

Few months later, in the context of a judicial procedure undergoing related to the activity of EDP – Energias de Portugal, António Mexia and João Manso Neto, were suspended from their executive functions in all EDP Group companies - the process continues in the inquiry phase and they have not been formally accused - and following this, the Board of Directors of EDPR met on July 6th, 2020 and identified Rui Teixera as the best candidate to reinforce the executive line of the Company, mainly considering his deep knowledge of the business (in particular with regards of renewables), and he had been CFO of EDP Renováveis during several years, and therefore, his involment woud imply a continuity and support in the completion of the Bussiness Plan in these special circumstances. Based on that, the Board resolved to appoint him as a new member of EDPR's Executive Committee and Joint CEO, designated as the responsible person to coordinate the Executive Committee activities and to liaise with EDP – EDPR's principal shareholder.

At the en of 2020, with effects 30th December, Francisca Guedes de Oliveira resigned to her position as Member of the Board.

As of December 31st, 2020, the Board of Directors is composed by the following fourteen (14) Directors:

BOARD MEMBER	POSITION	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT	DATE OF RE-ELECTION	END OF TERM
António Mexia	Chairman	18/03/2008	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
João Manso Neto	Vice-Chairman CEO	4/12/2007	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Rui Teixeira	Joint CEO and Executive Committee Coordinator	29/10/2019	-	27/06/2021
Duarte Bello	Director	26/09/2017	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Miguel Ángel Prado	Director	26/09/2017	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Spyridon Martinis	Director	26/02/2019	-	27/06/2021
Vera Pinto	Director	26/02/2019	-	27/06/2021
Manuel Menéndez	Director	04/06/2008	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
António Nogueira Leite	Director	26/02/2013	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Acácio Piloto	Director	26/02/2013	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Allan J. Katz	Director	09/04/2015	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
*Francisca Guedes De Oliveira**	*Director*	*09/04/2015*	*27/06/2018*	*N/A*
Francisco Seixas da Costa	Director	14/04/2016	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Conceição Lucas	Director	27/06/2018	-	27/06/2021
Alejandro Fernandez de Araoz	Director	27/06/2018	-	27/06/2021

**Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignationto her position as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020.*

18. Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Members of the Board

The independence of the Directors is evaluated according to the Company's personal law, and annually confirmed by each of the corresponding Directors through the signature of an independence declaration. Likewise, EDPR Board of Directors Regulations, and Article 20.2 its Articles of Association, defines independent Directors as those who are able to perform their duties without being limited by relations with the Company, its significant Shareholders, or its management officers and comply with the other legal requirements.

Corporate Governance recommendations of the IPCG Code state that the number of non-executive directors should be higher than the number of executive directors, and that at least one third over the total members shall be non-executive members that also comply with the independence criteria. To this extent, and provided that the independence criteria applicable to EDPR Directors are the ones established under its personal law, from a total of fifteen (15) positions that composed of EDPR's Board of Directors as of December 31st, 2020, there was one (1) vacant and fourteen (14) Directors out of which nine (9) were non-executive, being five (5) of them also independent. In accordance with the law and pursuant the last amendment of Articles of Association, it has been established that Non- Executive Directors can only be represented in the Board meetings by other Non-Executive Director.

As such, it has been concluded that the composition of the Board and its Delegated Committees is suitable for the size of the company and the complexity of the risks intrinsic to its activity mainly considering that enables a separation of duties, management and specialization of supervision at the same time that the non-executive and independent directors take part in all the decisions also at the Board of Directors level. Should be noted to this extend that the Board of Directors is composed by a majority of non-executive members, and being balanced the number of executive and independent; and that the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, are entirely composed by non-executive and independent members.

Spanish law, Regulations of the Board of Directors and Company Articles of Association regulate the criteria for the incompatibilities with the position of Director. Specifically, Article 23 of the Articles of Association, establish that the following can not be Directors:

- Those who are directors of or are associated with any competitor of EDPR, or have family relations with them. In this respect a Company shall be considered as a competitor of EDPR, whenever it is engaged, if it is directly or indirectly involved in the production, storage, transport, distribution, marketing or supply of electricity or fuel gas; or also if has interests opposed to those of EDPR, or to the ones of any competitor or any of the companies in its group, and the Board members, employees, lawyers, consultants, or representatives of any of them. Under no circumstances shall companies belonging to the same group as EDPR, including abroad, be considered competitors;

- Those who are in any other situation of incompatibility or prohibition under the law or EDPR's Articles of Association. Under Spanish law, among others, are not allowed to be Directors those who are underage – under eighteen (18) years - and were not emancipated, disqualified, competitors, convicted of certain offences, or that hold certain management positions.

The prevention and avoidance of the conflict of interest in the performance of the duties of the Directors of EDPR is regulated in line with the terms contained in article 229 of the Spanish Companies Law and implemented in article 28.3 of the Board of Directors Regulations, which is also applicable to the committees under article 12 of their respective regulations. This article states that in case any direct or indirect conflict of interest arose, it shall be communicated to the Board of Directors, being the Director involved obliged to abstain from intervening in the corresponding operation. Additionally, all the Board Members (and hence those of its Delegated Committees, as they are entirely composed by Members of the Board) shall annually sign an statement declaring their compliance with the terms of the requirements stated under article 229 of the Spanish Companies Law, and their commitment to notify any variation in the information declared under the statement as soon as it may occur, in order to fully comply with the loyalty duty and avoid any interference or irregularity in any decision-making process.

The following table includes the executive, non-executive and independent members of the Board of Directors as of December 31st, 2020:

BOARD MEMBER	POSITION
António Mexia	Chairman and Non-Executive Director
João Manso Neto	Vice-Chairman and Executive Director
Rui Teixeira	Joint CEO and Executive Director
Duarte Bello	Executive Director
Miguel Ángel Prado	Executive Director
Spyridon Martinis	Executive Director
Vera Pinto	Non-Executive Director
Manuel Menéndez	Non-Executive Director
António Nogueira Leite *	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Acácio Piloto	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Allan J. Katz	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
*Francisca Guedes De Oliveira***	*Non-Executive Director and independent Director*
Francisco Seixas da Costa	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Conceição Lucas	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Alejandro Fernandez de Araoz	Non-Executive Director

** Having been appointed as first time in 2008, the present term of office is the last one in which he can be considered as Independent Director.*

*** Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation to her position as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020.*

Following the best corporate governance recommendations, considering that the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of EDPR, Antonio Mexia, is a non-independent Director, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee approved on its meeting held on February 18th, 2019 to propose to the independent Members of Board the appointment Antonio Nogueira Leite as Lead Independent Director whose functions would namely be: i) act, when necessary, as an interlocutor between the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the other Directors, (ii) ensure the necessary conditions and means so the Directors may carry out their functions; and (iii) coordinate the independent Directors in the assessment of the performance of the managing body. This proposal was unanimously approved by all the independent Directors (with the abstention of the candidate proposed) on the Board meeting held February 26th, 2019.

19. Professional qualifications and biographies of the Members of the Board of Directors

The main positions held by the members of the Board of Directors in the last five (5) years, those that they currently hold in Group and non-Group companies and other relevant curricular information details are available in the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

20. Family, professional and business relationships of the Members of the Board of Directors with qualifying shareholders

Qualifying Shareholders in EDPR are subject to the Spanish Law, which regulates the criteria and thresholds of the shareholders' holdings. As of December 31st, 2020, and as far as the Company was informed, there are no family or business relationships of Members of the Board of Directors with qualifying shareholders but only professional relationships due to the fact that some of the Members of EDPR's Board of Directors are currently Members of the Board of Directors in other companies belonging to the same group as EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., which are the following:

- António Mexia;
- João Manso Neto;

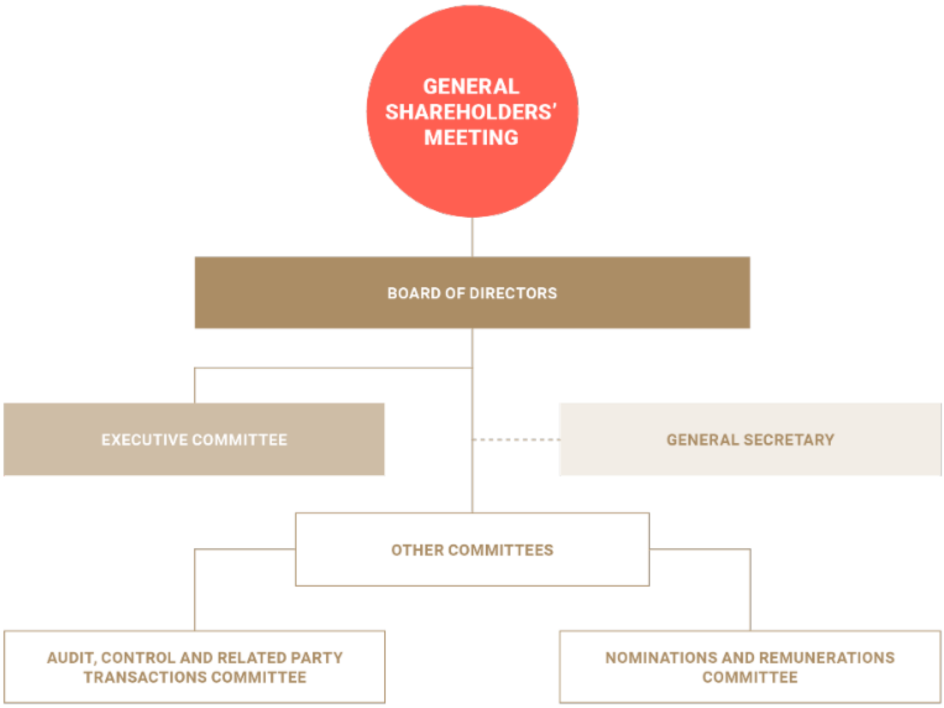
- Manuel Menéndez Menéndez;
- Vera Pinto;
- Rui Teixeira.

Or employees in other companies belonging to EDP's Group, which are the following:

- Duarte Bello;
- Miguel Ángel Prado;
- Spyridon Martinis.

21. Management structure

As exposed in topic 15 above, the governance model of EDPR was designed to ensure the transparent and meticulous separation of duties and the specialization of supervision through the following structure of its governing bodies:



General Shareholders' Meeting: which is the body in which the shareholders participate. Represents the Company with the full authority corresponding to its legal personality and has the power to deliberate, vote and adopt decisions, particularly on matters that the law and Articles of Association reserve for its decision and that must be submitted for its approval.

Board of Directors: that represents and administrates the Company under the broadest powers of management, supervision and governance with no limitations other than the responsibilities expressly and exclusively granted to the jurisdiction of the General Shareholders Meeting in the Company's Articles of Association or in the applicable law.

Executive Committee: which is the delegated body of the Board of Directors entrusted to perform the daily management of the business. As of 31st December 2020, EDPR's Executive Committee was composed by the following members that were also Joint Directors:

- João Manso Neto (CEO and Chairman of the Executive Committee)
- Rui Teixeira (Joint CEO and Executive Committee Coordinator)
- Duarte Bello (COO Europe & Brazil and member of the Executive Committee)
- Miguel Ángel Prado (COO North America and member of the Executive Committee)
- Spyridon Martinis (COO Offshore and New Markets, CDO and member of the Executive Committee)

Other Delegated Committees: as regulated by the applicable Law and pursuant to the best corporate governance recommendations, EDPR has set up two additional specialized internal committees:

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, whose main duties are the appointment of the company's auditors, the monitorization of internal risk management and control systems, the supervision of internal audits and compliance, and also the ratification of transactions between EDPR and EDP and between its related parties, qualified shareholders, directors, key employees or their relatives.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee, whose main duties are the assistance and report to the Board of Directors in the appointments, re-elections, dismissals, evaluation and remunerations of the members of the Board of Directors.

B) Functioning

22. Board of Directors regulations

EDPR's Board of Directors Regulations are available at Company's website (www.edpr.com), and at Company's headquarters at Plaza del Fresno, 2, Oviedo, Spain.

23. Number of meetings held by the Board of Directors

According to the Law and its Articles of Association, EDPR's Board of Directors meetings take place at least once every quarter. During the year ended on December 31st, 2020, the Board of Directors held eight (8) meetings. The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting are sent to the Board members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally the minutes of all meetings are drawn and also circulated.

The table below expresses the attendance percentage of the participation of the Directors to the meetings held during 2020:

BOARD MEMBER	POSITION	ATTENDANCE*
António Mexia	Chairman and Non-Executive Director	33.3%*
João Manso Neto	Vice-Chairman and Executive Director	100%*
Rui Teixeira	Joint CEO and Executive Director	100%
Duarte Bello	Executive Director	100%
Miguel Ángel Prado	Executive Director	100%
Spyridon Martinis	Executive Director	100%
Vera Pinto	Non-Executive Director	100%
Manuel Menéndez	Non-Executive Director	87.5%
António Nogueira Leite	Non-Executive Director	75%
Acácio Piloto	Non-Executive Director	100%
Allan J. Katz	Non-Executive Director	87.5%
Francisca Guedes De Oliveira	Non-Executive Director	100%
Francisco Seixas da Costa	Non-Executive Director	87.5%
Conceição Lucas	Non-Executive Director	100%
Alejandro Fernandez de Araoz	Non-Executive Director	87.5%

(*) The percentage reflects the meetings attended by the Members of the Board, provided that, on July 6th, 2020 António Mexia and João Manso Neto were suspended from their executive functions in all EDP Group companies and thus the percentage shown in the table reflects the attendance calculated over the meetings celebrated until such date.

24. Competent body for the performance appraisal of Executive Directors

The key performance indicators for the appraisal of the Executive Directors are set in advance and approved by the General Shareholder's Meeting.

Once the corresponding fiscal year is completed, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee performs the first assessment about the compliance with such key performance indicators, and submits its recommendation to the Board of Directors, which evaluates the proposal of this committee and makes the final decision. Should be noted that according to the personal law of EDPR, the definitive assessment of this performance is a non-delegable competence of the Board of Directors.

25. Performance evaluation criteria

The criteria for assessing the Executive Directors' performance are described on topics 70, 71 and 72 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

26. Availability of the Members of the Board of Directors

The members of Board of Directors of EDPR are fully available for the performance of their duties having no constraints for the execution of this function simultaneously with other positions. Additionally, Executive Directors of EDPR, do not perform any other executive duties outside the Group. The positions held at the same time in other companies within and outside the Group, and other relevant activities undertaken by members of the Board of Directors throughout the financial year are listed in the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

C) Committees within the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board and Managing Directors

27. Board of Directors' Committees

As previously exposed, in line with Spanish Law and as specifically foreseen in Article 10 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is entitled to create delegated bodies. The Board of Directors of EDPR has set up three committees:

- Executive Committee
- Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee
- Nominations and Remunerations Committee

With the exception of the Executive Committee, the other committees are composed exclusively by independent members.

28. Executive Committee composition

Pursuant to Article 27 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Executive Committee shall consist of no less than four (4) and no more than seven (7) Directors.

Its constitution, the nomination of its members and the extension of the powers delegated must be approved by two- thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors.

As of December 31st, 2020, EDPR Executive Committee was composed by the following members, who were also Joint Directors:

- João Manso Neto, Chairman and CEO
- Rui Teixeira, who since July 6th is the Executive Committee Coordinator
- Duarte Bello (COO Europe& Brazil)
- Miguel Ángel Prado (COO North America)
- Spyridon Martinis (COO Offshore & New Markets, and CDO)

Additionally, Emilio García-Conde Noriega is the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

29. Committees competencies

Executive Committee

Composition

The composition of the Executive Committee is described on the previous topic.

Competences

The Executive Committee is a permanent body in charge of the daily management of the Company, to which all the competences of the Board of Directors that are delegable under the law and the Articles of Association can be assigned.

Functioning

In addition to the Articles of Association, this committee is also governed by its regulations approved on June 4th 2008 and last amended on November 2nd, 2016. The committee regulations are available at the Company's website (www.edpr.com).

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month and whenever is deemed appropriate by its Chairperson, who may also suspend or postpone meetings when he sees fit. The Executive Committee shall also meet when requested by at least two (2) of its members.

The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of this committee are sent to its members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting, being the minutes of all meetings drawn and also circulated. Additionally, this committee informs about of its decisions at the first Board held after each committee meeting.

Meetings of the Executive Committee are valid if half of its members plus one are present or represented. Decisions shall be adopted by majority. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

Executive Directors shall provide any clarifications needed by the other Directors or corporate bodies whenever requested to do so.

2020 Activity

The Executive Committee's main activity is the daily management of the Company, and in the execution of such duties, during 2020 held a total of fifty-one (51) meetings.

Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

Composition

Pursuant to Article 28 of the Company's Articles of Association and Article 9 of its Regulations, the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee consists of no less than three (3) and no more than five (5) members.

According to Article 28.5 of the Articles of Association the term of office of the Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee is a maximum of six (6) years. Following the proposal submitted by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee, its Chairman, Acacio Piloto, was first elected for this position on June 27th, 2018.

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee consists of three (3) non-executive and independent members, plus the Secretary who until December 30th 2020[2], were the following:

- Acacio Piloto, who is the Chairman
- Antonio Nogueira Leite
- Francisca Guedes de Oliveira

Additionally, Mr. Emilio García-Conde Noriega is the Secretary of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

The committee members shall maintain their positions for as long as they are Company Directors. Nevertheless, the Board may decide to discharge members of the committee at any time, and also the members may resign of these positions but still maintaining their seat as Members of the Board of Directors.

[2] *Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020, and therefore also as member of the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee. In order to fill this vacancy at the committee level, the Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on January 19th, 2021 to appoint Francisco Seixas as new member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.*

Competences

Notwithstanding the other duties that the Board may assign to this committee, it shall perform supervisory functions of Audit and Control independently from the Board of Directors, as well as, supervisory functions of the transactions between Related Parties, as follows:

A) Audit and Control functions:

- Reporting through the Chairperson on questions falling under its jurisdiction to the General Shareholders' Meetings;
- Proposing the appointment of the Company's auditors to the Board of Directors for subsequent approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting, as well as the contractual conditions, scope of the work – specially concerning audit services, "audit related" and "non-audit" – annual activity evaluation and revocation or renovation of the auditor appointments;
- Supervising the finance reporting and the functioning of the internal risk management and control systems, as well as evaluating those systems and proposing the adequate adjustments according to the Company necessities (including without limitation, the monitorization of the development of the strategic lines and risk policies defined);
- Supervising internal audits and compliance;
- Establishing a permanent contact with the external auditors to assure the conditions, including independence, that may be adequate for provision of services performed by them acting as the Company speaker for the subjects related to the auditing process, and receiving and maintaining information on any other questions regarding accounting subjects;
- Preparing an annual report on its activities, including eventual constraints, and expressing an opinion on the Management Report, the accounts and the proposals presented by the Board of Directors;
- Receiving notices of financial and accounting irregularities presented by the Company's employees, shareholders, or entities that have a direct interest and judicially protected, related with the Company's social activity;
- Engaging the services of experts to collaborate with committee members in the performance of their functions (when engaging the services of such experts and determining their remuneration, it must be taken into account the importance of the matters entrusted to them and the economic situation of the Company);
- Drafting reports at the request of the Board and its committees;

B) Related Party Transactions functions:

- Periodically reporting to the Board of Directors on the commercial and legal relations between EDP or related entities and EDP Renováveis or related entities;
- In connection with the approval of the Company's annual results, reporting on the commercial and legal relations between the EDP Group and the EDP Renováveis Group, and the transactions between related entities during the fiscal year in question;
- Ratifying transactions between EDP and/or related entities with EDP Renováveis and/or related entities by the stipulated deadline in each case, provided that the value of the transaction exceeds €5.000,000 or represents 0.3% of the consolidated annual income of the EDP Renováveis Group for the fiscal year before;
- Ratifying any modification of the Framework Agreement signed by EDP and EDP Renováveis on May 7th, 2008;
- Making recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Company or its Executive Committee regarding the transactions between EDP Renováveis and related entities with EDP and related entities;
- Asking EDP for access to the information needed to perform its duties;

- Ratifying, in the correspondent term according to the necessities of each specific case, the transactions between Qualifying Holdings other than EDP with entities from the EDP Renováveis Group whose annual value is superior to 1.000.000€;

- Ratifying, in the correspondent terms according to the necessities of each specific case, the transactions between Board Members, “Key Employess” and/or Family Members with entities from EDP Renováveis Group whose annual value is superior to 75.000€.

Functioning

In addition to the Articles of Association and the law, this committee is governed by its regulations approved on June 27th 2018, which are available at the Company’s website (www.edpr.com).

The committee shall meet at least once a quarter and additionally whenever its Chairperson sees fit. The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of this committee are sent to its members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally, this committee shall draft minutes of every meeting held and inform the Board of Directors of its decisions at the first Board held after each committee meeting.

Decisions shall be adopted by majority and the Chairperson shall have the casting vote in the event of a tie.

2020 Activity

In 2020 the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions committee’s activities included the following:

A) Audit and Control Activities:

- Monitor the closure of quarterly accounts, first half-year and year-end accounts;

- Information about the proposals of application of results for the fiscal year ended on December 31st 2020 and the distribution of dividends;

- Information about the independence of the External Auditor;

- Assessment of the external auditor’s work, especially concerning the scope of work in 2020, approval of all “audit related” and “non- audit” services and analysis of external auditor’s remuneration;

- Analysis the service proposal presented by the external Auditors for 2021-2023;

- Supervision of the quality and integrity in the preparation and disclosure of the financial information in accordance with the applicable accounting policies, estimates and judgments;

- Drafting of an opinion about the individual and consolidated reports (including the Corporate Governance report) and accounts, in a quarterly, half year and yearly basis;

- Monitorization of the 2020 Internal Audit Action Plan and pre-approval of the draft prepared for the 2020 Internal Audit Action Plan;

- Monitorization of the recommendations issued by Internal Audit and reviewing the Internal Audit Standard;

- Follow-up and supervision of the quality, integrity and efficiency of the treasury management (finance and debt), the internal control system, risk management and internal auditing;

- Evaluation of the strategies and risk policies adopted, and elaborating a report including its assessment about the risk management during 2020;

- Information about Whistle-Blowing;

- Information about the contingencies affecting to the Group;

- Issuance of the report of its activities performed during 2019 and self-assessment about its performance, as well as an specific anual report regarding the appraisal of the Internal Audit functions and Internal control activities.

- Analysis of the decision of incorporating a new department (“CIC”) in the Company centralizing the Compliance and Internal Control functions (including SCIRF), as well of the proposal issued by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee regarding the candidate to perform its direction;

- Analysis of the new candidate proposed for the Internal Audit direction.

B) Related Party Transactions Activities:

In 2020, the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee revised, approved and proposed to the Board of Directors the approval of agreements and contracts between related parties submitted to its consideration.

Section E – I, topic 90 of Chapter 5 this Annual Report includes a description of the fundamental aspects of the agreements and contracts between related parties.

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee found no constraints during its control and supervision activities.

The information regarding the meetings celebrated by this committee and the attendance of its related members during the year 2020 is described at topic 35.

Nominations and Remunerations Committee

Composition

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Company’s Articles of Association and Article 9 the Nominations and Remunerations Committee Regulations, this committee shall consist of no less than three (3) and no more than six (6) members. At least one of its members must be independent and shall be its Chairman.

In accordance with its personal law (Spanish law), with recommendation V.3.3. of the Corporate Governance Code of IPCG,and to the extent possible with recommendation V.2.1. of the Corporate Governance Code of IPCG (as considering that in Spain this committee shall be created by the Board and being entirely comprised by members of its Board of Directors), the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDPR is entirely constituted by Non-Executive Directors and being the majority of them independent.

As of December 31st, 2020, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee consists of three (3) independent members, who are the following:

- Antonio Nogueira Leite, who is the Chairman

- Francisco Seixas da Costa

- Conceição Lucas

Additionally, Emilio García-Conde Noriega is the Secretary of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee.

None of the committee members are spouses or up to third degree relatives in direct line of the other members of the Board of Directors.

The committee members shall maintain their positions for as long as they are Company Directors. Nonetheless, the Board may decide to discharge members of the committee at any time and the members may resign said positions while remaining Company Directors.

Competences

The Nominations and Remunerations committee is a permanent body belonging to the Board of Directors with an informative and consultative nature and its recommendations and reports are not binding.

The Nominations and Remunerations committee has no executive functions. The main functions of the Nominations and Remunerations committee are to assist and report to the Board of Directors about appointments (including by co-option), re-elections, removals and remuneration of the Board Members and its Officers, the composition of the Board delegated committees; as well as the appointment, remuneration, and removal of executive staff.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee shall also inform the Board of Directors on general remuneration and incentive policy and incentives for Board members and executive staff. These functions include the following:

- Defining the standards and principles governing the composition of the Board of Directors and the selection and appointment of its members;
- Proposing the appointment and re-election of Directors in cases of appointment (including nominations by co-option) for the submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting by the Board of Directors;
- Proposing to the Board of Directors the candidates for the different committees;
- Proposing to the Board, within the limits established in the Articles of Association, the remuneration system, distribution method, and amounts payable to the Directors;
- Making proposals to the Board of Directors on the conditions of the contracts signed with Directors;
- Informing
  and making proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the appointment and/or removal of executives and the conditions of their contracts and generally defining the hiring and remuneration policies of executive staff;
- Reviewing and reporting on incentive plans, pension plans, and compensation packages;
- Any other functions assigned in the Articles of Association or by the Board of Directors.

On its meeting held on December 14th, 2016, the Board of Directors approved to delegate the functions related to the reflection on the Corporate Governance structure and on its efficiency in the Nominations and Remunerations Committee. In the performance of these functions, this committee annually issues a report where the Corporate Governance system adopted by the Company is analyzed.

In accordance with the personal law of EDPR, all the Board Members shall attend to the General Shareholder's Meeting, and as exposed in topic 15 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, all the Delegated Committees are composed Directors. As such, the Chairperson of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee shall attend the Shareholder's Meetings, and in case its agenda includes any topic related to remuneration of the company's governing bodies, this Director will be most adequate to answer. During 2020 one Shareholders' Meeting was held on March 26th, and the Chairperson of the Remuneration Committee, Antonio Nogueira Leite, attended.

Functioning

In addition to the Articles of Association, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee is governed by its Regulations approved on June 4th 2008.

The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of this committee are sent to its members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally, this committee shall draft minutes of every meeting held and inform the Board of Directors of its decisions at the first Board held after each committee meeting. Decisions shall be adopted by majority and the Chairperson shall have the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

2020 Activity

In 2020 the Nominations and Remunerations Committee held two (2) meetings, and the main activities performed were:

- Performance evaluation of the Board of Directors and Delegated Committees;
- Analysis of the main principles of the new Remunerations Policy proposed for 2020-2022;
- Drafting of the Declaration of the Board of Directors Remuneration Policy for 2020 to be proposed to the Board of Directors for its submission to the General Shareholders Meeting;
- Analysis of the decision of incorporating a new department ("CIC") in the Company centralizing the Compliance and Internal Control functions (including SCIRF), as well as the proposal regarding the candidate to perform its direction and the objtectives, functions and reporting lines to be applied;
- Development of an analysis regarding the gender diversity criteria regulation and recommendations applicable to EDPR in 2020;
- Drafting the report of its activities performed during the year 2019;
- Analysis and issuance of a reflection on the Corporate Governance system adopted by EDPR;
- Analisis and ackwoledgement of the mesures applied to António Mexia and João Manso Neto in the context of the judicial procedure undergoing related to the activity of EDP – Energias de Portugal, concluding to this extent that the reinforcement of the executive line with an additional member would be advisible to ensure the agility of its response, and therefore proposed to the Board of Directors to establish the number of members of the Executive Committee in five (5) in accordance with Article 27.3 of the Bylaws, and to appoint Rui Teixeira as new member of the Executive Committee and as Joint CEO, designated as the responsible person to coordinate the Executive Committee activities and to liaise with EDP – EDPR's principal shareholder.

III.Supervision

A) Supervision

30. Supervisory Board model adopted

EDPR's governance model, as long as it is compatible with its personal law (Spanish law), corresponds to the so -called "Anglo-Saxon" model set forth in the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, in which the management body is a Board of Directors, and the supervision and control duties are of the responsibility of an Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

31. Composition of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee is comprised only by non-executive and independent members, as follows:

MEMBER	MEMBER	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT
Acacio Piloto	Chairman	27/06/2018
Antonio Nogueira Leite	Vocal	6/11/2018
*Francisca Guedes de Oliveira**	*Vocal*	*27/06/2018*

**Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020, and therfore also as member of the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee. In order to fill this vacancy at the committee level, the Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on January 19th, 2021 to appoint Francisco Seixas as new member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.*

32. Independence of the Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

Information concerning the independence of the members of the Audit, Control and Transactions Party Committee is available on the chart of topic 18 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report. As mentioned on the first paragraph of topic 18, the independence of the members of the Board and of its committees is evaluated according to the Company's personal law, the Spanish law.

33. Professional qualifications and biographies of the Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

Professional qualifications of each member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and other important curricular information, are available in the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

B) Functioning

34. Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee Regulations

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee regulations are available at the Company's website (www.edpr.com) and at the Company's Headquarters at Plaza del Fresno, 2, Oviedo, Spain.

35. Number of meetings held by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee regularly meets representatives of the internal specialized departments involved in the areas under committee's competences in order to discuss the information periodically reported about, among others, work plans and resources of the internal auditing service (including Compliance), Company accounts, detection of potential irregularities (whistleblowing), global risk management and audit and non-audit services provided by the External Auditor (including the appraisal about its independence). This relationship provides a wider information to the committee that would be taken into account for the development of its functions and in particular, for the assessments issued under the elaboration of the Internal Control Report, the SCIRF Report and the Risk Management Report, that this committee issues for every fiscal year.

During 2020, the Audit, Control and Related Party transactions Committee held a total of nine (9) meetings, and as referred in paragraph above, in order to better perfom its supervisory functions over the activities reported by the areas within its competentences, the committee invited the responsible teams of the related areas to several of these meetings as follows: Internal Audit participated in eight (8), CIC (Compliance and Intercal Control) in four (4), Global Risk in four (4), Planing and Control in four (4); Finance in five (5) and Administration, Consolidation and Tax in nine (9). Likewise, the committee invited the External Auditors to four (4) of these meetings.

The following tables reflect the attendance of the members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee to its meetings held during 2020:

MEMBER	POSITION	ATTENDANCE
Acacio Piloto	Chairman	100%
Antonio Nogueira Leite	Vocal	89%
Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	Vocal	100%

36. Availability of the Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee are fully available for the performance of their duties having no constraints for the execution of this function simultaneously with positions in other companies. The positions held simultaneously in other companies inside and outside the Group and other relevant activities undertaken by members of this committee throughout the financial year are listed in Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

C) Powers and duties

37. Procedures for hiring additional services to the External Auditor

In accordance to the Recommendation VII.2.1. of the IPCG Corporate Governance Code, in EDPR there is a policy of pre-approval by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee of the the provision of non-audit services to be provided by the External Auditor and any related entity. This policy was strictly followed during 2020.

The non‑audit services provided by the External Auditor and entities in a holding relationship with or incorporated in the same network as the External Auditor were previously approved by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee according to Article 8.A), b) of its Regulations, considering the following aspects: (i) such services having no effect on the independence of the External Auditor and any safeguards used; and (ii) the position of the External Auditor in the provision of such services - notably the External Auditor's experience and knowledge of the Company.

Furthermore, although hiring services other than auditing services to the External Auditor is admissible, it is envisaged as an exception. In 2020 such services reached only around 6.5% of the total amount of services provided to the Company.

38. Other duties of the Audit, Control Related Party Transactions Committee

Apart from the competences expressly delegated on the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee according to Article 8 of its Regulations, and in order to safeguard the independence of the External Auditor, the following additional competences of this committee were exercised during the 2020 financial year and should be highlighted:

- Pre-approval of any services to be hired from the External Auditor and perform its direct and exclusive supervision;
- Assessment of the qualifications, independence, and performance of the External Auditors, and obtaining, yearly and directly from the External Auditors, written information on all relations existing between the Company and the Auditors or associated persons, including all services rendered and all services in progress. In order to evaluate independence, the Audit Committee, obtained the information regarding External Auditors' independence in light of the Spanish Law no. 22/2015 of July 20th, 2015 ("Ley de Auditoría de Cuentas");
- Review of the transparency report, signed by the Auditor and disclosed at its website. This report covers the matters provided for under Law no. 22/2015 of July 20th, 2015 ("Ley de Auditoría de Cuentas"); including those regarding the quality control internal system of the audit firm and the quality control procedures carried out by the competent authorities;
- Review with the External Auditors their scope, planning, and resources to be used in their provision of services;

IV-V. STATUTORY AND EXTERAL AUDITORS

39-41.

According to the Spanish law, the External Auditor ("Auditor de Cuentas") is appointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting and corresponds to the statutory auditor body ("Revisor Oficial de Contas") described on the Portuguese Law.

The information about the External Auditor is available in topics 42 to 47 of Section V of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

42. External Auditor identification

The main criteria considered in the selection of the most suitable and competitive firm to be appointed as External Auditor are the following:

- Recognized technical and professional track record as External Auditor;
- Consolidated *Know-How* about the business developed by the whole Group;

- Tailored and highly prepared working team;

- Competitive contractual conditions and working methodology (including but without limitation, the total estimation of hours required for the development of the services- both as a total for the complete provision of services, and per each professional category of the proposed team);

- Competitive fee proposal, including the final cap and a breakdown referring the price average per hour, and the remuneration per hour for each professional category of the proposed team.

As a result of a competitive process launched in 2017, during which the above criteria were exhaustively analyzed, PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. was appointed as EDPR SA External Auditor by the Shareholder's Meeting held on April 3rd, 2018. PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., is a Spanish Company registered at the Spanish Official Register of Auditors under number S0242 with Tax Identification Number B-79031290 and whose audit partner in charge of EDPR is Iñaki Goiriena.

43. Number of years of the External Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. is in charge of the audit of EDPR SA accounts for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020, being 2018 the first year performing these duties.

44. Rotation Policy

According to the personal Law of EDPR - the Spanish Law- the maximum term for an audit firm as the External Auditor of a company is established in a 10-year term.

Following the proposal of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee presented to the Board of Directors to its submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting, on its meeting held on April 3rd, 2018, it was approved to appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L as EDPR's External Auditor for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

45. External Auditor evaluation

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee is responsible for the monitorization and annual evaluation of the services provided by the External Auditor according to the competences granted by its Regulations. In order to perform this assessment, this committee periodically includes in the agenda of its meetings a topic regarding the review of the services provided by the External Auditor (both audit an *non-audit*) and the fees already incurred and those estimated until year end. Likewise, and as exposed in topic 35 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, the External Auditor attends and participates in some of the meetings held by this committee, mainly in order to analyze the results of their audit reports. As such, the Audit, Control and related Party Transactions Committee acts as the company speaker with the External Auditor, with whom establishes a permanent contact throughout the year to assure the proper conditions for the provision of both the statutory audit services and non-audit services, and being also the body in charge of monitoring its independence along the year. Likewise, the External Auditor shall sign an annual statement declaring its independence.

During 2020, according to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee's competences and in line with Recommendation VII.2.2, this committee was the first and direct recipient and the corporate body in charge of the permanent contact with the External Auditor on matters that may pose a risk to their independence as well as any other matters related to the auditing of accounts.

Additionally, in compliance with the auditing standards in effect, it also receives and maintains the record of information about other matters as provided in the applicable auditing and accounting legislation. The External Auditor, within the scope of its duties, verified the implementation of the remuneration policies and systems of the corporate bodies as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control mechanisms and report any shortcomings to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee of the Company.

46. Non-Audit Services carried out by the External Auditor

On March 3rd, 2016, it was approved the regulation on the provision of services by the Statutory Auditor or Statutory Audit Firm, which defines and promotes criteria and methodologies to safeguard the independence of the audit and non-audit services (SDA).

In accordance with such regulation, the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee closely follows the requests of non- audit services, each of which necessarily require the preapproval of this committee before its provision as per exposed in topic 29 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report and Article 8.A),b) of its Regulations.

The identification of such non- audit services that will eventually be provided by the External Auditors is performed under the rules issued by the European Union on this matter, in particular under Regulation 537/2014 and the Spanish Auditing Law nº 22/2015, of 20th July, as well as when applicable, in line with the particularities of the local regulations where the service is to be provided.

During 2020 the non-audit services provided by the External Auditor of EDP Renováveis S.A (PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L) consisted mostly on i) limited review as of June 30th, 2020 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements; ii) review of the internal control system on financial reporting for the EDPR Group; and iii) review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group's annual report. Other non-audit services provided by the External Auditor or its network to EDPR's subsidiaries mainly refer to i) quarterly reviews as of March 31st ,2020 and September 30th , 2020 for EDP Group's consolidation purposes; and ii) agreed-upon procedures, mainly related to the review of covenants in the context of bank financing agreements, external auditor's certifications for share capital transactions as required by local Laws and IFRS conversion/adoption for some EDPR subsidiaries.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, was engaged to provide the above-mentioned services due to its in-depth knowledge of the Group's activities and processes. These engagements did not risk their independence as External Auditors and were pre - approved by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee prior to rendering the services.

47. External Auditor remuneration in 2020 for EDP Renováveis S.A. and subsidiaries

TYPE OF SERVICE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	BRAZIL	US	OTHER	TOTAL	%
Audit and statutory audit of accounts	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Total audit related services	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Other non-audit services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total non-audit related services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total	**161,802**	**734,752**	**170,671**	**1,066,435**	**713,013**	**2,846,673**	**100,00%**

The amount of Other non-audit services in Spain includes, among others, services that refer to the entire Group such as the review of the internal control system on financial reporting and review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group' s annual report, which are invoiced to a Spanish companies. This amount also includes the limited review as of June 30, 2020 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements and other reviews for Group consolidation purposes which are considered non-audit services according to the respective local regulation.

Total amount for Spain refers to services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L.

The above fees exclude the fees for full consolidated Viesgo companies which are also audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L in the amount of 90,471 Euros and the fees for the companies that were sold during 2020 (see note 6 of the consolidated annual accounts).

C. Internal organisation

I. Articles of Association

48. Amendmets to the articles of association

The amendments of the Articles of Association of the Company are of the responsibility of the General Shareholders' Meeting. According to Article 17 of the Company's Articles of Association ("*Constitution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, Adoption of resolutions*"), to validly approve any amendment to the Articles of Association, the Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting will need:

- On first call, that the Shareholders either present or represented by proxy, represent at least fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital.
- On second call, that the Shareholders either present or represented by proxy, represent at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed voting capital.

In the event that the shareholders attending represent more than fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital, the resolutions referred to in the present paragraph will be validly adopted when reached absolute majority. If the shareholders attending represent between twenty-five percent (25%) and fifty percent (50%) – but without reaching it – the favorable vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the present or represented capital in the General Shareholders' Meeting will be required in order to validly approve these resolutions.

II. Reporting of irregularities

49. Irregularities communication channels

WHISTLEBLOWING

EDPR has always carried out its activity by consistently implementing measures to ensure the good governance of its companies, including the prevention of incorrect practices, particularly in the areas of accounting and finance.

On this basis, and in compliance with the provisions of IPCG Corporate Governance Code, EDPR provides the Group workers with a channel enabling them to report directly and confidentially to the Audit, Control and Related Party transactions Committee any practice presumed illicit or any alleged accounting and/or financial irregularity in their Company.

With this channel for reporting irregular accounting and financial practices, EDPR aims to:

- Guarantee conditions that allow workers to freely report any concerns they may have in these areas to the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee;
- Facilitate the early detection of irregular situations, which, if practiced, might cause serious damage to the EDPR Group, its workers, customers and shareholders.

Contact with the Company's Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee to this extent is only possible by email and post, and access to information received is restricted.

Any complaint addressed to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee will be kept strictly confidential and the whistle-blower will remain anonymous, provided that this does not prevent the investigation of the complaint. He/she will be assured that the Company will not take any retaliatory or disciplinary action as a result of exercising his/her right to blow the whistle on irregularities, provide information, or assist in an investigation. The process and functioning rules of this channel are explained in the Welcome Presentation organized every year for the new hires of EDPR and also published on the intranet and website of the Company. The bylaws of this channel are available at the intranet of the Company, which includes, among other issues, the regulation of the suitable means and procedure of communication and treatment of irregularities, and the terms of safeguarding the confidentiality of the information transmitted and the identity of its provider.

The Secretary of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee receives all the communications and presents a quarterly report to the members of the Committee. In 2020 there were no communications through this channel regarding any irregularity at EDPR.

CODE OF ETHICS AND ETHICS CHANNEL

EDPR has astrong commitment in relation to the dissemination and promotion of compliance with ethic guidelines and principles like transparency, honesty, integrity, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and sustainability, which is encouraged to all employees. With this goal, a new Code of Ethics was approved in December 2020 which replaces the Code of Ethics of February, 2014 as well as the regulation to the Code of Ethics. The commitments of this new Code are equally applicable to EDPR business partners, representatives and suppliers who are, in any way, entitled to act on behalf of EDPR.

Other suppliers are explicitly required to respect this Code, in accordance with the obligations arising from qualification procedures or established contracts.

The Code of Ethics is an “action guide” reflecting the way EDPR believes one should work, therefore its enforcement is inevitably mandatory; and thefore, employees who do not comply with this Code shold be subject to disciplinaty actions under the terms of the applicable regulations. Suppliers to whom the Code is applicable will also be subject, in the event of non-compliance, to the measures or sanctions contractually established or arising from the assessment and qualification procedures in force at EDPR.

The Code is a privileged tool that frames the reflection on Ethics, but it is essentially a means of supporting the resolution of ethical issues, since it presents standards and norms of behaviour that help sustain our decisions

Both the Code and its regulations are published on its intranet and website and attached to the labour agreements of the new hires to their written acknowledgement when they join the Company. Likewise, this Code has been widely circulated to the employees of the Group through internal communications and additionally, with the objective that every employee of the Company receive an specific training on Ethics at least once, the Company periodically, provides an online course (“Ética EDP”) to all the employees. In this sense, during 2020 the following Ethic courses were launched: (i) *Ethics is Value: in me, in society, in EDP*; and (ii) *Ética é valor:15 anos de edifício ético EDP* .

In order to support and achieve its Ethics Code and Ethics commitments and initiatives, and with the aim of minimizing the risk of unethical practices, generating transparency and trust in relationships, EDPR has also approved and implemented the following:

- **Ethics Committee:** is a committee enterely composed by independent members , whose objective is to ensure the Code of Ethics compliance within the Company, processing all information received to this extent and establishing, if appropriate, corrective actions.

  The main functions of the Ethics Committee are the receipt, registration, processing and reporting to the Board of Directors of information and reports received by the employees regarding infractions of the Code in matters of legislation and ethics, conduct in the work environment, human rights and equal opportunities, integrity, relations with customers and suppliers, the environment and sustainability. These functions include the following:

  - Proposing corporate ethics instruments, policies, goals and targets;
  - Monitoring application of the Code of Ethics, laying down guidelines for its regulation and overseeing its proper application by the Company and its subsidiaries;
  - Analysing reported infractions of the Code of Ethics, deciding on their relevance and admissibility;
  - Deciding if there is any need for a more in-depth investigation to ascertain the implications and persons involved. The Ethics Committee may, for this purpose, use internal auditors or hire external auditors or other resources to assist in the investigation;
  - Appointing the Ethics Ombudsperson;
  - Any other functions assigned to it in the Articles of Association or by the Board of Directors.

The Ethics Committee shall be composed by three members: the Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, the Chairman of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, and the Compliance Officer. As of December 31st, 2020, the members of the Ethics Committee are as follows:

- Acacio Piloto, Chairman of the Ethics Committee as Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee;
- Antonio Nogueira Leite, vocal of the Ethics Committee as Chairman of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee;
- Joao Paulo Cruz Bastia Mateus, vocal of the Ethics Committee as Compliance Officer of EDPR;

The Ethics Committee shall meet at least once a year and whenever the Chairman deems it is necessary, and its meetings shall be validly convened when one-half plus one of its members are present or represented at the meeting. The resolutions of the Ethics Committee shall be approved by majority vote with the Chairman casting deciding vote in the event of a tie. This Committee shall also inform the Board of Directors of the resolutions it approves at the first meeting of the Board following the Committee meeting in which the resolution was agreed.

- **Ethics Ombudsperson:** is an external person from the Company that receives complaints and doubts submitted through the Ethics Channel and investigates and documents the procedure for each of them, with guaranteed confidentiality in relation to the identity of the claimant. The appointment for this position is made by the Ethics Committee. Its main functions are therefore as follows:
  - Receiving the doubts and claims submitted through the Ethics channel and preparing and documenting the cases;
  - Submitting the related reports of the claims received to the Ethics Committee;
  - Monitoring each case analyzed until its conclusion, liaising with the complainant whenever necessary.

Since January 2019, the Ombudsperson of EDPR is Maria Manuela Casimiro da Silva.

- **Ethics Channel:** is an internal and external channel made available for the submission of claims and doubts about the infringements of the Ethics Code in matters of legislation and ethics, conduct in the work environment, human rights and equal opportunities, integrity, relations with customers and suppliers, environment and sustainability. This channel is available on the intranet and Website of the Company and its existence and functioning is also introduced in Welcome Presentation organized every year for the new hires of EDPR. The procedure and workflow of the claims and queries submitted through this channel is regulated under the Regulations of the Code of Ethics and the regulations of the Ethics Committee, and is as follows:
  1. The claimant (internal or external) submits its communication through the Ethics Channel (by email or letter through the template available at the Website an intranet), which is received by the Ethics Ombudsperson.
  2. The Ethics Ombudsperson starts the investigation and drafts the related report.
  3. The Ethics Ombudsperson submits the summary of the investigation to the Ethics Committee (omitting the identity of the complainant) for its deliberation about the effective infringement of the Ethics Code or not and, to analyse if additional information is needed. If the latest were the case, an investigation will be carried out with the support of internal or external means as appropriate.
  4. The final decision about the query or claim is communicated to the claimant. The Ethics Ombudsperson will make further contact with the complainant to report the opinion of the Ethics Committee.

In 2020, there were three (3) claims submitted through the Ethics Channel. Two of them were considered unfounded, and the other one as inconclusive. Thus, the Ethics Committee declared the closing[3] of the processes and filed the claims.

[3] *One of the claims was concluded in early 2021.*

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

In order to ensure compliance with the standards of Anti-Corruption Regulation in every geography where EDPR operates, the Company developed in 2014 an Anti-Bribery Policy of application to all EDPR Group, which was approved by its Board of Directors on December 19th 2014, and last updated in 2017. A new revision of the Anti-Corruption Policy was performed in July 2019 and approved by the Executive Committee; and communicated to all EDPR Employees.

This Anti-Corruption Policy implies a series of procedures regarding the relationships of EDPR employees with external parties, namely the approval of certain actions regarding hospitality to and from external parties, donations, and sponsorships. This Policy was implemented in the Group in 2015, through the introduction of several approval systems in the corporate's employee channels in order to ensure transparency and prevent any corrupt business practice, and since then, has been periodically communicated EDPR employees. Once this implementation was finished, the corresponding training sessions were organized for part of our employees, and made available the Policy in the intranet and Website, in order to ensure appropriate knowledge and understanding of the Policy. It is also attached to the labor agreements of the new hires to their written acknowledgement when they join the Company, and besides that, in the Welcome Presentation organized every year for the new hires of EDPR, they are also explained the main contents of this documents and its functioning.

III. Internal Control and Risk Management

50. Internal Audit

EDPR's Internal Audit Department is composed by eight (8) members. The function of EDPR's Internal Audit is to carry out an objective and independent assessment of the Group's activities and of its internal control situation, in order to make recommendations to improve the internal control mechanisms over systems and management processes in accordance with the Group's objectives.

The functions of the Internal Audit Department of EDPR were evaluated by the "*Instituto de Auditores Internos"* for the first time in 2020, (as until the date, that was analized jointly with EDP), obtaining the highest calification.

EDPR has a Responsibilities Model and a SCIRF Manual (Internal Control System over Financial Reporting), in which individuals, governing bodies and committees responsible for implementing and managing the internal control system are indicated.

The Responsibilities Model includes the functions and main activities in the management and maintenance of the system at all levels of the organization including monitoring activities related to the annual cycle, the implementation of controls and documentation of evidence and supervision activities.

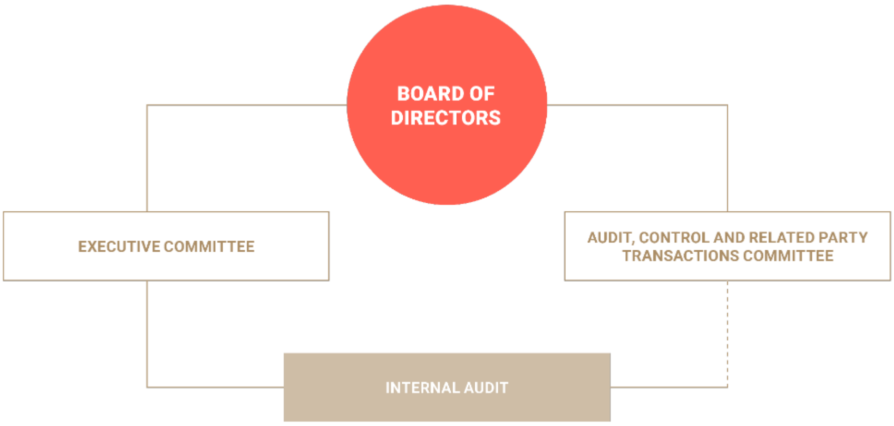
The SCIRF Manual incorporates the general principles of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting as well as the methodology used, the procedures for ensuring the effectiveness of internal control and design of models, documentation, evaluation and reporting.

In line with the general principles of the model adopted by EDPR for the management of the SCIRF, the COSO Internal Control integrated Framework 2013 (Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission), the responsibility for supervising the Internal Control System lies in the Board of Directors and the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee. The CEO is accountable before the Board and must ensure the proper functioning and effectiveness the SCIRF, promoting its design, implementation and maintenance. The Executive Committee must support the CEO in this task, guiding the development of the Entity Level Controls of the company and the controls in their areas of responsibility, relying when necessary on other levels of the organisation. Also, the Senior Managers are responsible for evaluating any deficiencies and implementing appropriate improvement opportunities.

To fulfil these responsibilities, EDPR's Internal Control offers support and advice for the management and development of the SCIRF.

51. Organisational structure of Internal Audit

The Internal Audit function in EDPR Group is a corporate function carried out by the Internal Audit Department, which reports both to the Chairman of EDPR's Executive Committee and to EDPR's Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.



52. Risk Management

EDPR's Enterprise Risk Management Process is an integrated and transversal management model that ensures the minimization of the effects of risk on EDPR's capital and earnings, as well as the implementation of best practices of Corporate Governance and transparency. The process aligns EDPR's risk exposure with the company's desired risk profile.

The Enterprise Risk Management Framework was approved in 2016, in accordance with the guidelines agreed at its Board of Directors level. Based on this risk framework, the Company develops a Risk Management System through individual risk policies and procedures for most relevant risks, where it is defined the methodology to calculate probability of occurrence and impacts, as well as mitigation measures and thresholds. In addition, these risk policies and procedures establish the process for control, periodic evaluation and eventual adjustments. The approvals necessary to proceed with this system are submitted to the Executive Committee, which will inform the Board of Directors of these progresses. Likewise, the Risk Management System is closely followed and supervised by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, an independent supervisory body composed of non executive members that reports to the Board of Directors, in charge, among others, of the monitorization of the compliance and progresses of the Risk Management Plan and possible improvements to the measures and controls for mitigating potential risks identified within EDPR.

Market, counterparty, operational, business and strategic risks are identified and assessed and, following the result of the assessment, Risk Policies are defined and implemented across the company. These policies are aimed to mitigate risks without compromising potential opportunities, thus, optimizing return versus risk exposure.

In 2020, EDPR updated the Enterprise Risk Management Framework following Risk Committees discussions in order to update of risk limits for the NI@Risk metric, following the recent growth of the company.

During 2020, EDPR updated its view on the sustainability of RES policies in the geographies where the Company is present and in new potential geographies. This deep-dive analysis was performed within the scope of the Country Risk Policy.

EDPR carried out a review of historical capex deviations for projects in both Europe & Brazil and North American platforms, with the aim of improving the accuracy of Capex contingencies to be included in the modelling of future projects.

Finally, an updated methodology for EBITDA@Risk and NI@Risk was approved, through a bottom-up calculation allowing for a closer and more intuitive monitoring of the different risks.

53. Risk Map

Risk Management at EDPR is focused on covering all risks of the company. In order to have a holistic view of risks, they are grouped in Risk Categories, which are Market, Counterparty, Operational, Business and Strategic. The definition of Risk Categories at EDPR is as follows:

- **Market Risk** – It refers to the risk to EDPR resulting from movements in market prices. Due to the relationship between wind production and energy price, production risk is considered within market risk. In particular, market risk are changes in energy prices, production, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, inflation and commodity prices (other than energy);

- **Counterparty Risk (credit and operational)** – Risk that counterparty to a transaction could default before final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. A direct economic loss would occur if transactions with the counterparty had positive economic value at the time of default. Even in the case of not defaulting, it may not comply with its contract obligations (timing, quality, etc.), implying additional higher costs due to its replacement or to delays in fulfilling the contract;

- **Operational Risk (other than counterparty)** – Defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events (such as an increase in equipment default rates, increasing O&M, or natural disasters), including the effect of a loss created by not being able to ensure business continuity;

- **Business Risk** – Potential loss in the company's earnings due to adverse changes in business margins. Such losses can result above all from a serious increase in equipment prices or changes in the regulatory environment. Changes in electricity prices and production are considered market risks;

- **Strategic Risk** – It refers to risks coming from macroeconomic, political, social or environmental situation in countries where EDPR is present, as well as those
coming from a change in competitive landscape, from technology disruptions, from changes in energy markets or from governance decisions (investment decisions criteria, Corporate Governance and Reputational issues).

Within each Risk Category, risks are classified in Risk Groups.

1. Market Risk

1. i) Energy price risk

EDPR faces limited electricity price risk as it pursues a strategy of being present in countries or regions with long -term visibility on revenues. In most countries where EDPR is present, prices are determined through regulated framework mechanisms. In those countries with no regulated tariffs, power purchase agreements are negotiated with different off- takers to eliminate electricity and Green Certificate or Renewable Energy Credit (REC) price risks.

Despite EDPR's strategy of eliminating market price risk, EDPR still has some plants with merchant exposure.

In Europe, EDPR operates in countries where the selling price is defined by a feed-in-tariff (Portugal, France and Italy) or in markets where, on top of the electricity price, EDPR receives either a pre-defined regulated premium or a green certificate, whose price is achieved on a regulated market (Spain, Belgium, Poland and Romania). EDPR is also developing projects in the UK and in Greece, under contract for differences remuneration schemes.

In countries with a predefined regulated premium or a green certificate scheme, EDPR is exposed to electricity price fluctuations.

Considering current Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in place, EDPR is exposed to electricity price risk in Romania, in Poland, in Belgium and partially in Spain. Additionally, in European countries with a green certificate scheme (Romania, Belgium and Poland), EDPR is exposed to fluctuation on the price of green certificates.

The US market does not provide a regulated framework system for the electricity price. Nevertheless, renewable generation is incentivized through PTCs (Production Tax Credits) and regional Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) programs that allow receiving RECs for each MWh of renewable generation. REC prices are very volatile and depend on the regional supply/demand equilibrium in the relevant market.

Most of EDPR's capacity in the US has predefined prices determined by bundled (electricity + REC) long-term contracts with local utilities in line with the Company's policy of avoiding electricity price risk. Despite existing long term contracts, some EDPR's plants in the US do not have PPA and are selling merchant with exposure to electricity and REC prices. Additionally, some plants with existing PPAs do not sell their energy where it is produced and are therefore exposed to basis risk (difference in price between the location where energy is produced and that where energy is sold).

In Ontario (Canada), the selling price is defined by a long-term feed-in-tariff, thus, there is no electricity price exposure.

In Brazilian and Colombian operations, the selling price is defined through a public auction which is later translated into a long - term contract. Electricity price exposure is almost null, with little exposure for the production above or below the contracted production.

Under EDPR's global approach to minimize the exposure to market electricity prices, the Company evaluates on a permanent basis, if there are any deviations to the pre-defined limits (measured through EBITDA at risk, Net Income at risk and total merchant exposure).

EDPR intends to eliminate Green Certificates and REC price risk with the signing of bundled PPAs with private off-takers, which include the sale of the electricity and the Green Certificate or REC. In some cases, the off-taker may be interested in contracting only the Green Certificate or the REC, thus a GCPA (Green Certificate Purchase Agreement) or a RECPA (REC Purchase Agreement) is signed.

In those geographies with remaining merchant exposure, EDPR uses various commodity-hedging instruments in order to minimize the exposure to fluctuating market prices. In some cases, due to the lack of liquidity of financial derivatives, it may not be possible to successfully hedge all existing merchant exposure, after considering PPAs in place.

In 2020 EDPR had financially hedged most of its remaining merchant exposure in Poland, Romania, Spain, Brazil and the US, mitigating any potential impact from COVID-19 pandemic.

As aforementioned, some US plants have exposure to REC price risk and/or basis risk (difference in electricity price between locations). EDPR hedges REC prices through forward sales and basis exposures through financial swaps or FTR (Financial Transmission Rights).

1. ii) Energy Production Risk

The amount of electricity generated by EDPR's renewable plants is dependent on weather conditions, which vary across locations, from season to season and from year to year. Variation on the amount of electricity that is generated affects EDPR's operating results and efficiency.

Not only the total wind or solar production in a specific location is relevant, but also the profile of production. Wind usually blows more at night than at daytime, when energy prices are lower and the opposite for solar. Generation profile will affect the discount or add-on in price of a plant versus a baseload generation.

Finally, curtailment of a plant will also affect its production. Curtailment occurs when the production of a plant is stopped by the TSO (Transmission System Operators) for external reasons to the Company. Examples of cases of curtailment are upgrades in transmission lines or exceptional congestion (high level of electricity generation for available transmission capacity).

EDPR mitigates wind and solar resource volatility and seasonality through geographical diversification of its asset base in different countries and regions.

EDPR acknowledges the correlation between different plants in its portfolio that allows for this geographical diversification, which enables EDPR to partially offset production variations in each region and to keep the total energy generation relatively steady. Currently, EDPR is present in 14 countries: Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Poland, Romania, Italy, UK (no generation), Greece (no generation), Colombia (no generation), US, Canada, Brazil and Mexico.

Nevertheless, 2020 was a year with generation slightly below the one initially forecasted.

EDPR continues to analyze the potential use of financial products to hedge wind risk and might use this product to mitigate risk in specific cases.

Profile risk and curtailment risk are managed ex-ante. For every new investment, EDPR factors the effect that expected generation profile and curtailment will have on the output of the plant. Generation profile and curtailment of EDPR's plants are constantly monitored by EPDR's Risk department to detect potential future changes.

1. iii) Risks related to financial markets

EDPR finances its plants through project finance or corporate debt. In both cases, a variable interest rate might imply significant fluctuations in interest payments.

On the other hand, due to EDPR's presence in several countries, revenues are denominated in different currencies. Consequently, exchange rate fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on financial results or on the value of the foreign investment.

1. iii) a) Interest rate risk

Given the policies adopted by EDPR Group, current exposure to variable interest rate is not significant and financial cash flows are substantially independent from the fluctuation of interest rates.

The purpose of interest rate risk management policies is to reduce the exposure of long-term debt cash flows to market fluctuations, mainly by contracting long term debt with a fixed rate.

When long-term debt is issued with floating rates, EDPR settles derivative financial instruments to swap from floating to fixed rate.

EDPR has a portfolio of interest-rate derivatives with maturities of up to 14 years. Sensitivity analyses of the fair value of financial instruments to interest-rate fluctuations are periodically performed.

With most of interest rate being fixed, main exposure to interest rates arises at refinancing. To protect against this risk, EDPR intends to maintain a balanced maturity profile for its corporate fixed debt, thus, diversifying the risk of bad timing when refinancing occurs.

Repricing calendar of debt is continuously monitored together with interest rates in order to detect good timing for restructuring debt.

Taking into account risk management policy and approved exposure limits, Global Risk Area supports the Finance team in interest rate hedging decisions and the Finance team submits the financial strategy appropriate to each project/location for Executive Committee's approval.

1. iii) b) Exchange rate risk

EDPR has international operations and is exposed to the exchange-rate risk resulting from investments in foreign subsidiaries. Currency exposure in operating plants is to U.S. dollar, Romanian leu, Polish zloty, Brazilian real, British pound, Canadian dollar and Colombian pesos. In addition, EDPR has a marginal fiscal exposure to MXN due to Mexican assets.

EDPR hedges risk against currency fluctuations by financing in the same currency as the revenues of the project. When local financing is not available, EDPR hedges debt cash flows though cross currency interest rate swaps.

EDPR also hedges net investment (investment after deducting local debt) in foreign currency through cross currency interest rate swaps.

Finally, EDPR contracts foreign exchange forwards to hedge the risk in specific transactions, mainly in payments to suppliers which may be denominated in different currencies.

EDPR's hedging efforts minimize exchange rate volatility, but do not eliminate completely this risk due to high costs associated to hedging FX in certain situations.

1. iii) c) Inflation risk

In specific projects, regulated remuneration is linked to inflation. Additionally, O&M costs are considered to be linked to inflation in most cases.

Exposure to inflation in revenues may be naturally hedged with exposure to interest rates and EDPR regularly analyses inflation exposure and its relationship with interest rates to adjust level of interest rate coverage in project finance structures.

Exposure to inflation in O&M costs is managed at the moment of the investment decisions, by executing sensitivity analyses.

iii) d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of EDPR not meeting its financial obligations. Liquidity risk is mainly related to extreme market movements in electricity prices, interest rates,exchange rates or credit markets,which may change the expected cash flow from revenues, opex, margin calls or funding (due to credit downgrades).

EDPR tracks liquidity risk in the short term (margin calls, etc.) and in the long term (financing sources) in order to meet strategic targets previously set (EBITDA, debt ratio and others).

EDPR's strategy to manage liquidity risk is to ensure that its liquidity is sufficient to meet financial liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, and without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to EDPR's reputation.

Different funding sources are used such as Tax Equity investors, commercial banks, multilateral organisations, corporate debt and asset rotation in order to ensure long-term liquidity to finance planned projects and working capital.

The Directors have estimated cash flows that show that the Group will meet the commitments existing at the close of the 2020 financial year and those foreseen for 2021.

1.iv) Commodity price risk (other than energy)

In projects in which there is a significant number of years between investment decision and start of construction, EDPR may be exposed to the price of the materials used in turbine manufacturing, foundations and interconnection through escalation formulae included in the contracts with suppliers.

In order to manage this risk, EDPR may hedge the market exposure in OTC/future commodity markets, considering the risks (potential losses) and the cost of the hedge.

2. Counterparty Risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. An economic loss could occur, either a direct economic loss if the transaction has a positive value at the moment of default (counterparty credit risk) or a replacement cost due to change of the counterparty (counterparty operational risk).

2. i) Counterparty Credit Risk

If the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty has a positive economic value at the time of default, an economic loss would occur.

To control credit risk at EDPR, thresholds of Expected Loss and Unexpected Loss are established at company level as defined under Basel Standards and re-evaluated monthly. If the threshold is surpassed by the company as a whole, mitigation measures are implemented in order to remain within the pre-established limit.

Additionally, Expected Loss limits are established for each individual counterparty or Group of counterparties (parent and subsidiaries).

2.ii) Counterparty Operational Risk

If the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty do not have a positive economic value at the time of default, it will impact operations. Despite no direct loss at the time of default, the replacement of the counterparty could imply a cost to EDPR due to potential delays, higher contract value with a new counterparty (replacement costs), etc.

Construction and O&M subcontractors are counterparties to which EDPR is exposed from an operational point of view.

To minimize the probability of incurring in potential replacement costs with counterparties, EDPR´s policy concerning counterparty operational risk is managed by an analysis of the technical capacity, competitiveness, credit quality and replacement cost of the counterparty.

3. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events (such as an increase in equipment default rates, increasing O&M, or natural disasters). Moreover, it includes the risk of the business being disrupted due to internal or external causes (such as a pandemic, cyberattack or IT systems malfunctioning), affecting business continuity.

3. i) Development Risk

Renewable plants are subject to strict regulations at different authority levels (international, national, state, regional and local) relating to the development, construction, grid interconnection and operation of power plants. Among other things, these laws regulate landscape and environmental aspects, building licenses, land use and land securing and access to the grid issues.

While level of exigency might be different depending on the geographies, EDPR acknowledges a trend for legislations to align towards concentrating the most restrictive rules and development risks on the consenting (environmental and urban permissions) and interconnection (electricity connection of the plant to the national grid).

In this context, EDPR’s experience gathered in different countries is useful to anticipate and deal with similar situations in other countries.

During the development and design phase, EDPR focuses on the optimization of its projects. By mastering the variables, such as choice of locations, layout, etc., the objective is to make our projects more resilient to permitting risks.

Additionally, EDPR mitigates development risk by generating optionality, with development activities in 14 different countries (Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Poland, Romania, UK, Italy, Greece, US, Canada, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico) and a portfolio of projects in several stages of maturity. EDPR has a large pipeline of projects that provide a “buffer” to overcome potential delays in the development of prioritized projects, ensuring growth targets and being able to compensate permitting delays in some geographies.

3. ii) Execution Risk

During the construction of the foundations, interconnection and substation of a plant, and the installation of the equipment, different events (bad weather, accidents, etc.) might occur that could imply an over cost or a delay in the commercial operation date of the plant:

- The delay implies a postponement of cash flows, affecting profitability of the investment.
- When a plant has a PPA, a delay of the commercial operation date might imply the payment of LDs, with the consequent loss of revenues and the impact on annual financial results.

During the design phase, EDPR engineering teams supervise the engineering and the installation method. Construction is subcontracted to technically capable construction companies.

In both cases, a critical path analysis is performed to assess the reliability of construction and installation plan. Also, collaterals may be required to the counterparty following EDPR's Counterparty Risk Policy.

3.iii) Operation Risk

Damage to Physical Assets Risk

Renewable plants in construction and in operation are exposed to weather hazards, natural disasters, etc. These risks depend on the location.

All plants are insured the physical damage during construction and operation. During operation, any natural disaster, weather hazard or accident will be partially insured to revenue losses due to the event.

Equipment Performance Risk (O&M costs)

Output from renewable plants depends upon the operating availability of the equipment.

EDPR mitigates this risk by using a mix of suppliers which minimizes technological risk, avoiding exposure to a unique manufacturer.

EDPR also engages suppliers through medium-term full-scope maintenance agreements during the first years of operation to ensure alignment with supplier in minimizing technology risk.

Finally, for older plants, EDPR has created an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program with an adequate preventive and scheduled maintenance program. EDPR externalizes non-core technical O&M activities of its renewable plants, while primary and value added activities continue to be controlled by EDPR.

3. iv) Information Technology Risk

IT (Information Technologies) risk may occur in the technical network (information network for plants operation) or in the office network (information network of corporate services: ERP, accounting…)

EDPR mitigates this risk creating redundancy of servers and control centers of renewable plants. Redundancy is created in a different location to anticipate potential natural disasters, etc.

3. v) Legal claims Risk (compliance, corruption, fraud)

EDPR faces potential claims of third parties, corruption and fraud of its employees.

EDPR has implemented an internal "Code of Ethics" and an Anticorruption Policy where the company commits to comply with legal obligations in every community where EDPR is established.

Additionally, the company Ombudsperson receives all the complaints sent through the "Code of Ethics" channel and decides the appropriate procedure for each one of them. An anticorruption mailbox is also available to report any questionable practice.

1.3. vi) Personnel Risk

EDPR identifies four main risk factors regarding personnel: turnover, health and safety, human rights, and discrimination, violence or behavior against human dignity.

- **Turnover:** A high turnover implies direct costs of replacement and indirect costs of knowledge loss. EDPR mitigates turnover through constant reassessment and benchmarking of remuneration schemes in different geographies. Additionally, EDPR offers flexibility to its employees to improve work life balance. In 20120, EDPR was elected as "Top Employer" in Spain by the Top Employers Institute.

- **Health and safety:** EDPR has deployed an H&S management system, complying with OHSAS 18001, pursuing the "zero accidents" target.

- **Human rights:** EDPR has committed, through its “Code of Ethics”, to respect international human rights treaties and best work practices. All counterparties which sign a contract with EDPR are committed to respect EDPR’s “Code of Ethics”.

- **Discrimination, violence or behavior against human dignity:** EDPR forbids any kind of discrimination, violence or behavior against human dignity, as stated in its “Code of Ethics”. Strict compliance is enforced, not only through the reporting channel of the Ombudsperson, but also through constant awareness from all employees of the company.

3. vii) Processes Risk

Internal processes are subject to potential human errors that may negatively affect the outcome.

Internal Audit Department regularly reviews internal processes and recommends the establishment of new controls or the improvement in the implementation of existing procedures.

Moreover, business continuity is ensured by a Global Crisis Plan, which defines the procedure to follow for each level of crisis and frames individual emergengy plans at activity or asset level.

4. Business Risk

4. i) Regulatory Risk (renewables)

The development and profitability of renewable energy projects are subject to policies and regulatory frameworks. The jurisdictions in which EDPR operates provide different types of incentives supporting energy generated from renewable sources.

Remuneration schemes have become less competitive in some countries due to the financial crisis and it cannot be guaranteed that current support will be maintained in all EDPR’s geographies or that future renewable energy projects will benefit from current support measures. Regulation promoting green energy has been revised or is under revision in some of the countries where EDPR is present.

In the US, renewable generation from wind will be incentivized through Production Tax Credits (PTC) at a Federal level for all projects beginning of construction up to 2021. Level of incentives will be progressively fading out. Additionally, wind and solar production is also incentivized through State RPS Programs that allow receiving RECs (Renewable Energy Credit) for each MWh of renewable generation.

EDPR is managing its exposure to regulatory risks through diversification, by being present in several countries and through participation as an active member in several wind and solar associations.

Regulatory Risk in each of EDPR’s countries is monitored continuously, considering current regulation, potential drafts of new laws, feedback from associations, evolution of installed renewable generation capacity and other inputs. EDPR has developed an internal quantitative assessment of Regulatory Risk that serves as an indicator for changes in supporting schemes. This measure is updated annually in all EDPR´s geographies.

Regulatory Risk is also considered ex-ante, at the moment of the investment, through sensitivity analyses that are performed to evaluate its impact in project profitability under different scenarios.

4.ii) Equipment Market Risk Equipment Price Risk

Price of equipment is affected, not only by market fluctuations of the materials used, but also by the demand of this equipment or a possible increase in trade tariffs and levies

For every new project, EDPR secures the demand risk by engaging in advance with manufacturers, elected through a competitive process.

Equipment Supply Risk

The demand for new plants may offset the offer of equipment. Currently, the local component requirement in some geographies (Ex: Brazil) may create this shortfall situation. In the event of a trade war, supply chain of equipment suppliers may be affected, creating further imbalances in local component requirements.

EDPR currently faces limited risk to the availability and price increase of equipment due to existing framework agreements with major global suppliers. The Company uses a large mix of suppliers in order to diversify equipment supply risk. For geographies with specific requirements of local component, EDPR does not engage in a project before securing the supply of the equipment. This risk is further explained on EDPR's annual report due to its current relevance in the business.

5.Strategic Risk

5. i) Country Risk

Country Risk is defined as the probability of occurrence of a financial loss in a given country due to macroeconomics, political or natural disasters. EDPR has defined a Country Risk Policy that assesses country risk through an internal scoring based on publicly available data. This internal scoring is compared with external assessments from renowned organisations. Each risk factor affecting country risk is evaluated independently to decide on potential mitigating actions:

- Macroeconomic Risk: risks from the country's economic evolution, affecting revenue or cost time of the investments
- Political Risk: all possible damaging actions or factors for the business of foreign companies that emanate from any political authority, governmental body or social group in the host country
- Natural disaster risk: natural phenomena (seismicity, weather) that may impact negatively in the business conditions

Before approving a project in a new geography, EDPR analyses the risk of the new country and compares it to our existing portfolio. Mitigation measures may be decided when this risk is above a certain threshold.

In addition, EDPR uses a Security risk index to rank countries from a security and safety standpoint, establishing mitigation measures for employees when above a pre-defined threshold.

5. ii) Competitive landscape

In the renewable business, size can be an advantage or disadvantage in specific situations. For example, in development of renewable plants, small and dynamic companies are usually more competitive than larger companies.

On the other hand, when participating in tender processes for offshore wind farms, the size of the investment benefits larger companies.

Additionally, the consequences of a change in the competitive landscape due to mergers and acquisitions may also be a risk.

To mitigate the risks, EDPR has a clear knowledge of its competitive advantages and tries to leverage on them. When EDPR has no advantage versus its competitors, alternatives are considered in order to become competitive. For example, for offshore wind farms, EDPR has partnered with large companies with previous experience in large electricity generation projects, in order to become a more competitive consortium.

5. iii) Technology disruptions

Most renewables are relatively recent technologies, which are continuously evolving and improving efficiency. As such, some initially expensive technologies can become competitive in a relatively short time.

EDPR growth focuses in the most competitive renewable technologies at the moment, which are onshore wind, offshore wind and PV solar, but also participates in other innovative projects such as floating offshore wind.

5. iv) Meteorological changes

Future estimations of wind and solar production are based on analysis of historical measurements for more than 20 years, and they are considered to be representative of the future. Relevant unexpected meteorological changes could lead to a lower production than the one expected from historical data.

When evaluating a new investment, EDPR considers potential changes in the production forecasted, however, the size of the potential deviation in the case of relevant meteorological changes is uncertain.

5. v) Investment decisions criteria

Not all projects have the same risk profile. This will depend on merchant exposure of remuneration, construction risk, etc.

In order to take proper business decisions, EDPR uses Risk Adjusted Metrics for investment decisions, which take into consideration the different risks inherent of each project.

5. vi) Energy Planning

Assumptions in future evolution of energy markets affect the profitability of the investments for the period after the fixed remuneration (regulated tariff or PPAs). Structure of electricity markets in most of EDPR geographies (marginal setting price) were not designed to consider a great share of generation from renewable sources with zero marginal price. Thus, the increase in renewable generation could lead to lower pool prices in medium term if reforms of electricity markets are not properly undertaken.

When investing, EDPR performs sensitivity analyses to stress pool price scenarios for the period without fixed remuneration to understand the robustness of the profitability of the investment.

5. vii) Corporate Organisation and Governance

Corporate governance systems should ensure that a company is managed in the interests of its shareholders and other relevant stakeholders.

In particular, EDPR has an organisation in place with a special focus on transparency, where the management body (Board of Directors) is separated from the supervision and control duties (Audit and Control Committee). Members of the Audit Committee are invited to the General Risk Committee of EDPR.

5. viii) Reputational risk

Companies are exposed to public opinion and today's social networks are a rapid mean to express particular opinions. A bad reputation could eventually harm financial results of a company in the short and in the long term.

Sustainability makes part of the essence of EDPR. EDPR is not only committed in building a better future, but also in doing it well, in an ethical and sustainable manner, consequently limiting reputational risk.

6. Impact of COVID-19

The year 2020 was marked by the outburst of COVID-19 pandemic. Already in March, EDPR carried out a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts on the company's operations, followed by recommendations of actions to be put in place and a process for continuous monitoring of the situation.

The impact of COVID-19 has been transversal across all areas and geographies of the company, but those impacts can be grouped under several risk categories:

Market Risk:

- Energy price risk: Energy price significantly dropped during 2020 in most of EDPR geographies due to the reduction in demand following the lockdown and a lower economic activity. However, impact of low energy prices on EDPR results was minimal, as EDPR's marginal merchant exposure was mostly hedged for 2020.

- FX risk: Emerging economies suffered a strong depreciation of their currencies. Net Investment hedges at EDPR mitigated most of the FX fluctuations. On the other hand, a specific plan for hedging FX transactional exposures in Capex was set out, in order to avoid hedging at particularly unfavorable rates due to the pandemic.

Monitoring of market risk was performed on a monthly basis in the Restricted Risk Committee, adjusting the position when necessary.

Counterparty Risk: Despite the increase in exposure from counterparties in financial hedges and the temporary deterioration of the financial situation of some of EDPR's PPA off-takers, impact for EDPR was negligible. The existing collateral in electricity hedges and a diversified portfolio of creditworthy PPA off-takers, some of which improved their credit metrics during the year (ie: Pacific Gas and Electric Company), made EDPR resilient to increase in counterparty risk.

Monitoring of counterparty risk was also performed monthly in the Restricted Risk Committee.

Operational Risk and Business Continuity:

- Execution Risk: The impact of the pandemic on the construction and execution of projects lead to some COD delays, due to construction stoppages and/or supply chain disruptions. To mitigate this risk, EDPR implemented a strategy of prioritization of projects and set out a review of contractual clauses to prevent or minimize changes in tariff regimes, PPA penalties or Capex increases. By the end of 2020, incentivized regime contracts or PPAs were all maintained despite some COD delays.

- Monitoring of the evolution of the execution risk at EDPR was performed on a weekly basis, together with the Engineering & Construction Department.

- Operation Risk: No significant impact, as the potential reduction in plant availability due to delayed maintenance or repairs was residual.

- Personnel Risk: EDPR initially implemented travel restrictions and other measures designed to stop the spread of the coronavirus and guarantee the safety of its personnel. In March, EDPR activated its Contingency Plan for pandemics, introducing home office in all geographies and restricting access to its facilities, while minimizing disruptions in its operations, thus ensuring business continuity.

- EDPR employees have a Reopening Plan for gradually returning to the facilities according to the development of the pandemic, with geographical specifications, guaranteeing the highest health & safety standards.

54. Risk functions and framework

A corporation can manage risks in two different ways, one risk at a time on a largely and compartmentalized basis, or all risks together within a coordinated and strategic framework. The latter approach is called “Enterprise Risk Management” and is the approach used at EDPR. Risk Management at EDPR is supported by three distinct organisational functions, each on a different role: Strategy (Risk Profiler), Management (Risk Manager) and Controlling (Risk Controller).

RISK FUNCTIONS	DESCRIPTION
Strategy – General risk strategy & policy	Global Risk Department provides analytically supported proposals to general strategic issues. Responsible for proposing guidelines and policies for risk management within the company
Management – Risk management & risk business decisions	Implement defined policies by Global Risk Responsible for day-to-day operational decisions and for related risk taking and risk
Controlling – Risk monitoring	Responsible for follow-up of the results of risk taking decisions and for contrasting alignment of operations with general risk policy approved by the board

The Risk Committee is the forum where the different Risk Functions discuss the policies to be implemented and control the risk exposure of the company. EDPR’s Risk Committee integrates and coordinates all Risk Functions and assures the link between corporate’s risk appetite and defined strategy and the operations of the company.

EDPR created three distinct meetings of the Risk Committee in order to separate discussions on execution of mitigation strategies from those on the definition of new policies:

- **Restricted Risk Committee:** Held every month, it is mainly focused on development risk and market risk from energy price (market, basis, profile, GCs and RECs). It is the forum to discuss the evolution of projects under development and construction and the execution of mitigation strategies to reduce merchant exposure. It also monitors the limits of defined risk policies, with regards to counterparty risk, operational risk and country risk.

- **Financial Risk Committee:** Held every quarter, its objective is the review of the main financial risks and to discuss the execution of mitigation strategies. Exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk from financial counterparties are most relevant risks reviewed by this committee.

- **Risk Committee:** Held every quarter, it is the forum where new strategic analyses are discussed and new policies are proposed for approval to the Executive Committee. Additionally, EDPR’s overall risk position is reviewed, together with EBITDA@Risk and Net Income@Risk.

55. Details on the internal control and risk management systems implemented in the company regarding the procedure for reporting financial information

With the purpose of not only controlling risks, but also managing them ex-ante, EDPR has created Global Risk policies that are enforceable at a Global Level. These policies are proposed and discussed in the Risk Committee and approved by the Executive Committee.

EDPR’s Enterprise Risk Management Process is inspired on Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s principles, guidelines and recommendations and is similar to other risk management frameworks. In this respect, performance of risk metrics at EDPR and their compliance with established internal risk limits are assessed on a monthly basis. Additionally, a formal review and update of each Risk Policy, and the adequacy of its limits, is performed every two years

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

EDPR has an Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (SCIRF) updated and monitored in line with international standards of Internal Control.

This system covers the main aspects of the COSO framework: maintaining a control environment for the preparation of qualified financial information, assessment of the risks of financial reporting, existence of control activities to mitigate risks of error, information and communication and evaluation mechanisms.

SCOPE REVISION AND UPDATE

The SCIRF Manual includes the annual update of the scope that aims to identify companies, areas and processes that must be included in the scope of SCIRF, according to criteria of materiality and risk, including the risk of error or fraud.

The risk analysis included in the scoping process for SCIRF, includes both the different types of risk (operational, economic, financial, technological or legal) and the control objectives of financial reporting (existence and occurrence, completeness, measurement, presentation, disclosure and comparability, and rights and obligations in terms of their potential impact on the financial statements).

The results of the updated scope with the methodology outlined are communicated at all levels of the organisation involved in the SCIRF and supervised by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

CONTROL ACTIVITIES

In documented SCIRF processes and controls, information capture mechanisms are established (including identification of the scope of consolidation) and are specified the steps and checks that are carried out for the preparation of the financial information that will be part of consolidated financial statements.

The procedures for the review and approval of financial information are provided by the areas of Planning and Control, and Administration, Consolidation and Tax. Financial information is supervised in the scope of its competences by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, prior to the formulation of the accounts by the Board of Directors.

The SCIRF includes control activities related to these processes, embodied in Entity Level Controls, Process Controls and General Computer Controls. These processes include review and approval activities of the financial information which are described in the processes of elaboration of individual accounts, preparation of consolidated accounts and processing of consolidated financial statements.

EDPR has descriptions of Competency Profiles for the Positions to be carried out in the exercise of the main features of each position that includes a description of the main responsibilities. These include the descriptions of the key positions of those involved in the preparation of financial information. These descriptions include responsibilities in the preparation of financial information and compliance with internal control procedures.

The documentation of processes and associated controls designed include among others, the completion of closure activities by completing monthly closing checklists by entity, setting time limits for the closures, the identification of the relevance of the operations in order to be reviewed at the appropriate level, conducting analytical reviews of financial information, the existence of limitations in systems to prevent erroneous records or access by unauthorized persons, analysis of deviations from the budget, the analysis in Executive Committees of relevant and significant facts that could cause a significant impact on the accounts, or the allocation of responsibilities for calculating amounts to be provisioned for them to be carried out by authorized personnel with the right skills.

In addition to the mentioned processes, major transactional processes resulting from the scope are documented. The description of the activities and controls are designed with the aim of ensuring the registration, evaluation, appropriate presentation and disclosure of transactions in financial reporting.

Control activities of EDPR's SCIRF also include those relating to systems and information technology (Computer General Controls) following an international reference, the COBIT framework (Control Objectives for Information and related Technologies). The importance of this area is that information systems are the tools with which financial information is prepared, and is therefore relevant for transactions conducted with them.

These control activities include those related to access control to applications and systems, segregation of duties, management of corrective and preventive maintenance, new projects implementation, administration and management of the systems, facilities and operations (back-ups, security incidents) and their proper monitoring and planning. These activities are developed taking into account the requirements of control and supervision.

Among the activities of SCIRF's scope update, there is a periodic analysis of the existence of service suppliers that perform relevant activities in relation to the processes of preparing financial information.

SCIRF SUPERVISION

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee supervises the SCIRF in the scope of the exercise of their activities through the monitoring and supervision of the developed mechanisms for SCIRF's implementation, evolution and evaluation, and the results of the scope analysis and the extent of the situation in terms of coverage. To this extent, the Internal Control Area assists the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

EDPR has an Internal Control area, integrated in the Compliance and Internal Control Department, which report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee supervises the Internal Control area activities.

The main functions of the Internal Control area are set out in the SCIRF Manual, which includes, among others, the evaluation of the activities of internal control systems, including the internal control system over financial reporting.

Internal Control supports the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee in supervising the implementation and maintenance of SCIRF and reports the results of the evaluation, improvement actions identified and their evolution.

The entity has action plans for improvement actions identified in SCIRF's assessment processes, which are accompanied and supervised by the Internal Control area, considering their impact on the financial information.

Also in the year 2020, as in previous years, a process of self-certification was made by the heads of the various process and Entity Level Control owners regarding proper documentation update on SCIRF controls and processes in their area of responsibility and the implementation of controls with corresponding evidence.

SCIRF EVALUATION

Besides the monitoring and evaluation activities described in the preceding paragraph, in case the auditors identified internal control weaknesses in the scope of their financial audit work, they are expected to communicate these circumstances to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, which regularly monitors the results of the audit work.

Additionally, in 2020 the EDPR Group decided to have its SCIRF audited by the external auditor. As a result of its evaluation, the external auditor issued a report with a favorable opinion on the SCIRF of the EDPR Group, according to ISAE 3000 (International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000), included in Annex II of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

CORPORATE COMPLIANCE

The implementation of a solid corporate culture of integrity and transparency has always been a priority for EDPR, structuring its supervision and monitoring, through a regulatory compliance conduct basis and through the adoption of ethical values and principles; both consolidated as central elements of its business model.In order to lead and manage the necessary measures and initiatives required to this implementation and its functioning, the Compliance Officer figure was created in 2016 in EDPR . Since then, EDPR has been working with the support of specialized advisors in the evaluation of the potential corporate criminal liability risks of the Company in all its geographies and in the assessment of the compliance structure to be adopted in order to comply with the requirements of the applicable criminal regulations.

In this context, the Board of Directors of EDPR approved the Criminal and Legal Risk Prevention Model (Compliance Model) on December 2017 with the goal of promoting, establishing, developing and maintaining an adequate ethical business culture. The Compliance Model is constantly updated according to the most demanding national and international standards.

During 2018, the Company completed the first update of the Compliance Model and started working on the definition of a criminal risk matrix at an international level including an inventory of the potential risks and its controls in each of the geographies where EDPR operates.

In June 2019, the Compliance Area was created to support and provide assistance to the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Area main responsibilities are promoting a culture of prevention based on the principle of “absolute rejection” towards the commission of illegal acts and fraud situations, guaranteeing the dissemination of the principles of the Compliance Model and managing the cases of complaints from employees or collaborators.

In February 2020, with the commitment of stregnght the Compliance culuture and comply with the international standars in Corporate Governance, the Departmant of Compliance and Internal Control was created. A new department which reports, directly, to the CEO. Among the activities performed during 2020, main were:

1) The review and update of the International Compliance Model. For this review, a third-party consultant was engaged to identify and evaluate the criminal risks in all geographies of EDPR and review the associated controls in order to ensure the International Compliance Model was reflecting the most current legal and organisational changes. Additionally, EDPR has updated the identification and evaluation of the risks in the following geographies: Brazil, Poland, Romania, French and Belgium.

2) A new procedure regarding Third Party Integrity Due Diligence has been approval with the aim to deepen the general principles performance and the duties of the EDPR Group companies and their employees in relation to third parties, aligning their business operations with the best market practices and with strict compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, reinforcing the mechanisms for preventing and combating practice of illegal acts, in particular conduct associated with the practice of acts of corruption, bribery, money laundering and terrorist financing.

3) Additionally, concerning the risk of interactions with public officials or politicaly exposed persons, EDPR developed a procedure to guide employees and representatives when leading with such entities and to monitor this relationships. The main aims of this procedure are: (i) Reinforce and implement compliance with the principles set out in EDPR's Anti-Corruption Policy, (ii) establish the rules for guiding the relationship and maintenance of interactions between EDPR employees and their subsidiaries or third party representatives acting on behalf of EDPR or its subsidiaries, with Public Officials and PEPs and (iii) establish the guidelines for the hiring of PEPs and the respective monitoring and risk management mechanisms.

4) Training and communication are fundamental tools to strengthen and disseminate the ethic and integrity culture. In that sense, the following activities have been developed: (i) Training in Brazil for the head of the different departments and (ii) online training for the new hires with the main goal to explain the fundamentals of Compliance and the essential aspects of our Model.

Regarding Personal Data Protection, EDPR has been strengthing its management system. A new governance model was created, with a multidisciplinary team supporting the Data Protection Officer in the implementation and monitoring of the GDPR obligations.Adittionally, a global Personal Data protection Policy was approved to support the management of personal data across all EDPR Group and we have updated our privacy notice for employees. Both documents are published in our intranter and in our web. Last but not least, a privacy policy for candidates was also approved in order to inform them about the process of their personal data in the hiring process.

Additionally, the Compliance Channel allows any employee, supplier, contractor, client or any person or entity outside the Company, who has indications or doubts of behavior contrary to the law and / or that may imply the materialization of a criminal risk, must immediately inform it, through complianceofficer@edpr.com. The bylaws of this Channel are available at the intranet and website of the Company and only have access to it the Compliance Officer and the Compliance Area. In 2020, no claims were submitted through the Compliance Channel.

IV. Investor Assistance

56. Investor Relations department

EDPR seeks to provide to shareholders, investors, financial analysts and other stakeholders and the market in general, all the relevant information about the Company and its business environment, on a regular basis and whenever a relevant fact takes place. The promotion of transparent, consistent, rigorous, easily accessible, and high-quality information is essential to an accurate perception of the Company's strategy, financial situation, accounts, assets, prospects, risks, and significant events.

EDPR, therefore, looks to provide the market with accurate information that can support them in making informed, clear and concrete investment decisions.

The Investor Relations Department was created to ensure a direct and permanent contact with all market related agents and stakeholders, to guarantee effective communication, equality between shareholders and to prevent imbalances in the information access.

The EDPR Investor Relations Department (IR) is the intermediary between EDPR and its actual and potential shareholders, the financial analysts that follow Company's activity, all investors and other members of the financial community. The main purpose of the department is to guarantee the principle of equality among shareholders, by preventing asymmetries in the access of the information and reducing the gap between market perception and Company's strategy and intrinsic value. The Investor Relations department centralizes all relevant and material information that could impact EDPR share price. This information is prepared by the different departments of EDPR, with the support when necessary of external experts, and always managed in a strictly confidential basis. The department responsibility also comprises developing and implementing EDPR's communication strategy and preserving an appropriate institutional and informative relationship with the financial market, the stock exchange at which EDPR shares trade and the regulatory and supervisory entities (CMVM – Comissão de Mercado de Valores Mobiliários – in Portugal and CNMV – Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores – in Spain.

EDPR is clearly aware of the importance of detailed and transparent information, delivered on-time to the market. Consequently, EDPR publishes Company's price sensitive information before the opening or following the closing of the Euronext Lisbon stock exchange through CMVM's information system and, simultaneously, make that same information available on the website investors' section and through the IR department's mailing list. In 2020, EDPR made 26 market notifications, in addition to quarterly, semi-annual and annual results presentations, handouts and operating data statement elaborated by the IR Department. In addition, the IR Department also elaborates key data files and interim presentations which are available on the website investors' section.

On each earnings announcement, EDPR promotes a conference call and webcast, opened to the market in general, at which the Company's management updates the market on EDPR's activities. On each of these events, shareholders, investors and analysts had the opportunity to directly submit their questions and to discuss EDPR's results as well as the Company's outlook and strategy.

EDPR IR Department is coordinated by Rui Antunes and is located at the Company's head offices in Madrid, Spain. The department structure and contacts are as follows:

IR Contacts:

- Rui Antunes, Head of Planning & Control, Investor Relations and Sustainability
- Calle Serrano Galvache, 56; Centro Empresarial Parque Norte; Edificio Olmo – 7th floor; 28033 – Madrid – España
- Website: www.edpr.com/en/investors-1
- E-Mail: ir@edpr.com
- Phone: +34 902 830 700 / +34 914 238 429

EDPR IR Department was in continuous contact with capital markets agents, namely shareholder and investors, along with financial analysts who evaluate the Company. In 2020, as far as the Company is aware, sell-side analysts issued more than 75 reports evaluating EDPR's business and performance.

At the end of the 2020, as far as the Company is aware of, there were 19 institutions elaborating research reports and following actively EDPR activity. As of December 31st 2020, the average price target of those analysts was of Euro 16.18 per share with 7 "Neutral", 11 "Buy" and 1 "Sell" recommendations.

COMPANY	ANALYST	PRICE TARGET	DATE	RECOMMENDATION
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	Mikel Zabala	€ 20.60	02-Dec-20	Buy
Barclays	Jose Ruiz	€ 17.80	07-Dec-20	Equalweight
BBVA	Daniel Ortea	€ 14.00	08-Jul-20	Outperform
Berenberg	Lawson Steele	€ 14.50	06-Jul-20	Buy
Bernstein	Meike Becker	€ 22.00	07-Dec-20	Outperform
CaixaBank BPI	Gonzalo Sanchez	€ 13.15	06-Jul-20	Neutral
Caixa BI	Helena Barbosa	€ 9.95	06-Jan-20	Neutral
Commerzbank	Tanja Markloff	€ 19.00	30-Oct-20	Buy
Exane BNP	Manuel Palomo	€ 16.20	05-Oct-20	Outperform
Goldman Sachs	Alberto Gandolfi	€ 18.00	29-Oct-20	Buy
JB Capital	Jorge Guimarães	€ 14.70	07-Sep-20	Neutral
JP Morgan	Javier Garrido	€ 14.50	28-Aug-20	Overweight
Kepler Cheuvreux	Jose Porta	€ 22.00	15-Dec-20	Buy
Morgan Stanley	Arthur Sitbon	€ 12.80	25-May-20	Overweight
MedioBanca	Sara Piccinini	€ 18.70	14-Oct-20	Outperform
ODDO BHF	Philippe Ourpatian	€ 11.00	04-Sep-20	Sell
RBC	Fernando Garcia	€ 17.50	23-Nov-20	Equalweight
Santander	Bosco Muguiro	€ 14.00	30-Jul-20	Hold
Société Générale	Jorge Alonso	€ 17.00	02-Nov-20	Hold

57. Market Relations Representative

EDPR representative for relations with the market is Rui Antunes, Head of Planning & Control, Investor Relations and Sustainability Department.

58. Information Requests

During the year, IR Department received more than 150 information requests and interacted more than 80 times with institutional investors. On average, information requests were replied in less than 24 hours, with complex requests being replied within one-week time. As of December 31st 2020 there was no pending information request.

IV. Website – Online information

59-65.

EDPR considers online information a powerful tool in the dissemination of material information, updating its website with all the relevant documents. Apart from all the required information by CMVM and CNMV regulations, EDPR website also carries financial and operational updates of Company's activities ensuring an easy access to the information.

EDPR website: www.edpr.com

INFORMATION	LINK
Company information	www.edpr.com/en/edpr/our-company/who-we-are
Corporate by-laws and bodies/committees' regulations	www.edpr.com/en/investors/corporate-governance/company-data
Members of the corporate bodies	www.edpr.com/en/investors/corporate-governance/governing-bodies
Market relations representative, IR department	www.edpr.com/en/investors
Information channels	www.edpr.com/en/edpr
Financial statements documents	www.edpr.com/en/investors/investors-information/reports-and-results
Corporate events Agenda	www.edpr.com/en/investors-1
General Shareholders' Meeting information	www.edpr.com/en/investors/corporate-governance/general-meetings

D. Remuneration

I. Power to establish

66. Competences to determine the Remuneration of the Corporate Bodies

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee is a permanent body belonging to the Board of Directors with an informative and advisory nature. Its recommendations and reports are non-binding.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee has no executive functions. The main functions of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee are to assist and inform the Board of Directors regarding the nominations (including by co-option), re- elections, dismissals, and the remuneration of the Board Members and its position about the composition of the Board of Directors, as well as the nominations, remuneration, and removal of senior management personnel.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee is the body responsible for proposing to the Board of Directors the determination of the remuneration of the Executive Directors of the Company; the Declaration on Remuneration Policy; the evaluation and compliance of the KPI's (Key Performance Indicators); the annual and multi annual variable remuneration, if applicable, and also proposes the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors and members of the Board Committees.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the approval of the above-mentioned proposals except to the extent it concerns the Declaration on the Remuneration Policy which is approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Board of Directors also evaluates with an annual periodicity its own performance and the performance of its delegated Committees. The evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee, is then additionally submitted for the approval of the General Shareholder Meeting.

The Declaration on the Remuneration Policy is submitted by the Board of Directors to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting as an independent proposal. According to the Company's Articles of Association the Board of Directors remuneration is subject to a maximum value that can only be modified by a Shareholders agreement.

II. Nominations and Remunerations Committee

67. Nominations and Remunerations Committee

The Composition of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee is reflected on topic 29 of the report.

The Company has not stablished any restrictions within its Articles of Association, Regulations or internal policies limiting the competence of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of hiring any consulting services that may find necessary to carry out its duties; additionally in case such services would be hired, it should be noted that they should be rendered independently, ensuring that the service provider do not provide any other services to EDPR or to any company in controlling or group relationship.

68. Knowledge and experience regarding Remuneration Policy

The Chairman of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee has knowledge and experience regarding Remuneration Policy.

III. Remuneration structure

69. Remuneration Policy

Pursuant to Article 26.1 of the Company's Articles of Association the Directors shall be entitled to a remuneration which consists of a fixed amount to be determined annually by the General Shareholders' Meeting for the whole Board of Directors and of (ii) attendance fees regarding the Board Meetings.

The above-mentioned article also establishes the possibility of the Directors being remunerated with Company shares, share options, or other securities granting the right to obtain shares or by means of share-indexed remuneration systems. In any case, the system chosen must be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting and comply with current legal provisions.

The total amount of the remunerations that the Company will pay to its Directors under the terms provided in the previous paragraphs shall not exceed the amount determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The maximum remuneration approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting for all the members of the Board of Directors was EUR 2,500,000 per year.

Pursuant to Article 26.4 of the Company's Articles of Association, the rights and duties of any kind derived from the condition of Board Member shall be compatible with any other rights and obligations either fixed or variable that could correspond to the Board Members as a consequence of other employment or professional engagements, if any, carried out in the Company. Variable remuneration resulting from said contracts or from any other relationship, including being a Board Member, will be limited to a maximum annual amount to be established by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

The maximum annual amount approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting for the variable remuneration for all the executive members of the Board of Directors was EUR 1,000,000 per year

EDPR, in line with EDP Group corporate governance practices, has signed an Executive Management Services Agreement with EDP, under which the Company bears the cost for such services to some of the members of the Board of Directors to the extent their services are devoted to EDPR.

The Non-Executive Directors only receive a fixed remuneration, which is calculated on the basis of their work exclusively as Directors or with their membership on the Nominations and Remunerations Committee and to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee. Those members who are seated in two different Committees do not accumulate two remunerations. In these cases, the remuneration to be received is the one that corresponds to the highest value.

EDPR has not incorporated any share remuneration or share purchase options plans as components of the remuneration of its Directors.

No Director has entered into any contract with the Company or third parties that have the effect of mitigating the risk inherent in the variability of the remuneration established by the Company.

In EDPR there are not any payments for the dismissal or termination of Director's duties.

The remuneration policy for the Directors of the Company is submitted each year to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval.

70. Remuneration Structure

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 was proposed by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee and approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020 (the "Remuneration Policy"). It defines a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors, whereas for the members of the Executive Committee defines a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component and a multi-annual component.

Additionally, on its meeting dated October 16th, 2019 the Appointments and Remunerations Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs and for the 2019-2022 term. Such Complementary Long Term Program was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting dated October 29, 2019. Such plan substituted the Complementary Long Term Program approved on 2017.

On the topic below can be found the KPIs ("Key Performance Indicators") stated in the Remuneration Policy for variable annual and multi-annual variable components.

71. Variable Remuneration

Variable annual and multi-annual remuneration applies to the members of the Executive Committee.

The variable annual remuneration may range from 0 to 68% over the annual fixed remuneration and the multi-annual remuneration from 0 to 102% over the annual fixed remuneration for the CEO, and over 250.000€ for other members of the Executive Committee.

The key performance indicators (KPIs) used to determine the amounts of the annual and multi -annual variable remuneration regarding to each year of the term are proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee with the aim of align them with the strategic grounds of the Company: growth, risk control and efficiency. These are the same for all members of the Executive Committee, although with specific targets for the platforms in the case of COOs . For the year 2020 the KPIs were:

	WEIGHT		KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	CEO		COO's NA AND EU			COO IG		
				WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS
Total Shareholder return	**15%**	**100 %**	**TSR vs. Wind peers & Psi 20**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**
Shareholders	80%	**60%**	**Operatin Cash Flow** (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			AR/Sell-down + Tax Equity (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			EBITDA+ sell down gains (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Net Profit (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Core Opex Adjusted (€ thousand/MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Projects with FID (% of total '19-'22 additions in BP)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Clients		**10%**	**Renewable Capacity Built** (in MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Assets & Operations		**10%**	**Technical Energy Availability** *(%)*	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Capex per MW (€ thousand)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**
Environment & Commnunities		**5%**	**Certified MW** %	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
Innovation & partners		**5%**	**H&S frequency rate** (employees + contractors)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
People Management		**10%**	**People Management**	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Remuneration Committee	5%	**100 %**	**Appreciation remuneration committee**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**

There is also a qualitative evaluation of the CEO about the annual performance of the members of the Executive Committee. This evaluation will have a weight of 20% for the final calculation in the annual variable remuneration and of 32% in the multi-annual variable remuneration. The other 80% will be calculated based on the weights indicated in the next paragraph for the annual variable remuneration and 68% for the multi-annual variable.

According to the Remuneration Policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, the maximum variable remuneration (annual and multi-annual) is applicable if all the above mentioned KPI's were achieved and the performance evaluation is equal or above 110%.

As mentioned above a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs (COO NA, COO EU & BR and COO Offshore) and for the 2019-2022 term was approved in 2019.

The conditions of such Complementary Long Term Program are: (i) four year period (2019-2022); (ii) Target Award will be 4 x 50% of base annual remuneration of each COO; (iii) KPIs are consistent through the whole term and specific for each COO; and (iv) payments will be done in accordance with the percentage of the achieved fulfilment with a limit of 120% of the Target Award.

72. Multi-Annual Remuneration

In line with corporate governance practices, the Remuneration Policy incorporates the deferral for a period of three years of the multi-annual variable remuneration, being the relevant payment conditioned to the lack of any willful illicit action, known after the appraisal and which endangers the sustainable performance of the company.

The amounts paid in application of such deferral policy during 2020 for the multinual accrued in 2017 are reflected in topic 78 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

73. Variable Remuneration Based On Shares

EDPR has not allocated variable remuneration on shares and does not maintain Company shares that the Executive Directors have had access to.

74. Variable Remuneration Based On Options

EDPR has not allocated variable remuneration on options.

75. Annual Bonus And Non-Monetary Benefits

The key factors and grounds for any annual bonus scheme are described on topics 71 and 72. Additionally, the Officers, with the exception of the CEO, received the following non-monetary benefits: retirement savings plan (as described in the following topic), company car and Health Insurance. In 2020, the non-monetary benefits amounted to 267.733 EUR.

The Non-Executive Directors do not receive any relevant non-monetary benefits as remuneration

76. Retirement Savings Plan

The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee that are also Officers, acts as an effective retirement supplement with a range between 3% to 6% of their annual salary. The percentage is defined according with the retirement savings plan applicable in their home country. The retirement savings plan applicable to 2020, which is included within the Remuneration Policy applicable for the term office 2020-2022, was defined and proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee to the Board of Directors for its submission to the General Shareholder's Meeting, which approved it on its meeting held on March 26th, 2020.

IV. Remuneration disclosure

77. Board of Directors remuneration

The remuneration paid by EDPR to the members of its Board of Directors for the year ended on December 31st 2020 was as follows:

REMUNERATION	TOTAL FIXED (€)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
João Manso Neto*	0
Rui Teixeira*	0
Duarte Bello**	61,804
Miguel Ángel Prado**	0
Spyridon Martinis**	61,804
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
Antonio Mexia*	0
Vera Pinto*	0
Manuel Menéndez Menéndez	45,000
António Nogueira Leite	60,000
Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto	80,000
Allan J.Katz	45,000
Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	60,000
Francisco Seixas da Costa	55,000
Conceiçao Lucas	55,000
Alejandro Fernández de Araoz Gómez-Acebo	45,000
TOTAL	568,608

*António Mexia, João Manso Neto, Vera Pinto and Rui Teixeira do not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an Executive Management Services Agreement according to which EDPR pays to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these Board Members.

**Duarte Bello, Miguel Ángel Prado and Spyridon Martinis ,as Officers and members of the Executive Committee, and for the relevant period of 2020 corresponding to each of them, received their remuneration as Directors as described on the table above and as other Group companies' employees, as described on the table below.

According to the Executive Management Services Agreement signed with EDP, EDPR is due to pay an amount to EDP, for the services rendered by the Executive Managers and the Non-Executive Managers. The amount due under said Agreement for the management services rendered by in 2020 is EUR 1,094,560, of which EUR 959,560 refers to the management services rendered by the Executive Members and EUR 135,000 to the management services rendered by the Non-Executive Members. The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee, excluding the Officers, acts as an effective retirement supplement and corresponds to 5% of their annual salary.

The Non-Executive Directors may opt between a fixed remuneration or attendance fees per meeting, in a value equivalent to the fixed remuneration proposed for a Director, taking into consideration the duties carried out.

78. Remuneration from other Group Companies

The total remuneration of the Officers during the relevant 2020 period corresponding to each of them, ex-CEO, was the following:

OFFICER	PAYER	FIXED	VARIABLE ANNUAL	VARIABLE MULTI-ANNUAL	VARIABLE PLURI-ANNUAL	TOTAL
Duarte Bello	EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	228,196€	145,000€		37,500€	410,696€
Miguel Ángel Prado	EDPR North America LLC	466,897$	162,328$	237,908$	45,725$	912,858$
Spyridon Martinis	EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España	228,196€	145,000€		0	373,196€

*All the amounts are in EUR, except Miguel Ángel Prado ones, which are in USD.

Likewise, in application of the deferral policy, in 2020 an amount of 84,443€ was paid to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the company), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

79. Remuneration paid in form of profit sharing and/or bonus payments

In EDPR there is no payment of remuneration in the form of profit sharing and/or bonus payments and the reasons for said bonuses or profit sharing being awarded.

80. Compensation For Resigned Board Members

In EDPR there is no compensation paid or owed to former executive Directors concerning contract termination during the financial year.

81. Audit, Control And Related Part Transactions Committee Remuneration

POSITION	COMMITEE MEMBER	REMUNERATION
Chairman	Acacio Piloto	80,000€
Vocal	Antonio Nogueira Leite	60,000€
Vocal	Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	60,000€

*The Non-Executive Directors receive only a fixed remuneration, which is calculated based on their work exclusively as Directors or with their membership on the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, or the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Control Committee.

82. Remuneration Of The Chairperson Of The General Shareholders' Meeting

In 2020, the remuneration of the Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting of EDPR was EUR 15,000.

V. Agreements with remuneration implication

83-84.

EDPR has no agreements with remuneration implication.

For avoidance of doubt, the Company has not adopted any mechanism that imply payments or assumption of fees in the case of change in the composition of the managing body (Board of Directors), and which could be likely to harm the free transferability of shares and a shareholder assessment of the performance of the members of this managing body.

VI. Share-allocation and/or Stock Option Plans

85-88.

EDPR does not have any Share-Allocation and/or Stock Option Plans.

E. Related-Party transactions

I. Control Mechanisms and Procedures

89. Related-Party Transactions Controlling Mechanisms

A Framework Agreement was signed in 2008 in order to regulate the Related Party Transactions (understanding as such those relationships performed between companies of EDP Group and those of EDPR Group), stating that in compliance with the transparency purposes for future investors, such shall continue to be developed in line with the market prices, in an arm's length basis, and following certain predefined principles and rules (considering criteria as parties involved, scope and amount). In order to supervise the transactions between the Group Companies and its qualified shareholders, the Board of Directors has created the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, a permanent body with delegated functions. Without prejudice to other duties that the Board may assign to this committee, it shall perform supervisory functions of Audit and Control independently from the Board of Directors, as well as, supervisory functions of the transactions between Related Parties including their compliance with the principles of the Framework Agreement. The detail of the duties of this committee is included in topic 29 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report. Under its Audit and Control competences, it also supervises the transactions with qualified shareholders when requested by the Board of Directors according to Article 8.A), i) of its Regulations. This information is included on the annual report of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

In light of all the above, and in accordance to the Governance Model detailed in topic 15 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, EDPR has implemented an structure for the evaluation of Related Party Transactions, that involves its Executive Committee (which as the body in charge of the daily activity of Company, will first discuss the commercial and legal viability of the operations) and the Audit Control and Related Party Transactions Committee which, as referred above, analyzes the compliance of each Related Part Transaction with the Framework Agreement and reports them to the Board of Directors, which finally approves the Related Party Transactions.

It should be noted that in accordance with article 13.3 of the Regulations of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, the resolutions adopted by this committee are reported to the Board of Directors at the first Board meeting held following the meeting of the committee in which such proposals were discussed. That means that in case there are Related Party Transactions, they are reported to the Board of Directors at least every quarter (maximum period elapsed between Board of Directors Meeting in accordance with Article 22 of its Regulations).

90. Transactions subject to control during 2020

During 2020, EDPR has not signed any contracts with the members of its corporate bodies or with holders of qualifying holdings, excluding EDP, as mentioned below.

The contracts signed between EDPR and its related parties have been analyzed by the Related Party Transactions Committee according to its competences, as mentioned on the previous topic, and have been concluded according to the market conditions.

The total amount of supplies and services in 2020 incurred with or charged by the EDP Group was EUR 30.379.196 corresponding to 9.98% of the total value of Supplies & Services for the year (EUR 304,436,934).

The most significant contracts in force during 2020 are the following:

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

The framework agreement was signed by EDP and EDPR on May 7th 2008 and came into effect when the latter was admitted to trading. The purpose of the framework agreement is to set out the principles and rules governing the legal and business relations existing when it came into effect and those entered into subsequently.

The framework agreement establishes that neither EDP nor the EDP Group companies other than EDPR and its subsidiaries can engage in activities in the field of renewable energies without the consent of EDPR. EDPR shall have worldwide exclusivity, with the exception of Brazil, where it shall engage its activities through a joint venture with EDP Energias do Brasil S.A., for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities or activities related to wind, solar, wave and/or tidal power, and other renewable energy generation technologies that may be developed in the future. Nonetheless, the agreement excludes technologies being developed in hydroelectric power, biomass, cogeneration, and waste in Portugal and Spain.

It lays down the obligation to provide EDP with any information that it may request from EDPR to fulfil its legal obligations and prepare the EDP Group's consolidated accounts. The framework agreement shall remain in effect for as long as EDP directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the share capital of EDPR or appoints more than 50% of its Directors.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENT

On November 4th, 2008 EDP and EDPR signed a Management Services Agreement that has been amended during the last years in accordance of the variations in the services rendered by EDP to the Company.

Through this contract, EDP provides management services to EDP Renováveis, including matters related to the day-to- day running of the Company. As of 31 December 2020, under this agreement EDP renders management services corresponding to four people from EDP which are part of EDPR's Management: (i) two Executive Managers which are members of the EDPR Executive Committee and CEO, and (ii) two Non-Executive Managers, for which EDP Renováveis pays EDP an amount defined by the Related Party Committee, and approved by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders Meeting. Under this contract, EDPR incurred an amount of EUR 1,094,560 for the management services rendered in 2020.

FINANCE AGREEMENTS AND GUARANTEES

The most significant finance agreements between EDP Group companies and EDPR Group companies were established under the above-described Framework Agreement and currently include the following:

LOAN AGREEMENTS

EDPR and EDPR Servicios Financieros SA (as the borrower) have loan agreements with EDP Finance BV and EDP Servicios Financieros España (as the lender), companies 100% owned by EDP Energias de Portugal S.A. Such loan agreements can be established both in EUR and USD, up to 10-year tenor and are remunerated at rates set at an arm's length basis. As of December 31st 2020, such loan agreements totalled USD 3,438,967,282.26 and EUR 444,587,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

EDPR Servicios Financieros (EDPR SF) and EDP Servicios Financieros España (EDP SFE) signed an agreement through which EDP SFE manages EDPR SF's cash accounts. The agreement also regulates the current account (cc) scheme on arm's length basis. As of December 31st 2020, there are two different current accounts with the following balance and counterparties:

- in USD, for a total amount of USD 191,094,741.78 in favour of EDPR SF;
- in EUR, for a total amount of 58,273,603.27 in favour of EDPR SF.

The agreements in place are valid for one year as of date of signing and are automatically renewed for equal periods.

COUNTER-GUARANTEE AGREEMENT

A counter-guarantee agreement was signed, under which EDP or EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., Sucursal en España (hereinafter guarantor or EDP Sucursal) undertakes on behalf of EDPR, EDP Renewables Europe SLU (hereinafter EDPR EU), and EDP Renewables North America LLC (hereinafter EDPR NA) to provide corporate guarantees or request the issue of any guarantees, on the terms and conditions requested by the subsidiaries, which have been approved on a case by case basis by the EDP's Executive Board.

EDPR will be jointly liable for compliance by EDPR EU and EDPR NA. The subsidiaries of EDPR undertake to indemnify the guarantor for any losses or liabilities resulting from the guarantees provided under the agreement and to pay a fee established in arm's length basis.

Nonetheless, certain guarantees issued prior to the date of approval of these agreements may have different conditions. As of December 31st 2020, such counter-guarantee agreements totalled EUR 269.368.743,30 and USD 356.075.000.

A counter-guarantee agreement was signed between EDPR Group and EDP España, under which, EDPR group can request the issue of any guarantee, on the terms and conditions requested by the subsidiaries of EDPR. EDPR group undertake to indemnify the guarantor for any losses or liabilities resulting from the guarantees provided under this agreement and to pay a fee established in arm's length basis. As of December 31st 2020, the amount of guarantees issued under this agreement totalled EUR 66.013.905,70 .

CROSS CURRENCY INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Due to the net investments in EDPR NA, EDPR Canada, EDPR Brazil, , in United Kingdom, in Poland, and in Colombian companies, EDPR's accounts were exposed to the foreign exchange risk. With the purpose of hedging this foreign exchange risk, EDPR Group companies settled the following Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap (CIRS). As of December 31st 2020 the total amount of CIRS by geography and currency are as following

- in USD/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of USD 1,778,815,770.00
- in CAD/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of CAD 149,650,000
- in BRL/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of BRL 122,500,000
- in GBP/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of GBP 43,400,000
- in PLN/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of PLN 986,113,009.10
- in COP/EUR with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of COP 37,326,000,000.00

HEDGE AGREEMENTS – EXCHANGE RATE

EDPR Group companies entered into several hedge agreements with EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., with the purpose of managing the transactional exposure related to the short term or transitory positions, in Colombian, Polish and United Kingdom subsidiaries, fixing the exchange rate for USD/EUR, EUR/PLN and GBP/EUR in accordance to the prices in the forward market in each contract date. As of December 31st 2020, the total amount of Forwards and Non Delivery Forwards by geography and currency are as following:

- Colombian operations, for USD/EUR a total amount of EUR 66,808,023.14 (FWDs)
- Polish operations, for EUR/PLN, a total amount of PLN 1,624,881,824.00(FWDs+NDFs)
- United Kingdom operations, for GBP/EUR a total amount of EUR 2,537,972.64.00 (FWDs)

HEDGE AGREEMENTS – COMMODITIES

EDP and EDPR EU entered into hedge agreements for 2020 for a total volume of of 2.310.192 MWh (sell position) and 566.005 MW (buy position) at the forward market price at the time of execution related with the expected sales of energy in the Spanish market.

CONSULTANCY SERVICE AGREEMENT

On June 4th 2008, EDP and EDPR signed a consultancy service agreement. Through this agreement, and upon request by EDPR, EDP (or through EDP Sucursal) shall provide consultancy services in the areas of legal services, internal control systems, financial reporting, taxation, sustainability, regulation and competition, risk management, human resources, information technology, brand and communication, energy planning, accounting and consolidation, corporate marketing, and organisational development.

The price of the agreement is calculated as the cost incurred by EDP plus a margin. For the first year, it was fixed at 8% based on an independent expert on the basis of market research. For 2020 the estimated cost of these services is EUR 6,545,289. This was the total cost of services provided for EDPR, EDPR EU, and EDPR NA.

The duration of the agreement is one (1) year tacitly renewable for equal periods.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

On May 13th, 2008, EDP Inovação S.A. (hereinafter EDP Inovação), an EDP Group Company, and EDPR signed an agreement regulating relations between the two companies regarding projects in the field of renewable energies (hereinafter the R&D Agreement).

The object of the R&D Agreement is to prevent conflicts of interest and foster the exchange of knowledge between companies and the establishment of legal and business relationships. The agreement forbids EDP Group companies other than EDP Inovação to undertake or invest in companies that undertake the renewable energy projects described in the agreement.

The R&D Agreement establishes an exclusive right on the part of EDP Inovação to project and develop new renewable energy technologies that are already in the pilot or economic and/or commercial feasibility study phase, whenever EDPR exercises its option to undertake them.

The fee corresponding to this agreement in 2020 is EUR 260,567.

The agreement shall remain in effect for as long as EDP directly or indirectly maintains control of more than 50% of both companies or appoint the majority of the members of the Board and Executive Committee of the parties to the agreement.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDP RENOVÁVEIS PORTUGAL S.A., AND EDP GLOBAL SOLUTIONS - GESTÃO INTEGRADA DE SERVIÇOS S.A .

On January 1st , 2003, EDPR – Promoção e Operação S.A., and EDP Global Solutions - Gestão Integrada De Serviços S.A. (hereinafter EDP Global Solutions), an EDP Group Company, signed a management support service agreement.

The object of the agreement is the provision to EDPR – Promoção e Operação S.A. by EDP Global Solutions of services in the areas of procurement, economic and financial management, fleet management, property management and maintenance, insurance, occupational health and safety, and human resource management and training.

The remuneration accrued by EDP Global Solutions by EDPR Promoção e Operação S.A. and its subsidiaries for the services provided in 2020 totalled EUR 1,707,898. The initial duration of the agreement was five (5) years from date of signing on January 1st 2008, and tacitly renewable for equal periods of one (1) year. Either party may renounce the contract with one (1) year’s notice.

INFORMATION TECHONOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDP RENOVÁVEIS S.A. AND EDP ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.

On January 1st , 2010 EDPR and EDP signed an IT management services agreement.

The object of the agreement is to provide to EDPR the information technology services described on the contract and its attachments by EDP.

The amount incurred for the services provided in 2020 totalled EUR 3,723,820.

The initial duration of the agreement is one (1) year from date of signing and it is tacitly renewed for a new period of one (1) year. Either party may renounce the contract with one (1) month notice.

CONSULTANCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDP RENOVÁVEIS BRASIL S.A., AND EDP ENERGIAS DO BRASIL S.A.

The object of the agreement is to provide to EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A. (hereinafter EDPR Brasil) the consultancy services described on the contract and its attachments by EDP – Energias do Brasil S.A. (hereinafter EDP Brasil).

Through this agreement, and upon request by EDPR Brasil, EDP Brasil shall provide consultancy services in the areas of legal services, internal control systems, financial reporting, taxation, sustainability, regulation and competition, risk management, human resources, information technology, brand and communication, energy planning, accounting and consolidation, corporate marketing, and organisational development.

The amount incurred by EDP Brasil for the services provided in 2020 totalled BRL 219,237.

The initial duration of the agreement is one (1) year from the date of signing and it is tacitly renewed for a new period of one (1) year.

91. Description of the procedures applicable to the supervisory body for the assessment of the business deals

The most significant contracts signed between EDPR and its Qualified Shareholders are analyzed by the Audit, Control and Related- Party Transactions Committee according to its competences, as mentioned on topic 89 of the Chapter 5 of this Annual Report.

II. Data on business deals

92. Details of the place where the financial statements including information on business dealings with related parties are available, in accordance with IAS 24, or alternatively a copy of said data.

The information on business dealings with related parties is available on Note 39 of the Financial Statements.

PART II – Corporate Governance Assessment

I. Details of the Corporate Governance code implemented

Following the protocol signed between the CMVM and the Portuguese Institute of Corporate Governance (IPCG) on October 13th, 2017, the CMVM revoked its Corporate Governance Code (2013), which was replaced by a single applicable code, the new Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG, which entered into force on January 1st, 2018, and that was reviewed in 2020.

For the purposes of the proper preparation of corporate governance reports for the year beginning in 2020, and to be reported in 2021, they should continue to be prepared in accordance with the structure of contents referred the annex to CMVM Regulation No. 4/2013 available at the CMVM website (www.cmvm.pt). The report template is divided into two parts:

- Part I - mandatory information on shareholder structure, organisation and governance of the company. This information shall be referred within points 1 to 92 of this Corporate Governance Report in accordance with the structure included in that Annex.

- Part II - Corporate governance assessment: should include a declaration in which they must: (i) identify the applicable code, (ii) state whether or not they adhere to each of the recommendations of this code and, (iii) with respect to recommendations that do not follow, explain reasonably why.

The agreement between CMVM and IPCG on the new Corporate Governance Code may be found on the Protocol signed on October 13th, 2017, which is available at the website of CMVM (http://www.cmvm.pt/). Likewise, the reviewed version Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG is published on the website of IPCG and of the Monitoring Committees (https://cam.cgov.pt/)

II. Analysis of Compliance with the Corporate Governance code implemented

The following table shows the recommendations set forth in the Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG and indicates EDPR's compliance with it and the place in this report in which they are described in more detail.

Also in order to comply with the best Corporate Governance recommendations, and according to the results of the reflection made by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the governance model that was adopted has been ensuring an effective performance and articulation of EDPR Governing Bodies and proved to be adequate to the Company's governance structure without any constraints to the performance of its checks and balances system adopted to justify the changes made in the governance practices of EDPR.

The explanation of the Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG recommendations that EDPR does not adopt or that the Company deems not applicable, reasoning and other relevant comments as well as reference to the part of the report where the description may be found, are in the table below.

In this context, EDPR states that it has adopted the Corporate Governance recommendations on the governance of listed companies provided in the Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG, with the exceptions indicated in the following table.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS - STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE			
CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
1.1. COMPANY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH INVESTORS AND DISCLOSURE			
I.1.1			
The Company should establish mechanisms to ensure the timely disclosure of information to its governing bodies, shareholders, investors and other stakeholders, financial analysts, and to the markets in general.	ADOPTED		Section B - II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161); Section C-IV Topic 56, Section C-V, 59 – 65 (Pages 200 - 202)
1.2. DIVERSITY IN THE COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMPANY'S GOVERNING BODIES			
I.2.1			
Companies should establish standards and requirements regarding the profile of new members of their governing bodies, which are suitable according to the roles to be carried out. Besides individual attributes (such as competence, independence, integrity, availability, and experience), these profiles should take into consideration general diversity requirements, with particular attention to gender diversity, which may contribute to a better performance of the governing body and to the balance of its composition.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topics 16 and 17 (Pages 162, 163)
I.2.2			
The company's managing and supervisory boards, as well as their committees, should have internal regulations — namely regulating the performance of their duties, their Chairmanship, periodicity of meetings, their functioning and the duties of their members —, disclosed in full on the company's website. Minutes of the meetings of each of these bodies should be drawn out.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161);

I.2.3			
The composition and the number of annual meetings of the managing and supervisory bodies, as well as of their committees, should be disclosed on the company's website	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161, 162); Section C-V, Topics 59 – 65 (Page 201)
I.2.4			
A policy for the communication of irregularities (whistleblowing) should be adopted that guarantees the suitable means of communication and treatment of those irregularities, with the safeguarding of the confidentiality of the information transmitted and the identity of its provider, whenever such confidentiality is requested.	ADOPTED		Section C-II, Topic 49 (Page 180)
1.3. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE COMPANY BODIES			
I.3.1			
The bylaws, or other equivalent means adopted by the company, should establish mechanisms that, within the limits of applicable laws, permanently ensure the members of the managing and supervisory boards are provided with access to all the information and company's collaborators, in order to appraise the performance, current situation and perspectives for further developments of the company, namely including minutes, documents supporting decisions that have been taken, calls for meetings, and the archive of the meetings of the managing board, without impairing the access to any other documents or people that may be requested for information.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161)
I.3.2			
Each of the company's boards and committees should ensure the timely and suitable flow of information, especially regarding the respective calls for meetings and minutes, necessary for the exercise of the competences, determined by law and the bylaws, of each of the remaining boards and committees.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161); Section B-II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 170, 172 and 174)

1.4 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST			
I.4.1			
The members of the managing and supervisory boards and the internal committees are bounded, by internal regulation or equivalent, to inform the respective board or committee whenever there are facts that may constitute or give rise to a conflict between their interests and the company's interest.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164)
I.4.2			
Procedures should be adopted to guarantee that the member in conflict does not interfere in the decision-making process, without prejudice to the duty to provide information and other clarifications that the board, the committee or their respective members may request.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164)
1.5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS			
I.5.1			
The managing body should disclose in the corporate governance report or by other means publicly available the internal procedure for verifying transactions with related parties.	**ADOPTED**		Section E-I, Topic 89 (Page 209)
I.5.2			
The managing body should report to the supervisory body the results of the internal procedure for verifying transactions with related parties, including the transactions under analysis, at least every six months.	**ADOPTED**		Section E-I, Topic 89 (Page 209)

CHAPTER II – SHAREHOLDERS AND GENERAL MEETINGS			
II.1			
The company should not set an excessively high number of shares to confer voting rights, and it should make its choice clear in the corporate governance report every time its choice entails a diversion from the general rule: that each share has a corresponding vote.	NOT APPLICABLE		Section B-I, b) Topics 12 and 13 (Page 159)
II.2			
The company should not adopt mechanisms that make decision making by its shareholders (resolutions) more difficult, specifically, by setting a quorum higher than that established by law.	ADOPTED	*Please note EDPR's personal law is the Spanish one, and as such, the majorities and quorums applicable for the Shareholders' Meeting resolutions are not the ones set under Portuguese Law, but those established under the Spanish one, with which is completely aligned.*	Section B-I, b) Topic 14 (Pages 160, 161)
II.3.			
The company should implement adequate means for the remote participation by shareholders in the general meeting, which should be proportionate to its size.	NOT ADOPTED	*EDPR has deeply analyzed the needs and priorities of its shareholders worldwide, and therefore, since 2009, it is provided the possibility of fulfilling all the requirements necessary to validly exercise their right to vote by distance means (registry of intention to attend, submission of the certificate of titularity of shares, granting of representation proxies, and properly voting). The efficiency and interest of our shareholders in these initiatives has been clearly proved, as nearly almost all of the participation is exercised by these means.* *In the same way, EDPR has also reviewed the track record of participation in the Shareholders' Meeting the day of its celebration (when generally all the votes are submitted beforehand by distance voting), the shareholding structure of the Company, and its shareholders' profiles; concluding that the implementation of a streaming system to digitally participate will imply a material cost where the demonstrated preferences of almost all EDPR shareholders is to submit their votes by distance means. Hence, EDPR considers for the time being not so recommendable to follow his initiative.*	Section B-I, b) Topic 13 (Pages 159, 160)
II.4.			
The company should also implement adequate means for the exercise of remote voting, including by correspondence and electronic means.	ADOPTED		Section B-I, b) Topic 13 (Pages 159, 160)

II.5.			
The bylaws, which specify the limitation of the number of votes that can be held or exercised by a sole shareholder, individually or in coordination with other shareholders, should equally provide that, at least every 5 years, the amendment or maintenance of this rule will be subject to a shareholder resolution — without increased quorum in comparison to the legally established — and in that resolution, all votes cast will be counted without observation of the imposed limits.	**NOT APPLICABLE**		Section A-I, Topic 5 (Page 155); Section B-I, b) Topic 12 (Page 159)
II.6.			
The company should not adopt mechanisms that imply payments or assumption of fees in the case of the transfer of control or the change in the composition of the managing body, and which are likely to harm the free transferability of shares and a shareholder assessment of the performance of the members of the managing body.	**ADOPTED**		Section A-I, Topic 4 (Page 155); Section D - IV, Topic 80 (Page 207); and Section D - V, Topics 83-84 (Page 207)
CHAPTER III – NON-EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND SUPERVISION			
III.I			
Without prejudice to the legal powers of the chair of the managing body, if he or she is not independent, the independent directors should appoint a coordinator from amongst them, namely, to: (i) act, when necessary, as an interlocutor near the chair of the board of directors and other directors, (ii) make sure there are the necessary conditions and means to carry out their functions; and (iii) coordinate the independent directors in the assessment of the performance of the managing body, as established in recommendation V.1.1.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 165).

III.2			
The number of non-executive members in the managing body, as well as the number of members of the supervisory body and the number of the members of the committee for financial matters should be suitable for the size of the company and the complexity of the risks intrinsic to its activity, but sufficient to ensure, with efficiency, the duties which they have been attributed. The formation of such suitability judgment should be included in the corporate governance report.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Pages 164 and 165)
III.3			
In any case, the number of non-executive directors should be higher than the number of executive directors.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164 and 165)
III.4			
Each company should include a number of non-executive directors that corresponds to no less than one third, but always plural, who satisfy the legal requirements of independence. For the purposes of this recommendation, an independent person is one who is not associated with any specific group of interest of the company, nor under any circumstance likely to affect his/her impartiality of analysis or decision, namely due to: i. having carried out functions in any of the company's bodies for more than twelve years, either on a consecutive or nonconsecutive basis; ii. having been a prior staff member of the company or of a company which is considered to be in a controlling or group relationship with the company in the last three years; iii. having, in the last three years, provided services or established a significant business relationship with the company or a company which is considered to be in a controlling or group relationship, either directly	**ADOPTED**	*The independence criteria applicable to EDPR are those stablished under its personal law (Spanish law).*	Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Pages 164 and 165)

or as a shareholder, director, manager or officer of the legal person; iv. having been a beneficiary of remuneration paid by the company or by a company which is considered to be in a controlling or group relationship other than the remuneration resulting from the exercise of a director's duties; v. having lived in a non-marital partnership or having been the spouse, relative or any first degree next of kin up to and including the third degree of collateral affinity of company directors or of natural persons who are direct or indirect holders of qualifying holdings, or vi. having been a qualified holder or representative of a shareholder of qualifying holding.			
III.5			
The provisions of paragraph (i) of recommendation III.4 does not inhibit the qualification of a new director as independent if, between the termination of his/her functions in any of the company's bodies and the new appointment, a period of 3 years has elapsed (cooling-off period).	**NOT APPLICABLE**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164)
III.6			
The supervisory body, in observance of the powers conferred to it by law, should assess and give its opinion on the strategic lines and the risk policy prior to its final approval by the management body.	**ADOPTED**		Section A -II, Topic 9 (Page 158)

III.7			
Companies should have specialised committees, separately or cumulatively, on matters related to corporate governance, appointments, and performance assessment. In the event that the remuneration committee provided for in article 399 of the Commercial Companies Code has been created and should this not be prohibited by law, this recommendation may be fulfilled by conferring competence on such committee in the aforementioned matters.	ADOPTED		Section B - II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161) Section B-II, c), Topics 27, 28 and 29 (Pages 169 - 175)
CHAPTER IV – EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT			
IV.I			
The managing body should approve, by internal regulation or equivalent, the rules regarding the action of the executive directors applicable to their performance of executive functions in entities outside of the group.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, b) Topic 26 (Page 168)
IV.2			
The managing body should ensure that the company acts consistently with its objects and does not delegate powers, namely, in what regards: i. the definition of the strategy and main policies of the company; ii. the organisation and coordination of the business structure; iii. matters that should be considered strategic in virtue of the amounts involved, the risk, or special characteristics.	ADOPTED		Section A -II, Topic 9 (Page 158)
IV.3			
In the annual report, the managing body explains in what terms the strategy and the main policies defined seek to ensure the long-term success of the company and which are the main contributions resulting therein for the community at large.	ADOPTED		Chapter 1.1.6 Sustainability Roadmap of the Management Report – Pages 18 and 19

CHAPTER V – EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE, REMUNERATION AND APPOINTMENT			
V.1 EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE			
V.I.I			
The managing body should annually evaluate its performance as well as the performance of its committees and executive directors, taking into account the accomplishment of the company's strategic plans and budget plans, the risk management, the internal functioning and the contribution of each member of the body to these objectives, as well as the relationship with the company's other bodies and committees.	ADOPTED		Section A -II, Topic 9 (Page 158); Section B-II b), Topic 24 (Page 168); Section D – I Topic 66 (Page 202); Section D – III, Topic 71 (Page 204)
V.2 Remuneration			
V.2.I			
The company should create a remuneration committee, the composition of which should ensure its independence from the management, which may be the remuneration committee appointed under the terms of article 399 of the Commercial Companies Code.	ADOPTED		Section B - II, c) Topic 27 (Page 169); Section B-II, Topic 29 (Page 173); Section D - I, Topic 66 (Page 202)
V.2.2			
The remuneration should be set by the remuneration committee or the general meeting, on a proposal from that committee.	ADOPTED		Section D – I, Topic 66 (Page 202); Section D – III, Topic 69 (Pages 202, 203)
V.2.3			
For each term of office, the remuneration committee or the general meeting, on a proposal from that committee, should also approve the maximum amount of all compensations payable to any member of a board or committee of the company due to the respective termination of office. The said situation as well as the amounts should be disclosed in the corporate governance report or in the remuneration report.	ADOPTED		Section D – IV, Topic 80 (Page 207)

V.2.4			
In order to provide information or clarifications to shareholders, the chair or, in case of his/her impediment, another member of the remuneration committee should be present at the annual general meeting, as well as at any other, whenever the respective agenda includes a matter linked with the remuneration of the members of the company's boards and committees or, if such presence has been requested by the shareholders.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-I, a) Topic 11 (Page 159); Section B-II, a) Topic 29 (Page 174)
V.2.5			
Within the company's budgetary limitations, the remuneration committee should be able to decide, freely, on the hiring, by the company, of necessary or convenient consulting services to carry out the committee's duties.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – II Topics 67 (Page 202)
V.2.6			
The remuneration committee should ensure that those services are provided independently and that the respective providers do not provide other services to the company, or to others in controlling or group relationship, without the express authorization of the committee.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – II Topics 67 (Page 202)
V.2.7			
Taking into account the alignment of interests between the company and the executive directors, a part of their remuneration should be of a variable nature, reflecting the sustained performance of the company, and not stimulating the assumption of excessive risks.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – III, Topics 70 -72 (Pages 203 - 205)

V.2.8			
A significant part of the variable component should be partially deferred in time, for a period of no less than three years, being necessarily connected to the confirmation of the sustainability of the performance, in the terms defined by a company's internal regulation.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – III, Topic 72 (Page 205)
V.2.9			
When variable remuneration includes the allocation of options or other instruments directly or indirectly dependent on the value of shares, the start of the exercise period should be deferred in time for a period of no less than three years.	**NOT APPLICABLE**		Section D – III, Topics 73 and 74 (Page 205)
V.2.10			
The remuneration of non-executive directors should not include components dependent on the performance of the company or on its value.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – III, Topic 69 (Page 203); Section D – IV, 77 (Page 206)
V.3 Appointments			
V.3.I			
The company should, in terms that it considers suitable, but in a demonstrable form, promote that proposals for the appointment of the members of the company's governing bodies are accompanied by a justification in regard to the suitability of the profile, the skills and the curriculum vitae to the duties to be carried out.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topics 16, 17 (Pages 162, 163)
V.3.2			
The overview and support to the appointment of members of senior management should be attributed to a nomination committee unless this is not justified by the company's size.	**ADOPTED**		Section B- II,c) Topic 29 (Page 174)
V.3.3			
This nomination committee includes a majority of non-executive, independent members.	**ADOPTED**		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Page 173)

V.3.4			
The nomination committee should make its terms of reference available, and should foster, to the extent of its powers, transparent selection processes that include effective mechanisms of identification of potential candidates, and that those chosen for proposal are those who present a higher degree of merit, who are best suited to the demands of the functions to be carried out, and who will best promote, within the organisation, a suitable diversity, including gender diversity.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topics 16, 17 (Pages 162, 163);
CHAPTER VI – INTERNAL CONTROL			
VI.I			
The managing body should debate and approve the Company's strategic plan and risk policy, which should include the establishment of limits on risk-taking.	ADOPTED	.	Section A -II, Topic 9 (Pages 157); Section C) -III, Topic 52 (Page 184)
VI.2			
The supervisory board should be internally organised, implementing mechanisms and procedures of periodic control that seek to guarantee that risks which are effectively incurred by the company are consistent with the company's objectives, as set by the managing body.	ADOPTED		Topic 35 (Page 176); Section C–II, Topic 52 (Pages 184)
VI.3			
The internal control systems, comprising the functions of risk management, compliance, and internal audit should be structured in terms adequate to the size of the company and the complexity of the inherent risks of the company's activity. The supervisory body should evaluate them and, within its competence to supervise the effectiveness of this system, propose adjustments where they are deemed to be necessary.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Page 171); Section B-III, Topic 30 (Page 175); Section C–III, Topics 50-55 (Pages 183-198)

VI.4			
The supervisory body should provide its view on the work plans and resources allocated to the services of the internal control system, including the risk management, compliance and internal audit functions, and may propose the adjustments deemed to be necessary.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 171 - 173); Section B – III, b) Topic 35 (Page 176)
VI.5			
The supervisory body should be the recipient of the reports prepared by the internal control services, including the risk management functions, compliance and internal audit, at least regarding matters related to the approval of accounts, the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest, and the detection of potential irregularities.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 171 - 173) Section B – III, b) Topic 35 (Page 176);
VI.6			
Based on its risk policy, the company should establish a risk management function, identifying (i) the main risks it is subject to in carrying out its activity; (ii) the probability of occurrence of those risks and their respective impact; (iii) the devices and measures to adopt towards their mitigation; and (iv) the monitoring procedures, aiming at their accompaniment.	ADOPTED		Section C) – III, Topics 52 - 55 (1854 - 198); Chapter 2 of this Annual Report (Pages 48-53)
VI.7			
The company should establish procedures for the supervision, periodic evaluation, and adjustment of the internal control system, including an annual evaluation of the level of internal compliance and the performance of that system, as well as the perspectives for amendments of the risk structure previously defined.	ADOPTED		Section C) -III, Topics 52, 54, 55 (Pages 184, 195 - 199)

CHAPTER VII – FINANCIAL INFORMATION			
VII.1 Finantial information			
VII.1.1			
The supervisory body's internal regulation should impose the obligation to supervise the suitability of the preparation process and the disclosure of financial information by the managing body, including suitable accounting policies, estimates, judgments, relevant disclosure and its consistent application between financial years, in a duly documented and communicated form.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, Topic 29 (Pages 171, 172 and 173); Section B – III, b) Topic 35 (Page 176); Section C – III, Topic 55 (Pages 195 - 198)
VII.2 Statutory Auditor, Accounts and Supervision			
VII.2.1			
By internal regulations, the supervisory body should define, according to the applicable legal regime, the monitoring procedures aimed at ensuring the independence of the statutory audit.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Page 171), Section B – III, c) Topics 37 and 38 (Page 177); Section B – IV-V, Topics 45, 46 and 47 (Pages 178 and 179)
VII.2.2			
The supervisory body should be the main interlocutor of the statutory auditor in the company and the first recipient of the respective reports, having the powers, namely, to propose the respective remuneration and to ensure that adequate conditions for the provision of services are ensured within the company.	ADOPTED		Sections B – II, c) Topic 29 (Page 171); Section B – V, Topics 45, 46 (Pages 178 and 179)
VII.2.3			
The supervisory body should annually assess the services provided by the statutory auditor, their independence and their suitability in carrying out their functions, and propose their dismissal or the termination of their service contract by the competent body when this is justified for due cause.	ADOPTED		Section B – II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 171 - 173); Section B – III a), Topic 30 (Page 175), Section B – III, c) Topics 37 and 38 (Page 177); Section B- IV- V, Topic 45 (Page 178)

Annex I

Board of Directors EDP Renováveis 2020 - CVs

António Mexia

Born: 1957

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman and CEO of the Executive Board of Directors of EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- Permanent Representative of EDP – Energias de Portugal, Sociedade Anónima, Sucursal en España, and Representative of EDP Finance BV
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP – Energias do Brasil, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fundação EDP

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Sustainable Energy for All-Chairman

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Minister of Public Works, Transport and Communication for Portugal’s 16th Constitutional Government
- Chairman of the Portuguese Energy Association (APE)
- Executive Chairman of Galp Energia
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Petrogal, Gás de Portugal, Transgás and Transgás-Atlântico
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Galp Energia
- Director of Banco Espírito Santo de Investimentos
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of ICEP (Portuguese Institute for Foreign Trade)
- Assistant to the Secretary of State for Foreign Trade
- Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Economics at Université de Genève (Switzerland)

EDUCATION:

- BSc in Economics from Université de Genève (Switzerland)
- Postgraduate lecturer in European Studies at Universidade Católica

João Manso Neto

Born: 1958

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee (CEO) of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U., EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A., EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.A. and EDPR FS Offshore, S.A.
- Executive Director of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP España, S.A.U.
- Permanent Representative of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España, and Representative of EDP Finance BV
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP Gás.com Comércio de Gás Natural, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of the Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español (OMEL)
- Member of the Board of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A.
- Member of the Board of MIBGAS

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Executive Board of Directors of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- Chairman of EDP Gestão da Produção de Energia, S.A.
- CEO and Vice-Chairman of EDP España, S.A.U.
- Vice-Chairman of Naturgás Energia Grupo, S.A.
- Member of the Board of the Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español (OMEL)
- Member of the Board of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal) SGPS, S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Head of the International Credit Division, and General Manager responsible for Financial and South Retail areas at Banco Português do Atlântico
- General Manager of Financial Management, General Manager of Large Corporate and Institutional Businesses, General Manager of the Treasury, Member of the Board of Directors of BCP Banco de Investimento and Vice-Chairman of BIG Bank Gdansk in Poland at Banco Comercial Português
- Member of the Board of Banco Português de Negócios
- General Manager and Member of the Board of EDP Produção

EDUCATION

- Degree in Economics from Instituto Superior de Economia
- Post-graduate degree in European Economics from Universidade Católica Portuguesa
- Program in Economics at the Faculty of Economics, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
- Advanced Management Program for Overseas Bankers at the Wharton School in Philadelphia

Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira

Born: 1972

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- CEO of EDP España, S.L.U.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- CEO of EDP España, S.L.U.
- President of EDP Gestão de Produção de Energia, S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Consultant at McKinsey & Company, focusing on energy, shipping, and retail banking
- Project manager and ship surveyor for Det Norske Veritas
- Assistant director of the commercial naval department of Gellweiler – Sociedade Equipamentos Maritimos e Industriais, Lda

EDUCATION

- Graduate of Harvard Business School's Advanced Management Program, AMP184
- Master in Business and Administration from the Universidade Nova de Lisboa
- Master degree in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering from the Instituto Superior Técnico de Lisboa

Duarte Bello

Born: 1979

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chief Operating Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for Europe and Brazil
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Head of EDP Group M&A and Corporate Development
- Member of EDP Group Investment Committee

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Chief of Staff for EDP's CEO
- Project Manager in EDP Group M&A and Corporate Development
- Financial Analyst at Schroder Salomon Smith Barney in London and Lisbon
- Financial analyst in Citigroup's Investment Banking division in London

EDUCATION

- Business and Administration from Faculdade de Economia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
- MBA from INSEAD (Singapore and France)

Miguel Ángel Prado

Born: 1975

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chief Operating Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for North America and CEO EDP Renewables North America LLC
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Responsible for Corporate Procurement at EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Head of Investments, Mergers and Acquisitions at EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Leadership of the asset rotation strategy of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of EDPR Group Investment Committee

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- He has worked in EDP and EDPR for nearly 17 years, investing more than 18 Billion by executing a significant number of relevant acquisitions in 12 different countries
- Manager at Arthur Andersen/Deloitte Corporate Finance department

EDUCATION

- PhD in Business and Management by the University of Oviedo and Bradford (UK)
- Executive MBA by the IE (Instituto de Empresa, Madrid)

Spryridon Martinis Spettel

Born: 1979

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chief Executive Officer of Ocean Winds
- Chief Operating Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for Offshore and New Markets
- Chief Development Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS:

- Executive Business Initiatives Director, EDP Renováveis,S.A.
- Executive Operating Director – Europe, EDP Renováveis,S.A.
- Asset Management & Business Development Director – Europe, EDP Renováveis,S.A.
- Director of EDPR Polska, France and Belgium
- Business Development Director & Coordinator – Europe, EDP Renováveis,S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Head of Business Development, Eastern & Northern Europe, EDPR
- Project Finance specialist, Corporate Finance, Energy Division, BANKIA
- Business Development Coordinator, Gamesa

EDUCATION

- Executive Global Leadership Vanguard Program, Xynteo
- International Executive MBA, IE Business School
- Full time MBA, IEDE-Laureate University
- Postgraduate degree in Finance, CESMA
- University Degree in Economic & Business Sciences,Aristotle University

Vera Pinto Pereira

Born: 1974

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Executive Board Member at EDP Energias de Portugal SA
- President of the Board at EDP Comercial
- President of the Board at EDP Soluções Comerciais
- Board Member at EDP España, S.A.U.
- Board Member at EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Board Member at Fundação EDP

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Executive Vice President – Managing Director for Spain and Portugal at Fox Network Group
- Non-executive Board Member at Pulsa Media

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- MEO TV Business Director – at Portugal Telecom (Altice)
- TV Service Director – at TV Cabo Portugal – PT Multimedia (NOS)
- Founding Partner of Innovagency Consulting
- Associate in Mercer Management Consulting

EDUCATION

- Master in Business Administration (M.B.A.), Fontainebleau – INSEAD
- Graduate & Post-Graduate Degrees in Economics – Universidade NOVA de Lisboa – NOVA School of Business and Economics

Manuel Menéndez Menéndez

Born: 1959

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP España, S.A.U.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- CEO of Liberbank, S.A.

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Chairman and CEO of Liberbank, S.A.
- Chairman of Cajastur
- Chairman of EDP España, S.A.U.
- Chairman of Naturgás Energía Grupo, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorro (CECA)
- Member of the Board of AELÉC

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U.
- University Professor in the Department of Business Administration and Accounting at the University of Oviedo

EDUCATION

- BSc in Economics and Business Administration from the University of Oviedo
- PhD in Economic Sciences from the University of Oviedo

António Nogueira Leite

Born: 1962

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Audit, Control and Related Party transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Senior Board Advisor at Hipoges Iberia,S.A.
- Chairman of the Board, Embopar, SGPS, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board, Sociedade Ponto Verde, S.A.
- Vice-Chairman of "Fórum para a Competitividade"
- Chairman of the Board at Forum Oceano

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Director of Sagasta, STC,S.A.
- Member of the Advisory Committee at Incus Capital Advisors

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board at Caixa Banco de Investimento, S.A., Caixa Capital SCR SGPS, S.A., Caixa Leasing e Factoring, S.A. Partang, SGPS, S.A.
- Director, Group José de Mello (one of Portugal's leading private groups)
- Director of Soporcel, S.A. (1997-1999)
- Director of Papercel SGPS, S.A. (1998-1999)
- Director of MC Corretagem, S.A. (1998-1999)
- Chairman of the Board, Lisbon Stock Exchange (1998-1999)
- Secretary of State for Treasury and Finance and Alternate Governor (IMF, EBRD, EIB, WB)
- Member of the Economic and Financial Committee of the European Union
- Advisor GE Capital (2001-2002)
- Director of Brisal, S.A.(2002-2011)
- Director of CUF, SGPS, S.A. (2002-2011)
- Director of CUF Quimicos, S.A.(2005-2011)
- Director of Efacec Capital, S.A.(2005-2011)
- Director of Jose de Mello Saúde, SGPS, S.A. (2005-2011)
- Director of Jose de Mello Investimentos, SGPS, S.A. (2010-2011)
- Chairman of the Board of Directors, OPEX, S.A. (2002-2011)

EDUCATION

- Degree, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, 1983
- Master of Science in Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- PhD in Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Acácio Piloto

Born: 1957

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Supervisory Board and Chairman of the Risk Committee of Caixa Económica Montepio Geral
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Related-Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- International Division of Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor
- International and Treasury Division of Banco Comercial Português
- Head of BCP International Corporate Banking
- Member of the Executive Committee of AF Investimentos SGPS and Chairman of the following group companies: AF Investimentos, Fundos Mobiliários; AF Investimentos, Fundos Imobiliários; BPA Gestão de Patrimónios; BCP Investimentos International; AF Investimentos International and Prime International
- Member of BCP Investment Committee
- Executive Board Member of BCP – Banco de Investimento, in charge of Investment Banking
- Millennium BCP Group Treasurer and Head of Capital Markets
- Millennium BCP Chair of Group ALCO
- CEO of Millennium Gestão de Ativos SGFIM
- Chairman of Millennium SICAV
- Chairman of BII International
- Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Audit Committee of INAPA IPG, S.A.

EDUCATION

- Law degree by the Law Faculty of Lisbon University
- During 1984 and 1985 he was a scholar from the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Munich where he obtained a Post-Graduation in Economic Law by Ludwig Maximilian University
- Post- Graduation in European Community Competition Law by Max Planck Institut
- Trainee at the International Division of Bayerische Hypoteken und Wechsel Bank
- Professional education courses, mostly in banking, financial and asset management, namely the International Banking School (Dublin, 1989), the Asset and Liability Management Seminar (Merrill Lynch International) and the INSEAD Executive Program (Fontainebleau)
- Nova SBE Executive Program on Corporate Governance and Leadership of Boards

Francisca Guedes de Oliveira

Born: 1973

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Associate Dean at Católica Porto Business School (responsibility of Faculty Management) (until june 2020)
- Associate Dean for the Master Programmes at Católica Porto Business School (until June 2020)
- Assistant Professor at Católica Porto Business School
- Member of the Social and Economic Council
- President of the Tax Comitee of Unilabs Portugal

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Coordinator of the MSc programme in Business Economics at Católica Porto Business School
- Coordinator of the seminars in economics at the Master of Public Administration at Católica Porto Business School
- Coordinator of the PhD in Economics at the Universidade Católica de Moçambique
- Coordinator of the work group appointed by the Finance Minister dedicated to evaluate Tax Expenditures

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Assistant Professor at Católica Porto Business School
- Researcher at the National Statistics Institute

EDUCATION

- Executive programme at London School of Economics
- PhD in Economics at Nova School of Business and Economics
- Master in Economics at Faculdade de Economia da Universidade do Porto
- Undergraduate degree in Economics at Faculdade de Economia da Universidade do Porto
- PhD scholarship from Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia

Allan J.Katz

Born: 1947

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Founder of the American Public Square
- Executive Committee Chair of the Academic and Corporate Board to ISCTE Business School in Lisbon Portugal
- Board Member of the International Relation Council of Kansas City
- Board Member of the WW1 Commission Diplomatic Advisory Board
- Creator of Katz, Jacobs and Associates LLC (KJA)
- Frequent speaker and moderator on developments in Europe and on American Politics

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Portugal
- Distinguished Professor at University of Missouri Kansas City

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- National Director of the Public Policy practice group at the firm of Akerman Senterfitt
- Assistant Insurance Commissioner and Assistant StateTreasurer for the State of Florida
- Legislative Counsel to Congressman Bill Gunter and David Obey
- General Counsel to the Commission on Administrative Review of the US House of Representatives
- Member of the Board of the Florida Municipal Energy Association
- President of the Brogan Museum of Art & Science in Tallahassee, Florida
- Board member of the Junior Museum of Natural History in Tallahassee, Florida
- First Chair of the State Neurological Injury Compensation Association
- Member of the State Taxation and Budget Commission
- City of Tallahassee Commissioner

EDUCATION

- BA from UMKC in 1969
- JD from Washington College of Law at American University in Washington DC in 1974

Francisco Seixas Da Costa

Born: 1948

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A. *(appointed in January 19th, 2021)*

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of Jeronimo Martins SGPS, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of Mota Engil SGPS, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of Mota Engil Africa, S.A.
- Member of the Audit Committee of Mota Engil Africa, S.A.
- Chairman of the Fiscal Council of Tabaqueira II, S.A.
- Chairman of the Advisory Council of A.T. Kearney Portugal

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Consultative Council of Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation
- Member of the Independent General Council, RTP - Radio e Televisão de Portugal, S.A.
- Invited Researcher, Universidade Autónoma, Lisbon, Portugal

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Portuguese ambassador to the United Nations, OSCE, UNESCO, Brazil and France
- Secretary of State for European Affairs (1995/2001), Portuguese government, Lisbon

EDUCATION

- Degree in Political and Social Sciences, Lisbon University

Conceição Lucas

Born: 1956

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chairwoman of Banco Atlantico Europa, S.A.
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of Banco Atlantico Europa,S.A.
- Chairwoman of Atlantico Europa, SGPS, S.A

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Executive Board Member of Millennium BCP, for Corporate and Investment Banking
- Member of the Board of BCP Capital
- Manager of BCP Africa SGPS
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Medis
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Ocidental
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Millennium BCP Ageas insurance group
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Ocidental Vida
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Bank Millennium S.A. (Poland) (2012-2015)
- Member of the Board of Banco Millennium Angola (BMA), in Angola
- Member of the Board and Member of the Remunerations Commission of BIM – Banco Internacional de Moçambique
- Member of the Remuneration Commission of SIM – Seguradora Internacional de Moçambique
- Board member and Vice-Chairman of Banque Privée, Geneve, Switzerland

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Millennium BCP Gestão de Ativos (MGA)
- Member of the Board of Fundação Millennium BCP
- Executive Board Member of Banco Privado Atlantico – Europa
- Co-head of Société Générale, Rep. Office, in Portugal
- Senior Manager, Banco Espirito Santo,Portugal
- Manager of Petrogal, S.A.
- Générale Bank, branch in Portugal

EDUCATION

- Degree in Management and Business Administration, Portuguese Catholic University (UCP), Lisbon
- Post-graduate degree in Hautes Etudes Européennes, major in Economics, College of Europe, Bruges
- MSc, London School of Economics,London University

Alejandro Fernández De Araoz Gómez-Acebo

Born: 1962

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Partner of Araoz & Rueda, Abogados
- Member of the Board and Vice-Secretary of Inversiones Doalca Socimi, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Bodegas Benjamin de Rothschild & Vega-Sicilia, S.A
- Vocal-International Advisory Board of Scope Ratings AG.
- “Patrono” and Secretary of Fundación Ariane de Rothschild
- Representative in Spain of Fundación Daniel y Nina Carasso

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- (none)

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Lawyer at Estudio Legal, Abogados, Madrid
- Secretary and legal advisor of Fundación José Ortega y Gasset-Gregorio Marañón
- Associate Professor of Commercial Law in Instituto de Estudios Bursátiles
- Associate-Professor of Commercial Law in Facultad de Derecho Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- Associate-Professor at Program of Instruction for Lawyers (PIL), a joint program between Harvard Law School and Instituto de Empresa
- Professor in Instituto de Empresa

EDUCATION

- Law Degree from the Complutense University, Madrid
- Researcher, Ludwig-Maximilian Universitat, Munich
- Researcher, Cambridge MA, Harvard Law School
- Master in Law, New York University School of Law
- Master in Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London
- PhD in Law, Complutense University,Madrid
- Business Tax Consultancy Course, ICADE
- Advance Course of Maritime Busisness, Instituto Marítimo Español
- European Business Law, City of London Polytechnic

Emilio García-Conde Noriega

Born: 1955

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- General Secretary and General Counsel of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member/Chairman and/or Secretary of several Boards of Directors of EDPR's subsidiaries

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- General Secretary and General Counsel of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member and/or Secretary of several Board of Directors of EDPR's subsidiaries

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Legal Counsel of Soto de Ribera Power Plant (consortium comprising Electra de Viesgo, Iberdrola and Hidrocantábrico)
- General Counsel of Soto de Ribera Power Plant
- Chief of administration and human resources of the consortium
- Legal Counsel of Hidrocantábrico
- General Counsel of Hidrocantábrico and member of the management committee

EDUCATION

- Law Degree from the University of Oviedo

edp renewables

ANNEX II

Report from Management concerning responsibility for the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The board of directors and management are responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SCIRF).

The SCIRF of EDP Renováveis Group is a set of processes designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the financial information and the preparation of the consolidated annual accounts for external purposes, in accordance with the applicable financial information reporting framework.

Due to the limitations inherent to all internal control systems, it is possible that the system of internal control over financial reporting does not prevent or detect all errors that could occur and may only provide reasonable assurance with respect to the presentation and preparation of the consolidated annual accounts. Furthermore, extrapolating the effectiveness assessment to future years entails a risk that controls may cease to be adequate due to changing conditions or erosion in the level of compliance with policies and procedures.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the SCIRF at 31st December 2020 based on the criteria established in the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

As a result of this assessment, and based on the aforementioned criteria, management concludes that at 31st December 2020 EDP Renováveis Group had an effective system of internal control over financial reporting.

The SCIRF of EDP Renováveis Group at 31st December 2020 has been audited by the independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., as indicated in their report included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Chief Executive Officer

Miguel Stilwell de Andrade

Chief Financial Officer

Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira

23 February 2021

EDP Renováveis, S.A.

Independent Reasonable Assurance Report on the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control System Over Financial Reporting (ICSFR) as of December 31, 2020

Independent reasonable assurance report on the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICSFR)

To the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.:

We have carried out a reasonable assurance engagement of the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (hereinafter, ICSFR) and the description of it that is included in the attached Report that forms part of the corresponding section of the Annual Corporate Governance Report of the Directors Report, prepared according to the applicable portuguese regulation, accompanying the consolidated annual accounts of EDP Renováveis, S.A., and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, the EDPR Group) as at December 31, 2020. This system is based on the criteria and policies defined by the EDPR Group in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" report.

An Internal Control System over Financial Reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance over the reliability of financial information in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and includes those policies and procedures that: (i) enable the records reflecting the transactions performed to be kept accurately and with a reasonable level of detail; (ii) provide reasonable assurance as to the proper recognition of transactions to make it possible to prepare the financial information in accordance with the accounting principles and standards applicable to it and that they are made only in accordance with established authorizations; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance in relation to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisitions, use or sales of the Group's assets that could have material effect on the financial information.

Inherent Limitations

In this regard, it should be borne in mind that, given the inherent limitations of any Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, regardless of the quality of the design and operation of the system, it can only allow reasonable, but not absolute security, in relation to the objectives it pursues, which may lead to errors, irregularities or fraud that may not be detected. On the other hand, the projection to future periods of the evaluation of internal control is subject to risks such that said internal control being inadequate as a result of future changes in the applicable conditions, or that in the future the level of compliance of the established policies or procedures may be reduced.

Director's responsibility

The Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A., are responsible for taking the necessary measures to reasonably ensure the implementation, maintenance and supervision of an appropriate Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, as well as the evaluation of its effectiveness, the development of improvements to that system and the preparation and establishment of the content of the information relating to the ICSFR attached.

Our Responsability

Our responsibility is to issue a reasonable assurance report on the design and effectiveness of the EDPR Group Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, based on the work we have performed and on the evidence we have obtained. We have performed our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) (Revised), "Assurance Engagements other than Auditing or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., Torre PwC, Pº de la Castellana 259 B, 28046 Madrid, España
Tel.: +34 915 684 400 / +34 902 021 111, Fax: +34 915 685 400

R. M. Madrid, hoja 87.250-1, folio 75, tomo 9.267, libro 8.054, sección 3ª
Inscrita en el R.O.A.C. con el número S0242 - CIF: B-79 031290

A reasonable assurance engagement includes the understanding of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, assessing the risk of material weaknesses in the internal control, that the controls are not properly designed or they do not operate effectively, the execution of tests and evaluations on the design and effective implementation of this ICSFR, based on our professional judgment, and the performance of such other procedures as may be deemed necessary.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained provides a sufficient and adequate basis for our opinion.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence requirements and other ethical requirements of the Accounting Professionals Code of Ethics issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and diligence, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our firm applies the "International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC 1)" and maintains an exhaustive qualitative control system that includes documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the EDPR Group maintained, as at December 31, 2020, in all material respects, an effective Internal Control System over Financial Reporting for the period ended at December 31, 2020, which is based on the criteria and the policies defined by the EDP Renováveis Group's management in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" report.

In addition, the attached description of the ICSFR Report as at December 31, 2020 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established by the Code of Recommendations of the IPCG and the Appendix I to CMVM Regulation nº 4/2013 for the purposes of the description of the ICSFR in the Annual Reports of Corporate Governance.

This work does not constitute an audit nor is it subject to the regulations governing the audit activity in force in Spain, so we do not express any audit opinion in the terms provided in the aforementioned regulations.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

22725304Q IÑAKI GOIRIENA

2021-02-24 16:51

Signer:
CN=22725304Q IÑAKI GOIRIENA
C=ES
2.5.4.42=IÑAKI
2.5.4.4=GOIRIENA BASUALDU

Public key:
RSA/2048 bits

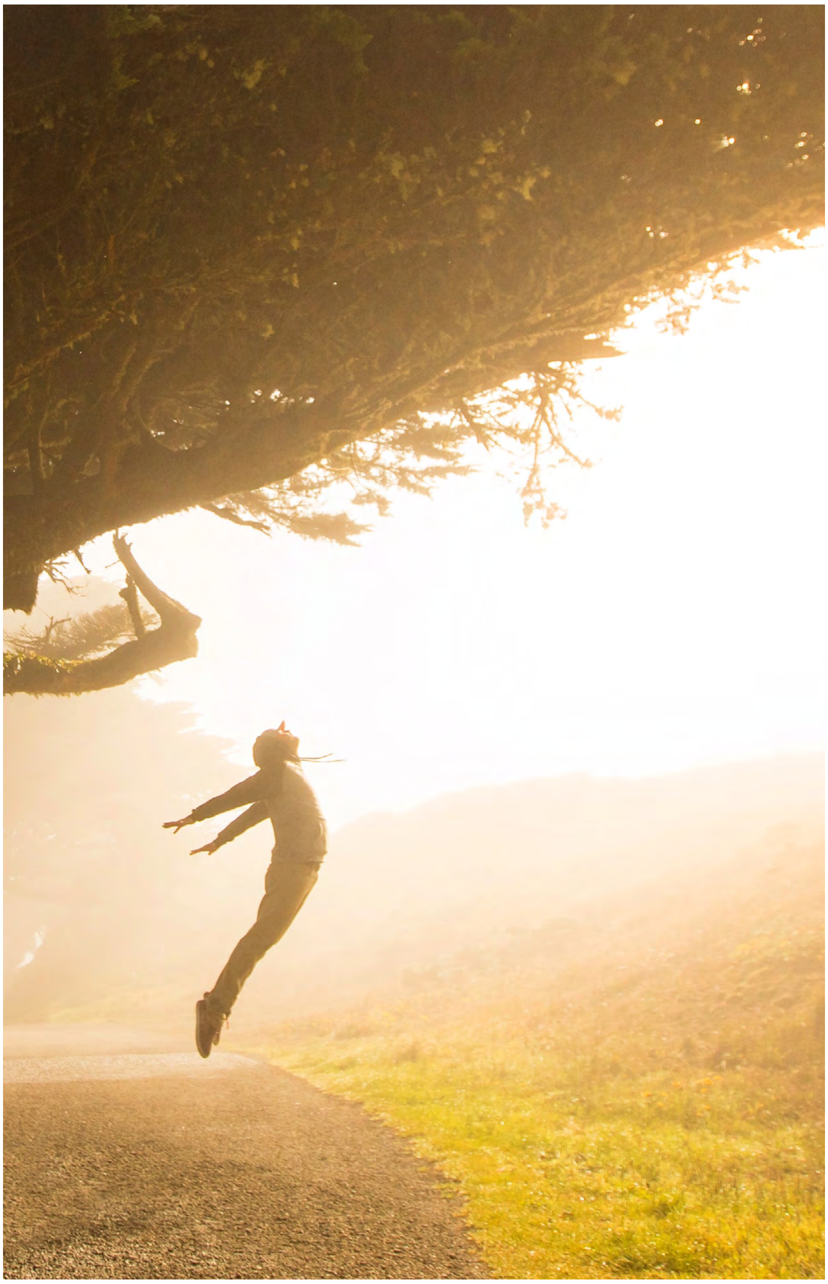
Iñaki Goiriena Basualdu

24 February 2021

ACTION

FROM TOMORROW TO BEYOND

edp renováveis



Changing
tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

Driving change to set new standards

Changing tomorrow now.

06

REMUNERATION REPORT

06

Remuneration Report

EDPR has rooted in its organizational culture the challenge and ambition to implement and achieve, at all times, the best corporate governance practices, and seeks, with transparency and rigor, to go beyond the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in this area. Despite the understanding of the Portuguese Securities Commission (CMVM) that the remuneration report only needs to be released and submitted to shareholders, for the first time, at the annual general shareholders' meeting subsequent to the year in which the new remuneration policy is approved after the enter into force of Law nº 50/2020 of 25 August, (this is as of 2022), EDPR sought, under the terms of Article 245.º - C of the Portuguese Securities Code, to anticipate, already in 2021, to provide a version aiming to the effective compliance of such legal requirement. This commitment seeks to materialize our culture towards our Shareholders and the market in general.

Pursuant to the terms of Article 245-C of the Portuguese Securities Code, as amended by Law no. 50/2020, of 25 August, this Remuneration Report envisages to provide a wide-ranging view of the remuneration attributed to the members of the corporate bodies of EDP Renováveis S.A., including all benefits, regardless of their form, due or attributed during the financial year of 2020.

Definition and adoption of the Remuneration Policy of EDP Renováveis

The definition of the proposal of the remuneration policy for the members of the Board of Directors of EDPR is incumbent on Nominations and Remunerations Committee which is a elegated body of the Board of Directors enterely composed by non-executive and independent members. Under such competences this Committee takes the responsibility for proposing to the Board of Directors the determination of the remuneration of the Executive Directors of the Company; the Declaration on Remuneration Policy; the evaluation and compliance of the KPI's (Key Performance Indicators); the annual and multi annual variable remuneration, and also proposes the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors and members of the Board Committees. As such, this Committee prepares a proposal that defines the remuneration to be attributed to Directors and to the members of the Executive Committee, with the purpose that it reflects the performance of each of the members in each year of their term of office establishing for the Executive Committee Members a variable component which is consistent with the maximisation of the Company's long term performance (variable annual and multi-annual remuneration for a three-year period), and long term incentive plans for the achievement of the most challenging objectives of the business plan, thereby guaranteeing the alignment of the performance of the governing bodies with the interests of the shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the approval of the above-mentioned proposals except to the extent it concerns the Declaration on the Remuneration Policy which is annualy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Board of Directors also evaluates with an annual periodicity its own performance and the performance of its delegated Committees. The evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee, is then additionally submitted for the approval of the General Shareholder Meeting.

The Declaration on the Remuneration Policy is submitted by the Board of Directors to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting as an independent proposal. According to the Company's Articles of Association the Board of Directors remuneration is subject to a maximum value that can only be modified by a Shareholders agreement.

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 was proposed by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee and approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020. It defined a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors, whereas for the members of the Executive Committee defines a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component and a multi-annual component. Additionally, on its meeting dated October 16th, 2019 the Appointments and Remunerations Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs and for the 2019-2022 term. Such Complementary Long Term Program was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting dated October 29, 2019.

A. Remuneration structure and disclousure

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 defines a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors, whereas for the members of the Executive Committee defines a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component, a multi-annual component and a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs for the 2019-2022 term.

The Non-Executive Directors only receive a fixed remuneration, which is calculated on the basis of their work exclusively as Directors or with their membership on the Nominations and Remunerations Committee and to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee. Those members who are seated in two different Committees do not accumulate two remunerations. In these cases, the remuneration to be received is the one that corresponds to the highest value.

EDPR, in line with EDP Group corporate governance practices, has signed an Executive Management Services Agreement with EDP, under which the Company bears the cost for such services to some of the members of the Board of Directors to the extent their services are devoted to EDPR.

i. Remuneration paid by EDPR to its Directors for their functions as Members of the Board and Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and Nominations and Remunerations Committee for the year ended on December 31st 2020:

- Executive Directors

DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
João Manso Neto*	0
Rui Teixeira*	0
Duarte Bello**	61,804
Miguel Ángel Prado**	0
Spyridon Martinis**	61,804

** João Manso Neto and Rui Teixeira do not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an Executive Management Services Agreement according to which EDPR pays to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these Board Members

*Duarte Bello, Miguel Ángel Prado and Spyridon Martinis ,as Officers and members of the Executive Committee, and for the relevant period of 2020 corresponding to each of them, received their remuneration as Directors as described on the table above and as other Group companies' employees, as described at the end of this section.

- Non Executive Directors that are not members of any delegated commitee

DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
Antonio Mexia*	0
Vera Pinto*	0
Manuel Menéndez Menéndez	45,000
Allan J.Katz	45,000
Alejandro Fernández de Araoz Gómez-Acebo	45,000

*António Mexia and Vera Pinto do not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an Executive Management Services Agreement according to which EDPR pays to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these Board Members.

- Non Executive Directors that are members of the Audit, Control and Related party Transactions Committee and/or the Nominations and Remunerations Committee

AUDIT, CONTROL AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS COMMITEE DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto (Chairman)	80,000
Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	60,000
António Nogueira Leite*	60,000

NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATIONS COMMITTEE DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
António Nogueira Leite (Chairman)*	60,000
Francisco Seixas da Costa	55,000
Conceiçao Lucas	55,000

*Those members who are seated in two different Committees do not accumulate two remunerations. In these cases, the remuneration to be received is the one that corresponds to the highest value (as the case of Antonio Nogueira Leite)

ii. Remuneration paid to EDPR Executive Directors (ex CEO) for the functions performed as Officers for the year ended on December 31st 2020

OFFICER	PAYER	FIXED	VARIABLE ANNUAL	VARIABLE MULTI-ANNUAL	VARIABLE PLURI-ANNUAL	TOTAL
Duarte Bello	EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		37.500€	410.696€
Miguel Ángel Prado	EDPR North America LLC	466,897$	162.328$	237.908$	45.725$	912.858$
Spyridon Martinis	EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		0	373.196€

*All the amounts are in EUR, except Miguel Ángel Prado ones, which are in USD.

Likewise, in application of the deferral policy, in 2020 an amount of 84.443€ was paid to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the company), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

iii. Non-Monetary Benefits

The Officers, with the exception of the CEO, received the following non-monetary benefits: retirement savings plan (as described in the following topic), company car and Health Insurance. In 2020, the non-monetary benefits amounted to 267.733 EUR. The Non-Executive Directors do not receive any relevant non-monetary benefits as remuneration.

iv. Retirement Savings Plan

The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee that are also Officers, acts as an effective retirement supplement with a range between 3% to 6% of their annual salary. The percentage is defined according with the retirement savings plan applicable in their home country. The retirement savings plan applicable to 2020, which is included within the Remuneration Policy applicable for the term office 2020-2022, was defined and proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee to the Board of Directors for its submission to the General Shareholder's Meeting, which approved it on its meeting held on March 26th, 2020.

The total amount of the remunerations that the Company paid to its Directors under the terms provided in the previous paragraphs have not exceeded the amount determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting, which for year 2020 was set in EUR 2,500,000 for the Board of Directors and in EUR 1,000,000 for the Executive Committee.

B. Allingment of the application of the remuneration with the Remuneration Policy adopted. Contribution of the Remuneration Policy to the long term performance of the Company and criteria taken into account.

The remuneration policy adopted by EDPR for 2020 included key elements to enhance a Company's management performance not only focused on short-term objectives, but also incorporate as part of its results the interests of the Company and of shareholders in the medium and long term. These elements are: (i) the definition of the indicators in accordance with the 6 clusters, (ii) the relative weight assigned to each KPIs to calculate annual, multiannual variable remuneration, and if such is the case, of the LTICPs, (iii) the relevance associated with the achievement of such KPIs on the platform in the case of COOs, (iv) the three-year term considered for determining the value of variable multi-annual component of the remuneration, as well as the four-year term considered for determining the value of the LTICP, (v) the deferral in three years for the payment of the variable multi-annual as recommended by CMVM as a good corporate governance practices, as well as conditioning its payment to the fact of there has not been unlawful actions known after the performance evaluated that may jeopardize the sustainability of the company's performance, (vi) the use of the qualitative criteria focused on a strategic and medium term perspective of thedevelopment of the Company, and (vii) the existence of a maximum limit for the variable remuneration.

As previously exposed, the remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 defines a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors (which is detailed in the previous section) and a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component and a multi-annual component.for members of the Executive Committee. The variable annual remuneration may range from 0 to 68% over the annual fixed remuneration and the multi-annual remuneration from 0 to 102% over the annual fixed remuneration for the CEO, and over 250.000€ for other members of the Executive Committee.

The key performance indicators (KPIs) used to determine the amounts of the annual and multi -annual variable remuneration regarding to each year of the term are proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee with the aim of align them with the strategic grounds of the Company: growth, risk control and efficiency. These are the same for all members of the Executive Committee, although with specific targets for the platforms in the case of COOs . For the year 2020 the KPIs were:

	WEIGHT		KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	CEO		COO's NA AND EU			COO IG		
				WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS
Total Shareholder return	**15%**	**100 %**	**TSR vs. Wind peers & Psi 20**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**
Shareholders		**60%**	**Operatin Cash Flow** (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			AR/Sell-down + Tax Equity (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			EBITDA+ sell down gains (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Net Profit (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Core Opex Adjusted (€ thousand/MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Projects with FID (% of total '19-'22 additions in BP)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Clients	80%	**10%**	**Renewable Capacity Built** (in MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Assets & Operations		**10%**	**Technical Energy Availability** *(%)*	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Capex per MW (€ thousand)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**
Environment & Commnunities		**5%**	**Certified MW** %	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
Innovation & partners		**5%**	**H&S frequency rate** (employees + contractors)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
People Management		**10%**	**People Management**	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Remuneration Committee	5%	**100 %**	**Appreciation remuneration committee**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**

There is also a qualitative evaluation of the CEO about the annual performance of the members of the Executive Committee. This evaluation will have a weight of 20% for the final calculation in the annual variable remuneration and of 32% in the multi-annual variable remuneration. The other 80% will be calculated based on the weights indicated in the next paragraph for the annual variable remuneration and 68% for the multi-annual variable.

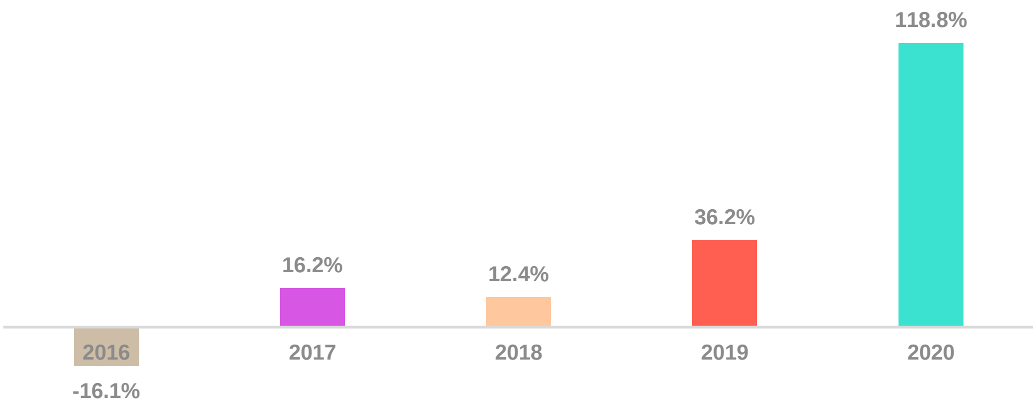
According to the Remuneration Policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, the maximum variable remuneration (annual and multi-annual) is applicable if all the above mentioned KPI's were achieved and the performance evaluation is equal or above 110%.

As mentioned above a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs (COO NA, COO EU & BR and COO Offshore) and for the 2019-2022 term was approved in 2019.

The conditions of such Complementary Long Term Program are: (i) four year period (2019-2022); (ii) Target Award will be 4 x 50% of base annual remuneration of each COO; (iii) KPIs are consistent through the whole term and specific for each COO; and (iv) payments will be done in accordance with the percentage of the achieved fulfilment with a limit of 120% of the Target Award.

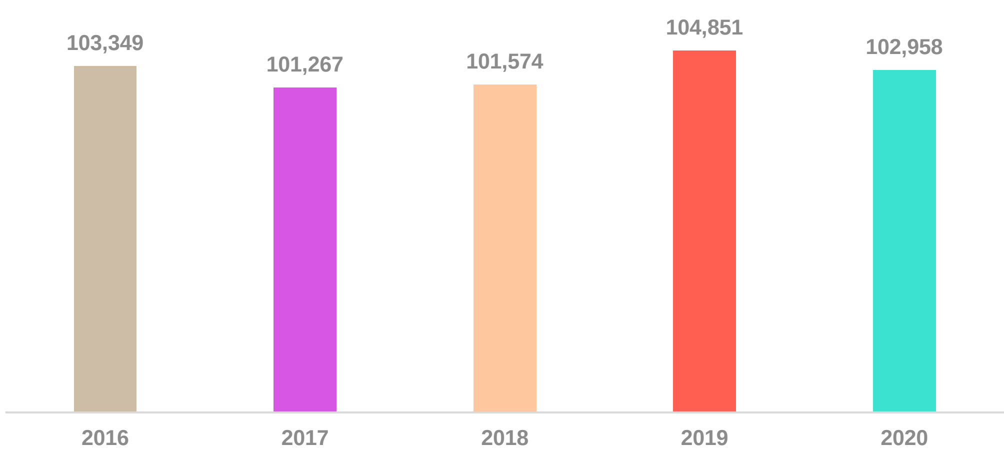
C. Performance of the company and remuneration average of the employees

Total shareholder return



Source: Bloomberg

Employee average remuneration (€)



D. Remuneration from other Group Companies

As exposed in section B of this chapter 6 of the Annual Report, the remuneration of the Executive Directors related to the functions permormed as Officers were paid by EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España and EDPR North America LLC as follows:

OFFICER	PAYER	FIXED	VARIABLE ANNUAL	VARIABLE MULTI-ANNUAL	VARIABLE PLURI-ANNUAL	TOTAL
Duarte Bello	EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		37.500€	410.696€
Miguel Ángel Prado	EDPR North America LLC	466,897$	162.328$	237.908$	45.725$	912.858$
Spyridon Martinis	EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		0	373.196€

*All the amounts are in EUR, except Miguel Ángel Prado ones, which are in USD.

In 2020, in application of the deferral policy adopted by EDPR, an amount of 84.443€ was paid by EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the company), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

Likewise, according to the Executive Management Services Agreement signed with EDP, EDPR is due to pay an amount to EDP, for the services rendered by the Executive Managers and the Non-Executive Managers. The amount due under said Agreement for the management services rendered by in 2020 is EUR 1,094,560, of which EUR 959,560 refers to the management services rendered by the Executive Members and EUR 135,000 to the management services rendered by the Non-Executive Members.

E. Share-allocation and/or Stock Option Plans

EDPR does not have any Share-Allocation and/or Stock Option Plans.

Should be noted that at 31st December 2020, Spyridon Martinis had 10,413 shares of EDP Renováveis, but all of them were bought before his appointment as Director of the Company (being the first acquisition in 2011 and the last one in 2018).

F. Refund of a variable remuneration

EDPR has not regulated the option of refunding the variable remuneration of the Directors but in line with corporate governance practices, the Remuneration Policy incorporates the deferral for a period of three years of the multi-annual variable remuneration, being the relevant payment conditioned to the lack of any willful illicit action, known after the appraisal and which endangers the sustainable performance of the company.

G. Information on any withdrawal of the procedure for applying the remuneration policy and the derogations applied, including an explanation of the nature of the exceptional circumstances and an indication of the specific elements subject to the derogation

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 was approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020 and has been applied withouth exceptions since then. Should be noted to this extent that the Complementary Long Term Program approved for the three COOs for the 2019-2022 term that was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting dated October 29th , 2019 substituted the Complementary Long Term Program approved on 2017.

Other remunerations

- **Remuneration of the Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting**

In 2020, the remuneration of the Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting of EDPR, José António de Melo Pinto Ribeiro, was EUR 15,000.

- **External Auditor remuneration in 2020 for EDP Renováveis S.A. and subsidiaries**

TYPE OF SERVICE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	BRAZIL	US	OTHER	TOTAL	%
Audit and statutory audit of accounts	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Total audit related services	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Other non-audit services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total non-audit related services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total	**161,802**	**734,752**	**170,671**	**1,066,435**	**713,013**	**2,846,673**	**100,00%**

The amount of Other non-audit services in Spain includes, among others, services that refer to the entire Group such as the review of the internal control system on financial reporting and review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group's annual report, which are invoiced to a Spanish companies. This amount also includes the limited review as of June 30, 2020 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements and other reviews for Group consolidation purposes which are considered non-audit services according to the respective local regulation.

Total amount for Spain refers to services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L.

The above fees exclude the fees for full consolidated Viesgo companies which are also audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L in the amount of 90,471 Euros and the fees for the companies that were sold during 2020 (see note 6 of the consolidated annual accounts).

edp renewables

Mr. Emilio García-Conde Noriega, Secretary of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CERTIFIES

That on February 23rd, 2021 a meeting of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A. was held by video conference with the participation of all the Directors: Mr. Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, Mr. Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira, Mrs. Vera Pinto Pereira, Mrs. Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques, Mr. Manuel Menéndez Menéndez, Mr. Antonio do Pranto Nogueira Leite, Mr. Acacio Liberado Mota Piloto, Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa, Mr. Allan Katz, Mrs. Conceição Lucas, Mr. Alejandro Fernández de Araoz Gómez-Acebo and Mrs. Joan Avalyn Dempsey.

That the Board Members attending the meeting unanimously agreed to formulate and approve the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and the Consolidated Management Report of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year 2020, each of them expressly stating the approval and without any disconformity being raised.

That it was also stated by the Board Members attending the meeting that to the extent of their knowledge, the information referred to in sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 245 of Decree-Law no. 357-A/2007 of October 31st, in sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the Royal Decree 1362/2007 of October 19th, and other documents relating to the submission of accounts required by current regulations (including, among others, article 253 of the Spanish Companies' Act and article 44 of the *Spanish Commercial Code*), have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and principles, reflecting a true, faithful and appropriate view of the equity, assets, liabilities, financial position and results of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and the companies included in its scope of consolidation and the management report fairly presents the business evolution, the performance, the business results and the position of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and the companies included in its scope of consolidation, containing a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

This certification is attached to the consolidated annual accounts, the authenticity of which I hereby guarantee, and is issued at Oviedo on February 23rd, 2021.

Emilio García-Conde Noriega
Secretary of the Board of Directors

edp renováveis

Making all forms of sustainability real

Changing tomorrow now.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions

A

Asset rotation

Strategy aimed at crystallizing the value of a project by selling a minority stake in an asset and reinvesting the proceeds in another asset, targeting greater growth.

Availability

The percentage of time a wind turbine is technically available to capture the wind resource and convert it to electricity.

B

Blades

The large “arms” of wind turbines that extend from the hub of a generator. Most turbines have either two or three blades. Wind blowing over the blades causes the blades to “lift” and rotate.

BOP

Balance of plant. All the supporting components and auxiliary equipment of the wind farm other than the generating unit.

BP

Business Plan.

BU

Budget.

C

CAGR

Compound annual growth rate.

Carbon leakage

Occurs when due to the higher costs related with climate change policies (for example taxes or other penalties on carbon emissions), the companies decide to move their production to countries with more relaxed policies, therefore leading to higher carbon emissions ex-post.

Capex

Capital Expenditure. Funds used by a company to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as property, industrial buildings or equipment (ex: construction of wind farms).

Cash-flow

Amount of cash generated and used by a company in a given period. Cash flow can be used as an indication of a company’s financial strength.

CfD

Contract for difference. Remuneration scheme based on the difference between the market price and an agreed “strike price” where if the “strike price” is higher than the market price, the CfD Counterparty pays the generator the price difference.

CO_2

Carbon dioxide. A heavy colorless gas that does not support combustion, dissolves in water to form carbonic acid, is formed especially in animal respiration and in the decay or combustion of animal and vegetable matter, is absorbed from the air by plants in photosynthesis, and is used in the carbonation of beverages.

COD

Commercial Operating Date. Date at which the project starts officially operating, after the testing and commissioning period.

Core opex

Includes costs of supplies and services and with personnel, costs that are controllable by the company.

Critical suppliers

Includes suppliers of turbines, balance of plant and O&M.

Curtailment

The forced shut-down of some or all the wind turbine generators within a wind farm to mitigate issues associated with turbine loading export to the grid, or certain planning conditions. Curtailment is controlled by the regional transmission operator.

D

Dividend pay-out ratio

Measures the percentage of a company's net income that is given to shareholders in the form dividends. (Total Annual Dividends per Share / Earnings per Share).

Dividend policy

Set of guidelines a company uses to decide how much of its earnings it will pay out to shareholders.

E

EBITDA

An accounting measure calculated using a company's net earnings, before interest expenses, taxes, depreciation and amortization are subtracted, as a proxy for a company's current operating profitability.

EMS

Environmental Management System. System that assures the protection of the environment through a proactive environmental management of the facilities in operation.

EPS

Earnings per share. The portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock.

Equity consolidation

Accounting process of treating equity investments, in associate companies. Equity account is usually applied where the entity holds 20-50% of voting stock.

F

Feed in tariffs

Remuneration framework that guarantees that a company will receive a set price from their utility, applied to all of the electricity they generate and provide to the grid.

Financial investment

An asset in which to put money into with the expectation of obtaining gains or an appreciation in to a larger sum of money.

Forex/FX

The market in which currencies are traded.

Full scope

Scheme of maintenance in which a third-party supplier is directly responsible for the full maintenance of the project. The project pays a fixed fee and assumes low risk.

G

GC

Green certificate. Tradable commodity proving that certain electricity is generated using renewable energy sources.

GCF

Gross Capacity Factor – The ratio of a site's gross output over a period of time, to its potential output if it were possible for it to operate at full capacity continuously over the same period of time.

GHG

Greenhouse gases. Gases that trap the heat of the sun in the Earth's atmosphere, producing the greenhouse effect; the two major greenhouse gases are water vapor and carbon dioxide; lesser greenhouse gases include methane, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, and nitrogen oxides.

GO/GoO

Guarantee of Origin. Tracking instrument that guarantees that electricity has been produced from renewable energy sources. Those GO are traded and used by suppliers to sell green energy.

Gross profit

An accounting measure calculated using a company's revenue minus its cost of goods sold. Gross profit is a company's residual profit for selling a product or service and deducting the cost associated with its production and sale.

GW

Unit of electric power equal to 1,000 MW.

GWH

Equal to 1,000 MW used continuously for one hour.

H

Hedging

Risk management strategy used in limiting or offsetting probability of loss from fluctuations in the prices of commodities, currencies, or securities.

I

IFRS16

Regulatory standard of operating leases that requires the recognition of lease commitments for the entire duration of contracts into the balance sheet liabilities as well as the recognition of a new asset “Right of Use Asset” as counterparty.

Installed capacity

Capacity installed and ready to produce energy.

ISO 14001

ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management Certification is an international standard for designing and implementing an effective environmental management system (EMS) to enhance the company’s environmental performance.

ISO 45001

ISO 45001:2018 - Specifies requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, and gives guidance for its use, to enable organizations to provide safe and healthy workplaces by preventing work-related injury and ill health, as well as by proactively improving its OH&S performance.

ITC

Investment tax credit. Tax incentive in the US which differ from the Production Tax Credit in the sense that the Tax Equity Investor receives a one shot tax credit that covers a percentage of the investment.

L

LCOE

Levelized cost of electricity. Provides a common way to compare the cost of energy across technologies. LCOE takes into account the installed system price and associated costs such as financing, land, insurance, transmission, operation and maintenance, and depreciation. The LCOE is a true apples-to-apples comparison of electricity costs and is the most common measure used by electric utilities or purchasers of power to evaluate the financial viability and attractiveness of a wind energy project.

M

M3

Modular maintenance model. Maintenance scheme which is halfway between the self-perform and a full scope maintenance, with some activities being performed in-house.

MW

Unit of electric power equal to 106 watts.

MWH

Equal to 106 watts of electricity used continuously for one hour.

N

Net capacity factor (NCF)

The ratio of a plant’s actual output over a period of time, to its potential output if it were possible for it to operate at full nameplate capacity continuously over the same period of time. Also known as Load Factor.

Net debt

A metric that shows a company’s overall debt situation calculated using company’s total debt less cash on hand.

Net investment

Equals (Capex + Financial investments – Financial divestments).

O

O&M

Operations and maintenance. All the activities necessary to run the wind-farm in a reliable, safe and economical way including for instance maintenance, repair, monitoring and operation.

P

PPA

Power purchase agreement. A legal contract between an electricity generator (provider) and a power purchaser (host). The power purchaser buys energy, and sometimes also capacity and/or ancillary services, from the electricity generator.

PTC

Production tax credit. The result of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, a commercial tax credit in the US that applies to wholesale electrical generators of wind energy facilities based upon the amount of energy generated in a year.

R

Renewable energy

Energy that is derived from resources that are regenerative or that cannot be depleted including wind energy, solar, biomass, geothermal, and moving water. Also known as alternative energy.

REC

Renewable energy credit. Represents the property rights to the environmental, social, and other non-power qualities of renewable electricity generation. A REC can be sold separately from the electricity associated with a renewable energy generation source.

RES

Renewable energy sources.

RCF

Retained cash-flow. The amount available to pay dividends to shareholders and/or to fund new investments and includes EBITDA after paying interests and tax equity investor's costs and after paying distributions to equity partners and taxes.

ROIC Cash

Return on Invested Capital (based on Cash Flows). Represents a measure of the profitability and value creation of a project or company.

RPS

Renewable Portfolio Standard. Regulation in the US that places an obligation in certain states on electricity supply companies to source a specific percentage of their energy from renewable sources.

S

Self-perform

Maintenance scheme in which all the maintenance works are done in-house which means that the project assumes the whole risk.

Sell-down

Divestment strategy by which the company sells majority stakes of projects in operation or under development to recycle capital, with up-front cash flow crystallization, and creates value by reinvesting the proceeds in accretive growth, while continuing to provide operating and maintenance services.

SF6

Sulfur hexafluoride. Colorless, odorless, non-flammable and potent greenhouse gas which is used in the electrical industry especially in gas insulated switchgear power installations.

Solar PV

Solar photovoltaic. Plant that generates electricity by means of solar power through photovoltaics, consisting on an arrangement of several components, including solar panels to absorb and convert sunlight into electricity, a solar inverter, cables and other electrical accessories.

T

TSR

Total Shareholder Return. Measures the return that the stock provides to the shareholder, including dividends paid and the stock price appreciation.

Tax equity

Financing structure (US) where the tax equity investor contributes capital in exchange of tax benefits and cash distributions during the 1st ten years the park operates, or until investment is recovered.

TEI

Tax Equity Investor – Financing structure (US) where the tax equity investor contributes capital in exchange of tax benefits and cash distributions during the 1st ten years the park operates, or until investment is recovered.

U

UN SDG

United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal.

W

WATT (W)

The rate of energy transfer equivalent to one ampere under an electrical pressure of one volt. One watt equals 1/746 horsepower, or one joule per second. It is the product of voltage and current (amperage). Watts are the yardstick for measuring power.

Wind energy

Power generated by converting the mechanical energy of the wind into electrical energy using a wind generator.

Wind farm

Used in reference to the land, wind turbine generators, electrical equipment, and transmission lines for the purpose of generating wind energy and alternative energy.

Y

YoY

Year-on-Year.

YTD

Year-to-date.

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EDP Renováveis, S.A.

Audit Report
Annual Accounts at 31 December 2020
Management Report

Independent auditor´s report on the annual accounts

To the shareholders of EDP Renováveis, S.A.:

Report on the annual accounts

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (as identified in note 2.A of the notes to the annual accounts), and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria included therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice 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 relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the annual accounts in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice. In this regard, we have not rendered services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts, and situations or circumstances have not arisen that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, have affected our necessary independence such that it 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 judgment, were of most significance in our 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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of the recovery of the carrying amount of long-term investments in equity instruments in group companies and associates	
The accompanying annual accounts present long-term investments in equity instruments in group companies and associates, as detailed in note 8, amounting to €8,315,368 thousand as at December 31, 2020. The Company analyses these assets annually for impairment in accordance with the criteria described in note 8, and determines their recoverable amount based on the present value of future cash flows, considering the business plans approved by management. The key assumptions considered are detailed in note 8 to the accompanying annual accounts. Furthermore, management carried out a sensitivity analysis on the most significant assumptions which, based on earlier experience, may reasonably show variations, as detailed in note 8. As a result of the previous analyses, Company's management has concluded that there is no need to recognise or reverse impairment in 2020. This area is key due to its significance over the total assets of the Company and because it entails the application of critical judgements and significant estimates by management (note 2.D) concerning the key assumptions used in the calculations performed, which are subject to uncertainty, and the fact that significant future changes in them could have a significant impact on the Company's annual accounts.	We started our analysis by gaining an understanding of the process and relevant controls that the Company has in place to analyse the recovery of long-term investments in equity instruments group companies and associates. In addition, we assessed the adequacy of the measurement models employed, the assumptions and estimates used in the calculations, including, among others, estimated performance of electricity prices, consistency with the applicable regulatory framework and the evolution of discount rates. We also verified whether the electricity prices included in the cash flow projections prepared by the Company in the past were consistently in keeping with real data. Respect to discount rates, in collaboration with our valuation experts, we verified the methodology used in their estimation and that their value is within a reasonable range. Also, we checked the mathematical accuracy of the calculations and models prepared by management and assessed the sensitivity calculations carried and we have compared the recoverable value calculated by the Company with long-term investments in equity instruments in group companies and associates carrying amount. Finally, we also assessed the sufficiency of the information disclosed in the annual accounts with respect to the assessment of the recoverable amount of these assets. Based on the procedures carried out, we consider that management's approach and conclusions and the information disclosed in the accompanying annual accounts are reasonable and consistent with the evidence obtained.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recognition and measurement of derivative financial instruments	
As indicated in note 7 to the accompanying annual accounts, the Company is exposed to certain financial risks, namely, exchange rate risk and interest rate risk due to the activities performed and the countries where it operates. In order to manage these risks, management has contracted several derivatives financial instruments amounting to €99,793 thousand and €14,409 thousand, in assets and liabilities, respectively (note 11) at December 31, 2020. The fair value of the derivatives is estimated through complex valuation techniques that require the application of judgement and the use of significant assumptions by management note 2.D). The derivatives designated as accounting hedges have to meet some criteria in relation to the documentation of the hedge as it's indicated in note 4.L. Due to the uncertainty associated with the estimation of the fair value of these instruments and the complexity of complying with accounting legislation on the application of hedge accounting, we consider this a key audit matter.	We started our analysis by understanding the procedure established by management to identify and measure the derivatives and the relevant controls on this area. For a sample of derivatives financial instruments selected, we checked their main characteristics with their respective contracts. Similarly, and with the involvement of our experts in the valuation of derivatives financial instruments, we assessed the valuation methodology used and for a sample of instruments, we performed a contrast assessment over the management's valuation. Moreover, for a sample of the instruments designated as accounting hedges, we assessed the documentation is according to requirements established in prevailing accounting regulations. Finally, we analysed the sufficiency of the disclosures included in the accompanying annual accounts regarding financial derivatives. As a result of our tests, we consider that the measurement of financial derivatives and the information disclosed in the accompanying annual accounts are reasonable and consistent with the information available.

Other information: Management report

Other information comprises only the management report for the 2020 financial year, the formulation of which is the responsibility of the Company´s directors and does not form an integral part of the annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management report. Our responsibility regarding the management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to:

a) Verify only that the statement of non-financial information and certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, as referred to in the Auditing Act, has been provided in the manner required by applicable Portuguese legislation and, if not, we are obliged to disclose that fact.

b) Evaluate and report on the consistency between the rest of the information included in the management report and the annual accounts as a result of our knowledge of the Company obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that material misstatements exist, we are required to report that fact.

On the basis of the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information mentioned in section a) above has been provided in the consolidated management report of the EDP Renováveis Group of which the Company is the Parent company and in the manner required by applicable legislation and that the rest of the information contained in the management report is consistent with that contained in the annual accounts for the 2020 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Responsibility of the directors and the audit, control and related party transactions committee for the annual accounts

The Company´s directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts, such that they fairly present the equity, financial position and financial performance of EDR Renováveis, S.A., in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the entity in Spain, and for such internal control as the directors 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 Company´s 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, control and related party transactions committee is responsible for overseeing the process of 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 legislation governing the audit practice in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain, we exercise professional judgment 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.

- 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 Company´s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Company´s 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 fair presentation.

We communicate with the Company´s audit, control and related party transactions committee 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 Company´s audit, control and related party transactions committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, and we communicate with the audit, control and related party transactions committee those matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Company´s audit, control and related party transactions committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and 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 the European single electronic format (ESEF) of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for the 2020 financial year that comprises an XHTML file of the annual accounts for the financial year, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual report for the 2020 financial year in accordance with the formatting requirements established in the EU Delegated Regulation 2019/815 of the European Commission (hereinafter the ESEF Regulation).

Our responsibility is to examine the digital file prepared by the directors of the Company, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. This legislation requires that we plan and execute our audit procedures in order to verify whether the content of the annual accounts included in the aforementioned file completely agrees with that of the annual accounts that we have audited, and whether the format of these accounts has been effected, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital file examined completely agrees with the audited annual accounts, and these are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Report to the audit, control and related party transactions committee

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the Company's audit, control and related party transactions committee dated 24 February 2021.

Appointment period

The General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on 3 April 2018 appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. as auditors for a period of 3 years, as from the year ended 31 December 2018.

Services provided

Services provided to the Company for services other than the audit of the accounts, and additional to those indicated in the note 24 of the accompanying annual accounts.

For the non-audit services, provided to the Company´s subsidiaries, please see the audit report of 24 February 2021 on the consolidated annual accounts of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and subsidiaries in which they are included.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

22725304Q IÑAKI GOIRIENA

2021-02-24 16:53

Signer:
CN=22725304Q IÑAKI GOIRIENA
C=ES
2.5.4.42=IÑAKI
2.5.4.4=GOIRIENA BASUALDU

Public key:
RSA/2048 bits

Iñaki Goiriena Basualdu (16198)

24 February 2021

CHANGING TOMORROW NOW

INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
AND INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

EDPR 2020

ENE
RGY

edp renováveis

CHANGING TOMORROW NOW

At EDPR, we are in the business of innovating. Our 4 decade long track record has turned us into better energy providers and pioneers of the green evolution. Change has been our driver as we deliver an agile network with more efficient, smart and sustainable solutions. As leaders in the energy transition, we see investment in renewables as an active way to engage with future generations, promoting decarbonisation in energy production and consumption. We are playing our part for a more balanced and sustainable world, one that is inclusive, diverse and humane.

We're changing tomorrow now.

edp renováveis

Changing tomorrow now.

INDEX

edp renováveis

Changing tomorrow now.

2020 INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

2020 Individual Annual Accounts

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

THOUSAND EUROS	NOTE	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	24,779	7,257
Property, plant and equipment	6	1,779	2,125
Non-current investments in Group companies and associates:		8,370,758	7,561,609
Equity instruments	8	8,315,368	7,548,533
Derivatives	11	55,327	3,352
Other financial assets	9	63	9,724
Non-current investments:		8,318	8,157
Equity instruments	9	7,628	7,628
Other financial assets	9	690	529
Deferred tax assets	19	23,700	33,317
Total non-current assets		8,429,334	7,612,465
Non-current assets held for sale	12	-	18,185
Trade and other receivables:	9	115,700	74,690
Customers, Group companies and associates - current		59,662	21,325
Receivables from Group companies and associates		55,496	53,351
Other receivables		541	13
Public entities, other		1	1
Current investments in Group companies and associates:	10.a	45,355	-
Derivatives	11	44,466	-
Other financial assets	9	889	-
Current investments	9	16	491
Prepayments for current assets		309	421
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,508,882	175,852
Cash		1,508,882	175,852
Total current assets		1,670,262	269,639
Total assets		**10,099,596**	**7,882,104**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves:			
Share capital	14.a	4,361,541	4,361,541
Share premium		1,228,451	1,228,451
Reserves		350,091	419,875
Prior years' losses		-8,789	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		1,388,573	- 8,789
Total equity		7,319,867	6,001,078
LIABILITIES			
Non-current provisions:		797	836
Long-term employee benefits	15	797	836
Non-current debt:		73,678	145,496
Derivatives arranged with Group companies	11	12,014	120,920
Other financial liabilities	8	61,664	24,576
Non-current debt with Group companies and associates	17.a	2,447,620	1,241,257
Deferred tax liabilities	19	65,717	58,426
Total non-current liabilities		2,587,812	1,446,015
Current debt:		7,709	31,228
Derivatives arranged with Group companies	11	2,395	30,996
Other financial liabilities		5,314	232
Current debt with Group companies and associates	17.a	162,115	390,439
Trade and other payables:		22,093	13,344
Payables, Group companies and associates - current	17.c	11,716	5,849
Other payables	17.c	4,158	2,041
Personnel (salaries payable)	17.c	5,401	4,775
Public entities, other	19	818	679
Total current liabilities		191,917	435,011
Total equity and liabilities		**10,099,596**	**7,882,104**

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

THOUSAND EUROS	NOTE	2020	2019
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenues	22	1,524,964	161,347
Self-constructed assets		-	6
Other operating income:		2,068	1,644
Non-trading and other operating income		2,068	1,644
Personnel costs:		-26,390	- 22,972
Salaries, wages and similar compensation		-21,384	-18,082
Employee benefits expense	22.c	-5,006	- 4,890
Other operating expenses		-26,959	-21,102
External services	22.d	-26,476	- 20,741
Tax		-41	- 8
Other general expenses		-442	- 353
Amortisation and depreciation	5 & 6	-6,009	- 860
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal		1,685	1
Property, plant and equipment		-	- 2
Investments	8 & 12	1,685	3
Operating results		1,469,359	118,064
Finance income:	9	1	1
From marketable securities and other financial instruments:		1	1
Other		1	1
Finance cost:	16	-113,050	- 156,847
Group companies and associates		-112,914	-156,809
Other		-136	- 38
Exchange gains and losses	10.d & 17.e	7,519	- 4,499
Change in fair value of financial instruments	11	-2,756	904
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments	11	-	171
Net finance cost/income		-108,286	- 160,270
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,361,073	- 42,206
Income tax	19	27,500	33,417
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		1,388,573	- 8,789
Profit/(loss) for the year		1,388,573	- 8,789

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

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

THOUSAND EUROS	NOTE	2020	2019
Net profit/(loss) for the year		1,388,573	- 8,789
Total income and expense recognised directly in equity		**-**	**-**
Grants, donations and bequests		-	-
Tax effect		-	-
Total amounts transferred to the income statement		**-**	**-**
Grants, donations and bequests		-	-
Tax effect		-	-
Total recognised income and expense		**1,388,573**	**- 8,789**

b) Statement of total changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

THOUSAND EUROS						2020
ENTITY	SHARE CAPITAL	SHARE PREMIUM	RESERVES	PROFIT/(LOSS) IN PRIOR YEARS	PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	TOTAL
Balance at 31 December 2019	**4,361,541**	**1,228,451**	**419,875**		**- 8,789**	**6,001,078**
Recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	1,388,573	1,388,573
Allocation of profit or loss (note 3):						
Reserves	-	-	-	-8,789	8,789	-
Dividends	-	-	-69,784	-	-	-69,784
Balance at 31 December 2020	**4,361,541**	**1,228,451**	**350,091**	**-8,789**	**1,388,573**	**7,319,867**

THOUSAND EUROS					2019
ENTITY	SHARE CAPITAL	SHARE PREMIUM	RESERVES	PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	TOTAL
Balance at 31 December 2018	**4,361,541**	**1,228,451**	**451,678**	**29,258**	**6,070,928**
Recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-8,789	-8,789
Allocation of profit or loss (note 3):					
Reserves			2,926	- 2,926	-
Dividends			-34,729	- 26,332	-61,061
Balance at 31 December 2019	**4,361,541**	**1,228,451**	**419,875**	**- 8,789**	**6,001,078**

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

THOUSAND EUROS	NOTE	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax		1,361,073	-42,206
Adjusted profit/(loss):		112,571	161,359
Amortisation and depreciation (+)	5 & 6	6,009	860
Change in provisions (+/-)	15	-39	230
Gains/(losses) from disposals of fixed assets		-	-1
Grains/(losses) from disposals of investments	8	-1,685	-
Finance income (-)		-1	-1
Finance cost (+)		113,050	156,847
Exchange gains and losses (+/-)	10.d & 17.f	-7,519	4,499
Change in fair value of financial instruments	11	2,756	-904
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments (+/-)	11	-	-171
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		-43,213	-4,141
Trade and other receivables (+/-)		-52,074	-3,375
Other current assets		112	-188
Trade and other payables (+/-)		8,749	-578
Other cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		-62,520	-107,821
Interest paid (-)		-112,592	-145,807
Interest received (+)		1	1
Derivative financial instruments received (paid) (+/-)		-2,680	3,504
Income tax received (paid) (+/-)	19	52,751	34,481
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		1,367,911	7,191
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for investments: (-)		-1,749,610	-1,067,018
Group companies and associates		-1,746,050	-1,045,016
Intangible assets		-2,625	-4,473
Property, plant and equipment		-	-339
Other financial assets		-935	-17,190
Proceeds from sale of investments: (+)		688,496	731,834
Group companies and associates		675,147	722,254
Other financial assets		13,349	9,580
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		-1,061,114	-335,184
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments made and received for financial liability instruments:		1,093,431	381,431
Debt issues, Group companies (+)		1,822,226	915,374
Redemption and repayment of debts with Group companies (-)		-728,795	-533,943
Dividends and interest on other equity instruments paid:		-69,784	-61,061
Dividends (-)		-69,784	-61,061
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		1,023,647	320,370
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		2,586	-53
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,333,030	-7,676
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13	175,852	183,528
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	13	1,508,882	175,852

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

Covid-19. Macroeconomic, regulatory, operating and accounting impact affecting stakeholders

SARS-COV-2, a virus that can cause a serious pneumonia-like respiratory infection in humans was identified for the first time in the Chinese city of Wuhan at the end of 2019. The disease caused by the virus COVID-19 was classified as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020. COVID-19 forced the entire world to change its habits and it is having several social, economic, regulatory, operating, accounting and public health impacts.

Macroeconomic impact

The current global Covid-19 pandemic crisis brings significant risks to the economy and society, and the duration of the epidemic and its long-term economic impacts continue to be uncertain.

COVID-19 has impacted the EDPR Group's business in its various geographic locations and areas of its value chain from an overall macroeconomic standpoint. However, a prudent strategy to hedge energy and financial market risks, maintaining solid levels of liquidity and the active management of critical suppliers and supplies resulted in a significant mitigation of the impacts of this crisis.

EDPR Group's energy business has been affected by a decline in demand as a result of the lockdown, as well as a sharp decline in the prices obtained by the groupings in the various geographic locations that were partially seen a few months before the Covid-19 crisis in Europe but somewhat recovered at the end of the year. The high level of fixed price hedges within the price risk hedging strategy has allowed the EDPR Group to contain the impact of falling prices at its groupings in various geographic locations.

There was a very significant increase in the volatility of exchange and interest rates in financial markets that gradually declined after the low point seen in March.

While there has not been a significant increase in bad debts, there has been an increase in the credit risk exposure affecting electricity and GC hedges and a general deterioration of counterparty financial situations worldwide. Nevertheless, since the Group's primary customers and counterparties are public utilities, regulated entities and regional market agents with a solid credit profile, this credit risk exposure has been minimal.

As the main shareholder of EDPR, EDP has strengthened its financial situation and is applying adequate mitigation measures at the first signs of distress and is better prepared to absorb the potential impacts that may be caused by this pandemic.

Regulatory impact

A series of extraordinary urgent measures were approved and applied to respond to the epidemiological situation caused by the new Covid-19 virus in the various geographic locations in which EDPR is present.

Operating impact

EDPR operates a solid business model that puts its daily operations at reduced risk of retail prices, as can be seen in the 94% of revenue already contracted for 2021 in December 2020. The Company has suffered some interruptions in construction and the supply chain due to Covid-19, which led to a total of c.0.5 delays that did not have any impact on project fundamentals. These delays have been offset by the acquisition of +0.5 GW of the Viesgo renewable energy business and some projects in Brazil were brought forward.

Accounting impact

The EDPR Group reassessed the estimates that it considered pertinent and which could have been affected by this event in order to determine any possible accounting impact deriving from Covid-19. The EDPR Group analysed these pertinent estimates at 31 December 2020 and reached the conclusion that there were no significant accounting impacts resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic.

Stakeholders

EDPR implemented a Response Plan after the Covid-19 pandemic that focused on protecting employees and assisting local communities while minimising the impact on business continuity and the business plan. The Company therefore implemented protection measures focusing on anticipation and prevention and working to ensure the re-establishment of operations under safe conditions for everyone:

- **Employees**

As a responsible company, EDPR quickly adopted measures to minimise the conditions under which the virus propagates by focusing on personal health and maintaining essential operating services. EDPR implemented travel restrictions in February, took measures involving those that had recently been in affected areas and distributed hand sanitiser at its facilities. EDPR activated its Contingency Plan at the beginning of March supported by the two recently launched pilot projects to work from home one day per week, and visits to its facilities were restricted while employees were continually informed of any updates to the situation and of instructions to follow in the event of a positive or possible infection. Employees continued to have the option of working from home or gradually returning to facilities at the end of the year, in accordance with a Reopening Plan based on geographic locations in order to guarantee the highest health and safety standards for everyone, while complying with legal limitations and social distancing.

EDPR was even able to continue contracting and maintaining promotions, actions and training sessions during the global crisis by adapting processes to the current situation. All recruiting and onboarding processes were adapted to take place via interactive meetings and EDPR increased its payroll by 20% in 2020 compared to the previous year. EDPR implemented several initiatives to promote work-life balance that focused mainly on family, time and health while sharing multiple tips on health, well-being and working from home on its intranet throughout the year. The challenges imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic on training and development programmes were successfully overcome by redesigning and adapting training content and sessions to virtual formats and on-line learning. Finally, despite the global pandemic, there was a slight increase in the number of secondment processes in 2020 compared to the preceding year.

- **Communities**

Covid-19 has altered everyone’s life and daily routines. In this unprecedented situation, EDPR launched a solidarity campaign that distributed more than €1 million in assistance and establishes initiatives in all of its markets to help local communities combat the pandemic and to recover from the socio-economic crisis. EDPR assisted vulnerable populations by making donations to food banks, acquiring medical equipment, devices and quick testing kits while facilitating on-line learning and digital education materials. The Company provided assistance in the 15 countries in which it maintains a presence: Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Romania, Greece, Brazil, Colombia, United States, Canada and Mexico, as well as in Mozambique and Nigeria through the A2E - Energy Access programme. EDPR’s response to the global crisis is in line with its commitment to maintaining a close relationship with local communities, seeking to understand, respect and support their needs while helping improve society’s living conditions.

01. Nature and activities of the company

EDP Renováveis, S.A. (hereinafter, "the Company") was incorporated by public deed under Spanish law on 4 December 2007 for an indefinite period of time and commenced operations on the same date. Its registered office is in Oviedo at Plaza del Fresno 2.

According to the Company's articles of association, the statutory activity of EDP Renováveis, S.A. comprises activities related to the electricity sector, specifically the planning, construction, maintenance and management of electricity production facilities, in particular those eligible for the special regime for electricity generation. The Company promotes and develops projects relating to energy resources and electricity production activities as well as managing and administering other companies' equity securities.

The Company can engage in its statutory activities directly or indirectly through ownership of shares or investments in companies or entities with identical or similar statutory activities.

On 28 January 2008, EDP-Energías de Portugal, S.A. informed the market and the general public that its directors had decided to launch a public share offering in EDP Renováveis, S.L. The Company completed its initial flotation in June 2008, with 22.5% of its shares quoted on the Lisbon stock exchange .

During 2017, EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A. carried out a buyback process to buy back quoted shares. After this process was completed, only 17.44% of the Company's shares remain quoted on the Lisbon Stock Exchange.

As explained in note 8, the Company holds investments in subsidiaries. Consequently, in accordance with prevailing legislation, the Company is the parent of a group of companies. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Spain, consolidated annual accounts must be prepared to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group, the results of operations and changes in its equity and cash flows. Details of investments in Group companies are provided in Appendix I.

On 23 February 2021 the Directors authorised for issue the consolidated annual accounts of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and subsidiaries for 2020 under International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU), which show consolidated profit of Euros 680,577 thousand and consolidated equity of Euros 8,623,831 thousand (Euros 622,667 thousand and Euros 8,334,700 thousand in 2019). The consolidated annual accounts will be filed at the Asturias Mercantile Registry.

The Company belongs to the EDP Group, of which the parent is EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A., with registered office at Avenida 24 de Julho, n.º 12 in Lisbon. Through its Spanish branch office, EDP SA - Sucursal en España ("EDP Sucursal"), EDP Energias de Portugal, SA owns a qualified 82.6% interest in EDPR's share capital and 17.44% of its voting rights.

In December 2011, China Three Gorges Corporation (CTG) signed an agreement to acquire 780,633,782 ordinary shares in EDP from Parpública - Participações Públicas SGPS, S.A., representing 21.35% of the share capital and voting rights of EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., the majority shareholder of the Company. This transaction took place in May 2012.

The terms of the agreements under which CTG became a shareholder of the EDP Group stipulate minority investments by CTG totalling Euros 2,000 million in renewable energy products underway and ready for construction (including co-funding capex (capital expenditure)).

Within the context of the foregoing agreement, the following transactions have taken place:

- In June 2013, EDPR sold its 49% interest in the equity of EDPR Portugal to CTG through CITIC CWEI Renewables S.C.A.

- In May 2015, EDPR closed the sale of its 49% interest in the following EDPR Brazil subsidiaries to CTG through CWEI Brasil participaçoes LTDA: Elebrás Projetos S.A, Central Nacional de Energia Eólica S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão I S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão II S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão III S.A, Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão IV S.A, Central Eólica Jau S.A. and Central Eólica Aventura S.A.

- In October 2016, EDPR sold its 49% interest in the capital of EDP Renewables Polska SP.Zo.o. to CTG through ACE Poland S.Á.R.L. and sold its 49% interest in the capital of EDP Renewables Italia S.R.L. to CTG through ACE Italy S.Á.R.L.

- In June 2017, the EDPR Group closed the sale of its 49% interest in the capital of EDPR PT – Parques Eólicos, S.A. to CTG through ACE Portugal S.Á.R.L.

- In December 2018, EDPR closed the sale of 10% of the share capital of the associate Moray East Holdings Limited to CTG through China Three Gorges (UK) Limited.

The operating activity of the Group headed by the Company is essentially carried out in Europe, the USA and Brazil through three subgroups headed by EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U. (EDPR EU) in Europe, EDP Renewables North America, LLC (EDPR NA) in the USA and EDP Renováveis Brasil (EDPR Brasil) in Brazil. The Company also incorporated a subsidiary in Canada in 2010, called EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd. In 2019 and 2020 the Company acquired the Colombian companies, Eolos Energía S.A.S. E.S.P., Vientos del Norte S.A.S. E.S.P. and Solar Power Solutions S.A.S.E.S.P. and in 2020 it incorporated EDPR Vietnam to develop its projects in those countries.

02. Basis of presentation

A) True and fair view

The annual accounts for 2020 have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records of EDP Renováveis, S.A., in accordance with prevailing legislation and the Spanish General Chart of Accounts to give a true and fair view of the equity and financial position at 31 December 2020 and results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended.

The directors consider that the accompanying individual annual accounts for 2020, authorised for issue on 23 February 2021, will be approved with no changes by the shareholders at their annual general meeting.

B) Comparative information

The balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and the notes thereto for 2020 include comparative figures for 2019, which formed part of the 2019 annual accounts approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 26 March 2020.

C) Functional and presentation currency

The figures disclosed in the annual accounts are expressed in thousands of Euros, the Company's functional and presentation currency.

D) Critical issues regarding the valuation and estimation of relevant uncertainties and judgements used when applying accounting principles

Relevant accounting estimates and judgements and other estimates and assumptions have to be made when applying the Company's accounting principles to prepare the annual accounts. A summary of the items requiring a greater degree of judgement or which are more complex, or where the assumptions and estimates made are significant to the preparation of the annual accounts, is as follows:

Relevant accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company tests investments in Group companies for impairment on an annual basis. Impairment is calculated by comparing the carrying amount of the investment with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. The Company generally uses cash flow discounting methods to calculate these values. Cash flow discounting calculations are based on projections in the budgets approved by management. The cash flows take into consideration past experience and represent management's best estimate of future market performance.

The key assumptions employed when determining fair value less costs to sell and value in use include growth rates in accordance with best estimates of rises in electricity prices in each country, the weighted average cost of capital and tax rates. The estimates, including the methodology used, could have a significant impact on values and impairment loss. In certain cases, when estimating impairment of such investments, the investee's equity is taken into consideration, corrected for any net unrealised gains existing at the measurement date.

The fair value of financial instruments is based on market quotations when available. Otherwise, fair value is based on prices applied in recent, similar transactions in market conditions or on evaluation methodologies using discounted future cash flow techniques, considering market conditions, time value, the profitability curve and volatility factors. These methods may require assumptions or judgements in estimating fair value.

Recording and recovery of deferred tax assets.

The recording and recoverability of deferred tax assets is assessed when they are generated and subsequently at each statement of financial position reporting date in accordance with expected taxable income/tax loss. The Company also takes into account future tax obligations constituting the recovery of such assets.

Changes in accounting estimates

Although estimates are calculated by the Company's directors based on the best information available at 31 December 2020, future events may require changes to these estimates in subsequent years. Any effect on the annual accounts of adjustments to be made in subsequent years would be recognised prospectively.

03. Allocation of profit/(loss)

The proposed allocation of 2020 profit to be submitted to the shareholders for approval at their annual general meeting is as follows:

EUROS	
BASIS OF ALLOCATION:	
Profit for the year	1,388,573,084.60
Voluntary reserve	
DISTRIBUTION:	
Legal reserve	138,857,308.46
Dividends	69,784,652.96
Voluntary reserve	1,179,931,123.18
Total	**1,388,573,084.60**

The distribution of profit and reserves of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019, approved by the shareholders at their annual general meeting held on 26 March 2020, was as follows:

EUROS	
BASIS OF ALLOCATION:	
Losses for the year	-8,788,570.89
Voluntary reserve	69,784,652.96
DISTRIBUTION:	
Prior years' losses	-8,788,570.89
Dividends	69,784,652.96
Total	**60,996,082.07**

At 31 December, non-distributable reserves are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES:		
Legal reserve	75,971	75,971
	75,971	**75,971**

Profit recognised directly in equity cannot be distributed, either directly or indirectly.

04. Significant accounting policies

A) Foreign currency transactions, balances and cash flows

Foreign currency transactions have been translated into Euros using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into Euros at the closing rate, while non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost have been translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date.

In the cash flow statement, cash flows from foreign currency transactions have been translated into Euros at the exchange rates at the dates the cash flows occur.

The effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies is recognised separately in the cash flows statement as Effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

Exchange gains and losses arising on the settlement of foreign currency transactions and the translation into Euros of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

B) Intangible assets

Computer software is measured at purchase price and carried at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and impairment. Computer software is amortised by allocating the depreciable amount on a systematic basis over its useful life, which has been estimated at five years from the asset entering normal use.

Capitalised personnel expenses of employees who install computer software are recognised as Self-constructed assets in the income statement.

Computer software acquired and produced by the Company, including website costs, is recognised when it meets the following conditions:

- Payments attributable to the performance of the project can be measured reliably.
- The allocation, assignment and timing of costs for each project are clearly defined.
- There is evidence of the project's technical success, in terms of direct operation or sale to a third party of the results thereof once completed and if a market exists.
- The economic and commercial feasibility of the project is reasonably assured.
- Financing to develop the project, the availability of adequate technical and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the resulting intangible asset are reasonably assured.
- There is an intention to complete the intangible asset for its use or sale.

Computer software maintenance costs are charged as expenses when incurred.

C) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition. Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated by allocating the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life. The depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, less its residual value. The Company determines the depreciation charge separately for each component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset and with a useful life that differs from the remainder of the asset.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the following criteria:

	DEPRECIATION METHOD	ESTIMATED YEARS OF USEFUL LIFE
Other installations	Straight-line	10
Furniture	Straight-line	10
Information technology equipment	Straight-line	4

D) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through changes in profit and loss

This category includes the derivative financial instruments described in note 11, which are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue are recognised as an expense when incurred.

After initial recognition, they are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value is reduced by transaction costs incurred on sale or disposal. Accrual interest and dividends are recognised separately.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables comprise trade and non-trade receivables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those classified in other financial asset categories. These assets are initially recognised at fair value, including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Investments in Group companies

Investments in Group companies are initially recognised at cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given, excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at cost net of any accumulated impairment. The cost of investments in Group companies acquired before 1 January 2010 includes any transaction costs incurred.

Investments in Group companies denominated in foreign currencies covered by hedges of net investments in foreign operations are updated to reflect exchange rate fluctuations (see note 4 L).

Investments in Group companies acquired through a non-monetary contribution from another Group company are measured at the pre-transaction value in the consolidated accounts.

Non-monetary contributions in exchange for investments in the equity of other companies

In non-monetary contributions of businesses (including investments in Group companies) to other Group companies, equity investments received are measured on the transaction date at the carrying amount of the company in the consolidated accounts. Gains or losses deferred in recognised income and expense associated with the assets and liabilities conveyed continue to be recognised in equity but are linked to the investment received.

Interest and dividends

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends from investments in equity instruments are recognised when the Company is entitled to receive them. If the distributed dividends unequivocally originate from the profits generated prior to the acquisition date, they reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

Pursuant to request ruling number 2 issued by the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute, published in its Official Gazette number 78, for entities whose ordinary activity is the holding of shares in group companies and the financing of investees, the dividends and other income - coupons, interest - earned on financing extended to investees, as well as gains obtained from the disposal of investments, except those deriving from the disposal of subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, constitute revenue in the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets

- Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The amount of the impairment loss of financial assets carried at amortised cost is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss and may be reversed in subsequent periods if the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment has been recognised. The loss can only be reversed to the limit of the amortised cost of the assets had the impairment loss not been recognised.

- Investments in Group companies

Impairment is calculated by comparing the carrying amount of the investment with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use is calculated based on the Company's share of the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from ordinary activities and from the final disposal of the asset.

The carrying amount of the investment includes any monetary item that is receivable or payable for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, excluding trade receivables or trade payables.

In subsequent years, reversals of impairment losses in the form of increases in the recoverable amount are recognised, up to the limit of the carrying amount that would have been determined for the investment if no impairment loss had been recognised.

The recognition or reversal of an impairment loss is recorded in the income statement.

Impairment of an investment is limited to the amount of the investment, except when contractual, legal or constructive obligations have been assumed by the Company or payments have been made on behalf of the companies.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, that are not classified as held for trading or as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value less any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability. After initial recognition, liabilities classified under this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises all or part of a financial liability when it either discharges the liability by paying the creditor, or is legally released from primary responsibility for the liability either by process of law or by the creditor.

Fair value

The fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. If available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. Otherwise, the Company calculates fair value using recent transaction prices or, if insufficient information is available, generally accepted valuation techniques such as discounting expected cash flows.

E) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits in financial institutions. They also include other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent when it has a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

The Company classifies current accounts with Group companies under this heading if they are considered to be cash-pooling accounts when there is a debit balance. If not, they are recorded under current payables with Group companies and associates.

The Company recognises cash payments and receipts for financial assets and financial liabilities in which turnover is quick on a net basis in the statement of cash flows. Turnover is considered to be quick when the period between the date of acquisition and maturity does not exceed six months.

F) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal, contractual, constructive or tacit) as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account all risks and uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognised as a provision and, where the time value of money is material, the financial effect of discounting provided that the expenditure to be made each period can be reliably estimated. The discount rate is determined before taxes, taking into consideration the time value of money, as well as the specific risks that have not been included in the future cash flows relating to the provision at each closing date.

The financial effect of the provisions is recognised as a financial expense in the income statement.

If it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle an obligation, the provision is reversed.

G) Revenue from sales and services rendered

Revenue from the sale of goods and the rendering of services is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Discounts, as well as the interest added to the nominal amount of the consideration, are recognised as a reduction in the consideration.

Revenues associated with the rendering of services are recognised in the income statement by reference to the stage of completion at the reporting date when revenues, the stage of completion, the costs incurred and the costs to complete the transaction can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits derived from the transaction will flow to the Company.

H) Income tax

The income tax expense or tax income for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax assets or liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the year, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different year, directly in equity, or from a business combination.

The Company files consolidated tax returns as part of the 385/08 group headed by EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España.

In addition to the factors to be considered for individual taxation, set out previously, the following factors are taken into account when determining the accrued income tax expense for the companies forming the consolidated tax group:

- temporary and permanent differences arising from the elimination of profits and losses on transactions between Group companies, derived from the process of determining consolidated taxable income.

- deductions and credits corresponding to each company forming the consolidated tax group. For these purposes, deductions and credits are allocated to the company that carried out the activity or obtained the profit necessary to obtain the right to the deduction or tax credit.

Temporary differences arising from the elimination of profits and losses on transactions between tax group companies are allocated to the company which recognised the profit/loss and are valued using the tax rate of that company.

A reciprocal credit and debit arises between the companies that contribute tax losses to the consolidated Group and the rest of the companies that offset those losses. Where a tax loss cannot be offset by the other consolidated Group companies, these tax credits for loss carryforwards are recognised as deferred tax assets using the applicable recognition criteria, considering the tax group as a taxable entity.

The Parent of the Group records the total consolidated income tax payable (recoverable) with a debit (credit) to receivables (payables) from/to Group companies and associates.

The amount of the debt (credit) relating to the subsidiaries is recognised with a credit (debit) to payables (receivables) to/from Group companies and associates (see note 19).

Taxable temporary differences

Taxable temporary differences are recognised in all cases except where they arise 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, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable income.

Deductible temporary differences

Deductible temporary differences are recognised provided that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, or when tax legislation envisages the possibility of converting deferred tax assets into a receivable from public entities in the future.

The Company recognises the conversion of a deferred tax asset into a receivable from public entities when it becomes enforceable in accordance with prevailing tax legislation. For this purpose, the deferred tax asset is derecognised with a charge to the deferred tax expense and the receivable is recognised with a credit to current tax.

The Company recognises the payment obligation deriving from financial contributions as an operating expense with a credit to payables to public entities when it is accrued in accordance with the Spanish Income Tax Law.

Nonetheless, assets arising 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 accounting profit nor taxable income, are not recognised.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is not considered probable that the Company will have future taxable profit when the deferred tax assets are expected to be recovered in a period of more than ten years from the end of the reporting period, irrespective of the nature of the deferred tax asset; or, in the case of tax credits for deductions and other tax relief that are unused due to an insufficient amount of total tax, when there is reasonable doubt - after the activity or the income giving rise to entitlement to the deduction or tax credit has been rendered or received, respectively - as to whether the requirements for their offset will be met.

The Company only recognises deferred tax assets arising from tax loss carryforwards when it is probable that future taxable profit will be generated against which they may be offset within the period stipulated in applicable tax legislation, up to a maximum period of ten years, unless there is evidence that their recovery in a longer period of time is probable and tax legislation provides for their utilisation in a longer period or stipulates no time limit for their utilisation.

Conversely, it is considered probable that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profit to recover deferred tax assets when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which are expected to reverse in the same tax period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary differences or in periods into which a tax loss arising from a deductible temporary difference can be carried back or forward.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets not previously recognised because they were not expected to be utilised within the ten-year recovery period, inasmuch as the future reversal period does not exceed ten years from the end of the reporting period or when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences.

Tax planning opportunities are only considered when assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets and if the Company intends to use these opportunities or it is probable that they will be utilised.

Measurement

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the years when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted. The tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities are also reflected in the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities. For these purposes, the Company has considered the deduction for reversal of the temporary measures provided in transitional provision thirty-seven of Income Tax Law 27/2014 of 27 November 2014 as an adjustment to the tax rate applicable to the deductible temporary difference associated with the non-deductibility of amortisation and depreciation charges in 2013 and 2014.

Classification

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position under non-current assets or liabilities, irrespective of the expected date of recovery or settlement.

I) Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

The Company classifies assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position as current and non-current. Current assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- assets are classified as current when they are expected to be realised or are intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle, they are held primarily for the purpose of trading, they are expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date or are cash or a cash equivalent, unless the assets may not be exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

- liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle, they are held primarily for the purpose of trading, they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

- financial liabilities are classified as current when they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, even if the original term was for a period longer than 12 months, and an agreement to refinance or to reschedule payments on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting date and before the annual accounts are authorised for issue.

J) Environmental issues

Environmental assets

Non-current assets acquired by the Company to minimise the environmental impact of its activity and to protect and improve the environment, including the reduction and elimination of future pollution from the Company's activities, are recognised as property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet at purchase price or cost of production and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Environmental expenses

Environmental expenses are the costs derived from managing the environmental effects of the Company's operations and existing environmental commitments. These include expenses relating to the prevention of pollution caused by ordinary activities, waste treatment and disposal, decontamination, restoration, environmental management or environmental audit.

Expenses derived from environmental activities are recognised as operating expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Environmental provisions

The Company makes an environmental provision when expenses are probable or certain to arise but the amount or timing is unknown. Where necessary, provision is also made for environmental actions arising from any legal or contractual commitments and for those commitments acquired for the prevention and repair of environmental damage.

K) Related party transactions

Transactions between Group companies are recognised at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The difference between this value and the amount agreed is recognised in line with the underlying economic substance of the transaction.

All transactions with related parties take place on an arm's length basis.

L) Hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments which qualify for hedge accounting are initially measured at fair value, plus any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, or less any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the financial instruments.

The Company undertakes fair value hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

At the inception of the hedge the Company formally designates and documents the hedging relationships and the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedges. Hedge accounting is only applicable when the hedge is expected to be highly effective at the inception of the hedge and in subsequent years in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk, throughout the period for which the hedge was designated (prospective analysis), and the actual effectiveness is within a range of 80%-125% (retrospective analysis) and can be reliably measured.

The Company hedges net investments in foreign operations in relation to its investment in the Group companies EDP Renewables North America, LLC., EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A. and EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd.

M) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

The Company hedges the foreign currency risk arising from investments in Group companies denominated in foreign currency. The portion of gains or losses on the hedging instrument or on the exchange rate of the monetary item used as the hedging instrument is recognised as exchange gains or losses in the income statement. Gains or losses on investments related to the underlying foreign currency amount in the annual accounts are recognised as exchange gains or losses in profit and loss.

N) Grants, donations and bequests

Grants, donations and bequests are recorded in recognised income and expense when, where applicable, they have been officially awarded, the conditions attached to them have been met or there is reasonable assurance that they will be received.

Monetary grants, donations and bequests are measured at the fair value of the sum received, whilst non-monetary grants, donations and bequests received are accounted for at fair value.

In subsequent years, grants, donations and bequests are recognised as income as they are applied.

O) Long- and short-term employee benefits

The Company recognises the expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus plans when it has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

P) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups whose carrying amount will be largely recovered through a sale transaction instead of recognised at the value in use are recognised under this heading. In order for non-current assets or disposal groups to be classified as held for sale, they must be available for disposal in their current condition, exclusively subject to the usual terms and conditions of sale transactions, and the disposal must also be deemed to be highly probable.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are not amortised or depreciated, and are recorded at their carrying amount or fair value, whichever is lower, less costs to sell.

The Company recognises initial and subsequent impairment losses on assets classified in this category in the income statement under results of continuing operations.

05. Intangible assets

Details of intangible assets and movement are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 31.12.18	ADDITIONS	TRANSFER	BALANCE AT 31.12.19	ADDITIONS	TRANSFER	BALANCE AT 31.12.20
COST:							
Computer software	6,728	-	4,320	11,048	22,327	267	33,642
Computer software under development	1,363	5,078	-4,320	2,121	858	-267	2,712
	8,091	**5,078**	**-**	**13,169**	**23,185**	**-**	**36,354**
AMORTISATION:							
Computer software	-5,438	-474	-	-5,912	-5,663		-11,575
	-5,438	-474	-	-5,912	-5,663		-11,575
Carrying amount	2,653	4,604	-	7,257	17,522	-	24,779

Additions in 2020 and 2019 reflect information management applications purchased or developed during the year.

At the 2020 reporting date, the Company had fully amortised intangible assets in use amounting to Euros 5,197 thousand (Euros 5,197 thousand in 2019).

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Company has no commitments to purchase intangible assets.

06. Property, plant and equipment

Details of property, plant and equipment and movement are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 31.12.18	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	BALANCE AT 31.12.19	ADDITIONS	BALANCE AT 31.12.20
COST:						
Other fixtures	2,869	180	-	3.0+49	-	3,049
Information technology equipment and furniture	1,385	159	-	1,544	-	1,544
Vehicles	21	-	-21	-	-	-
	4,275	**339**	**-21**	**4,593**	**-**	**4,593**
DEPRECIATION:						
Other fixtures	-1,421	-280	-	-1,701	-236	-1,937
Information technology equipment and furniture	-662	-105	-	-767	-110	-877
Vehicles	-6	-1	7	-		-
	-2,089	-386		-2,468	-346	-2,814
Carrying amount	2,186	-47	-14	2,125	-346	1,779

Additions in 2019 mainly reflect the work to improve and modernise the Company's headquarters carried out during the year.

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the risk of damage to its property, plant and equipment. The coverage of these policies is considered sufficient.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment amount to Euros 1,953 thousand at the 2020 reporting date (Euros 852 thousand in 2019) and comprise information technology equipment and furniture.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Company has no commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment.

07. Risk management policy

A) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's global risk management programme focuses on uncertainty in the financial markets and aims to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's profits. The Company uses derivatives to mitigate certain risks.

The directors of the Company are responsible for defining general risk management principles and establishing exposure limits. The Company's financial risk management is subcontracted to the Finance Department of EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A. in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The subcontracted service includes the identification and evaluation of hedging instruments.

All operations involving derivative financial instruments are subject to prior approval from the board of directors, which sets the parameters of each operation and approves the formal documents describing the objectives of the operation.

Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to currency risk when operating with foreign currencies, especially with regard to the US Dollar, the Brazilian Real, the Canadian Dollar and the Polish Zloty. Currency risk is associated with recognised assets and liabilities, and net investments in foreign operations.

The Company holds investments in group companies that are denominated in foreign currency, which are therefore exposed to exchange-rate risk at year-and when translating those amounts into the Company’s functional currency (euro). Currency risk affecting these investments is mitigated primarily through derivative financial instruments and borrowings in the corresponding foreign currencies.

Details of hedged financial assets and the derivative financial instruments obtained to hedge them are provided in notes 8 and 11.

Details of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and transactions in foreign currencies are provided in notes 8, 10.11, 17 and 22.

Credit Risk

The Company is not significantly exposed to credit risk as the majority of its balances and transactions are with Group companies. As the counterparties of derivative financial instruments are Group companies, and the counterparties of their derivative financial instruments are highly solvent banks, the Company is not subject to significant counterparty default risk. Guarantees or other derivatives are therefore not requested in this type of operation.

The Company has documented its financial operations in accordance with international standards. The majority of its operations with derivative financial instruments are therefore contracted under "ISDA Master Agreements", which facilitate the transfer of instruments in the market.

The total amount of financial assets subject to credit risk is shown in note 10.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to comply with its financial commitments on maturity. The Company's approach in managing liquidity risk is to guarantee as far as possible that liquidity will always be available to pay its debts before they mature, in normal conditions and during financial difficulties, without incurring unacceptable losses or compromising the Company's reputation.

The directors have estimated cash flows which show that the Company will meet existing commitments at 2020 year end and those expected for 2021.

Compliance with the liquidity policy ensures that contracted commitments are paid, maintaining sufficient credit facilities. The EDP Renováveis Group manages liquidity risk by arranging and maintaining credit facilities with its majority shareholder, or directly with domestic and international entities in the market, under optimal conditions, to ensure access to the financing required to continue its activities.

Details of financial assets and financial liabilities by contractual maturity date are provided in notes 10 and 17.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risks

In 2020 and 2019 the Company does not have a considerable amount of interest-bearing assets and as a result, income and cash flows from operating activities are not significantly affected by fluctuations in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises from non-current borrowings, which are extended by Group companies. The loans have fixed interest rates, mitigating the risk of interest rate volatility. Details of hedged financial assets and the derivative financial instruments obtained to hedge them are provided in notes 8 and 11.

08. Investments in equity instruments of Group companies and associates

Details of direct investments in equity instruments of Group companies and associates are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
GROUP COMPANIES		
EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A.	254,576	233,113
EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U.	3,079,340	3,079,340
EDP Renewables North America, LLC	4,462,403	3,875,792
EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd.	96,247	46,597
EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros S.A.	274,892	274,892
EDPR România, S.R.L	25	25
Eolos Energias S.A.S E.S.P	32,668	27,256
Vientos del Norte S.A.S E.S.P	16,014	9,281
Solar Power Solutions, S.A.S. E.S.P.	57,915	-
Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V.	20,169	-
EDPR Vietnam	254	-
Other (See Appendix I)	10	10
Total	**8,294,513**	**7,546,306**
ASSOCIATES		
Solar Works BV	2,227	2,227
OW Offshore S.L.	18,628	-
Total	20,855	2,227
Total	**8,315,368**	**7,548,533**
	(Note 10A)	(Note 10A)

Movement in Group and associate equity instruments during 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

					2020
THOUSAND EUROS	31.12.2019	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES	31.12.2020
GROUP COMPANIES					
EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A.	233,113	29,451	-	-7,988	254,576
EDP Renewables Europe, S.L	3,079,340	-	-	-	3,079,340
EDP Renewables North America, LLC	3,875,792	944,749	-	-358,138	4,462,403
EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd	46,597	53,209		-3,559	96,247
EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros S.A	274,892	-	-	-	274,892
EDPR România, S.R.L (previously EDPR RO PV S.L.R)	25	-	-	-	25
Eolos Energía, S,A,S E.S.P	27,256	5,290	-	122	32,668
Vientos del Norte S.A.S E.S.P	9,281	6,670	-	63	16,014
Solar Power Solutions, S.A.S. E.S.P.	-	57,676	-	239	57,915
Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V.	-	22,600	-134	-2,297	20,169
EDPR Vietnam	-	254	-	-	254
Other (See Appendix I)	10	-	-	-	10
Total	**7,546,306**	**1,119,899**	**-134**	**-371,558**	**8,294,513**
ASSOCIATES					
Solar Works BV	2,227	-	-	-	2,227
OW Offshore S.L.	-	18,628	-	-	18,628
Total	2,227	18,628			20,855
Total	**7,548,533**	**1,138,527**	**-134**	**-371,558**	**8,315,368**

THOUSAND EUROS	31.12.2018	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES	31.12.2019
					2019
GROUP COMPANIES					
EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A.	218,553	15,002	-	-442	233,113
EDP Renewables Europe, S.L	3,079,340	-	-	-	3,079,340
EDP Renewables North America, LLC	3,538,271	969,212	-701,917	70,226	3,875,792
EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd	33,476	31,529	-20,327	1,919	46,597
EDP Renewables Offshore France S.A.S	500	2,160	-2,660	-	-
EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros S.A	274,892	-	-	-	274,892
EDPR RO PV S.L.R	25	-	-	-	25
EDPR Offshore España S.L	725	14,800	-15,525	-	-
Eolos Energía, S,A,S E.S.P	-	27,256	-	-	27,256
Vientos del Norte S.A.S E.S.P	-	9,281	-	-	9,281
Other (See Appendix I)	7	10	-7	-	10
Total	**7,145,789**	**1,069,250**	**-740,436**	**71,703**	**7,546,306**
ASSOCIATES					
Solar Works BV	2,227	-	-	-	2,227
Total	2,227	-	-	-	2,227
Total	**7,148,016**	**1,069,250**	**-740,436**	**71,703**	**7,548,533**

A) Investments in Group companies and associates

Details of direct and indirect investments in Group companies are provided in Appendix I.

In 2020 and 2019 the Company financed its subsidiary EDP Renewables North America, LLC (EDPR NA) by subscribing successive capital increases/reductions for a net amount of Euros 944,749 thousand and Euros 267,295 thousand (US Dollars 1,118,538 thousand and US Dollars 303,895 thousand) representing increases in both years.

In 2020 and 2019, the Company has signed capital increases in EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A. for Euros 29,450 and Euros 15,002 thousand (Brazilian Reals 180,000 and Brazilian Reals 65,036 thousand), respectively.

In 2020 and 2019, the Company signed capital increases in EDP Renewables Canada for Euros 53,209 and Euros 31,529 thousand (Canadian Dollars 82,400 and 46,797 thousand), respectively. In addition, a capital reduction was signed in January 2019 for Euros 20,327 thousand (Canadian Dollars 30.950).

During 2019 the Company entered into the purchase of the Colombian companies Eolos Energía, S.A.S E.S.P. and Vientos de Norte, S.A.S E.S.P. for Euros 27,256 thousand and Euros 9,281 thousand (Colombian Pesos 97,412 and 33,166 million). This acquisition entailed a success fee of Euros 16,792 thousand and Euros 5,701 thousand, respectively (Euros 18,342 and Euros 6,227 thousand in 2019), which the Company recognises in other non-current financial liabilities (see note 17a). In 2020, the Company signed capital increases in these companies for Euros 5,290 and Euros 6,670 thousand (Colombian Pesos 23,000 and 29,000 million), respectively.

During 2020 the Company entered into the purchase of the Colombian company Solar Power Solution, S.A.S E.S.P. for Euros 57,653 thousand (Colombian Pesos 237,589 million). This acquisition entails a success fee of Euros 42,754 thousand, which the Company has recognised in other non-current financial liabilities (Euros 39,164 thousand) and in other current financial liabilities (Euros 3,590 thousand) (see note 17a). Furthermore, the Company subscribed a capital increase of Euros 23 thousand (Colombian Pesos 98,293 thousand).

During 2020 the Company entered into the purchase of the Mexican company Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V. for Euros 22,600 thousand (US Dollars 24,750 thousand). This acquisition entails a success fee of Euros 1,693 thousand, which the Company has recognised in other current financial liabilities (see note 17a).

In 2020, the Company incorporated the Vietnamese company EDPR Vietnam for Euros 254 thousand (Vietnamese Dong 7,207 million).

In 2019, the Company entered into the purchase of 0.1% of the Greek company Aeoliko Parko Fthiotidos Erimia, E.P.E. for Euros 9 thousand. This acquisition entails a success fee of Euros 7 thousand, which the Company has recognised in other non-current financial liabilities (see note 17a).

During 2020 the Company recorded the 50% interest held in the company Ocean Winds Offshore, S.L. (formerly called EDPR Offshore España, S.L.) in the amount of Euros 18,628 thousand. At 31 December 2019, the Company recognised this investment in non-current assets held for sale (see note 12).

Testing for impairment in investments in equity instruments

Testing for impairment in investments in equity instruments is carried out annually. For operational wind farms, the recoverable amount is determined using the value in use.

Shareholder discounted cash flows were used to carry out this analysis. This method is based on the principle that the estimated value of an entity or business is defined by its capacity to generate future financial resources, assuming that these resources can be withdrawn from the business and distributed among the Company's shareholders, without compromising the continuation of the activity. The amount was therefore based on free cash flows generated by each company's business, less appropriate discount rates and net debt.

The projection period for future cash flows is the useful life of the assets (30 years), which is in line with the current amortisation method. Cash flows also include long-term operating contracts and long-term estimates of energy prices, provided that the asset carries market prices risk.

The following main assumptions are used for testing impairment:

- **Energy produced:** the wind studies carried out are used to determine the net capacity factors used for each farm, which take into account the long-term predictability of wind production and that wind energy production is supported in almost all countries by regulations that allow priority production and supply whenever weather conditions allow.

- **Electricity remuneration:** approved or contracted remuneration has been applied when available with regards the companies that benefit from regulated remuneration or that have signed agreements to sell their predetermined production over the entire useful life of the asset or a part of it; when this option was not available, prices were calculated using price curves projected by the company using its experience, internal models and external information sources.

- **New capacity:** tests were based on the best information available about the wind farms expected to be built in the coming years, adjusted by the likelihood that the planned projects will be completed successfully and by the company's growth prospects based on the objectives in the business plan, historical growth and projections of market size. Tests took into account the contracted and expected prices for acquiring turbines from several suppliers.

- **Operating costs:** contracts entered into for land leases and maintenance agreements were used; other operating costs were projected in a manner consistent with the company's internal models and experience.

- **Residual value:** residual value is taken as 15% of the initial investment in each wind farm, taking inflation into consideration.

- **Discount rate:** the following discount rates used are after taxes and they reflect the EDPR Group's best estimate of the specific risks:

	2020	2019
Europe (EUR)	3.5%-6.0%	3.1%-5.8%
North America (USD)	4.9%-7.1%	4.9%-6.3%
Brazil (USD)	8.5%-10.2%	8.8%-10.4%
Colombia (USD)	8.2%	-

EDPR has performed the following sensitivity analyses on the results of the affected impairment tests.

- 10% reduction in the market prices used in the reference scenario. This sensitivity analysis performed independently for such an assumption does not assume any impairment.

- Increase in the discount rate used in the reference scenario of 100 base points. This sensitivity analysis performed independently for such an assumption does not assume any impairment.

During 2020 the company reversed the measurement adjustment that it had recorded with respect to its interest in Ocean Winds Offshore, S.L. totalling Euros 3,103 thousand and recorded income under the impairment and profit/(loss) on the disposal of shareholdings heading in the income statement. Furthermore, no impairment has been recognised as a result of the tests performed during 2020 and 2019.

Foreign currency

The functional currencies of foreign operations are the currencies of the countries in which they are domiciled. These are primarily the US Dollar, the Canadian Dollar and the Brazilian Real.

Hedged investments

Details of investments, the fair value of which is hedged against currency risk, at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	INTEREST COVERED	INTEREST NOT COVERED	TOTAL 2020
EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A.	19,220	235,356	254,576
EDP Renewables North America, LLC. (EDPR NA)	4,444,951	17,452	4,462,403
EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd	96,247	-	96,247
Eolos Energía, S,A,S E.S.P	1,750	30,918	32,668
Vientos del Norte S.A.S E.S.P	904	15,110	16,014
Solar Power Solutions, S.A.S. E.S.P.	3,454	54,461	57,915
Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V.	20,169	-	20,169
	4,586,695	**353,297**	**4,9239,992**

THOUSAND EUROS	INTEREST COVERED	INTEREST NOT COVERED	TOTAL 2019
EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A.	26,468	206,645	233,113
EDP Renewables North America, LLC. (EDPR NA)	3,822,555	53,237	3,875,792
EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd	46,597	-	46,597
	3,895,620	**259,882**	**4,155,502**

Management hedges foreign currency risk arising from the Company's investments in EDP Renewables North America, LLC., denominated in foreign currency.

The changes in value due to exchange rate fluctuations of equity instruments and the changes in fair value of hedging instruments are recognised in exchange gains/losses in the income statement. Details for 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS					GAINS/(LOSSES) 2020
	EDPR NA	EDPR BR	EDPR CA	OTHER	TOTAL
Investments in Group companies (note 11)	-358,138	-7,988	-3,559	-1,873	371,558
Hedging instruments					
Foreign currency derivatives (note 11)	223,172	7,717	3,568	-433	234,024
Current account in foreign currency (note 11)	179	-	-	2,266	2,445
Fixed rate debt in foreign currency (note 11)	138,342	-	-	-	138,342
	3,555	**-271**	**9**	**-40**	**3,253**

THOUSAND EUROS				GAINS/(LOSSES) 2019
	EDPR NA	EDPR BR	EDPR CA	TOTAL
Investments in Group companies (note 11)	70,226	-442	1,919	71,703
Hedging instruments				
Foreign currency derivatives (note 11)	-60,874	474	-2,563	-62,963
Current account in foreign currency (note 11)	-53	-	-	-53
Fixed rate debt in foreign currency (note 11)	-13,365	-	-	-13,365
	-4,066	32	-644	-4,678

The hedging instruments used by the Company to hedge foreign currency risk arising from the investments in EDP Renewables North America, LLC. comprise:

- hedging instrument consisting of three EUR/USD swaps taken out with EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. with a notional amount of USD 1,778,816 thousand (three EUR/USD swaps with EDP Finance, B.V. with a notional amount of USD 2,398 thousand in 2019). The fair value of the hedging instrument amounts to Euros 31,970 thousand at 31 December 2020 (Euros 129,001 thousand payable at 31 December 2019) and has been recognised under investments in Group companies and associates in current assets (Euros 43,974 thousand) and under non-current debt in non-current liabilities (Euros 12,004 thousand) (see note 11). During 2020 agreements of this kind have been settled generating revenue of Euros 14,076 thousand, which is recognised in the exchange differences account. At 31 December 2020 the net finance cost incurred on hedging instruments on net investments totalled Euros 45,561 thousand (net cost of Euros 67,003 thousand in 2019) and has been recognised in finance costs on debts with Group companies in the accompanying income statement;

- a hedging instrument comprising a EUR/USD cross interest rate swap arranged with EDPR Servicios Financieros, S.A. for a notional amount of US Dollars 678,814 thousand (US Dollars 1,025,380 thousand in 2019). The fair value of the hedging instrument amounts to Euros 44,208 thousand at 31 December 2020 (Euros 20,604 thousand payable at 31 December 2019) and has been recognised under investments under Group companies and associates in non-current assets (see note 11). During 2020 this agreement has been settled in part, generating costs of Euros 16,687 thousand, which is recognised in the exchange differences account. At 31 December 2020 the net finance cost incurred on hedging instruments on net investments totalled Euros 9,580 thousand (net cost of Euros 26,996 thousand in 2019) and has been recognised under finance costs on debt with Group companies in the accompanying income statement;

- current account with EDPR Servicios Financieros, S.A. for an amount of US dollars 192,195 thousand at 31 December 2020 (USD 197,450 thousand at 31 December 2019). On 31 December 2020, the fair value of the current account amounts to Euros 156,625 thousand (Euros 175,761 thousand at 31 December 2019) and is recorded in the caption cash and cash equivalents of the attached balance sheet (see note 13). The current account has generated revenues on exchange differences in 2020 for Euros 179 thousand (losses of Euros 53 thousand in 2019);

- loans received from EDP Finance BV in US Dollars with a notional amount of US Dollars 668,588 thousand. These loans have generated net income from exchange differences in 2020 of Euros 33,962 thousand (losses of Euros 11,227 thousand in 2019);

- loans received from EDP Renovaveis Servicios Financieros, S.A. in US Dollars with a notional amount of US Dollars 1,367,783 thousand (US Dollars 450,000 in 2019). These loans have generated income from exchange differences in 2020 of Euros 104,380 thousand (losses of Euros 2,138 thousand in 2019).

To hedge the currency risk arising from the exposure of the investment in EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A., denominated in Brazilian Reals, the Company has arranged a hedging instrument comprising two swaps for a total notional amount of Brazilian Reals 120,500 thousand in 2020 and 2019. The net fair value of the hedging instrument amounts to Euros 9,908 thousand at 31 December 2020 (Euros 2,191 thousand at 31 December 2019) and has been recognised under Investments in Group companies and associates in non-current assets (see note 11). This hedging instrument incurred a net finance cost of Euros 1,047 thousand (cost of Euros 1,660 thousand in 2019), which has been recognised under finance costs on debt with Group companies in the accompanying income statement.

To hedge the currency risk arising from the exposure of the investment in EDP Renewables Canada, Ltd, denominated in Canadian Dollars, the Company has arranged a hedging instrument comprising ten swaps for a total notional amount of Canadian Dollars 149,650 thousand (six swaps for a total notional amount of Canadian Dollars 67,247 thousand in 2019). At 31 December 2020 the fair value of the hedging instrument amounts to Euros 1,583 thousand (Euros 2,054 thousand payable at 31 December 2019) and has been recognised under Investments in Group companies and associates in current and non-current assets (Euros 420 thousand and Euros 1,211 thousand respectively) and under non-current debt in non-current liabilities (Euros 10 thousand) and under current debt in current liabilities (Euros 38 thousand) (see note 11). During 2020 an agreement of this kind has been settled generating costs of Euros 69 thousand, which is recognised in the exchange differences account. These hedging instruments incurred a net finance cost of Euros 935 thousand (cost of Euros 1,001 thousand in 2019), which has been recognised under finance costs on debt with Group companies in the accompanying income statement.

In order to avoid the exposure to exchange rate risk of the investment in the Colombian companies Eolos Energía, S.A.S E.S.P., Vientos de Norte, S.A.S E.S.P. and Solar Power Solution, S.A.S E.S.P., which are denominated in COP, the Company maintains a hedge instrument consisting of a swap with a total notional value of Colombian Pesos 25,598 million in 2020. The fair value of the hedging instrument at 31 December 2020 totalled Euros 433 thousand, and is recognised under current debt in current liabilities (see note 11). This hedging instrument incurred a net finance cost of Euros 30 thousand, which has been recognised under finance costs on debt with Group companies in the accompanying income statement.

The Company financed the US dollar 22,672 thousand investment in the Mexican company Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V. using its US dollar denominated current account to avoid exposure to exchange-rate risk. On 31 December 2020, the fair value of the current account amounts to Euros 18,476 thousand and is recorded in the caption Cash and cash equivalents on the attached balance sheet (see note 13). The current account has generated income on exchange differences of Euros 2,266 thousand.

09. Financial assets by category

The classification of financial assets by category and class, as well as a comparison of the fair value and the carrying amount is as follows:

								2020
				NON-CURRENT				CURRENT
THOUSAND EUROS				AT AMORTISED COST OR COST				AT AMORTISED COST OR COST
	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL
Loans and receivables								
Loans	-	-	-	-	904	904	-	904
Other financial assets	753	753	-	753	1	11	-	1
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	115,699	115,699	-	115,699
Total	753	753	-	753	116,604	116,604	-	116,604
Available for sale assets								
Equity instruments	7,628	7,628	-	7,628	-	-	-	-
Total	7,628	7,628	-	7,628	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives								
Traded on OTC markets	-	-	55,327	55,327	-	-	44,466	44,466
Total	-	-	55,327	55,327	-	-	44,466	44,466
Total financial assets	**8,381**	**8,381**	**55,327**	**63,708**	**116,604**	**116,604**	**44,466**	**161,070**

								2019
				NON-CURRENT				CURRENT
THOUSAND EUROS				AT AMORTISED COST OR COST				AT AMORTISED COST OR COST
	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL
Loans and receivables								
Loans	-	-	-	-	486	486	-	486
Other financial assets	10,253	10,253	-	10,253	5	5	-	5
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	74,690	74,690	-	74,690
Total	10,253	10,253	-	10,253	75,181	75,181	-	75,181
Available for sale assets								
Equity instruments	7,628	7,628	-	7,628	-	-	-	-
Total	7,628	7,628	-	7,628	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives	-	-						
Traded on OTC markets	-	-	3,352	3,352	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3,352	3,352	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**17,881**	**17,881**	**3,352**	**21,233**	**75,181**	**75,181**	**-**	**75,181**

During 2019 the Company purchased 10.69% and 7.47% of the share capital of the US companies Principal Power, Inc. and Rensource Holding, Inc for US Dollars 5,619 and US Dollars 2,950 thousand, respectively (equal to Euros 5,008 thousand and Euros 2,654 thousand), which it recognised as available for sale assets in non-current investments.

Net gains and losses by category of financial assets, except for derivative instruments used to hedge foreign-currency denominated shareholdings, are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS				2020
	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES, GROUP COMPANIES	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES, OTHER	ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	TOTAL
Finance income	-	1	-	1
Dividends (note 21b)	1,472,089	-	-	1,472,089
Change in fair value of financial instruments	-	-	72	72
Net gains/(losses) in profit and loss	1,472,089	1	72	1,472,162

THOUSAND EUROS				2019
	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES, GROUP COMPANIES	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES, OTHER	ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	TOTAL
Finance income	-	1	-	1
Dividends (note 21b)	111,736	-	-	111,736
Change in fair value of financial instruments	-	-	904	904
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments	-	-	171	171
Net gains/(losses) in profit and loss	111,736	1	1,075	112,812

10. Investments and trade receivables

A) Investments in Group companies

Details of investments in Group companies and associates are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS		2020		2019
	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT
GROUP				
Equity instruments (note 8)	8,315,368	-	7,548,533	-
Derivative financial instruments (note 11)	55,327	44,466	3,352	-
Loans to Group companies and associates	-	889	-	-
Other financial assets	63	-	9,724	-
Trade and other receivables	-	115,158	-	74,676
	8,370,758	160,513	7,561,609	74,676

The non-current financial assets balance at 31 December 2019 includes the Company's collection right over the associate Ocean Winds UK (EDPR, UK), which, together with non-controlling interests, is undertaking an offshore project through its subsidiary Moray West Holding Limited. This amount relates to the difference in return received by the offshore project partners who chose to finance the project via loans (5.5% return) and those, such as the EDPR Group, who chose a bridge loan (EBL) through banks, where the return is 1%. That contract was transferred to the Group company EDP Renovaveis Servicios Financieros, S.A. on 1 July 2020.

Current loans to Group companies and associates at 31 December 2020 mainly consist of the US dollar 1 million (Euros 889 thousand) granted to the associate Solar Works. This loan has generated costs on exchange differences in 2020 for Euros 105 thousand.

B) Classification by maturity

The classification of financial assets by maturity is as follows:

							2020
THOUSAND EUROS	2021	2022	2023	2024	SUBSEQUENT YEARS	LESS CURRENT PORTION	TOTAL NON-CURRENT
Loans to companies	904	-	-	-	-	-904	-
Derivative financial instruments	44,466	5,772	48,846	709	-	-44,466	55,327
Other financial assets	1	63	-	-	690	-1	753
Trade and other receivables	115,699	-	-	-	-	-115,699	-
Total	161,070	5,835	48,846	709	690	-161,070	56,080

							2019
THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2021	2022	2023	SUBSEQUENT YEARS	LESS CURRENT PORTION	TOTAL NON-CURRENT
Loans to companies	486	-	-	-	-	-486	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	967	2,385	-	-	-	3,352
Other financial assets	5	-	9,724	-	529	-5	10,253
Trade and other receivables	74,689	-	-	-	-	-74,689	-
Total	75,180	967	12,109	-	529	-75,180	13,605

C) Trade and other receivables

Details of trade and other receivables are as follows:

		CURRENT
THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
Group (See note 21):	115,158	74,676
Customers	59,662	21,325
Other receivables	55,496	53,351
Unrelated parties:	542	14
Other receivables	541	13
Public entities, other	1	1
Total	115,700	74,690

Trade receivables from Group companies in 2020 and 2019 essentially reflect the balance receivable under management support service contracts arranged with EDP Renewables Europe S.L.U and EDP Renewables North America, LLC in 2013 (See note 21 b.).

Other Group receivables mainly include corporate income tax totalling Euros 35,465 thousand (Euros 42,619 thousand in 2019) (see note 19) and in 2020 the dividend receivable from EDP Renovaveis Brasil, S.A. amounted to Euros 20,031 thousand (Euros 10,732 thousand in 2019).

D) Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets

Details of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial instruments, distinguishing between settled and outstanding transactions, are as follows:

		2020		2019
THOUSAND EUROS	SETTLED	OUTSTANDING	SETTLED	OUTSTANDING
Hedged investments in Group companies (note 8)	-	-371,558	-	71,703
Hedging derivatives of net investments in foreign operations	14,076	119,309	3,331	-2,904
Other financial assets	2,135	-762	564	237
Trade and other receivables	154	-3,240	35	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,586	-	-53
Total financial assets	**16,365**	**-253,665**	**3,930**	**68,983**

11. Derivative financial instruments

Details of derivative financial instruments are as follows:

				2020
		ASSETS		LIABILITIES
THOUSAND EUROS	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT
HEDGING DERIVATIVES				
a) Fair value hedges				
Net investment hedging swaps (note 8)	55,327	44,394	12,014	471
Total	55,327	44,394	12,014	471
DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING AND AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH CHANGES IN PROFIT OR LOSS				
b) Foreign currency derivatives				
FX forward	-	72	-	1,924
Total derivatives	**55,327**	**44,466**	**12,014**	**2,395**

				2019
		ASSETS		LIABILITIES
THOUSAND EUROS	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT
HEDGING DERIVATIVES				
a) Fair value hedges				
Net investment hedging swaps (note 9)	2,448	-	120,920	30,996
Total	2,448	-	120,920	30,996
DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING AND AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH CHANGES IN PROFIT OR LOSS				
b) Foreign currency derivatives				
FX forward	904	-	-	-
Total derivatives	**3,352**	**-**	**120,920**	**30,996**

A) Fair value hedges

The total amount of gains and losses on hedging instruments and on items hedged under fair value hedges of net investments in Group companies is as follows:

	GAINS/(LOSSES)	
THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS:		
Net investment hedging swaps (note 8)	-371,558	-62,963
Fixed rate debt (note 8)	234,024	-13,365
Investments in Group companies (note 8)	2,445	71,703
Current account in foreign currency (note 8)	138,342	-53
	3,253	-4,678

B) Foreign currency derivatives

In order to eliminate the exchange rate risk on the success fee recognised as a result of the acquisition of the Colombian companies (see note 8), in 2020 and 2019 the Company has arranged several futures contracts on the US Dollar exchange rate for a notional amount of Euros 70,847 thousand (US Dollars 22,887 thousand). The fair value of those instruments totalling Euros 72 thousand and Euros 1,924 thousand is recognised under the heading Current investments in Group companies and associates and current loans, respectively (Euros 904 thousand under investments in Group companies and associates in 2019). During 2019 contracts of this type were settled and a profit generated, which was recognised in the income statement under impairment and proceeds on disposals of equity instruments for Euros 171 thousand.

12. Non-current assets held for sale

At 31 December 2019, the Company had recognised its investments in Ocean Winds Offshore, S.L.(previously EDPR Offshore España, S.L.) and EDP Renewables Offshore France, S.A.S in non-current assets held for sale for an amount of Euros 15,525 thousand and Euros 2,660 thousand, respectively, as a result of the agreement reached in May 2019 between the EDPR Group and Engie to create a fixed and floating marine energy joint venture.

The transaction described in the preceding paragraph was closed in March 2020 and the interest totalling Euros 18,628 thousand in the company Ocean Winds Offshore, S.L.was reclassified to Associates (see Note 8). Furthermore, the impairment provision associated with that interest was also reversed, which gave rise to income totalling Euros 3,103 thousand in the heading Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of shareholdings in the income statement (see Note 8).

In March 2020 the Company sold its interest in EDP Renewables France, S.A. S to the company Ocean Winds Offshore, S.L. for Euros 1,242 thousand. This transaction gave rise to a loss totalling Euros 1,418 thousand, which was recognised in the heading profit/(loss) on disposals of shareholdings in the income statement.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
Cash in hand and at banks	58	91
Other cash equivalents	1,508,824	175,761
	1,508,882	175,852

In accordance with the terms of the contract signed by the parties on 1 June 2015, cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2020 and 2019 include the balance of the US Dollar current account with EDPR Servicios Financieros S.A. of Euros 183,498 thousand and Euros 175,761 thousand, respectively. This item also records the euro-denominated current account balance of Euros 1,325,326 at 31 December 2020 with EDPR Servicios Financieros, S.A.

14. Capital and reserves

Details of equity and movement during 2020 and 2019 are shown in the statement of changes in equity.

A) Subscribed capital

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the share capital of the Company is represented by 872,308,162 ordinary bearer shares of Euros 5 par value each, all fully paid. These shares have the same voting and profit-sharing rights. These shares are freely transferable.

Companies that hold a direct or indirect interest of at least 10% in the share capital of the Company at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

		2020
COMPANY	NUMBER OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERSHIP
EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	720,177,619	82.56%
Others (shares quoted on the Lisbon stock exchange)	152,130,543	17.44%
	872,308,162	**100.00%**

		2019
COMPANY	NUMBER OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERSHIP
EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	720,177,619	82.56%
Others (shares quoted on the Lisbon stock exchange)	152,130,543	17.44%
	872,308,162	**100.00%**

In 2015 Hidroeléctrica del Cantábrico S.A. sold its shares in the Company (135,256,700 ordinary shares amounting to 15.51% of total shares), to EDP - Energías de Portugal S.A., Sucursal en España.

During 2017, EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A. carried out a buyback process to buy back quoted shares. After this process was completed, only 17.44% of the Company's shares remain quoted on the Lisbon Stock Exchange.

B) Share premium

This reserve is freely distributable

C) Reserves

Details of reserves and movement during the year reflect the proposed distribution of profit approved by the shareholders at their annual general meeting (see note 3).

Legal reserve

Pursuant to the Revised Spanish Companies Act, in force since 1 September 2010, companies are required to transfer 10% of profits for the year to a legal reserve until this reserve reaches an amount equal to 20% of share capital.
The legal reserve may be used to increase capital. Except for this purpose, until the reserve exceeds 20% of share capital it may only be used to offset losses if no other reserves are available. At 31 December 2020 the amount of this reserve is Euros 75,971 thousand (Euros 75,971 thousand in 2019). This reserve has still not been appropriated with the minimum amount required by the Spanish Companies Act.

Voluntary reserve

These reserves are freely distributable.

Negative reserve for costs of the public share offering

As a result of the public share offering, the Company incurred a number of expenses associated with the capital increase, which have been recognised in this item net of the tax effect.

15. Provisions

Movement in provisions during 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 31.12.18	ADDITIONS	APPLICATIONS	BALANCE AT 31.12.19	ADDITIONS	APPLICATIONS	BALANCE AT 31.12.20
Personnel expense	606	536	-306	836	300	-339	797
Total	**606**	**536**	**-306**	**836**	**300**	**-339**	**797**

Additions are recorded under the personnel expense as multi-year remuneration obligations. Provisions applied mainly reflect the reclassification of salaries payable to current liabilities.

In 2020 and 2019, the amount recognised as a provision is the directors' best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation.

16. Financial liabilities by category

The classification of financial liabilities by category and class and a comparison of the fair value with the carrying amount are as follows:

								2020
	NON-CURRENT				CURRENT			
	AT AMORTISED COST OR COST				AT AMORTISED COST OR COST			
THOUSAND EUROS	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL
Debts and payables:								
Group companies:								
Fixed rate	2,447,620	2,553,175	-	2,447,620	116,664	116,664	-	116,664
Variable rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (note 8)	61,664	61,664	-	61,664	50,765	50,765	-	50,765
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	21,275	21,275	-	21,275
Total	2,509,284	2,614,839	-	2,509,284	188,704	188,704	-	188,704
Hedging derivatives:								
Traded on OTC markets	-	-	12,014	12,014	-	-	2,395	2,395
Total	-	-	12,014	12,014	-	-	2,395	2,395
Total financial liabilities	**2,509,284**	**2,614,839**	**12,014**	**2,521,298**	**188,704**	**188,704**	**2,395**	**191,099**

								2019
	NON-CURRENT				CURRENT			
	AT AMORTISED COST OR COST				AT AMORTISED COST OR COST			
THOUSAND EUROS	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL
Debts and payables:								
Group companies:								
Fixed rate	1,241,257	1,293,989	-	1,241,257	132,877	132,877	-	132,877
Variable rate	-	-	-	-	233,331	233,331	-	233,331
Other financial liabilities (note 8)	24,576	24,576	-	24,576	24,231	24,231	-	24,231
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	12,665	12,665	-	12,665
Total	1,265,833	1,318,565		1,265,833	403,104	403,104	-	403,104
Hedging derivatives:								
Traded on OTC markets	-	-	120,920	120,920	-	-	30,996	30,996
Total	-	-	120,920	120,920	-	-	30,996	30,996
Total financial liabilities	**1,265,833**	**1,318,565**	**120,920**	**1,386,753**	**403,104**	**403,104**	**30,996**	**434,100**

Net losses and gains by financial liability category are as follows:

				2020
THOUSAND EUROS	DEBTS AND PAYABLES, GROUP COMPANIES	DEBTS AND PAYABLES, THIRD PARTIES	LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	TOTAL
Finance cost	112,914	136	-	113,050
Change in fair value of financial instruments	-	-	2,828	2,828
Total	**112,914**	**136**	**2,828**	**115,878**

				2019
THOUSAND EUROS	DEBTS AND PAYABLES, GROUP COMPANIES	DEBTS AND PAYABLES, THIRD PARTIES	LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	TOTAL
Finance cost	156,809	38	-	156,847
Total	**156,809**	**38**	**-**	**156,847**

17. Debt and trade payables

A) Debt with Group companies

Details of debt with Group companies are as follows:

		2020		2019
THOUSAND EUROS	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT
Group (note 20)				
Debt with Group Companies (note 17b)	2,447,620	116,664	1,241,257	252,205
Interest	-	22,850	-	22,253
Derivative financial instruments (note 11)	12,014	2,395	120,920	30,996
Suppliers of fixed assets	-	22,601	-	1,978
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	114,003
Unrelated parties				
Other financial liabilities	61,664	5,283	24,576	-
Total	**2,521,298**	**169,793**	**1,386,753**	**421,435**

Other current financial liabilities with Group companies at 31 December 2019 comprise current account with EDPR Servicios Financieros, S.A., which accrues daily interest that is settled on a monthly basis. The rate applicable to interest receivable is one-month Euribor plus a spread of between 0% and 0.1%, whilst the rate applicable to interest payable is one-month Euribor, plus a spread of between 0.9% and 1%. The current account balance reflects a receivable at 31 December 2020, which is recorded under the Cash heading (Note 13).

Other non-current and current financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 2019 mainly relate to the success fees deriving from the acquisitions of the companies mentioned in Note 8, as follows:

				2020
		NON-CURRENT		CURRENT
THOUSAND EUROS	EUROS	DOLLARS	EUROS	DOLLARS
Eolos Energía, S,A,S E.S.P	16,792	20,605	-	-
Vientos del Norte S.A.S E.S.P	5,701	6,996	-	-
Solar Power Solutions, S.A.S. E.S.P.	39,164	48,059	3,590	4,405
Parque Solar Los Cuervos, S. de R.L. de C.V.	-	-	1,693	2,078
Other financial liabilities	7	-	31	-
Total	**61,664**	**75,660**	**5,314**	**6,483**

				2019
		NON-CURRENT		CURRENT
THOUSAND EUROS	EUROS	DOLLARS	EUROS	DOLLARS
Eolos Energía, S,A,S E.S.P	18,342	20,605	-	-
Vientos del Norte S.A.S E.S.P	6,227	6,996	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7	-	232	-
Total	**24,576**	**27,601**	**232**	**-**

B) Main characteristics of debt

The terms and conditions of loans and debt are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS							2020 CARRYING AMOUNT
TYPE	CURRENCY	EFFECTIVE RATE	NOMINAL RATE	MATURITY	NOMINAL AMOUNT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT
EDP Finance	USD	4.99%	4.42%	2023	240,019	116,664	123,355
EDP Finance	USD	4.75%	4.75%	2024	180,250	-	180,250
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	3.13%	3.13%	2025	123,231	-	123,231
EDPR Sercicios Financieros	USD	3.13%	3.13%	2025	79,598	-	79,598
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	3.75%	3.75%	2030	202,829	-	202,829
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	2.22%	2.22%	2026	171,135	-	171,135
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	3.02%	3.02%	2030	171,135	-	171,135
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	3.25%	3.25%	2031	421,115	-	421,115
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	2.31%	2.31%	2026	226,754	-	226,754
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	5.18%	5.18%	2023	122,239	-	122,239
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	4.41%	4.41%	2024	244,479	-	244,479
EDPR Servicios Financieros	EUR	2.02%	2.02%	2023	170,000	-	170,000
EDPR Servicios Financieros	EUR	1.74%	1.74%	2022	115,000	-	115,000
EDPR Servicios Financieros	EUR	1.74%	1.74%	2022	96,500	-	96,500
Total					**2,564,284**	**116,664**	**2,447,620**

THOUSAND EUROS							2019 CARRYING AMOUNT
TYPE	CURRENCY	EFFECTIVE RATE	NOMINAL RATE	MATURITY	NOMINAL AMOUNT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT
EDP Finance	USD	4.99%	4.42%	2023	395,176	132,877	262,299
EDP Finance	USD	4.75%	4.75%	2024	196,888	-	196,888
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	5.18%	5.18%	2023	133,523	-	133,523
EDPR Servicios Financieros	USD	4.41%	4.41%	2024	267,047	-	267,047
EDPR Servicios Financieros	EUR	2.02%	2.02%	2023	170,000	-	170,000
EDPR Servicios Financieros	EUR	1.74%	1.74%	2022	115,000	-	115,000
EDPR Servicios Financieros	EUR	1.74%	1.74%	2022	96,500	-	96,500
EDPR Servicios Financieros	EUR	0.46%	0.46%	2020	119,328	119,328	-
Total					**1,493,462**	**252,205**	**1,241,257**

During 2017, the Company and EDP Finance BV agreed to modify certain clauses of the debt contract they had arranged for US Dollars 447,403 thousand. From an accounting perspective, these modifications did not give rise to significant changes in the existing terms and conditions. At 31 December 2020 an amount of Euros 1,353 thousand (Euros 3,083 thousand
at 31 December 2019) is recognised in debt with Group companies and associates on account of commissions for the aforementioned modification, of which Euros 927 thousand is recorded as current and will be taken to the income statement in 2021.

During 2019, a fixed rate loan in US Dollars was arranged with EDPR Renovaveis Servicios Financieros, S.A. for US Dollars 300,000 thosuand (Euros 267,047 thousand at 31 December 2019).

During 2020, new fixed rate loans in US Dollars have been arranged with EDPR Renovaveis Servicios Financieros, S.A. for US Dollars 1,712,783 thosuand (Euros 1,395,797 thousand at 31 December 2020).

C) Trade and other payables

Details of trade and other payables are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	CURRENT	
	2020	2019
GROUP		
Payables	11,716	5,849
Total	11,716	5,849
UNRELATED PARTIES		
Payables	4,158	2,041
Salaries payable	5,401	4,775
Public entities, other (note 18)	818	679
Total	10,377	7,495
Total	**22,093**	**13,344**

The payables, Group companies balance in 2020 and 2019 mainly comprises expenses invoiced by EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A. and EDP - Energías de Portugal, S.A. (Sucursal en España) for management services. It also records the value added tax payable totalling Euros 5,643 thousand (Euros 2,221 thousand in 2019) resulting from the Company pertaining
to the tax consolidation group led by EDP- Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (see Note 19).

D) Classification by maturity

The classification of financial liabilities by maturity is as follows:

							2020
THOUSAND EUROS	2021	2022	2023	2024	SUBSEQUENT YEARS	LESS CURRENT PORTION	TOTAL NON-CURRENT
Derivative financial instruments	2,395	12,004	10	-	-	-2,395	12,014
Debt with Group Companies and associates	162,115	211,500	415,594	424,728	1,395,798	-162,115	2,447,620
Other financial liabilities	5,314	61,664	-	-	-	-5,314	61,664
Trade and other payables	21,275	-	-	-	-	-21,275	-
Total financial liabilities	**191,099**	**285,168**	**415,604**	**424,728**	**1,395,798**	**-191,099**	**2,521,298**

							2019
THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2021	2022	2023	SUBSEQUENT YEARS	LESS CURRENT PORTION	TOTAL NON-CURRENT
Derivative financial instruments	30,996	14,805	84,723	21,043	349	-30,996	120,920
Debt with Group Companies and associates	390,439	127,518	311,261	338,543	463,935	-390,439	1,241,257
Other financial liabilities	232	24,576	-	-	-	-232	24,576
Trade and other payables	12,665	-	-	-	-	-12,665	-
Total financial liabilities	**434,332**	**166,899**	**395,984**	**359,586**	**464,284**	**-434,332**	**1,386,753**

E) Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial liabilities

Details of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial instruments, distinguishing between settled and outstanding transactions, are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020		2019	
	SETTLED	OUTSTANDING	SETTLED	OUTSTANDING
Non-current debt with Group companies and associates	-4,957	143,299	-	-13,365
Hedging derivatives of net investments in foreign operations	-16,756	117,395	-	-63,390
Other financial liabilities	92	5,741	-162	-508
Trade and other payables	5	-	13	-
Total financial liabilities	**-21,616**	**266,435**	**-149**	**-77,263**

18. Late payments to suppliers

Final provision two of Law 31/2014 of 3 December 2014, amending the Spanish Companies Act to introduce improvements to corporate governance, amends additional provision three of Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010, amending Law 3/2004 of 29 December 2004 establishing measures to combat late payment, to require that all commercial companies expressly disclose average supplier payment periods in the notes to the annual accounts. The following table shows the average supplier payment period, transactions paid ratio, transactions payable ratio, total payments made and total payments outstanding at the reporting date:

	2020	2019
	DAYS	DAYS
Average supplier payment period	26	38
Transactions paid ratio	4	41
Transactions payable ratio	51	18
Total payments made	26,588	34,639
Total payments outstanding	**29,312**	**4,331**

19. Taxation

Details of balances with public entities are as follows:

	2020		2019	
THOUSAND EUROS	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT
ASSETS				
Deferred tax assets	23,700	-	33,317	-
Public entities, other	-	1	-	1
Total	**23,700**	**1**	**33,317**	**1**
LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities	65,717	-	58,426	-
Social Security	-	473	-	412
Withholdings	-	345	-	267
Total	**65,717**	**818**	**58,426**	**679**

The Company files consolidated income tax and value added tax returns.
The parent of this consolidated tax group is EDP-Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España. At 31 December 2020 the Company has recognised income tax receivable of Euros 35,465 thousand (Euros 42,619 thousand in 2019) and VAT payable of Euros 5,643 thousand (Euros 2,221 thousand in 2019). These balances have been included in receivables, Group companies and associates and payables, Group companies and associates in the balance sheet (see notes 10c and 17c).

In 2020, the taxation authorities concluded the inspection of the consolidated tax group's income taxes for 2013 to 2016, without it having had a significant impact on 2020.

In accordance with prevailing legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitive until they have been inspected by the taxation authorities or the inspection period has elapsed. Taking into account the aforementioned inspection period, at 31 December 2020 the Company has the following main applicable taxes open to inspection:

TAX	YEARS OPEN TO INSPECTION
Corporate income tax	2017-2019
Value added tax	2016-2020
Personal income tax	2016-2020
Capital gains tax	2016-2020
Tax on economic activities	2016-2020
Social Security	2016-2020
Non-residents	2016-2020

Due to the treatment permitted by fiscal legislation of certain transactions, additional tax liabilities could arise in the event of an inspection. In any case, the Company's Directors do not consider that any such liabilities that could arise would have a significant effect on the annual accounts.

A) Income tax

The Company files consolidated tax returns as part of the Group headed by EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España.

A reconciliation of net income and expenses for the year with taxable income is as follows:

							2020
	INCOME STATEMENT			INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED IN EQUITY			
THOUSAND EUROS	INCREASES	DECREASES	NET	INCREASES	DECREASES	NET	TOTAL
Profit/(loss) for the year			1,388,573				1,388,573
Corporate income tax			-27,500				-27,500
Profit before income tax			1,361,073				1,361,073
PERMANENT DIFFERENCES							
Individual company	1,492	-3,103	-1,611	-	-	-	-1,611
Consolidation adjustments	-	-1,472,089	-1,472,089	-	-	-	-1,472,089
TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES:							
originating in current year							
originating in prior years		-29,232	-29,232	-	-	-	-29,232
Taxable income			-141,859				-141,859

							2019
	INCOME STATEMENT			INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED IN EQUITY			
THOUSAND EUROS	INCREASES	DECREASES	NET	INCREASES	DECREASES	NET	TOTAL
Profit/(loss) for the year			-8,789				-8,789
Corporate income tax			-33,417				-33,417
Profit before income tax			-42,206				-42,206
PERMANENT DIFFERENCES							
Individual company	73	-	-	-	-	-	73
Consolidation adjustments	-	-99,111	-99,111	-	-	-	-99,111
TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES:							
originating in current year							
originating in prior years		-29,232	-29,232	-	-	-	-29,232
Taxable income			-170,476				-170,476

Decreases in permanent differences in 2020 mainly reflect dividends of Euros 836,704 thousand (Euros 94,154 thousand in 2019) received from EDP Renewables Europe S.L.U., Euros 10,470 thousand from EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros S.A. (Euros 4,957 thousand in 2019), Euros 612,445 thousand from EDP Renewables North America, LLC and Euros 12,470 thousand from EDP Renovaveis Brasil, S.A.

Decreases in temporary differences in 2020 and 2019 mainly reflect the tax amortisation of the financial goodwill of EDPR NA (Euros 29,163 thousand) and the reversal of the amortisation limit (Euros 69 thousand).

The relationship between tax income and accounting profit for the year is as follows:

			2020
THOUSAND EUROS	GAINS AND LOSSES	EQUITY	TOTAL
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax	1,361,073	-	1,361,073
Tax at 25%	340,268	-	340,268
Non-deductible expenses			
Provisions	-403	-	-403
Non-taxable income			
Dividends	-368,022	-	-368,022
Prior years' adjustments	657	-	657
Income tax expense/(income)	-27,500	-	-27,500

			2019
THOUSAND EUROS	GAINS AND LOSSES	EQUITY	TOTAL
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax	-42,206	-	-42,206
Tax at 25%	-10,551	-	-10,551
Non-deductible expenses			
Provisions	18	-	18
Non-taxable income			
Dividends	-24,778	-	-24,778
Withholdings at source (dividends in Brazil)	1,894	-	1,894
Income tax expense/(income)	-33,417	-	-33,417

Details of income tax income are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
CURRENT TAX		
Present year	-35,465	-42,619
Withholdings at source (dividends in Brazil)	-	1,892
Prior years' adjustments	-8,943	-
Total	**-44,408**	**-40,727**
DEFERRED TAX		
Unrecognised tax credits carried forward	352	-
Expense for reduction in deferred tax assets	9,239	-
Tax amortisation of EDPR NA goodwill	7,291	7,291
Non-deductible amortisation	26	19
Total	16,908	7,310
Total	**-27,500**	**-33,417**

Expense for reduction in deferred tax assets in 2020 comprises the tax credit adjustment relating to non-deductible finance costs originating in prior years.

In 2020 ,the Company has adjusted capitalised tax credits amounting to Euros 1,408 thousand (Euros 352 thousand tax paid) reflecting the best estimate of the Company's tax losses generated in prior years.

In 2019 the Company contributed tax credits to the tax group amounting to Euros 28,412 thousand (Euros 7,103 thousand tax paid) during the 2018 tax settlement.

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities by type of asset and liability are as follows:

	ASSETS		LIABILITIES		NET	
THOUSAND EUROS	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Tax loss carryforwards	21,413	21,765	-	-	21,413	21,765
Tax amortisation of EDPR NA goodwill	-	-	-65,717	-58,426	-65,717	-58,426
Non-deductible amortisation	92	118	-	-	92	118
Limited deductibility of finance costs under RD 12/2012	2,195	11,434	-	-	2,195	11,434
Total assets/liabilities	**23,700**	**33,317**	**-65,717**	**-58,426**	**-42,017**	**-25,109**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	BALANCE AT 31.12.18	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	BALANCE AT 31.12.19	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	BALANCE AT 31.12.20
ASSETS							
Tax loss carryforwards	28,868	-	-7,103	21,765	-	-352	21,413
Limited deductibility of finance costs under RD 12/2012	11,434	-	-	11,434	-	-9,239	2,195
Non-deductible amortisation	137	-	-19	118	-	-26	92
Total	40,439		-7,122	33,317	-	-9,617	23,700
LIABILITIES							
Tax amortisation of goodwill	-51,135	-7,291	-	-58,426	-	-7,291	-65,717
Total	-51,135	-7,291	-	-58,426	-	-7,291	-65,717

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities that are expected to be realised or reversed in periods exceeding 12 months are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
Tax loss carryforwards	21,413	21,765
Non-deductible amortisation	92	118
Tax amortisation of EDPR NA goodwill	-65,717	-58,426
Limited deductibility of finance costs under RD 12/2012	2,195	11,434
Net	-42,017	-25,109

20. Environmental information

Given that the Company's activities to develop, construct and operate energy production facilities are carried out through Group companies rather than directly, the Company does not consider it necessary to make investments to prevent or correct any impact on the environment or make any environmental provisions.

These annual accounts do not include any environmental costs.

The directors consider that no significant environmental contingencies exist.

21. Related party balances and transactions

A) Related party balances

Balances receivable from and payable to Group companies and related parties, including key management personnel and directors, and the main details of these balances, are disclosed in notes 10 and 17 (a).

Details of balances by category are as follows:

			2020
THOUSAND EUROS	PARENT	GROUP COMPANIES/ ASSOCIATES	TOTAL
Non-current investments in Group companies	-	8,315,368	8,315,368
Other financial assets	-	63	63
Derivatives	11,119	44,208	55,327
Total non-current assets	11,119	8,359,639	8,370,758
Trade and other receivables	470	114,688	115,158
Derivatives	44,466	-	44,466
Other financial assets	-	889	889
Cash	-	1,508,824	1,508,824
Total current assets	44,936	1,624,401	1,669,337
Total assets	**56,055**	**9,984,040**	**10,040,095**
Non-current debt (derivatives)	12,014	-	12,014
Non-current debt with Group companies	-	2,447,620	2,447,620
Total non-current liabilities	12,014	2,447,620	2,459,634
Current debt (derivatives)	2,395	-	2,395
Current debt with Group companies	353	161,762	162,115
Trade and other payables	10,134	1,582	11,716
Total current liabilities	12,882	163,344	176,226
Total liabilities	**24,896**	**2,610,964**	**2,635,860**

			2019
THOUSAND EUROS	PARENT	GROUP COMPANIES	TOTAL
Non-current investments in Group companies	-	7,548,533	7,548,533
Other financial assets	-	9,724	9,724
Derivatives	3,352	-	3,352
Total non-current assets	3,352	7,558,257	7,561,609
Trade and other receivables	43,478	31,198	74,676
Cash	-	175,761	175,761
Total current assets	43,478	206,959	250,437
Total assets	**46,830**	**7,765,216**	**7,812,046**
Non-current debt (derivatives)	1,676	119,244	120,920
Non-current debt with Group companies	-	1,241,257	1,241,257
Total non-current liabilities	1,676	1,360,501	1,362,177
Current debt with Group companies	50	390,439	390,439
Trade and other payables	4,718	1,131	5,849
Total current liabilities	4,768	391,570	396,338
Total liabilities	**6,444**	**1,752,071**	**1,758,515**

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 all derivative financial instruments held by the Company have been arranged with Group companies.

B) Related party transactions

The Company's transactions with related parties, at market value, are as follows:

				2020
THOUSAND EUROS	PARENT	GROUP COMPANIES/ ASSOCIATES	DIRECTORS	TOTAL
INCOME				
Other services rendered (note 22a)	-	52,020	-	52,020
Other income	-	600	-	600
Dividends (notes 9 and 22a)	-	1,472,089	-	1,472,089
Finance income (note 9)	-	855	-	855
Total	**-**	**1,525,564**	**-**	**1,525,564**
EXPENSES				
Operating lease expenses and royalties	-875	-	-	-875
Other services received	-11,685	-1,624	-	-13,309
Salaries	-	-	-569	-569
Finance cost (note 15)	-12,835	-100,079	-	-112,914
Change in fair value of financial instruments (note 10)	-2,756	-	-	-2,756
Total	**-28,151**	**-101,703**	**-569**	**-130,423**

THOUSAND EUROS	PARENT	GROUP COMPANIES/	DIRECTORS	TOTAL
				2019
INCOME				
Other services rendered (note 22a)	-	49,298	-	49,298
Other income	470	490	-	960
Dividends (notes 9 and 22a)	-	111,736	-	111,736
Finance income (note 9)	-	241	-	241
Change in fair value of financial instruments (note 11)	904	-	-	904
Impairment and proceeds on disposal of financial instruments (note 11)	171	-	-	171
Total	**1,545**	**161,765**	**-**	**163,310**
EXPENSES				
Operating lease expenses and royalties	-716	-	-	-716
Other services received	-9,202	-1,739	-	-10,941
Salaries	-	-	-606	-606
Finance cost (note 15)	-4,325	-152,484	-	-156,809
Total	**-14,243**	**-154,223**	**-606**	**-169,072**

Other services rendered basically derive from two management support service contracts arranged with EDP Renewables Europe S.L.U and EDP Renewables North America, LLC in 2013.

Dividends reflect dividends received from EDP Renewables Europe S.L.U., EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.A., EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A. And EDP Renewables North America LLC.

Operating lease expenses and royalties essentially reflect the lease payments for the Company's offices.

Other services received comprise various management services, specifically for the loan of personnel and other items.

All transactions with related parties take place on an arm’s length basis.

C) Information on the company's directors and executive committee

In 2020 the Directors of the Company have accrued remuneration of Euros 569 thousand (Euros 606 thousand in 2019) in respect of their position as Directors.

On 4 May 2011 an executive management services contract was entered into between EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. and the Company, effective from 18 March 2011. This contract stipulates the conditions under which EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. renders executive management services to the Company, including matters relating to its day-to-day administration. By virtue of this contract, EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. appoints three members of the Company's executive committee, for which the Company pays an amount determined by the remuneration committee.

Pursuant to this contract, the Company has recognised payments for management services provided totalling Euros 1,095 thousand in 2020 and Euros 854 thousand in 2019 (fixed and variable remuneration) as other services, under external services in the accompanying income statement.

The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee not including the Chief Executive Officer range between 3% to 6% of their annual salary.

In the case of Executive Committee members who are also Directors (Duarte Melo de Castro Bello, Head of Operations in Europe and Brazil, Miguel Ángel Prado Balboa, Head of Operations in North America, João Paulo Costeira, Head of Offshore Operations and Head of Digital Strategy up until February 2019 and Spyridon Martinis, Head of Offshore and Development since March 2019), some employment contracts were signed with EDP Renewables North America, LLC (Miguel Ángel Prado Balboa) and with EDP Energías de Portugal SA Sucursal en España (Duarte Melo de Castro Bello, João Paulo Costeira, up until February 2019 and Spyridon Martinis since March 2019), with the former receiving monetary remuneration of Dollars 913 thousand (Dollars 581 thousand in 2019) and the latter receiving monetary remuneration of Euros 784 thousand in 2020 (Euros 534 thousand in 2019), which has been invoiced to the Company by EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España for the executive functions they perform in the Company. No significant non-monetary remuneration was paid in 2020 or 2019. Pension plan contributions made on behalf of members of the executive committee (except
for the managing director) range from 3% to 6% of their annual salary.

Additionally, the above members received the following non-monetary benefits: retirement savings plan (as described above), company car and Health Insurance. In 2020, the non-monetary benefits amounted to 268 thousand Euros.

Further, in application of a deferral policy, in 2020 an amount of 84 thousand Euros was paid to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the Group), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

The directors and executive committee have not received any loans or advances nor has the Company extended any guarantees on their behalf.

The Company has a civil liability insurance policy that covers its directors. In 2020, an expense of Euros 55 thousand (Euros 27 thousand in 2019) has been recorded.

The Company reported the changes approved by the Board of Directors relating to its composition on 19 January 2021 (see Note 26).

D) Transactions other than ordinary business or under terms differing from market conditions carried out by the directors of the Company.

In 2020 and 2019 the directors of the Company have not carried out any transactions other than ordinary business with the Company or applied terms that differ from market conditions.

E) Investments and positions held by directors

The directors of the Company and their related parties have had no conflicts of interest requiring disclosure in accordance with article 229 of the Revised Spanish Companies Act.

22. Income and expense

A) Revenues

Details of revenues by category of activity and geographical market are as follows:

	DOMESTIC		REST OF EUROPE		NORTH AMERICA		SOUTH AMERICA		TOTAL	
THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Other services	36,256	28,808	6,462	12,384	6,975	7,722	2,327	697	52,020	49,611
Dividends	847,174	99,111	-	-	612,445	-	12,470	12,625	1,472,089	111,736
Finance income	479	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	855	-
Total	**883,909**	**127,919**	**6,838**	**12,384**	**619,420**	**7,722**	**14,797**	**13,322**	**1,524,964**	**161,347**

B) Foreign currency transactions

Details of income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
INCOME		
Revenues	59	-
EXPENSES		
Finance cost	-21,405	-45,397
Total	-21,346	-45,397

The Company's main foreign currency transactions are carried out in US Dollars.

C) Employee benefits expense

Details of the employee benefits expense are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Social Security payable by the company	4,125	3,316
Other employee benefits expense	881	1,574
Total	**5,006**	**4,890**

D) External services

Details of external services are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
Leases	1,305	891
Independent professional services	7,606	3,369
Advertising and publicity	730	805
Other services	16,835	15,676
Total	**26,476**	**20,741**

Leases mainly reflect the rental of the Company's offices. There are no non-cancellable payments at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Other services primarily comprise management support, communications and maintenance expenses, as well as travel costs.

At 31 December 2020 the Company has commitments to purchase external services amounting to Euros 6,802 thousand within one year (Euros 5,091 thousand in 2019). Furthermore, in 2020 the Company has no commitments to purchase external services from one to five years (Euros 589 thousand in 2019).

23. Employee information

The average headcount of the Company in 2020 and 2019, distributed by category, is as follows:

NUMBER	2020	2019
Executives	57	50
Managers	28	22
Specialists	198	152
Technicians	5	5
Total	**288**	**229**

At year end the distribution by gender of Company personnel is as follows:

	2020		2019	
NUMBER	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Executives	39	19	31	20
Managers	22	10	19	7
Specialists	122	91	89	88
Technicians	1	5	1	3
Total	**184**	**125**	**140**	**118**

Moreover, regarding to Board of Directors, as of December 31, 2020, it is composed of twelve men, two women and there is a vacancy (twelve men and three women in 2019).

The Company does not have employees with disabilities equal to or greater than 33% during 2020 and 2019. However, the Company outsources certain services to companies that hold exemption certificates.

24. Audit fees

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (PwC) was appointed as external auditor of the EDPR Group for 2018, 2019 and 2020 by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 3 April 2018. Details of the fees for professional services accrued by this company for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

THOUSAND EUROS	2020	2019
Audit services, individual and consolidated annual accounts	309	194
Audit-related services (1)	24	24
Review services for internal control over financial reporting	40	40
Other services (2)	85	35
Total services invoiced by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.	458	293
Total	**458**	**293**

(1) Audit-related services include six-monthly limited reviews.

(2) Other services includes the non-financial information assurance report for EDP Renovavéis Group, and the financial information review reports for the Company’s main shareholder.

25. Commitments

At 31 December 2020 the Company has deposited guarantees on behalf of Group companies amounting to Euros 2,535 million (Euros 1,982 million in 2019), including guarantees of US Dollars 1,534 million (US Dollars 1,473 million in 2019).

The Company's directors do not expect any significant liabilities to arise from these guarantees.

26. Events after the reporting period

The following are the most relevant subsequent events from the first months of 2021 until the publication of this report:

EDPR informs about PPA contracts secured for two solar projects in the US

Madrid, January 4th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA (“EDPR”), through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America LLC, has closed two 15-year Power Purchase Agreement (“PPA”) to sell the energy produced by two solar PV plants totalling 275 MW. In detail, the projects located in the US states of Mississippi and Indiana are expected to commence operations in 2023.

With this new agreement, EDPR reached globally 2.0 GW of total solar PV capacity secured for the 2020-2023 period.

EDPR informs about agreement to acquire 85% of a distributed solar platform in the US

Madrid, January 18th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA (“EDPR”), through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America, LLC ("EDPR NA"), has entered into an agreement to acquire a majority interest in C2 Omega LLC ("C2 Omega"), the distributed solar platform of C2 Energy Capital LLC (“C2”).

In detail, EDPR will acquire an 85% equity stake in a solar generation portfolio that includes 89 MW of operating and imminent completion capacity and a near-term pipeline of around 120 MW, across nearly 200 sites in 16 states. EDPR’s investment in C2’s distributed solar platform business corresponds to an enterprise value of approximately $119m for the acquisition of the operating capacity (89 MW). The transaction will also include certain earn-out payments based on the growth in future operational capacity. C2's management team will continue to be engaged in the day-to-day operations of the business.

The transaction will establish EDPR’s presence in the fast-growing distributed generation segments as an owner-operator of one of the largest commercial and industrial distributed generation portfolios in the US, and will enable EDPR to serve a rapidly growing market and offer to its customers a range of new services and solutions to meet their renewable energy needs. The completion of this transaction is subject to customary conditions precedent, and closing is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2021.

EDP Renováveis informs about changes in Corporate Bodies

Madrid, January 19th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") informs about a resolution approved by EDPR´s Board of Directors: After the public communication of António Mexia and João Manso Neto about their no availability to be re-elected for their positions in EDP and following the appointment by EDP’s shareholders of a new Executive Board of Directors team at EDP, and taking in consideration that both informed that they will put their positions at the disposal of the Board, the Board of EDPR has agreed to cease António Mexia as Chairman of EDPR´s Board, and João Manso as Vice-Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR. EDPR would like to thank António Mexia and João Manso Neto for their enormous dedication and contribution to the company, for the definition and implementation of a sustainable growth strategy, that brought EDPR to be a leader in the renewables’ sector, clearly and greatly valued by the company’s stakeholders.

In addition, EDPR informs that has received the following resignations as members of EDPR’s Board of Directors: Francisca Oliveira, with effect from December 30th 2020 (was also member of EDPR’s Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee); Duarte Bello, with effect from January 19th 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee); Spyridon Martinis, with effect from January 19th 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee); Miguel Ángel Prado, with effect from the next General Shareholders Meeting (was also member of the Executive Committee).

To fulfil the vacant positions, EDPR’s Board has co-opted: Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, as Executive Director; Ana Paula Marques, as Non-executive Director; Joan Avalin Dempsey, as Non-executive and Independent Director.

Furthermore, EDPR’s Board has appointed Miguel Stilwell de Andrade as Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR and Rui Teixeira, currently EDPR’s Executive Director and *Consejero Delegado*, as CFO of the Company.

To better maximize EDPR's Board participation in the management of the Company, the Board has decided to eliminate the Executive Committee body, which included up to now Executive Board members of the company, whose executive staff will now be integrated in a Management Team composed by: Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, CEO; Rui Teixeira, CFO; Duarte Bello, COO Europe and Brazil; Miguel Ángel Prado, COO North America; Spyridon Martinis, CDO & COO Offshore.

To cover the vacant position in the EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee, following the resignation from Francisca Oliveira, EDPR´s Board of Directors has agreed to name Francisco Seixas da Costa as member of such Committee. Following this appointment, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee is composed by: Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto (Chairman); António do Pranto Nogueira Leite; Francisco Seixas da Costa. With this resolution, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee continues to be composed only by independent members.

Lastly, the Board of Directors has agreed that a General Shareholders' Meeting will be summoned for the February 22nd with the following agenda: Ratification of co-opted Directors; Deliberate on the termination of members of the Board of Directors; Establishment of the number of Board Members in 12; Amendment to the By-Laws to eliminate the role of the Chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting, and allow the Shareholders Meeting to be chaired by the Board of Directors Chairman; Delegation of powers.

EDP Renováveis, S.A. informs about Spanish and Italian renewable energy auctions

Madrid, January 27th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") was awarded long-term Contract-for-Differences ("CfDs") at the Spanish & Italian renewable energy auctions to sell electricity. In detail, at the Spanish auction, a portfolio of 6 projects of wind and solar, including hybrid projects, with a total capacity of 143 MW have been awarded. The projects are expected to become operational in 2022 and 2023. These new long-term contracts reinforce EDPR's footprint in Spain with 2.3 GW in operation and close to 0.4 GW already secured in the country for the following years. At the Italian auction, a wind project of 44 MW and expected to become operational in 2022 has also been awarded. In Italy, EDPR has 271 MW already operational and more than 0.2 GW secured for the coming years.

As of today, EDPR has globally secured 6.7 GW for projects expected to become operational from 2021 onwards.

EDPR enters Hungarian market with a 50 MW solar PV project

Madrid, February 12th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA ("EDPR") secured a 15-year Contract-for-Difference ("CfD") to sell energy produced by a solar PV project in Hungary totalling 50 MW and with expected commercial operation in 2022. With this project, EDPR increases its worldwide footprint by entering in a new market with a sustainable development of its Renewable Energy Source.

Hungary expects to increase its solar PV capacity to 6.5 GW by 2030, mostly through an auction-based regulatory framework.

As part of its growth strategy, EDPR continues to study worldwide opportunities while developing profitable projects focused in countries with low risk profile and regulatory stability. EDPR's success in securing new long-term contracts reinforces its low-risk profile and growth strategy based on the development of competitive projects with long-term visibility.

EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period

At the end of February, EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period and the main three pillars are as follows: Growth: accelerated and selective growth with +20 GW of additions for 2021-2025; Value: on going asset rotation with €8bn of proceeds for the period; Excellence: high quality teams and efficient operations targeting a Core Opex/MW CARG 2021-2025 of -2%. The strategy is set to deliver superior growth through 2025 promoting clean energy while operating in a sustainable way across the three ESG dimensions.

By 2025, EDPR targets to have 25 GW of installed capacity, €2.3bn of EBITDA and €0.8bn of net income

EDPR Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting

Madrid, February 22th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") informs that at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held today, Shareholders have adopted the following resolutions:

- Board of Directors: ratification of appointments of Directors by co-optation.
  - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Executive Director of Mr. Miguel Stilwell de Andrade.
  - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Dominical Director Mrs. Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques.
  - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Independent Director of Mrs. Joan Avalyn Dempsey.
- Board of Directors: dismissal (*separación*) of Directors.
  - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. António Luis Guerra Nunes Mexia of his position as Dominical Director.
  - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. João Manuel Manso Neto of his position as Executive Director.
- Adjustment of the number of Members of the Board in twelve (12).
- Amendment of articles 12 ("Notice of General Meetings") and 16 ("Chairman of the General Meetings") of Articles of Association.
- Delegation of powers to the formalisation and implementation of all resolutions adopted at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, for the execution of any relevant public deed and for its interpretation, correction, addition or development in order to obtain the appropriate registrations.

All information and documentation of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting is also available in the Company´s website.

Annex I

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

EDP Renovaveis, S.A.

Details of investments in Group companies as at 31 December 2020

									NET PROFIT		THOUSAND EUROS
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
EDP Renewables EUROPE, S.L.U.*	Spain	100%	-	PWC	Holding	249,499	1,613,267	-	639,587	639,587	2,502,353
EDP Renovables España, S.L.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Holding, construction and wind energy production	46,128	382,565	313	255,819	255,819	684,825
EDPR Polska, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	100%	PWC	Holding and wind energy production	94,272	83,358	107	2,604	2,604	180,341
EDPR International Investmets, B.V.	Netherlands	-	100%	PWC	Holding	20	-27,259	-	30,531	30,531	3,293
EDPR France Holding SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Holding	19,900	37,926	-	-6,764	-6,764	51,063
EDP Renewables SGPS,SA	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Holding	50	116,930	-	9,848	9,848	126,828
EDP Renewables Belgium,S.A	Belgium	0.17%	99.83%	PWC	Holding	287	403	-	-99	-99	590
EDPR Portugal , S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Holding and wind energy production	7,500	97,075	4,074	46,341	46341	154,990
EDPR PT-Promocao e Operacao,S.A	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind: Wind farm development	58	6,903	788	-1,390	-1,390	5,571
Cernavoda Power,S.A	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	68,939	-14,683	-	3,566	3,566	57,822
VS Wind Farm S.A.	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	44,394	2,238	-	2,761	2,761	49,392
Pestera Wind Farm, S.A.	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	55,439	-15,698	-	2,451	2,451	42,192
EDPR Romania, S.R.L.	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	222,119	54,448	-	11,182	11,182	287,749x
Sibioara Wind Farm,S.r.L	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	16,819	-10,407	-	-25	-25	6,388
EDP Renowables Italia,S.r.l	Italy	-	51%	PWC	Holding and wind energy production	34,439	15,812	-	11,225	11,225	61,477
EDP Renovaveis Servicios Financieros. S.A*	Spain	70.01%	29.99%	PWC	Other economic activities	84,691	321,750	-	10,687	10,687	417,128
Parque Eólico Santa Quiteria, S.L.	Spain	-	84%	PWC	Wind energy production	63	14,019	-	620	620	14,702
Eólica La Janda, S.I.U*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	4,525	10,802	-	10,506	10,506	25,833
Eólica Fontesilva, S.L.U*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,860	8,664	-	1,055	1,055	16,579
EDPR Yield S.A.U*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	99,405	59,272	-	29,740	29,740	188,418
Parque Eólico Altos del Voltoya S.A.*	Spain	-	93%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,434	12,207	-	195	195	18,836
Eólica La Brújula, S.A.U	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,294	16,095	-	2,852	2,852	22,241
Eólica Arlanzón S.A.	Spain	-	85%	PWC	Wind energy production	4,509	8,365	-	414	414	13,289
Eolica Campollano S.A.	Spain	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,560	20,959	-	2,512	2,512	30.031
Parque Eólico La Sotonera S.L.	Spain	-	70%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,000	5,958	-	427	427	8,385
Viesgo Europa,S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,000	2,453	-	-	-	3,453

											THOUSAND EUROS
									NET PROFIT		
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Viesgo Renovables,S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	12,770	179,357	-	-	-	192,126
Viesgo Mantenimiento,S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3	923	-	-	-	926
Northeolic Monte Buño, S.L	Spain	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	4	-155	-	-	-	-151
Compañia Eolica Aragonesa S.A	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,701	34,564	-	-	-	41,265
Parque Eólico de Abrazadilla, S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-1	-	-2	-2	0
Korsze Wind Farm,SP.z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	8,420	14,829	-	6,283	6,283	29,532
Radzeijów wind farm SP.z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	5,982	-3,738	-	-144	-144	2,100
Energiaki Arvanikou E.P.E	Greece	0.01%	99.99%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	13,222	860	-	-825	-825	13,258
Wind Park Aerorrachi M.A.E	Greece	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	310	735	-	-1,061	-1,061	-16
Edpr Hellas 1 M.A.E	Greece	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,205	388	-	-155	-155	1,438
Edpr Hellas 2 M.A.E	Greece	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	410	1,428	-	-173	-173	1,665
Wind Shape,Ltd	Greece	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	18	-52	-	-	-	-34
Aioliko Parko Fthiotidos Erimia E.P.E	Greece	0.67	99.33%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	35	261	-	-158	-158	138
Wincap S.R.L	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,550	4,990	-	870	870	8,411
Renovables Castilla La Mancha, S.A.	Spain	-	90%	PWC	Wind energy production	60	4,662	-	1,609	1,609	6,332
Monts de la Madeleine Energie,SA.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-22	-	-10	-10	5
Monts du Forez Energie,SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-69	-	-8	-8	-40
Sarve,S.R.L	Italy	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	84	-	-243	-243	149
Bourbriac II SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	-29	-	-6	-6	-34
Molen Wind II sp.Z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	3	10,367	210	2,093	2,093	12,672
Breva Wind S.R.L	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,100	-824	-	-330	-330	5,946
Acampo Arias, SL*	Spain	-	95%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,314	3,200	-	609	609	7,123
Relax Wind Park III, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	12,916	1,648	59	1,207	1,207	15,830
Relax Wind Park I, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	10,085	7,308	3,125	5,811	5,811	26,330
Parque Eólico Los Cantales, S.L.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,963	1,363	-	1,061	1,061	4,387
Gudziki Wind Farm,sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-3	-	-20	-20	-22
EW Dobrzyca, sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	146	6,833	50	-489	-489	6,541
Ujazd, So.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,007	-825	8	-234	-234	-44
Winfan,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4	162	2	-81	-81	88
Kowalewo Wind.Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	19	485	4	-179	-179	329
EWP European Wind Power Krasin,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,558	-104	31	-287	-287	1,198
Nowa Energia 1 Sp,z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	18	333	9	-629	-629	-268
Farma Wiatrowa Bogoria,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	519	1,894	14	-292	-292	2,135
Lichnowy Windfarm,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	188	983	18	-8	-8	1,181
Edpr Polska Solar,Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-87	-	-113	-113	-2

											THOUSAND EUROS
									NET PROFIT		
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
La Plaine De Nouaille,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	8	-24	-	-6	-6	-23
Le Chemin de Saint Druon,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	92	-14	-	-4	-4	73
Parc Eolien des Longs Champs, S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,201	86	-	486	486	1,773
Parc Eolien de Mancheville, S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	145	-	189	189	336
Parc Eolien de La Hetroye, SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-56	-	-4	-4	-23
Parc Eolien Louvieres,S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-68	-	185	185	119
Parc Eolien de Dionay,S.A.A	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-78	-	-5	-5	-46
Parc Éolien d´Entrains-sur-Nohain,S.A.S	France	-	90%	PWC	Wind energy production	451	-17	-	-5	-5	429
Parc Éolien de Marchéville,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	-126	-	497	497	372
Le Chemin deLa Corvée,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	123	-61	-	-2	-2	60
Eólica de Serra das Alturas,S.A	Portugal	-	25.55%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	6,309	-	1,395	1,395	7,754
Malhadizes- Energia Eólica, SA	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	7,657	-	2,255	2,255	9,962
Eólica de Montenegrelo, LDA	Portugal	-	25.55%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	9,760	-	2,388	2,388	12,198
Eólica da Alagoa,SA	Portugal	-	30.60%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	3,297	564	1,542	1,542	5,454
Fotovoltaica Lott A,S.A	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	-22	-	-24	-24	4
Aplica.Indust de Energias limpias S.L	Spain	-	62%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	131	855	-	393	393	1,379
Aprofitament D´Energies Renovables de la Tierra Alta S.A	Spain	-	28.35%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,994	-1,966	-	-2	-2	27
Parc Eólic Serra Voltorera S.I.U	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,458	6,806	-	846	846	11,110
Elektrownia Wiatrowa Kresy I sp zoo	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	15	68,709	665	6,259	6,259	75,648
Edpr Villla Galla,S.R.L	Italy	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	9,000	51,208	-	7,515	7,515	67,723
Desarrollos Eólicos de Teruel SL	Spain	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	60	-	-	-	-	60
Custolito,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	35	-	-10	-10	35
Edpr Sicilia PV,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-3	-	-9	-9	-2
Edpr Sicilia Wind,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-3	-	-28	-28	-20
Tebar Eólica, S.A.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	4,720	2,561	-	2,515	2,515	9,796
Edpr Terral S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-1	-	-	-	2
Edpr Suvan, S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-1	-	-	-	2
Masovia Wind Farm I s.p. zo.o.	Poland	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	273	-222	-	-43	-43	8
Farma wiaStarozbery Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	101	212	-	-14	-14	300
Karpacka Mala Energetyka,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	85%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	11	-392	-	-33	-33	-413
Edpr Italia holding,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	347	53,221	-	-3,936	-3,396	49,632
Re plus – Societa ´a Responsabilita ´limitada	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	100	30	-	-30	-30	100

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Iberia Aprove-chamientos Eólicos, S.A.U.*	Spain	-	94%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,919	3,228	-	268	268	5,415
Parc Éolien de boqueho-Pouagat SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	1,100	-	598	598	1,699
Parc éolien des 7 Domaines, S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	5	-15	-	-15	-15	-25
EDPR PT - Parques Eólicos, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	43,925	-	1,141	1,141	45,116
Eólica do Alto da Lagoa, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	11,136	-298	1,275	1,275	12,163
Eólica das Serras das Beiras, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	33,248	-1,899	5,248	5,248	36,647
Eólica da Coutada, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	45,812	-2,021	8,085	8,085	51,926
Eólica do Espigão, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	13,141	-206	1,799	1,799	14,784
Eólica do Sincelo, S.A.	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	150	3,634	-	886	886	4,671
Eólica da Linha, S.A.	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	100	643	-673	5,129	5,129	5,199
Eólica do Alto do Mourisco, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	7,718	-251	1,661	1,661	9,178
Eólica dos Altos dos Salgueiros-Guilhado, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	3,328	-95	712	712	3,995
Eólica do Alto da Teixosa, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	8,953	-446	1,620	1,620	10,178
Eólica da Terra do Mato, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	10,234	-570	1,682	1,682	11,396
5 Parque Eólico do Planato,S.A	Portugal	-	90%	PWC	Wind energy production	60	30,533	-	-	-	30,593
IE2 Portugal, SGPS, S.A	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	331	1,243	-	-	-	1,574
S.E.E,Sul Energia Eólica,S.A	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	150	5,767	-	-	-	5,917
Eoliser-Servicos de Gestao para Parques Eólicos,Lda	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	264	529	-	-	-	793
TACA Wind, S.r.l.	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,160	5,639	-	392	392	7,191
Vientos de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	0.01%	99.99%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2,039	-189	-9	-241	-241	1,493
Eólica de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	5,859	15,752	-2,372	20,362	20,362	39,601
Parque Solar Los Cuervos,S de R.L de C.V	Mexico	99%	-	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4,274	18	-	-602	-602	3,689
Parc Éolien de Flavin,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,501	1,013	-	277	277	3,791
Parc Éolien de Prouville, S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	-21	-	-10	-10	-30
Vaudrimesnil Energie, S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	7	3	-	-10	-10	-
Vanosc Energie,S.A.S	France	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-	-	-1	-1	-
Transition Euroise Roman II, S.A.S	France	-	85%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	603	-	-	-5	-5	598
Parc Éolien de la Champagne Berrichonne, S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	4	1,734	-	502	502	2,240
Parc Éolien de Paudy, S.A.S.	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,537	697	-	1,087	1,087	5,321
Parc Éolien de la Cote du Cerisat,S.A.S	France	-	100%	Ernest&Young	Wind energy production	27	-109	-	910	910	829
Tivano,S.R.L	Italy	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	100	1,942	-	604	604	2,646

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
San Mauro, S.R.L	Italy	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	70	2,972	-	-51	-51	2,991
Conza Energia,S.R.L	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	456	3,592	-	940	940	4,988
Energia Emissioni Zero 4,S.r.l	Italy	-	60%	PWC	Wind energy production	10	88	-	-41	-41	57
Aliseo,S.r.l	Italy	-	65%	PWC	Wind energy production	500	-30	-	-11	-11	459
VRG Wind 153,S.r.l	Italy	-	80%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	448	-	-3	-3	455
Wind Energy San Giorgio, S.r.l	Italy	-	60%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	20	715	-	-2	-2	733
Giglio,S.r.l	Italy	-	60%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	20	1,206	-	-2	-2	1,224
AW 2,S.r.l	Italy	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	100	3,699	-	613	613	4,411
Lucus Power,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	10	4,457	-	666	666	5,133
T Power, S.p.A	Italy	-	100%	Baker. T.R	Wind energy production	1,000	1,865	-	-648	-648	2,217
Miramit Investments, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	12	167	-	-12	-12	168
Budzyn,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-	-	-3	-3	-2
FW Warta,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	2	-129	69	-172	-172	-230
Wind Field Wielkopolska,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	109	-176	3	-508	-508	-572
Neo Solar Farm, Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-1,080	-	-1	-1	-1,080
R.Wind,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-16	-	-	-	-15
Edp Renewables Polska HOLDCO,S.A	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Holding	22	155,562	-	7,362	7,362	163,037
Rampton,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	218	-38	-	-	-	180
Altnabreac Wind Farm Limited	UK	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edp Renewables Hungary	Hungary	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	41	-	-	-250	-250	-209
Sunligt Solar Kft	Hungary	-	85%	PWC	Wind energy production	14	-	-	-238	-238	-224
Esc Eromu,KFT	Hungary	-	85%	PWC	Wind energy production	8	-	-	-235	-235	-227
Ben Sca Wind Farm Limited	UK	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-5	-	-	-	-5
Moorshield Wind Farm limited	UK	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-1	-	-	-	-1
Drummarnock Wind Farm limited	UK	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wind 2 Project 1 Limited	UK	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDP Renewables North America, LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	4,443,709	-697,529	5,255	90,963	90,963	3,842,397
EDPR Servicios de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4,821	-1,943	80	-241	-241	2,717
Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	160,750	299	-	-798	-798	160,250
EDPR Solar Ventures II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	43,740	1,225	-	853	853	45,818
EDPR Solar Ventures IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	79,962	-38	-	1,797	1,797	81,720
Rush County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2,293	-	-	-	-	2,293
North Slope Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Number Nine Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Southwest Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wyoming Transmissin LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo Bluff Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinia Wind power LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Solar LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	29,965	219	-	39	39	30,217
2017 Sol II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	92,116	-78	-	-46	-46	91,992
2017 Vento XVII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production						
EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, L.L.C.	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-93,651	-	125,813	125,813	32,163
Estill Solar I LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	32,463	64	-	3	3	30,955
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterson Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duff Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDPR Northeast Allen Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana Crossroads Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTSW Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTSW Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTSW Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTSW Solar Park III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTSW Solar Park IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTSW Solar Park V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTSW Solar Park VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Sol V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldfinger Ventures III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Road Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind Energy Northwest XI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattlemen Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Splitter Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Road II Storage LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

THOUSAND EUROS

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Timber Road III Storage LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top Crop I Storage LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top Crop II Storage LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twin Groves I Storage LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twin Groves II Storage LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwardsport Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azalea Springs Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crescent Bar Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esker Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bluebird Prairie Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Road Solar Park III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDPR Wind Ventures XXII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEI Vento XVII	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverstart Ventures LLC	USA	-	20%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverstart Development LLC	USA	-	20%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020 Vento XXII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosewater Ventures LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misenheimer Solar LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
RE Scarlet LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big River Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tug Hill Windpower LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey Ridge Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson Creek Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Prairie Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Prairie Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Athena-Weston Wind Power Project II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
17th Star Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Country Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolling Upland Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

THOUSAND EUROS

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind energy Valley I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headwaters Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	61,665	-	-	-780	-780	60,885
Horizon Wind MREC Iowa Partners LLC	USA	-	75%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind Freeport Windpower I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Sol V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production						
Edpr Solar Ventures V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	2,239	-	-	-	-	2,239
Goldfinger Ventures III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production						
Juniper Wind Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildcat Creek Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-75,568	-50	-	-	-	75,518
Machias Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Canyon Windpower VII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Trail Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Trail Wind Project I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whistling Wind WI Energy Center LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reloj del Sol Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	79,337	-10	-	-40	-40	79,327
Coos Curry Wind Power Project LLCC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renville County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ford Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulf Coast Windpower Management Company LLC	USA	-	75%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Northwest IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Northwest VII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Northwest X LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Panhandle I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind Energy Midwest IX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind energy Northwest I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Az Solar LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

									NET PROFIT		THOUSAND EUROS
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
2016 Vento XV LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	386,496	-324	-	-126	-126	386,046
Solar Ventures Purchasing LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	624	-	-1,617	-1,617	-993
2016 Vento XVI LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	142,601	-299	-	-120	-120	142,182
EDPR Wind Ventures XV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	109,299	36,909	-	9,254	9,254	155,461
EDPR Wind Ventures XVI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	51,776	4,659	-	1,532	1,532	57,967
Riverstart Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	2,239	-	-	-272	-272	1,967
Edpr Wind Ventures XIX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	50,693	-	-27,080	-27,080	23,613
Edpr Wind Ventures XX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	170,863	117	-	10,481	10,481	181,461
Edpr Wind Ventures XXI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	103,879	-	-	2,169	2,169	106,048
Edpr Solar Ventures III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	65,385	-57	-	-467	-467	64,862
Athena-Weston Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackstone Wind farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTP Management comapny LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackstone Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Canyon Windpower III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Canyon Windpower IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadlands Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadlands Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chateaugay River Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cropsey Ridge Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Hills Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diamond Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Klickitat Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	37,741	-3	-	839	839	38,578
Wind Turbine Prometheus LP	USA	-	99la%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	5	-5	-	-	-	-
Whitestone Wind Purchasing LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	6,812	-1,208	-	-960	-960	4,643
Blue Canyon Windpower V LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	22,046	66,700	-	7,226	7,226	95,972
Sagebrush Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	106,765	-16,314	276	4,837	4,837	95,564
Marble River LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	172,710	29,116	69,477	-3,239	-3,239	268,064
Blackstone Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	75.562	784	26,243	-1,310	-1,310	101,280
Aroostook Wind Energy LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	37,545	-4,431	-	-	-	33,114
Jericho Rise Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	108,817	8,883	-	-325	-325	117,375
Martinsdale Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4,447	-23	-	-30	-30	4,394

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GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Signal Hill Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4	-4	-	-	-	-
Tumbleweed Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-3	-	-	-	-
Stinson Mills Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3,750	-81	-	-	-	3,669
OPQ Property LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	142	-	-	-	142
Meadow Lake Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	154,884	-15,462	53,379	-2,094	-2,094	190,716
Wheat Field Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	46,081	-	-6,324	-6,324	184,789
High Trail Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	123,950	67,163	-	-6,324	-6,324	184,789
Madison Windpower LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	14,337	-10,017	-	-1,119	-1,119	3,200
Mesquite Wind LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	91,892	57,077	-	2,638	2,638	151,607
BC2 Maple Ridge Wind LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	219,062	-33,748	-	-82,821	-82,821	102,494
Blue Canyon Windpower II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	93,407	4,620	-	-32,485	-32,485	65,542
Telocaset Wind Power Partners LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	11,021	63,244	3,216	7,653	7,653	85,133
Post Oak Wind LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	107,831	64,733	-	2,744	2,744	175,307
High Prairie Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	48,708	21,771	267	3,523	3,523	74,269
Old Trail Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	112,691	69,924	1,740	10,730	10,730	195,085
Cloud County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	126,076	29,785	-	5,946	5,946	161,808
Pioneer Prairie Wind Farm I LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	174,819	93,717	5,475	11,879	11,879	285,890
Arlington Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	57,956	20,844	3,422	6,860	6,860	89,083
Rail Splitter Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	163,385	-46,838	505	-4,390	-4,390	112,662
Hampton Solar II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	29,725	1,131	-	99	99	30,955
Meadow Lake Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	117,097	-12,409	279	-1,656	-1,656	103,311
Black Prairie Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	961	-2	-	-	-	959
Meadow Lake Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	71,699	-4,502	24,784	-1,424	-1,424	90,558
Blackstone Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	165,753	855	59,285	134	134	226,028
Saddleback Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,101	-1,100	-	-	-	1
Meadow Lake Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	77,614	5,513	30,148	-495	-495	112,779
2007 Vento I LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	449,800	41,716	-	2,716	2,716	494,231
2007 Vento II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	284,547	-4,342	-	-155	-155	280,050
2008 Vento III LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	363,811	-5,610	-	-46	-46	358,156
2009 Vento IV LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	164,509	-1,163	-	-117	-117	163,229
2009 Vento V LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	22,691	-1,055	-	-24	-24	21,612
2019 V ento XX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	507,531	-	-	-37	-37	507,494
2019 Vento XXI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	222,418	-	-	-46	-46	222,372

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Horizon Wind Ventures I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	80,741	390,718	-	-106	-106	471,354
Horizon Wind Ventures II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	112,863	14,499	-	1,889	1,889	129,251
Horizon Wind Ventures III LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	13,483	-	-184	-184	13,299
Clinton County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	172,716	-6	-	-	-	172,709
Antelope Ridge Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-10	-	-	-	-
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,635	-490	-	-	-	1,145
Blackstone Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	5,114	-5,114	-	-	-	-
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	254,269	267	-	-1,829	-1,829	252,708
Paulding Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	29	-24	-	-5	-5	-
Paulding Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	62,580	41,510	300	5,262	5,262	109,651
Waverly Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	207,060	18,339	-	2,176	2,176	227,576
Blue Canyon Windpower VI LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	73,207	14,971	-	2,216	2,216	90,393
Paulding Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	143,224	8,216	-	2,039	2,039	153,479
2011 Vento IX LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	63,372	-845	-	-117	-117	62,410
Horizon Wind Ventures IX LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	31,719	-4,317	-	1,509	1,509	28,911
EDPR Vento IV Holding LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	56,226	-	-	-	-	56,226
Headwaters Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	197,176	38,766	-	7,695	7,695	243,636
Lone Valley Solar Park I LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	19,679	1,071	-	211	211	20,961
Lone Valley Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	33,823	4,292	-	629	629	38,745
Rising Tree Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	85,832	23,875	-	6,647	6,647	116,354
Arbuckle Mountain Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	122,450	-4,104	-	-2,023	-2,023	116,323
Hidalgo Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	283,178	8,044	-	-8,341	-8,341	282,791
Rising Tree Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	114,396	22,484	-	5,086	5,086	141,967
Rising Tree Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	20,989	3,942	-	682	682	25,612
Wheat Field Holding LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-10,090	-	-19	-19	-10,108
EDPR WF LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	40,190	-	-	-	-	40,190
Sustaining Power Solutions LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	71,929	-64,675	-	-5,184	-5,184	1,439
Green Power Offsets LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	9	-9	-	-	-	-
Arkwright Summit Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	159,854	3,495	-	-315	-315	163,034
EDPR Vento I Holding LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	226,127	-	-	-	-	226,127
Turtle Creek Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	232,066	4,487	-	6,030	6,030	242,583
Rio Blanco Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2,490	-1	-	-	-	2,489
Plum Nellie Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Five-Spot LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Horizon Wind Chocolate Bayou I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama Ledge Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashford Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackford Country Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esker Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenbow Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holly Hill Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleasantville Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral Springs Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Prairie Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duff Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadlands Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	243,288	-16	-5,942	-1,208	-1,208	236,123
Eastmill Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowloand Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDPR Wind Ventures X LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	8,829	48,172	-	7,688	7,688	64,690
EDPR Wind Ventures XI LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	41,608	33,689	-	8,542	8,542	83,838
EDPR Wind Ventures XII LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	18,766	4,195	-	1,309	1,309	24,270
EDPR Wind Ventures XIII LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	59,191	19,920	-	5,878	5,878	84,989
EDPR Wind Ventures XIV LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	22,429	20,336	-	5,775	5,775	48,539
Crossing Trails Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	7,421	-	-	-16	-16	7,405
Moonshine Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedge Meadow Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helena Harbor Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headwaters Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loki Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprechaun solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little brook Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bright Stalk Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

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											THOUSAND EUROS
Crossing trails Wind Power Project II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headwaters Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackford country Wind farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prospector Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye Patch Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loblolly Hill solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow lake Wind farm VIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loyal Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	10%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marathon wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cielo Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quilt block Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shullsburg Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loma de la Gloria Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrangler Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
San clemente Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-148	-148	-148
Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayou bend Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poplar Camp Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avondale Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crittenden Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coldwater Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow Lake Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine kings Transco LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Stream Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Harvest Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr South Table LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casa Grande Carmel Solar LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paulding Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waverly wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Spruce Ridge Wind farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015 Vento XIV LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	207,497	-384	-	-107	-107	207,006
2011 Vento X LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	73,554	-802	-	-112	-112	72,640
Blue Marmot I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drake Peak Solar ParK LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot VII LLc	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014 Vento XI LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	197,197	-62	-	-23	-23	197,112
EDPR Solar Ventures I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	31,668	3,034	-	-900	-900	33,801
2014 Sol I LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	53,826	-373	-	-91	-91	53,362
2014 Vento XII LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	106,863	-70	-	-27	-27	106,766
Blue Marmot VIIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015 Vento XIII LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	237,037	-586	-	-110	-110	236,341
2018 Vento XVIII LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	391,152	-196	-	-110	-110	390,846
Blue Marmot IX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot XI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Mountain Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDPR Wind Ventures XVIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	137,068	7,974	-	7,821	7,821	188,863
Riverstart Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Hollow Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind Ventures IB LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	74,881	-	2,014	2,014	76,894
Horizon Wind Ventures IC LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	168,752	151,814	-	2,276	2,276	322,842
Castle Valley Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Stone Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverstart Solar Park III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry Creek Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lost Lakes Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	92,857	810	272	2,192	2,192	96,131
Riverstart Solar Park IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Riverstart Solar Park V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Road Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paulding Wind Farm VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr Ca Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-6	-6	-6
Edpr CA Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-67	-67	-67
BC2 Maple Ridge Holdings LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
North river Wind LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production						
EDP Renewables Canada LTD.	Canada	100%	-	Unaudited	Holding	95,725	25,873	279	-31,240	-31,240	90,638
EDP Renewables Sharp Hills Project LP	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	533	-442	-	-238	-238	-148
SBWF GP Inc.	Canada	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	1	-	-	-	1
South Dundas Wind Farm LP	Canada	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	9,026	15,547	2,172	3,602	3,602	30,347
Nation Rise Wind Farm LP	Canada	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	60,780	-544	-6,266	-263	-263	53,707
Nation Rise Wind Farm GP Inc.	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-2	-	-	-	1
South Branch Wind Farm II GP Inc.	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Branch Wind Farm II LP	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	265	-374	-	-36	-36	-145
EDP Renewables Sharp Hills Project GP Ltd.	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edp Renewables Canada Management Services LTD	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-2,435	-	-	-	-2,435
Edp Renewables Sask Se GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edp Renewables Sask SE Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-347	-	-170	-170	-517
Kennedy Wind farm GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production		-	-	-	-	-
Keneedy Wind farm Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-186	-	-13	-13	-199
Bromhead Solar Park Gp Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromhead Solar Park Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-186	-	-13	-13	-199
Halbrite Solar Park Gp Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

											THOUSAND EUROS
									NET PROFIT		
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Halbrite Solar Park Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-186	-	-13	-13	-199
Blue Bridge Solar Park Gp Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue bridge Solar Park Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-186	-	-13	-13	-199
Edp Renewables Sh II Project GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edp Renewables Sh II Project GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nation Rise Wind farm GP II inc	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quatro Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	34,987	-21,609	-	26,853	26,853	40,230
Eolos Energia,S.A.S	Colombia	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	557	4,840	-	5	5	5,402
Vientos del Norte,S.A.S, E.S.P	Colombia	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	703	6,114	-	283	283	7,100
Solar Power Solutions,S.A.S E.S.P	Colombia	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-6	-	-415	-415	-421
Elipse Energia ,S.A.S E.S.P	Colombia	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	10	-6	-	-419	-419	-416
Omega Energia S.A.S E.S.P	Colombia	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	6	-3	-	-419	-419	-416
Kappa Energia,S.A.S.E.S.P	Colombia	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	6	-3	-	-419	-419	-416
Edpr Vietnam	Viestman	-	100%	Unaudited	Holding	254	-	-	-	-	254
EDP Renováveis Brasil, S.A.	Brazil	100%	-	PWC	Holding	163,459	43,274	-1,603	2,903	2,903	208,023
Central Nacional de Energia Eólica, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,945	83	-	933	933	2,961
Elebrás Projetos, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	16,283	516	-	6,768	6,768	23,567
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão I, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,153	1,729	-	169	169	8,051
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão II, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,362	1,857	-	110	110	8,330
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão III, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	10,578	577	-	-222	-222	10,933
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão IV, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,972	1,274	-	-68	-68	8,178
Central Eólica JAU, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	27,309	7,175	-	468	468	34,952
Central Eólica Aventura I, S.A.	Brazil	-	50.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	12,815	65	-	674	674	13,554
Central Eólica Aventura II, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	5,595	-33	-	-33	-33	5,529
Central Eólica Boqueirao I,S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-6	-6	-6
Central Eólica Boqueirao II, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-4	-4	-4
Central Eólica Catanduba I, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-5	-5	-5
Central Eólica Catadunba II, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-5	-5	-5
Jerusalém Holding,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Holding	8,977	-8	-	-67	-67	8,902
Central Eólica Monte Verde VI,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,916	-2	-	-9	-9	1,906
Monte Verde holding,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Holding	15,190	-8	-	-55	-55	15,127

											THOUSAND EUROS
									NET PROFIT		
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Central Eóilica Aventura III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	12,355	-12	-	-27	-27	12,317
Central Eólica Aventura IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,724	-13	-	-37	-37	7,675
Central Eólica Aventura V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,777	-13	-	-27	-27	7,737
Srmn Holding S,A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Holding	45,329	-74	-	-93	-93	45,161
Central Eólica Srmn I,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	8,491	-19	-	-19	-19	8,453
Central Eólica Srmn II,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	13,084	-13	-	-17	-17	13,054
Central Eólica Srmn III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	8,506	-14	-	-17	-17	8,475
Central Eólica Srmn IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	8,730	-14	-	-16	-16	8,700
Central Eólica Srmn V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,487	-12	-	-15	-15	6,460
Central Solar Lagoa I, S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	2	-	-	-	-	2
Central Solar Lagoa II, S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Photovoltaic energy production	2	-	-	-	-	2
Aventura Holding,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Holding	33,424	-69	-	-134	-134	33,220
Central Eólica Monte Verde I,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,231	-1	1,840	-9	-9	5,060
Central Eólica Monte Verde II,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,186	-1	1,840	-5	-5	5,019
Central Eólica Monte Verde III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,898	-1	1,610	-8	-8	4,499
Central Eólica Monte Verde IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,279	-1	1,265	-8	-8	3,536
Central Eólica Monte Verde V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,650	-1	920	-2	-2	2,568
Central Solar Pereira Barreto I,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	6,169	-7	169	-97	-97	6,234
Central Solar Pereira Barreto II,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	16,097	-7	169	-210	-210	16,049
Central Solar Pereira Barreto III,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	5,452	-8	169	-67	-67	5,546
Central Solar Pereira Barreto IV,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	8,590	-7	169	-237	-237	8,514
Central Solar Pereira Barreto V,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	2,202	-6	145	-79	-79	2,262
Central Eólica Jerusalém I,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,552	-1	805	-12	-12	2,344
Central Eólica Jerusalém II,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,414	-1	805	-9	-9	2,209
Central Eólica Jerusalém III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,523	-1	805	-9	-9	2,318
Central Eólica Jerusalém IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,406	-1	805	-9	-9	2,200
Central Eólica Jerusalém V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,408	-1	805	-9	-9	2,202
Central Eólica Jerusalém VI,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,650	-1	920	-9	-9	2,559

*Companies included in the tax group that the Company belongs to (note 19)

											THOUSAND EUROS
									NET PROFIT		
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES AND ASSOCIATES	REGISTERED OFFICE	% DIRECT	% INDIRECT	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Biomasas del Pirineo, S.A.	Huesca, Spain	-	30%	Unaudited	Biomass electricity production	136	-65	-	-	-	71
Sistemas Eólicos tres Cruces,S.L	Soria, Spain	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	13	-5	-	-	-	8
Desarrollos Energéticos del Val,S.l	Soria, Spain	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	34	38	-	-	-	73
Parque Eólico Sierra del Madero, S.A.	Soria, Spain	-	42%	Kpmg	Wind energy production	3,021	9,941	-	1,070	1,070	14,033
Desarrollos Eólicos de Canarios, S.A.	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain	-	45%	PWC	Wind: Wind farm development	813	284	-	70	70	1,167
Solar Siglo XXI, S.A.	Ciudad Real, Spain	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	20	-4	-	-	-	16
Parque Eólico Belmonte, S.A.	Madrid, Spain	-	30%	Kpmg	Wind energy production	36	2,071	-	355	355	2,462
OW Offshore,S.L	Spain	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,731	24,665	-	-16,813	-16,813	11,583
OW FS Offshore,S.A	Spain	-	50%	PWC	Holding	3,500	3	-	289	289	3,792
MFW Neptun,Sp.Z.o.o	Poland	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	48	-49	-	-29	-29	-30
Relax Wind Park IV,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	973	-888	-	-35	-35	50
B-Wind Polska,SP z.o.o	Poland	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	13	-98	-	-102	-102	-187
C-Wind Polska,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	401	-527	-	-175	-175	-301
Ow Japan Godo Kaisha	Japan	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	193	-112	-	-336	-336	-255
Ow South Korea Co,Ltd	Korea	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	49	-	-	-238	-238	-190
Korean Floating Wind Power Co	Korea	-	30.6%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	7	-811	-	-3,527	-3,527	-4,331
East Blue Power Co,Ltd	Korea	-	28%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventos do Atlantico-Projetos de Energia Eólica Ltda	Brazil	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ancoris Beheer Nederland B.V	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-2	-2	-2
4THEWIND VIII,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-2	-2	-2
Ventum Ventures III Holding,B.V	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
4THEWIND I,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
4THEWIND II,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
4THEWIND III,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
4THEWIND IV,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
4THEWIND V,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
4THEWIND VI,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
4THEWIND VII,b.v	Netherlands	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
Electrabel Offshore Energy	Belgium	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	13,606	-45	-	-	-	13,562
Delphis Holdings Limited	UK	-	50,20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	17,860	-	2,157	2,157	20,018
Ocean Winds UK Limited	UK	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	10,654	-9,098	-	-3,298	-3,298	-1,743
Moray Offshore Renewable Power Limited	UK	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	25,614	25,237	-	1,816	1,816	52,666

JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES AND ASSOCIATES	REGISTERED OFFICE	% DIRECT	% INDIRECT	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Mordel Limited	UK	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moray East Holdings Limited	UK	-	28,30%	PWC	Wind energy production	11,123	-5	-	-143	-143	10,976
Moray Offshore Windfarm (west) Limited	UK	-	64,20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moray Offshore Windfarm (East)Limited	UK	-	28,30%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windplus,S.A	Portugal	-	42.63%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,515	-1,956	-	3,583	3,583	3,142
OW North America LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	186,366	-343	-	-4,066	-4,066	181,957
North River Wind LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redwood Coast Offshore Wind LLC	USA	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-251	-251	-251
Mayflower Wind	Energy LLC	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	190,816	799	-	-929	-929	190,686
OW France,S.A.S	France	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,308	-149	-	-807	-807	352
Les Eoliennes Flottantes du Golfe du Lion,S.A.S	France	-	40%	Ernest&Young	Wind energy production	32	-3,019	-	-2,691	-2,691	-5,678
Les Eoliennes en Mer Services,S.A.S	France	-	30%	Ernest&Young	Wind energy production	24	894	-	197	197	1,116
Éoliennes en Mer Dieppe-le Treport,S.A.S	France	-	30.25%	Ernest&Young	Wind energy production	19,019	-2,391	-	-497	-497	16,131
Éoliennes en Mer Iles d´Yeu et de Noirmoutier,S.A.S	France	-	30.25%	Ernest&Young	Wind energy production	22,007	-2,437	-	-511	-511	19,060
Dunkerque Éoliennes en Mer, S.A.S	France	-	32%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-	-	-	-	3
Ceprastur, A.I.E.	Spain	-	57%	Unaudited	Mini-hydroelectric: electricity production	205	5	-	-2	-2	207
Evolución 2000,S.L	Spain	-	49,%	PWC	Wind energy production	58	8,776	-	978	978	9,812
Desarrollos energéticos Canarias, S.A	Spain	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind: Wind farm development	7	-12	-	-	-	-5
Elecdey Carcelen,S.A	Spain	-	23%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,603	-272	-	-	-	1,331
Eox Pax lla,S.L	Spain	-	49%	PWC	Wind energy production	3	1,665	-	-	-	1,668
Geólica Magallón,S.L	Spain	-	36%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,232	565	-	-	-	1,798
San Juan de Bargas Eólica, S.L	Spain	-	47%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,351	1,398	-	-	-	3,748
Unión Generadores de Energia,S.l	Spain	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	12	3,155	-	-	-	3,166
Eólica das Serras das Beiras, S.A	Portugal	-	45%	PWC	Wind energy production	225	1,028	-	-	-	1,253
Solar Works! B.V	Netherlands	-	20%	RSM Global	Wind energy production	1,113	-474	-	-409	-409	231
Goldfinger Ventures LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	146,474	-52	-	1,026	1,026	147,447
Goldfinger Ventures II LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	317,354	-27	-	4,669	4,669	321,996
Nine Kings Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hog Creek Wind Project LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redbed Plains Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES AND ASSOCIATES	REGISTERED OFFICE	% DIRECT	% INDIRECT	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Quilt Block Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow Lake Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017 Vento XVII LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018 Vento XIX LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow Lake Wind Farm VI LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie Queen Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	20%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar Ventures Acquisition LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2,727	-	-	-1,614	-1,614	1,114
Windhub Solar A LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shunshine Valley Solar LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 SOL III LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 SOL IV LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sun Streams LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Canyon Windpower LLC	USA	-	25%	PWC	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flat Rock Windpower II LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	87,619	-43,945	-	-3,721	-3,721	39,952
Flat Rock Windpower LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	221,497	-115,778	-	-9,270	-9,270	96,450
Moray West Holdings limited	United Kingdom	-	33.4%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	-398	-	-122	-122	-519

Annex II

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

EDP Renovaveis, S.A.

Details of investments in Group companies as at 31 December 2019

									NET PROFIT		THOUSAND EUROS
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
EDP Renewables EUROPE, S.L.U.*	Spain	100%	-	PWC	Holding	249,499	2,113,263	-	336,704	336,704	2,699,466
EDP Renovables España, S.L.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Holding, construction and wind energy production	46,128	613,366	256	67,033	67,033	726,783
EDPR Polska, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	100%	PWC	Holding and wind energy production	121,284	104,139	-	-278	-278	225,146
EDPR International Investmets, B.V.	Netherlands	-	100%	PWC	Holding	20	9,332	-	2,995	2,995	12,346
EDPR France Holding SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Holding	19,900	45,624	-	-7,698	-7,698	57,826
EDP Renewables SGPS,SA	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Holding	50	120,916	-	9,849	9,849	130,815
EDP Renewables Belgium,S.A	Belgium	0.17%	99.83%	PWC	Holding	287	699	-	-297	-297	689
EDPR Portugal , S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Holding and wind energy production	50	50,875	-	2,800	2,800	53,725
EDPR PT-Promocao e Operacao,S.A	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind: Wind farm development	58	7,403	1	-501	-501	6,960
EDPR Ro Pv,S.r.l	Romania	0.05%	99.95%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	55,935	-2,922	-	-242	-242	52,771
Cernavoda Power,S.A	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	83,454	-29,509	-	1,291	1,291	55,236
VS Wind Farm S.A.	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	53,740	-8,048	-	1,782	1,782	47,474
Pestera Wind Farm, S.A.	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	67,111	-29,288	-	2,636	2,636	40,459
EDPR Romania, S.R.L.	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	208,827	-14,069	-	9,392	9,392	204,150
Sibioara Wind Farm,S.r.L	Romania	0.01%	99.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	20,361	-13,838	-	7	7	6,530
Vanju Mare Solar,S.A	Romania	0.05%	99.95%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	9,611	3,266	-	1,551	1,551	14,428
Studina Solar,S.A	Romania	0.05%	99.95%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	7,988	5,023	-	1,791	1,791	14,802
Cujmir Solar, S.A	Romania	0.05%	99.95%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	10,393	6,013	-	2,188	2,188	18,594
Potelu Solar,S.A	Romania	0.05%	99.95%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	7,574	3,882	-	1,269	1,269	12,725
Foton Delta,S.A	Romania	0.05%	99.95%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	3,556	1,951	-	316	316	5,823
Foton Epsilon,S.A	Romania	0.05%	99.95%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	4,302	4,838	-	1,169	1,169	10,309
EDP Renewables Italia,S.r.l	Italy	-	51%	PWC	Holding and wind energy production	34,439	14,546	-	11,203	11,203	60,188
EDPR Uk Limited	United Kingdom	-	100%	PWC	Holding	10,785	-7,376	-	-2,902	-2,902	507
EDP Renovaveis Servicios Financieros. S.A*	Spain	70.01%	29.99%	PWC	Other economic activities	84,691	320,088	-	16,617	16,617	421,396
Parque Eólico Santa Quiteria, S.L.	Spain	-	84%	PWC	Wind energy production	63	14,019	-	944	944	15,026

											THOUSAND EUROS
									NET PROFIT		
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Eólica La Janda, S.I.U*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	4,525	10,802	-	9,880	9,880	25,207
Eólica Fontesilva, S.L.U*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,860	7,080	-	1,584	1,584	15,524
EDPR Yield S.A.U*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	99,405	53,362	-	116,752	116,752	269,519
Parque Eólico Altos del Voltoya S.A.*	Spain	-	93%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,434	11,041	-	1,166	1,166	18,641
Eólica La Brújula, S.A.U	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,294	16,095	-	2,306	2,306	21,695
Eólica Arlanzón S.A.	Spain	-	85%	PWC	Wind energy production	4,509	8,365	-	354	354	13,228
Eolica Campollano S.A.	Spain	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,560	18,131	-35	2,829	2,829	27,485
Parque Eólico La Sotonera S.L.	Spain	-	70%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,000	4,897	-	1,061	1,061	7,958
Korsze Wind Farm,SP.z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	10,832	12,369	-	6,300	6,300	29,501
Eólica Sierra de Avila, S.L.U.	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	12,977	25,462	-1,077	3,407	3,407	40,769
Radzeijów wind farm SP.z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,696	-5,344	-	81	81	2,433
Energiaki Arvanikou E.P.E	Greece	0.01%	99.99%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	772	-275	-	-213	-213	284
Wind Park Aerorrachi M.A.E	Greece	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	210	-45	-	-119	-119	46
MFW Neptun Sp.zo.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	61	-52	-	-11	-11	-2
Edpr Hellas 1 M.A.E	Greece	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,150	-	-	-107	-107	1,043
Edpr Hellas 2 M.A.E	Greece	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	240	-	-	-101	-101	139
Aioliko Parko Fthiotidos Erimia E.P.E	Greece	0.67	99.33%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	5	-9	-	-	-	-4
Wincap S.R.L	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,550	4,837	-	154	154	7,541
Renovables Castilla La Mancha, S.A.	Spain	-	90%	PWC	Wind energy production	60	2,842	-	1,820	1,820	4,722
Monts de la Madeleine Energie,SA.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-10	-	-12	-12	15
Monts du Forez Energie,SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-36	-	-33	-33	-32
Sarve,S.R.L	Italy	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-2	-	-14	-14	-6
Bourbriac II SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	-18	-	-11	-11	-28
Molen Wind II sp.Z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	4	8,825	799	2,513	2,513	12,141
Breva Wind S.R.L	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,100	-796	-	-28	-28	6,276
Acampo Arias, SL*	Spain	-	95%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,314	550	-	2,650	2,650	6,514
Relax Wind Park III, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	16,616	-78	-	-750	-750	15,788
Relax Wind Park I, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	12,975	-825	3,564	6,706	6,706	22,420
Relax Wind Park IV, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,252	-1,147	-	-12	-12	93
Parque Eólico Los Cantales, S.L.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,963	1,363	-	1,703	1,703	5,029
Gudziki Wind Farm,sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-	-	-3	-3	-2
EW Dobrzyca, sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	158	7,415	-	-7	-7	7,566
Ujazd, So.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,092	-895	-	-	-	197
Winfan,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	5	176	-	-	-	181
Kowalewo Wind.Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	21	526	-	-	-	547

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											THOUSAND EUROS
EWP European Wind Power Krasin,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,689	-113	-	-	-	1576
Nowa Energia 1 Sp,z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	20	362	-	-	-	382
Farma Wiatrowa Bogoria,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	563	2,053	-	-	-	2,616
Lichnowy Windfarm,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	241	1,231	-	-516	-516	956
Edpr Polska Solar,Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-1	-	-94	-94	-94
La Plaine De Nouaille,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	8	-21	-	-4	-4	-17
Le Chemin de Saint Druon,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	92	-12	-	-3	-3	77
Parc Eolien des Longs Champs, S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,201	149	-	-2	-2	1,348
Parc Eolien de Mancheville, S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	313	-	-94	-94	220
Parc Eolien de La Hetroye, SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-52	-	-4	-4	-19
Parc Eolien Louvieres,S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-62	-	-5	-5	-66
Parc Eolien de Dionay,S.A.A	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	37	-50	-	-28	-28	-41
Parc Éolien d´Entrains-sur-Nohain,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	451	-8	-	-9	-9	434
Parc Éolien de Marchéville,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	-7	-	-119	-119	-125
Le Chemin deLa Corvée,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	123	-59	-	-2	-2	62
Eólica de Serra das Alturas,S.A	Portugal	-	25.55%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	5,881	-	1,428	1,428	7,359
Malhadizes-Energia Eólica, SA	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	7,031	-	2,376	2,376	9,457
Eólica de Montenegrelo, LDA	Portugal	-	25.55%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	8,754	-	2,756	2,756	11,560
Eólica da Alagoa,SA	Portugal	-	30.60%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	3,586	605	1,911	1,911	6,152
Fotovoltaica Lott A,S.A	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	-	-	-22	-22	28
Aplica.Indust de Energias limpias S.L	Spain	-	62%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	131	435	-	847	847	1,413
Aprofitament D´Energies Renovables de la Tierra Alta S.A	Spain	-	28.35%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,994	-1,981	-	16	16	29
Parc Eólic Serra Voltorera S.I.U	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,458	6,716	-	899	899	11,073
Elektrownia Wiatrowa Kresy I sp zoo	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	20	73,695	750	5,840	5,840	80,305
Edpr Villa Galla,S.R.L	Italy	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	9,000	50,702	-	8,364	8,364	68,066
Desarrollos Eólicos de Teruel SL	Spain	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	60	-	-	-	-	60
Custolito,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-	-	-15	-15	-5
Edpr Sicilia PV,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-	-	-3	-3	7
Edpr Sicilia Wind,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-	-	-3	-3	7
Tebar Eólica, S.A.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	4,720	2,561	-	2,339	2,339	9,620
Edpr Terral S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-	-	-1	-1	2
Edpr Amaris S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-	-	-1	-1	2

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Edpr Suvan, S.L.U	Spain	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-	-	-1	-1	2
Par Eólic de Coll de Moro S.L.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,809	3,838	-3,063	2,570	2,570	11,154
Par Eólic de Torre Madrina S.L.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,755	7,576	-2,888	3,736	3,736	16,179
Parc Eolic de Vilalba dels Arcs S.L.U*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,066	5,351	-1,367	2,264	2,264	9,314
Bon Vent de Corbera, S.L.U.*	Spain	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,255	12,905	-	3,568	3,568	23,728
Masovia Wind Farm I s.p. zo.o.	Poland	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	351	10,435	-	-9,917	-9,917	869
Farma wiaStarozbery Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	130	231	-	-21	-21	340
Karpacka Mala Energetyka,Sp.z.o.o	Poland	-	85%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	12	-367	-	-33	-33	-388
Edpr Italia holding,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	347	56,551	-	-3,330	-3,330	53,568
Re plus – Societa ´a Responsabilita ´limitada	Italy	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	100	-	-	-45	-45	55
Iberia Aprove-chamientos Eólicos, S.A.U.*	Spain	-	94%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,919	2,037	-	1,191	1,191	5,147
Parc Éolien de boqueho-Pouagat SAS	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	1,105	-	299	299	1,405
Parc éolien des 7 Domaines, S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	5	-10	-	-5	-5	-10
EDPR PT - Parques Eólicos, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	7,500	76,407	4,365	60,673	60,673	148,945
Eólica do Alto da Lagoa, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	9,250	-447	2,189	2,189	11,042
Eólica das Serras das Beiras, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	26,537	-2,858	6,710	6,710	30,440
Eólica da Coutada, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	35,033	-2,967	10,779	10,779	42,895
Eólica do Espigão, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	10,717	-455	2,705	2,705	13,016
Eólica do Sincelo, S.A.	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	150	3,805	-	-171	-171	3,784
Eólica da Linha, S.A.	Portugal	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	100	-2,293	-	5,937	5,937	3,743
Eólica do Alto do Mourisco, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	5,758	-398	1,960	1,960	7,370
Eólica dos Altos dos Salgueiros-Guilhado, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	2,379	-156	949	949	3,222
Eólica do Alto da Teixosa, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	6,963	-681	1,990	1,990	8,322
Eólica da Terra do Mato, S.A.	Portugal	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	50	7,595	-882	2,639	2,639	9,403
TACA Wind, S.r.l.	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,160	5,203	-	435	435	6,799
Vientos de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	0.01%	99.99%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-101	-	-105	-105	-204
Eólica de Coahuila, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	5,191	16,531	-122	4,190	4,190	25,791
Parc Éolien de Flavin,S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,501	507	-	759	759	3,767
Parc Éolien de Prouville, S.A.S	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	1	-7	-	-14	-14	-20
Parc Éolien de la Champagne Berrichonne, S.A.R.L	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	4	2,026	-	255	255	2,285
Parc Éolien de Paudy, S.A.S.	France	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	3,537	532	-	368	368	4,437
Parc Éolien de la Cote du Cerisat,S.A.S	France	-	100%	Ernest&Young	Wind energy production	27	-14	-	-94	-94	-81

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Tivano,S.R.L	Italy	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	100	1,043	-	899	899	2,042
San Mauro, S.R.L	Italy	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	70	3,188	-	102	102	3,360
Conza Energia,S.R.L	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	456	3,151	-	441	441	4,048
AW 2,S.r.l	Italy	-	75%	PWC	Wind energy production	100	3,797	-	-98	-98	3,799
Lucus Power,S.r.l	Italy	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	10	3,961	-	496	496	4,467
T Power, S.p.A	Italy	-	100%	Baker. T.R	Wind energy production	1,000	1,885	-	-20	-20	2,865
Miramit Investments, Sp.z.o.o.	Poland	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	15	180	-	-1	-1	194
Edp Renewables Polska HOLDCO,S.A	Poland	-	51%	PWC	Holding	28	230,326	-	-16,318	-16,318	214,036
Rampton,Sp z.o.o	Poland	-	100%	Not audited	Wind energy production	280	-46	-	-40	-40	195
Moray Offshore Renewable Power limited	UK	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	25,929	26,795	-	611	611	53,335
EDP Renewables North America, LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Photovoltaic energy production	3,859,595	-78,490	-	-42,641	-42,641	3,738,464
EDPR Servicios de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3,826	-1,977	-	-154	-154	1,695
Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	23,125	-15	-	342	342	23,452
EDPR Solar Ventures II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited		39,293	382	-	956	956	40,631
EDPR Solar Ventures IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited		94,189	-	-	-42	-42	94,147
Rush County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2,413	-	-	-	-	2,413
North Slope Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number Nine Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Southwest Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wyoming Transmissin LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo Bluff Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinia Wind power LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Solar LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	30,305	-779	-	1,018	1,018	30,544
2017 Sol II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	94,654	-16	-	-69	-69	94,569
2017 Vento XVII LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	505,344	-125	-	-123	-123	505,096
EDPR Wind Ventures XVII, L.L.C.	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	116,976	25,005	-	18,823	18,823	160,804
Estill Solar I LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	33,165	-964	-	1,033	1,033	33,234
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterson Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big River Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tug Hill Windpower LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey Ridge Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson Creek Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Black Prairie Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Prairie Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Athena-Weston Wind Power Project II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17th Star Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Country Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolling Upland Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind energy Valley I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headwaters Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind MREC Iowa Partners LLC	USA	-	75%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind Freeport Windpower I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Sol V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr Solar Ventures V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldfinger Ventures III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juniper Wind Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildcat Creek Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	223	-	-	-	-55	-55	168
Machias Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Canyon Windpower VII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Trail Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Trail Wind Project I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whistling Wind WI Energy Center LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simpson Ridge Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reloj del Sol Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	5,326	-	-	-11	-11	5,315
Coos Curry Wind Power Project LLCC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renville County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ford Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulf Coast Windpower Management Company LLC	USA	-	75%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Northwest IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Northwest VII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Horizaon Wind energy Northwest X LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Panhandle I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizaon Wind energy Southwest II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hog Creek Wind Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	89,618	2,330	-	2,001	2,001	93,949
Horizon Wind Energy Midwest IX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind energy Northwest I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redbed Plains Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	140,878	175	-	-1,660	-1,660	139,393
Az Solar LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windhub Solar A LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	33,739	-	-	-3	-3	33,735
Sunshine Valley Solar LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	185,615	-	-	-47	-47	185,542
Sun Strems LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	296,965	-	-	-24	-24	296,941
2016 Vento XV LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC		436,265	-216	-	-137	-137	435,912
Solar Ventures Purchasing LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-62,943	-	23,329	23,329	-39,614
2016 Vento XVI LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	163,946	-203	-	-124	-124	163,619
EDPR Wind Ventures XV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	133,480	25,954	-	14,361	14,361	173,795
EDPR Wind Ventures XVI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	63,793	2,702	-	2,386	2,386	68,881
2019 Sol III LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	219,355	-	-	-1	-1	219,354
2019 Sol IV LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	296,965	-	-	-	-	296,965
Riverstart Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr Offshore North America LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	65,182	-	-	-374	-374	64,808
Edpr Wind Ventures XIX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	98,365	-	-78,310	-78,310	20,055
Edpr Wind Ventures XX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-154,273	-	128	128	-154,145
Edpr Wind Ventures XXI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	32	-	-	-	-	32
Edpr Solar Ventures III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	73,242	-	-	-62	-62	73,180
Athena-Weston Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackstone Wind farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTP Management comapny LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackstone Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Canyon Windpower III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Canyon Windpower IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadlands Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadlands Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT		TOTAL EQUITY
									CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	
											THOUSAND EUROS
Chateaugay River Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cropsey Ridge Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Hills Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diamond Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Klickitat Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-3	-3	-3
Wind Turbine Prometheus LP	USA	-	99la%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	5	-5	-	-	-	-
Quilt Block Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	131,741	6,611	-	4,414	4,414	142,766
Whitestone Wind Purchasing LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3,544	-1,057	-	-263	-263	2,224
Blue Canyon Windpower V LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	37,293	63,571	-	9,286	9,286	110,150
Sagebrush Power Partners LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	129,524	-18,977	-	1,157	1,157	111,704
Marble River LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	197,882	28,450	-	3,354	3,354	229,686
Blackstone Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	860455	-52	-	908	908	87,311
Aroostook Wind Energy LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	40,699	-4,809	-	-31	-31	35,859
Jericho Rise Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	123,459	10,805	-	-1,102	-1,102	133,162
Martinsdale Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4,203	-25	-	-	-	4,178
Signal Hill Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4	-4	-	-	-	-
Tumbleweed Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	4	-4	-	-	-	-
Stinson Mills Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3,971	-88	-	-	-	3,883
OPQ Property LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-26	181	-	-	-	155
Meadow Lake Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	176,946	-17,277	-	387	387	160,056
Wheat Field Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,582	55,846	-	5,513	5,513	63,941
High Trail Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	141,695	76,532	-	-3,170	-3,170	215,057
Madison Windpower LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	14,906	-10,169	-	-773	-773	3,964
Mesquite Wind LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	111,911	59,883	-	2,463	2,463	174,257
BC2 Maple Ridge Wind LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	250,859	-27,510	-	-9,353	-9,353	213,996
Blue Canyon Windpower II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	101,335	7,311	-	-2,265	-2,265	106,381
Telocaset Wind Power Partners LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	25,714	61,633	-	7,704	7,704	95,051
Post Oak Wind LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	128,573	68,865	-	1,843	1,843	199,281
High Prairie Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	62,086	19,794	-	4,296	4,296	86,176
Old Trail Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	147,990	64,713	-	13,679	13,679	226,382
Cloud County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	154,071	27,029	-	5,505	5,505	186,605
Pioneer Prairie Wind Farm I LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	221,504	94,560	-	14,122	14,122	330,186
Arlington Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	77,316	19,923	-	2,845	2,845	100,084
Rail Splitter Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	180,454	-46,959	-	-4,203	-4,203	129,292

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GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Hampton Solar II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	31,636	-534	-	1,769	1,769	32,871
Meadow Lake Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	132,398	-12,388	-	-1,167	-1,167	118,843
Black Prairie Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,048	-2	-	-	-	1,046
Meadow Lake Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	80,069	-5,046	-	129	129	75,152
Blackstone Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	188,968	-199	-	1,133	1,133	189,902
Saddleback Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1,202	-1,202	-	-	-	-
Meadow Lake Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	87,232	4,604	-	1,417	1,417	93,253
2007 Vento I LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	527,924	41,993	-	3,574	3,574	573,491
2007 Vento II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	370,429	-4,588	-	-155	-155	365,686
2008 Vento III LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	458,829	-5,590	-	-537	-537	452,702
2009 Vento IV LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	181,568	-1,145	-	-125	-125	180,298
2009 Vento V LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	38,420	-1,121	-	-31	-31	37,268
2009 Vento VI LLC	USA	-	100%	N/A	Wind energy production	112,549	-958	-	-117	-117	111,474
2019 V ento XX LLC	USA	-	100%	N/A	Wind energy production	33,268	-	-	-	-	33,268
2019 Vento XXI LLC	USA	-	100%	N/A	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind Ventures I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	153,769	430,129	-	-3,344	-3,344	580,554
Horizon Wind Ventures II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	125,154	13,391	-	2,447	2,447	140,992
Horizon Wind Ventures III LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	23,652	-	4,376	4,376	28,028
Horizon Wind Ventures VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	63,658	9,992	-	1,864	1,864	75,514
Clinton County Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	197,889	-7	-	-	-	197,882
Antelope Ridge Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	11,420	-11,420	-	1	1	-
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	711	-535	-	-	-	176
Blackstone Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	5,586	-5,586	-	8	8	8
Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	140,872	-73	-	365	365	141,164
Paulding Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	26	-26	-	-	-	-
Paulding Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	80,729	39,403	-	5,939	5,939	126,071
Meadow Lake Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	141,165	3,049	-	3,215	3,215	147,429
Waverly Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	239,024	16,017	-	4,016	4,016	259,057
Blue Canyon Windpower VI LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	85,327	14,409	-	1,944	1,944	101,680
Paulding Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	163,076	7,440	-	1,534	1,534	172,050
2010 Vento VII LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	133,385	-890	-	-124	-124	132,371
2010 Vento VIII LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	130,633	-1,033	-	-123	-123	129,477
2011 Vento IX LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	81,527	-801	-	-122	-122	80,604
Horizon Wind Ventures VII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	82,368	10,523	-	1,848	1,848	94,739
Horizon Wind Ventures VIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	87,242	5,689	-	1,723	1,723	94,654

											THOUSAND EUROS
									NET PROFIT		
GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	CONTINUING OPERATIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Horizon Wind Ventures IX LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	44,742	-4,225	-	1,591	1,591	42,108
EDPR Vento IV Holding LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	61,416	-	-	-	-	61,416
Headwaters Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	234,620	34,930	-	7,414	7,414	276,964
Lone Valley Solar Park I LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	22,551	922	-	248	248	23,721
Lone Valley Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	39,260	3,869	-	820	820	43,949
Rising Tree Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	105,860	18,438	-	7,641	7,641	131,989
Arbuckle Mountain Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	135,698	-2,726	-	-1,757	-1,757	131,215
Hidalgo Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	312,233	10,817	-	-2,031	-2,031	321,019
Rising Tree Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	137,761	19,138	-	5,422	5,422	162,321
Rising Tree Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	24,869	3,442	-	863	863	29,174
Wheat Field Holding LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,664	-70	-	-26	-26	2,568
EDPR WF LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	43,900	-	-	-	-	43,900
Sustaining Power Solutions LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	74,883	-59,847	-	-10,797	-10,797	4,239
Green Power Offsets LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	9	-9	-	-	-	-
Arkwright Summit Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	170,942	-2,148	-	5,965	5,965	174,759
EDPR Vento I Holding LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	265,302	-	-	-	-	265,302
Turtle Creek Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	256,181	272	-	4,629	4,629	261,082
Rio Blanco Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2,704	-	-	-1	-1	2,703
Plum Nellie Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Five-Spot LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horizon Wind Chocolate Bayou I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama Ledge Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashford Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackford Country Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esker Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenbow Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holly Hill Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleasantville Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral Springs Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Prairie Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duff Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broadlands Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	38,275	-	-	-17	-17	38,258
Eastmill Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowloand Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

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EDPR Wind Ventures X LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	24,820	43,639	-	8,980	8,980	77,439
EDPR Wind Ventures XI LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	64,547	26,562	-	10,237	10,237	101,346
EDPR Wind Ventures XII LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	34,997	2,473	-	2,108	2,108	39,578
EDPR Wind Ventures XIII LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	70,574	14,901	-	6,858	6,858	92,333
EDPR Wind Ventures XIV LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	30,091	14.3911	-	7,302	7,302	52,304
Crossing Trails Wind Power Project LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moonshine Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedge Meadow Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helena Harbor Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headwaters Wind Farm III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loki Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprechaun solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little brook Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bright Stalk Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crossing trails Wind Power Project II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headwaters Wind Farm IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackford country Wind farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prospector Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye Patch Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loblolly Hill solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow lake Wind farm VIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loyal Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	10%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marathon wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cielo Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quilt block Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shullsburg Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loma de la Gloria Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrangler Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
San clemente Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayou bend Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poplar Camp Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avondale Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crittenden Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Coldwater Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow Lake Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine Kings Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine kings Transco LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Stream Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Harvest Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr South Table LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casa Grande Carmel Solar LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paulding Wind Farm V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waverly wind Farm II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Ridge Wind farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015 Vento XIV LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	238,896	-301	-	-119	-119	238,476
2011 Vento X LLC	USA	-	100%	PWC	Wind energy production	87,658	-755	-	-121	-121	86,782
Blue Marmot I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drake Peak Solar ParK LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot VII LLc	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014 Vento XI LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	234,499	-43	-	-25	-25	234,431
EDPR Solar Ventures I LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	37,285	3,301	-	903	903	41,489
2014 Sol I LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	62,379	-324	-	-83	-83	61,972
2014 Vento XII LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	131,226	-63	-	-13	-13	131,150
Blue Marmot VIIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015 Vento XIII LLC	USA	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	274,270	-535	-	-106	-106	273,629
2018 Vento XVIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	450,429	-26	-	-188	-188	450,215
Blue Marmot IX LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Marmot XI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Mountain Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDPR Wind Ventures XVIII LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	212,214	1,653	-	7,057	7,057	220,924
Riverstart Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Hollow Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Horizon Wind Ventures IB LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	166,108	-	-24,700	-24,700	141,408
Horizon Wind Ventures IC LLC	USA	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	245,764	163,616	-	2,212	2,212	411,592
Castle Valley Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Stone Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverstart Solar Park III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry Creek Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lost Lakes Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	111,524	-1,642	-	2,527	2,527	112,409
Riverstart Solar Park IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverstart Solar Park V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Road Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paulding Wind Farm VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr Ca Solar Park LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park II LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park III LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park IV LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park V LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edpr CA Solar Park VI LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
BC2 Maple Ridge Holdings LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
North river Wind LLC	USA	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDP Renewables Canada LTD.	Canada	100%	-	Unaudited	Holding	46,066	23,310	-	4,411	4,411	73,787
EDP Renewables Sharp Hills Project LP	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	35	-183	-	-191	-191	-339
SBWF GP Inc.	Canada	-	51%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	1	-	-	-	2
South Dundas Wind Farm LP	Canada	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	14,669	13,116	-	3,437	3,437	31,222
Nation Rise Wind Farm GP Inc.	Canada	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-	-	-	-	1
South Branch Wind Farm II GP Inc.	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Branch Wind Farm II LP	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	187	-211	-	-189	-189	-213
EDP Renewables Sharp Hills Project GP Ltd.	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edp Renewables Canada Management Services LTD	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-2,607	-	-	-	-2,607
Edp Renewables Sask Se GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edp Renewables Sask SE Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-135	-	-236	-236	-371
Kennedy Wind farm GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keneedy Wind farm Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-135	-	-64	-64	-199

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Bromhead Solar Park Gp Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromhead Solar Park Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-135	-	-64	-64	-199
Halbrite Solar Park Gp Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halbrite Solar Park Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-135	-	-64	-64	-199
Blue Bridge Solar Park Gp Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue bridge Solar Park Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-135	-	-64	-64	-199
Edp Renewables Sh II Project GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edp Renewables Sh II Project GP Ltd	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nation Rise Wind farm GP II inc	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	3	-1	-	-2	-2	-
Quatro Limited Partnership	Canada	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	33,633	-10,492	-	-23,141	-	-
EDP Renováveis Brasil, S.A.	Brazil	100%	-	PWC	Holding	190,846	4,916	-	72,781	72,781	268,543
Central Nacional de Energia Eólica, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	2,745	368	-	1,234	1,234	4,347
Elebrás Projetos, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	22,982	2,001	-	7,191	7,191	32,174
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão I, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	8,685	2,683	-	-187	-187	11,181
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão II, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	8,980	2,899	-	-240	-240	11,639
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão III, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	14,929	1,720	-	-905	-905	15,744
Central Eólica Baixa do Feijão IV, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	9,840	2,324	-	-527	-527	11,637
Central Eólica JAU, S.A.	Brazil	-	51%	PWC	Wind energy production	38,544	9,903	-	500	500	48,947
Central Eólica Aventura I, S.A.	Brazil	-	50.99%	PWC	Wind energy production	18,088	493	-	-176	-176	18,405
Central Eólica Aventura II, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	82	-104	-	-24	-24	-46
Central Eólica Boqueirao I,S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Eólica Boqueirao II, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Eólica Catanduba I, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Eólica Catadunba II, S.A.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerusalém Holding,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-11	-11	-11
Central Eólica Monte Verde VI,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-	-	-2	-2	-
Monte Verde holding,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-11	-11	-11
Central Eoílica Aventura III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-98	-	-16	-16	-114
Central Eólica Aventura IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-114	-	-18	-18	-130
Central Eólica Aventura V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	--14	-	-18	-18	-130
Srmn Holding S,A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-104	-104	-104
Central Eólica Srmn I,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-130	-	-27	-27	-157
Central Eólica Srmn II,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-114	-	-18	-18	-132
Central Eólica Srmn III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-130	-	-19	-19	-149

THOUSAND EUROS

GROUP COMPANIES	REGISTERED OFFICE	DIRECT %	INDIRECT %	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Central Eólica Srmn IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-131	-	-19	-19	-150
Central Eólica Srmn V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-98	-	-17	-17	-115
Aventura Holding,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-19	-	-79	-79	-98
Central Eólica Monte Verde I,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-547	-	-2	-2	-547
Central Eólica Monte Verde II,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-547	-	-2	-2	-547
Central Eólica Monte Verde III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-479	-	-2	-2	-479
Central Eólica Monte Verde IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-377	-	-1	-1	-376
Central Eólica Monte Verde V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	2	-274	-	-1	-1	-376
Central Solar Pereira Barreto I,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	221	-	-	-10	-10	211
Central Solar Pereira Barreto II,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	224	-1	-	-10	-10	213
Central Solar Pereira Barreto III,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	224	-	-	-11	-11	213
Central Solar Pereira Barreto IV,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	224	-1	-	-10	-10	213
Central Solar Pereira Barreto V,LTDA.	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	224	-	-	-9	-9	215
Central Eólica Jerusalém I,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-239	-	-2	-2	-241
Central Eólica Jerusalém II,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-239	-	-2	-2	-241
Central Eólica Jerusalém III,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-239	-	-2	-2	-241
Central Eólica Jerusalém IV,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-239	-	-2	-2	-241
Central Eólica Jerusalém V,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-239	-	-2	-2	-241
Central Eólica Jerusalém VI,S.A	Brazil	-	100%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-274	-	-2	-2	-276

*Companies included in the tax group that the Company belongs to (note 19)

THOUSAND EUROS

JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES AND ASSOCIATES	REGISTERED OFFICE	% DIRECT	% INDIRECT	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
Aprofitament D´Energies Renovables de l´Ebre S.l	Spain	-	13,%	J..G. Valls	Infrastructure management	14,933	-7,100	-	-85	-85	7,748
Biomasas del Pirineo, S.A.	Huesca, Spain	-	30%	Unaudited	Biomass electricity production	455	-217	-	-	-	238
Sistemas Eólicos tres Cruces,S.L	Soria, Spain	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	50	-19	-	-	-	31
Desarrollos Energéticos del Val,S.l	Soria, Spain	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	137	153	-	-	-	290
Parque Eólico Sierra del Madero, S.A.	Soria, Spain	-	42%	Kpmg	Wind energy production	7,194	23,563	-	3,662	3,662	34,419
Desarrollos Eólicos de Canarios, S.A.	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain	-	45%	PWC	Wind: Wind farm development	1,817	638	-	1,610	1,610	4,065
Solar Siglo XXI, S.A.	Ciudad Real, Spain	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	80	-18	-	-	-	62

JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES AND ASSOCIATES	REGISTERED OFFICE	% DIRECT	% INDIRECT	AUDITOR	ACTIVITY	CAPITAL	RESERVES	OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	NET PROFIT CONTINUING OPERATIONS	NET PROFIT TOTAL	TOTAL EQUITY
											THOUSAND EUROS
Parque Eólico Belmonte, S.A.	Madrid, Spain	-	30%	Kpmg	Wind energy production	120	5,542	-	1,384	1,384	7,047
Eoliennes en Mer Dieppe - Le Tréport, S.A.S.	France	-	29.5%	Ernst & Young	Wind energy production	31,436	-3,258	-	-694	-694	27,484
Eoliennes en Mer iles d´Yeu et de Noirmoutier, S.A.S	France	-	29.5%	Ernst & Young	Wind energy production	36,376	-3,316	-	-712	-712	32,348
Les Eoliennes Flottantes du Golfe du Lion, S.A.S	France	-	35%	Ernst & Young	Wind energy production	40	-5,144	-	1,371	1,371	-3,733
Les Eoliennes en Mer Services, S.A.S.	France	-	29.5%	Ernst & Young	Wind energy production	40	1,144	-	360	360	1,544
Dunkerque Éoliennes en Mer, S.A.S	France	-	32%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	10	-	-	-	-	10
Ceprastur, A.I.E.	Spain	-	57%	Unaudited	Mini-hydroelectric: electricity production	361	13	-	-5	-5	369
Windplus,S.A	Portugal	-	54.4%	PWC	Wind energy production	1,250	1,312	-	-3,609	-3,609	-1,047
Evolución 2000,S.L	Spain	-	49,%	PWC	Wind energy production	118	19,566	-	2,521	2,521	22,205
Desarrollos energéticos Canarias, S.A	Spain	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind: Wind farm development	60	-25	-25	-	-	10
Compañía Eólica Aragonesa, S.A	Spain	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	6,701	83,941	-	1,018	1,018	91,660
Frontier Beheer nederland,B.V	Netherlands	-	30%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-	-	-	-	1
Frontier,C.V	Netherlands	-	30%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-	-	-	-	1
Solar Works! B.V	Netherlands	-	20%	RSM Global	Wind energy production	0	3,161	-	-345	-345	2,816
Goldfinger Ventures LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	137,955	-	-	-47	-47	137,908
Goldfinger Ventures II LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	208,332	-	-	-67	-67	208,265
Nine Kings Wind Farm LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solar Ventiures Acquisition LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	-49,626	-	-	52,356	52,356	2,730
Nation Rise Wind Farm GP inc	Canada	-	25%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-	-	-	-	1
Flat Rock Windpower II LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	210,934	-98,991	-	-8,425	-8,425	103,518
Flat Rock Windpower LLC	USA	-	50%	PWC	Wind energy production	535,824	-261,989	-	-20,992	-20,992	252,844
Blue Canyon Windpower LLC	USA	-	25%	PWC	Wind energy production	56,837	-41,401	-	1,653	1,653	17,089
Mayflower Wind Energy LLC	USA	-	50%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	158,822	-	-	1,958	1,958	160,780
2018 Vento XIX LLC	USA	-	20%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	482,580	-	-	-126	-126	482,454
Korean Floating Wind Power Co,Ltd	KOREA	-*	61%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	8	-17	-	-819	-819	-828
Moray West Holdings limited	United Kingdom	-	67%	Unaudited	Wind energy production	1	-14	-	-20	-20	-33
Moray East Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	-	33.3%	PWC	Wind energy production	11,754	-14	-	9	9	11,749

edp renováveis

Changing tomorrow now.

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2020 Individual Management Report

Individual Management Report

EDP RENOVÁVEIS, S.A.

Management Report of December 2020

The Annual Corporate Governance Report for the year 2020 is included as an Annex to this Management Report, forming an integral part thereof.

The non-financial information required by the regulations has been included in the Consolidated Management Report of the EDP Renováveis Group.

1. The Company

EDP Renováveis, S.A. (hereinafter referred to as "EDP Renováveis", "EDPR" or "Company") was incorporated on 4 December 2007. Its main corporate objective is to engage in activities related to the electricity sector, namely the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of electricity generating power stations, using renewable energy sources, mainly wind. The registered offices of the company are located in Oviedo, Spain.

Registered at: Plaza del Fresno, Nº 2, Oviedo, Spain

Headquarters: Serrano Galvache 56, Centro Empresarial Parque Norte, Edificio Olmo, 7th Floor. 28033 Madrid, Spain

C.I.F.: Nº A-74219304

EDPR total share capital is, since its initial public offering (IPO) in June 2008, EUR 4,361,540,810 consisting of issued and fully paid 872,308,162 shares with nominal value of EUR 5.00 each. All the shares are part of a single class and series and are admitted to trading on the Euronext Lisbon regulated market.

- ISIN: ES0127797019
- LEI: 529900MUFAH07Q1renfeTAX06

EDP Group – Major Shareholder

EDPR main shareholder is EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A., through EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (hereinafter referred as "EDP"), with 82.6% of share capital and voting rights.

For more information on EDPR's capital structure, see chapter 1.3. Organization of the Consolidated Management Report.

2. Company Business

Business environment

Green recovery

COVID-19 is not only a global pandemic and public health crisis; it has also severely damaged the global economy and financial markets. However, it has also boosted the climate movement and the sense of urgency in climate action, leading to bolder commitments from countries all around the world.

We are now at a pivotal moment, as national governments are designing stimulus packages to revive their economies. The recovery from COVID-19 is showing a new will to set ambitious mitigation targets, which can strengthen the case for accelerating the transition to a climate-neutral society. Low carbon policies can not only mitigate climate and health risks, but also reactivate the world economy. In this context, renewables must be at the heart of rebuilding policies as they are the cheapest generating alternative in most countries, while they can also stimulate the economy by creating “green” jobs, ensuring energy security and saving money from fossil fuel imports.

Demand for “Green recovery” is materializing in different ways, including more ambitious emission and renewable targets.

In December 2020, the world celebrated the 5th anniversary of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations hosted an important summit in which 75 countries announced new commitments, with 24 pledging to reach carbon neutrality.

In Europe, the Green Deal announced in December 2019 is at the heart of the EU’s strategy to drive the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular through the so-called “Next Generation EU”, a €750 billion recovery instrument announced in May 2020. Around 30% of the €750 billion fund will be used to support decarbonization, in addition to the €1 trillion previously announced by the Green Deal. Additionally, several EU Member countries are announcing national recovery plans, some of which have substantial green components. In parallel, EU leaders agreed in December 2020 to cut the bloc’s net emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, increasing considerably from its previous level of 40%. To achieve this, the European Commission (EC) is preparing its “Fit for 55 Package” of proposals, an umbrella term for all the revisions and initiatives linked to the 55% emission reduction target. The Renewable Energy Directive will need to be reviewed, to align the current “at least 32% renewable target by 2030” with the new 55% emission reduction target.

In the US, president Joe Biden signed on its first day of mandate an executive order to reinstate the US to the Paris Climate agreement, which highlights the urgency of tackling climate change.

In 2020, many countries have also adopted net zero emission targets by 2050. As of today, at least 8 countries have already put the commitment into law (Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, the UK, Hungary, Germany, Sweden and France), while others, like the EU have proposed the legislation (under the EU Green Deal) and are awaiting ratification. Together, net zero commitments so far represent nearly 50% of global CO2 emissions and 50% of global GDP, which could increase importantly if the US were to join as well, in line with current President Biden recent announcement. Other large economies are also considering to becoming carbon neutral, like Japan and South Africa (in 2050) or China (in 2060).

Companies have also shown a growing environmental awareness in 2020, despite the severe turmoil caused by the global pandemic. According to the analysis by the non-profit global Climate-Disclosure Project platform (CDP), the number of major companies who’ve disclosed their environmental impact and committed to reducing it increased 14% in 2020.

The evolution of renewables around the world in 2020

Wind

Global wind additions are likely to witness considerable growth in 2020[1], with analysts[2] forecasting around 60-72 GW of new capacity, vs 60.4 GW in 2019. For example, according to the latest market outlook published by the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), wind could increase as much as 71.3 GW in 2020, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, as China announced in January 2020 the staggering figure of nearly 72 GW of wind additions in 2020 (nearly tripling the amount of capacity in 2019), worldwide wind additions are now expected to be much higher, probably around 100-112 GW[3]. All forecasts highlight wind industry resilience during the pandemic crisis. Despite that national lockdowns led to a slowdown of construction activity (essentially caused by supply chain disruptions and logistical challenges) in the first half of the year, deployment accelerated in the second half. The offshore wind sector has also proved to be resilient. According to preliminary data, around 6.9 GW could have been connected, around 4 GW in China, and 2.9 GW in Europe.

In Europe, the wind industry experienced disruptions in the first semester but total additions were nevertheless comparable to previous years. According to Wind Europe, 3.9 GW of onshore wind facilities were connected in the first six months of the year, slightly over the average of the previous three years (3.7 GW) while offshore installations were slightly below the three-year average (1.2 GW in 2020 vs 1.5 GW in 2017-2019). Overall, preliminary results are particularly encouraging considering that wind installations are typically higher in the second half of the year, mainly due to the strongest activity in summer months, suggesting that total 2020 additions could easily surpass the 10 GW threshold (Wind Europe expects around
14 GW). In 2020, wind power contributed to 15% of Europe's total electricity generation, its highest-ever share, according to a report released by Enappsys Ltd.

In the US, developers commissioned 16.9 GW of new onshore wind capacity, far more than the previous record of 13.2 GW in 2012, according to the American Clean Power Association. This is partly explained by the rush of wind developers to connect their projects before the phase-out of the full value of the US production tax credit (PTC) at the end of 2020.

China remained the undisputed world's wind power leader, adding 71.6 GW of wind energy, more than double the previous record (29.4 GW in 2025) according to the National Energy Administration (NEA). Despite challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic, developers in China were rushing to complete projects before the phase-out of the current remuneration scheme. It has been a particularly good year for offshore wind installations as it is estimated that around 3.5-4 GW of offshore wind facilities have been added. However, given astonishing total figure of 71.6 GW (that includes both onshore and offshore facilities), offshore additions could be much higher. After this surge of new installations, China may become the largest offshore wind operator worldwide in 2020 or 2021 the latest.

Solar PV

Solar PV grew robustly around the world in 2020 despite the turmoil caused by the COVID-19 crisis. Although final data are still being collected, experts points out that around 106-132 GW of new facilities could have been connected in 2020[4]. Therefore, 2020 final figure is expected to be in line with 2019 data (108 GW) or, more likely, above.

In Europe, 18.2 GW of solar PV capacity was added, up 11% from the 16.2 GW installed in 2019, according to Solar Power Europe. With this surge in new installations, the European solar PV industry proved its resilience during the coronavirus pandemic as 2020 was the second-best year for installations, only behind 2011 when 21.4 GW were installed. Over the past 12 months, Germany led the way with 4.8 GW of new installations, followed by 2.8 GW in the Netherlands and 2.6 GW in Spain. Poland more than doubled its additions to 2.2 GW, and France installed 0.9 GW.

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[1] At the time of preparation of this report, data from the Global Wind Wnergy Council (GWEC), the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) or Wind Europe, have not been released.
[2] Experts consulted include: GWEC, IHS markit, bloomberg new energy finance, international energy agency, wood mackenzie, IEA, wind europe and US energy information administration, among others.
[3] Most of the experts consulted had forecast that China would install around 30 GW of wind in 2020, therefore, 40 GW below the final figure.
[4] Experts consulted included: BNEF, IHS, Wood Mackenzie, IEA, The Solar Energy Industries associations (SEIA) among others.

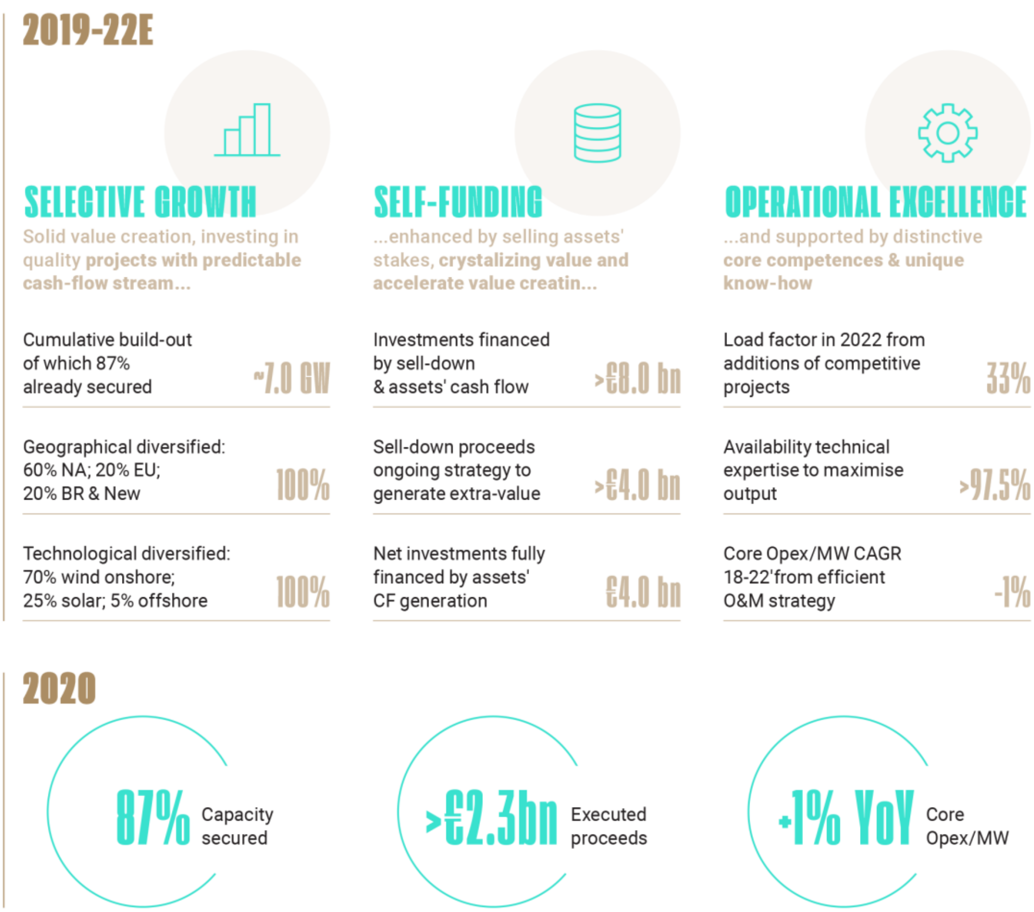
In the US, utility-scale solar additions more than doubled from 2019 levels, as 11,158 MW were connected in 2020, according to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). With those additions, there are now more than 47 GW of solar PV operating in the US, enough to power 11 million American homes.

China remains the largest market. According to the National Energy Administration, the country added 48 GW of solar PV additions, exceeding all expectations. This figure largely surpasses the 30.1 GW added in 2019, although it remains below the 2017 record of 52.8 GW.

Strategy

Since its inception, EDPR has been performing a strategy focused on selective growth, by investing in quality projects with predictable future cash-flows and seamless execution, supported by core competences that yield superior profitability, all embedded within a distinctive and self-funding model designed to accelerate value creation. As a result of undertaking such strategy, at the same time flexible enough to accommodate changing business and economic environments, EDPR remains today a leading company in the renewable energy industry.

EDPR's strategy is supported by its three main pillars:



For more information on EDPR, see chapter 2.2 Strategy of the Consolidated Management Report.

Operational performance

Through its subsidiaries, as of December 2020, EDPR managed a global portfolio of 12.2 GW, of which Europe accounted for 40%, including 2.3 GW in Spain, 1.2 GW in Portugal and 1.4 GW in RoE, North America for 56%, including 6.3 GW in the US, 0.4 GW in Mexico and 68 MW in Canada and the remaining 0.4 GW in Brazil representing 4% of the portfolio.

Since Dec-19, EDPR added a total of 1,580 MW, including the 486 MW from the acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo. In 2020, EDPR added 1,157 MW of wind onshore, corresponding to 640 MW in Europe, namely 436 MW in Spain (15 MW from equity stake), 84 MW in Portugal (20 MW from equity stake), 73 MW in France, 58 MW in Poland and 10 MW in Belgium, while in North America 517 MW of wind were built, more precisely 587 MW in United States and 38 MW in Canada. In terms of solar PV, 200 MW were installed in Mexico, whilst 10 MW of wind offshore, corresponding to Windplus floating
in Portugal (equity stake), were built.

Pursuing its Sell-down strategy, EDPR successfully concluded the Sell-down of its entire ownership in the 137 MW Babilonia wind farms in Brazil, 237 MW in a Spanish portfolio, 80% sell-down of a 563 MW portfolio in the US (of which 200 MW will become operational in 2021) and a 102 MW Build and Transfer wind farm in US. All in all, in 2020, EDPR YTD consolidated portfolio net variation was positive by 806 MW.

As of December 2020, EDPR installed capacity was:

INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)					VS. 2019
	Dec-20	Built	Sold	Decom.	Var. YoY
Spain	2,137	401	-237	-	163
Portugal	1,228	64	-	-	64
Rest of Europe	1,403	140	-	-	140
France	126	83	-	-	73
Belgium	10	-	-	-	10
Italy	271	-	-	-	-
Poland	476	58	-	-	58
Romania	521	-	-	-	-
Europe	4,769	605	-237	-	367
US	5,828	587	-465	-8	114
Canada	68	38	-	-	38
Mexico	400	200	-	-	200
North America	6,296	825	-465	-8	352
Brazil	436	105	-137	-	-32
Total	**11,500**	**1,535**	**-839**	**-8**	**688**
Equity Consolidated	668	45	73	-	118
Wind Onshore (SP + PT)	187	35	-	-	35
Wind/ Solar Onshore (US)	471	-	73	-	73
Wind Offshore	10	10	-	-	10
EBITDA MW + EQUITY CONSOL.	**12,168**	**1,580**	**-766**	**-8**	**806**

EDPR produced 28.5 TWh of clean energy in 2020, -5% YoY. The YoY evolution comes in line with a lower average installed capacity YoY following the execution of EDPR's Sell-down strategy (3Q19: 997MW of European Assets (-1.2 TWh YoY); 1Q20: 137 MW in Brazil (-671 GWh YoY) and 4Q20: 237 MW in Spain (-64 GWh YoY)).

In 2020, EDPR achieved a 30% load factor (vs 32% in 2019) reflecting 92% of P50 (long term average for 12M). In the 4Q20, EDPR reached a 34% load factor (vs 35% in 4Q19), with QoQ comparison being affected by lower wind resource, mainly in Brazil.

			NCF			GWh
	Dec-20	Dec-19	Var. YoY	Dec-20	Dec-19	Var. YoY
Spain	25%	28%	-3.1pp	4,346	5,298	-18%
Portugal	26%	29%	-3.4pp	2,624	3,160	-17%
Rest of Europe	27%	26%	+0.6pp	3,054	3,333	-8%
France	31%	22%	+9.2pp	212	465	-44%
Belgium		22%	-	2	68	-47%
Italy	25%	27%	-1.9pp	595	551	43%
Poland	29%	30%	-1.3pp	1,059	1,098	19%
Romania	26%	25%	+0.9pp	1,186	1,151	9%
Europe	26%	28%	-2.1pp	10,024	11,791	-15%
US	33%	34%	-0.8pp	16,633	15,696	6%
Canada	30%	27%	+3.0pp	78	70	12%
Mexico	41%	42%	-1.1pp	710	726	-2%
North America	33%	34%	-0.8pp	17,421	16,492	6%
Brazil	38%	43%	-4.9pp	1,093	1,757	-38%
Total	**30%**	**32%**	**-1.4pp**	**28,537**	**30,041**	**-5%**

Financial performance

EDP Renováveis S.A. net profit in 2020 was € 1,388,573, thousand, which has increased compared to € -8,789 thousand in 2019. The revenues for the 2020 fiscal year totalled € 1,524,964 thousand, which represents a 9x increase with respect to 2019, mainly due to the increase in dividends received from subsidiaries in Europe and North America. The negative financial result during the financial year 2020 was € 108,286 thousand, which represents a decrease of 32% with respect to 2019, mainly due to the lower financial interests from Debt with Group companies.

Non-financial information

The non-financial information required by the Spanish regulation has been included in the Consolidated Management report of the EDP Renováveis group.

On average, during 2020, there were 288 employees at EDP Renováveis on average, S.A., +26% versus the 229 employees
on average in December 2019.

For information on EDPR Human Capital approach, please see chapter 3.2. Human Capital of the Consolidated Management Report.

Information on average payment terms to suppliers

In 2020, total payments made to suppliers amounted to €26,588 thousand with an average payment period of 26 days, below the payment period stipulated by law of 60 days.

3. Foreseeable evolution

The Company will continue to control its current holdings in different subsidiaries, not having foreseen any activity different from those currently carried out.

4. Research, development and technological innovation

Technical innovation is one of the hallmarks of EDPR. The Company's history is built on the continuous searching of new trends and solutions in energy production to meet its stakeholders and shareholders expectations. Accordingly, EDPR develops projects within the framework of its two main strategic pillars for Innovation: Cleaner Energy focused on sustainable power generation, and Energy Storage & Flexibility to ensure a smoother transition to an energy mix system.

For more information on EDPR innovation and digitalisation, see chapters 3.6 Digital Capital and 3.7 Innovation Capital of the Consolidated Management Report.

5. Relevant & subsequent events

Relevant events of the period

EDPR'S MAIN EVENTS IN 2020		
1	13-Jan	EDPR secures a PPA for a new 66 MW solar project in Brazil
2	21-Jan	EDPR releases FY 2019 Operating Data
3	23-Jan	EDPR finalises the agreement with ENGIE to create a 50:50 JV for offshore wind
4	29-Jan	EDPR is awarded a 20-year CfD for 109 MW of wind at Italian auction
5	12-Feb	EDPR concludes €0.3 billion asset rotation deal for 103 MW Babilonia wind farm in Brazil
6	20-Feb	EDPR releases FY 2019 results
7	02-Mar	Spanish government published the regulatory revision for wind energy assets
8	26-Mar	EDPR Annual Shareholders Meeting
9	30-Mar	EDPR announces payment of a gross dividend of €0.08 per share
10	15-Apr	EDPR releases 1Q20 Operating Data
11	16-Apr	EDPR secures a long-term 200 MW solar PPA in Mexico
12	21-Apr	EDPR secures a PPA for 59 MW in Spain
13	24-Apr	EDPR starts the payment of dividends
14	06-May	EDPR secures a 15-year PPA for 100 MW in the state of California, USA
15	07-May	EDPR releases 1Q20 Results
16	28-May	EDPR is awarded a 20-year CfD for 2 projects in Italy for a total capacity of 54 MW
17	07-Jul	EDPR releases Clarification on Public Prosecutor measures regarding EDPR Board members
18	09-Jul	EDPR releases 1H20 Operating Data
19	15-Jul	EDPR informs about agreement to acquire 100% of the renewables business of Viesgo
20	10-Aug	EDPR informs about a sale agreement for 242 MW in Spain
21	02-Sep	EDPR announces sale agreement of an 80% stake in North America
22	03-Sep	EDPR releases 1H20 Results
23	09-Oct	EDPR releases 9M20 Operating Data
24	13-Oct	EDPR secures PPA for 100 MW in the US
25	29-Oct	EDPR releases 9M20 Results
26	19-Nov	EDPR informs about a PPA secured for 63 MW in Spain
27	24-Nov	EDPR announces PPA contract for a 74 MW solar project in the US
28	14-Dec	EDPR is awarded in CfD for 5 project of wind and solar in Poland with 220 MW
29	15-Dec	EDPR announces conclusion of 242 MW sale agreement in Spain
30	16-Dec	EDPR concludes the 100% acquisition of the renewables business of Viesgo
31	28-Dec	EDPR informs about the conclusion of an 80% equity stake sale agreement in North America

Subsequent events

The following are the most relevant subsequent events from the first months of 2021 until the publication of this report:

The following are the most relevant subsequent events from the first months of 2021 until the publication of this report:

EDPR informs about PPA contracts secured for two solar projects in the US

Madrid, January 4th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA ("EDPR"), through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America LLC, has closed two 15-year Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") to sell the energy produced by two solar PV plants totalling 275 MW. In detail, the projects located in the US states of Mississippi and Indiana are expected to commence operations in 2023.

With this new agreement, EDPR reached globally 2.0 GW of total solar PV capacity secured for the 2020-2023 period.

EDPR informs about agreement to acquire 85% of a distributed solar platform in the US

Madrid, January 18th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA ("EDPR"), through its fully owned subsidiary EDP Renewables North America, LLC ("EDPR NA"), has entered into an agreement to acquire a majority interest in C2 Omega LLC ("C2 Omega"), the distributed solar platform of C2 Energy Capital LLC ("C2").

In detail, EDPR will acquire an 85% equity stake in a solar generation portfolio that includes 89 MW of operating and imminent completion capacity and a near-term pipeline of around 120 MW, across nearly 200 sites in 16 states. EDPR's investment in C2's distributed solar platform business corresponds to an enterprise value of approximately $119m for the acquisition of the operating capacity (89 MW). The transaction will also include certain earn-out payments based on the growth in future operational capacity. C2's management team will continue to be engaged in the day-to-day operations of the business.

The transaction will establish EDPR's presence in the fast-growing distributed generation segments as an owner-operator of one of the largest commercial and industrial distributed generation portfolios in the US, and will enable EDPR to serve a rapidly growing market and offer to its customers a range of new services and solutions to meet their renewable energy needs. The completion of this transaction is subject to customary conditions precedent, and closing is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2021.

EDP Renováveis informs about changes in Corporate Bodies

Madrid, January 19th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") informs about a resolution approved by EDPR´s Board of Directors: After the public communication of António Mexia and João Manso Neto about their no availability to be re-elected for their positions in EDP and following the appointment by EDP's shareholders of a new Executive Board of Directors team at EDP, and taking in consideration that both informed that they will put their positions at the disposal of the Board, the Board of EDPR has agreed to cease António Mexia as Chairman of EDPR´s Board, and João Manso as Vice-Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR. EDPR would like to thank António Mexia and João Manso Neto for their enormous dedication and contribution to the company, for the definition and implementation of a sustainable growth strategy, that brought EDPR to be a leader in the renewables' sector, clearly and greatly valued by the company's stakeholders.

In addition, EDPR informs that has received the following resignations as members of EDPR's Board of Directors: Francisca Oliveira, with effect from December 30th 2020 (was also member of EDPR's Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee); Duarte Bello, with effect from January 19th 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee); Spyridon Martinis, with effect from January 19th 2021 (was also member of the Executive Committee); Miguel Ángel Prado, with effect from the next General Shareholders Meeting (was also member of the Executive Committee).

To fulfil the vacant positions, EDPR's Board has co-opted: Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, as Executive Director; Ana Paula Marques, as Non-executive Director; Joan Avalin Dempsey, as Non-executive and Independent Director.

Furthermore, EDPR's Board has appointed Miguel Stilwell de Andrade as Chairman of EDPR´s Board and CEO of EDPR and Rui Teixeira, currently EDPR's Executive Director and *Consejero Delegado*, as CFO of the Company.

To better maximize EDPR's Board participation in the management of the Company, the Board has decided to eliminate the Executive Committee body, which included up to now Executive Board members of the company, whose executive staff will now be integrated in a Management Team composed by: Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, CEO; Rui Teixeira, CFO; Duarte Bello, COO Europe and Brazil; Miguel Ángel Prado, COO North America; Spyridon Martinis, CDO & COO Offshore.

To cover the vacant position in the EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee, following the resignation from Francisca Oliveira, EDPR´s Board of Directors has agreed to name Francisco Seixas da Costa as member of such Committee. Following this appointment, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee is composed by: Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto (Chairman); António do Pranto Nogueira Leite; Francisco Seixas da Costa. With this resolution, EDPR's Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee continues to be composed only by independent members.

Lastly, the Board of Directors has agreed that a General Shareholders' Meeting will be summoned for the February 22nd with the following agenda: Ratification of co-opted Directors; Deliberate on the termination of members of the Board of Directors; Establishment of the number of Board Members in 12; Amendment to the By-Laws to eliminate the role of the Chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting, and allow the Shareholders Meeting to be chaired by the Board of Directors Chairman; Delegation of powers.

EDP Renováveis, S.A. informs about Spanish and Italian renewable energy auctions

Madrid, January 27th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") was awarded long-term Contract-for-Differences ("CfDs") at the Spanish & Italian renewable energy auctions to sell electricity. In detail, at the Spanish auction, a portfolio of 6 projects of wind and solar, including hybrid projects, with a total capacity of 143 MW have been awarded. The projects are expected to become operational in 2022 and 2023. These new long-term contracts reinforce EDPR's footprint in Spain with 2.3 GW in operation and close to 0.4 GW already secured in the country for the following years. At the Italian auction, a wind project of 44 MW and expected to become operational in 2022 has also been awarded. In Italy, EDPR has 271 MW already operational and more than 0.2 GW secured for the coming years.

As of today, EDPR has globally secured 6.7 GW for projects expected to become operational from 2021 onwards.

EDPR enters Hungarian market with a 50 MW solar PV project

Madrid, February 12th 2021: EDP Renováveis, SA ("EDPR") secured a 15-year Contract-for-Difference ("CfD") to sell energy produced by a solar PV project in Hungary totalling 50 MW and with expected commercial operation in 2022. With this project, EDPR increases its worldwide footprint by entering in a new market with a sustainable development of its Renewable Energy Source.

Hungary expects to increase its solar PV capacity to 6.5 GW by 2030, mostly through an auction-based regulatory framework.

As part of its growth strategy, EDPR continues to study worldwide opportunities while developing profitable projects focused in countries with low risk profile and regulatory stability. EDPR's success in securing new long-term contracts reinforces its low-risk profile and growth strategy based on the development of competitive projects with long-term visibility.

EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period

At the end of February, EDPR approved its new Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period and the main three pillars are as follows: Growth: accelerated and selective growth with +20 GW of additions for 2021-2025; Value: on going asset rotation with €8bn of proceeds for the period; Excellence: high quality teams and efficient operations targeting a Core Opex/MW CARG 2021-2025 of -2%. The strategy is set to deliver superior growth through 2025 promoting clean energy while operating in a sustainable way across the three ESG dimensions.

By 2025, EDPR targets to have 25 GW of installed capacity, €2.3bn of EBITDA and €0.8bn of net income

EDPR Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting

Madrid, February 22th 2021: EDP Renováveis, S.A. ("EDPR") informs that at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held today, Shareholders have adopted the following resolutions:

- Board of Directors: ratification of appointments of Directors by co-optation.
  - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Executive Director of Mr. Miguel Stilwell de Andrade.
  - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Dominical Director Mrs. Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques.
  - Ratification of the appointment by co-option as Independent Director of Mrs. Joan Avalyn Dempsey.
- Board of Directors: dismissal (*separación*) of Directors.
  - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. António Luis Guerra Nunes Mexia of his position as Dominical Director.
  - Dismiss (*separar*) Mr. João Manuel Manso Neto of his position as Executive Director.
- Adjustment of the number of Members of the Board in twelve (12).
- Amendment of articles 12 ("Notice of General Meetings") and 16 ("Chairman of the General Meetings") of Articles of Association.
- Delegation of powers to the formalisation and implementation of all resolutions adopted at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, for the execution of any relevant public deed and for its interpretation, correction, addition or development in order to obtain the appropriate registrations.

All information and documentation of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting is also available in the Company´s website.

6. Own Shares

As of December 2020, EDPR did not hold own shares and no transactions were made during the year.

7. Risk Management

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's global risk management programme focuses on uncertainty in the financial markets and aims to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's profits. The Company uses derivatives to mitigate certain risks.

The Directors of the Company are responsible for defining general risk management principles and establishing exposure limits. The Company's financial risk management is subcontracted to the Finance Department of EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A. in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The subcontracted service includes the identification and evaluation of hedging instruments.

All operations involving derivative financial instruments are subject to prior approval from the Board of Directors, which sets the parameters of each operation and approves the formal documents describing the objectives of the operation.

Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to currency risk when operating with foreign currencies, especially regarding the US Dollar, the Brazilian Real, the Canadian Dollar and the Polish Zloty. Currency risk is associated with recognised assets and liabilities, and net investments in foreign operations. The Company holds investments in Group companies denominated in a foreign currency, which are exposed to exchange rate risk at closing translate such amounts into the company´s functional currency (euro). The exchange rate risk on these investments is managed mainly through derivative financial instruments and through borrowings denominated in the related foreign currencies.

Credit risk

The Company is not significantly exposed to credit risk as the majority of its balances and transactions are with Group companies. As the counterparties of derivative financial instruments are Group companies, and the counterparties of their derivative financial instruments are highly solvent banks, the Company is not subject to significant counterparty default risk. Guarantees or other derivatives are therefore not requested in this type of operation.

The Company has documented its financial operations in accordance with international standards. Most of its operations with derivative financial instruments are therefore contracted under "ISDA Master Agreements", which facilitate the transfer of instruments in the market.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of EDPR not meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to liquidity management is to ensure, to the extent possible, that it will always have the liquidity to pay its debts as they fall due, both under normal conditions and in a difficult financial environment, without incurring unacceptable losses or jeopardizing the Company's reputation.

The Directors have estimated cash flows that show that the Group will meet the commitments existing at the close of the 2020 financial year and those foreseen for 2021.

Compliance with the liquidity policy guarantees the payment of the obligations contracted, maintaining sufficient credit lines. The EDP Renováveis Group manages liquidity risk by contracting and maintaining credit lines with its majority shareholder, as well as directly in the market with national and international entities, under the best conditions, ensuring access to the financial funds necessary for the continuation of its activities.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

In 2020 and 2019 the Company does not have a considerable amount of interest-bearing assets and as a result, income and cash flows from operating activities are not significantly affected by fluctuations in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises from non-current borrowings, which are extended by Group companies. The loans have fixed interest rates, exposing the Company to fair value risks.

EDPR Sustainability Risks

EDPR’s commitment with its stakeholders means that the Company cares about a responsible and sustainable development, assuring the best practices in this area. In this context, EDPR has identified five risk factors key to the sustainability of the Company. The highest standards have been put in place to mitigate these risks:

- **Corruption and Fraud Risk:** EDPR has implemented a Code of Ethics and an Anti-Corruption Policy. The Code of Ethics has its own regulation that defines a process and channel, open to all stakeholders, to report any potential claim or doubt on the application of the code. The Ethics Ombudsperson is behind this communication channel and is responsible for analysing and presenting to the Ethics Committee any potential ethical problem. The Compliance Channel is also available to report any questionable practice and wrongdoing. The 1.3.4 Integrity and Ethics section of the Consolidated Management Report includes further information on how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk.

- **Environmental Risk:** EDPR has implemented an Environmental Management System, certified with the ISO 14001:2015, in order to follow best practices in the sector. More information regarding how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk is available at the 3.5 Natural Capital section of the Consolidated Management Report.

- **Human Resource Risk:** EDPR forbids any kind of discrimination, violence or behaviour against human dignity, as stated in its Code of Ethics. Strict compliance is enforced, not only making the Ethics Channel available to all stakeholders but also through constant awareness for all employees of the Company. The 3.2 Human Capital section and the 3.4.2 Human Rights & Labour Practices section of the Consolidated Management Report include further information on how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk.

- **Health and Safety Risk:** EDPR has deployed a H&S management system, complying with the new ISO 45001:2018 standard, pursuing the "zero accidents" target. This year, the COVID-19 pandemic had impact on the H&S risk. The 3.4.1 Health & Safety section of the Consolidated Management Report addresses how EDPR has mitigated this risk.

- **Human Rights Risk:** EDPR has committed, through its Code of Ethics, to respect international human rights treaties and best work practices. All suppliers which sign a contract with EDPR are committed to be aligned with EDPR's Code of Ethics principles. The 3.4.2 Human Rights & Labour Practices section of the Consolidated Management Report includes further information on how EDPR addresses and mitigates this risk.

In addition, quantification of the financial impact on the Company's performance of these five sustainability risk factors is included within the Operational Risk analysis. EDPR frequently evaluates the economic impact of its Operational Risk, following the guidelines of Basel III. The analysis includes the identification, estimation and mitigation of individual operational risks belonging to the short, medium and long term in all its geographies. For this purpose, EDPR considers present and future relevance of these risks, as well as historical data of their impact, with the help of department heads. The results of the Operational Risk analysis are then communicated to the Executive Committee and shared with every department involved.

In spite of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Health & Safety, none of the five sustainability risk factors mentioned above had a material financial impact on the Company's performance.

Annex I

Corporate Governance

PART I

Information on shareholder structure, organisation and corporate governance

A. Shareholder structure

I. Capital structure

1. Capital structure

EDP Renováveis, S.A. (hereinafter referred to as “EDP Renováveis”, “EDPR” or the “Company”) total share capital is, since its initial public offering (IPO) in June 2008, EUR 4,361,540,810 consisting of issued and fully paid 872,308,162 shares with nominal value of EUR 5.00 each. All the shares are part of a single class and series and are admitted to trading on the Euronext Lisbon regulated market.

Codes and tickers of EDP Renováveis SA share:

ISIN:ES0127797019

LEI:529900MUFAH07Q1TAX06

Bloomberg Ticker (Euronext Lisbon): EDPR PL

Reuters RIC:EDPR.LS

EDPR main shareholder is EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A., through EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España (hereinafter referred as “EDP”), with 82.6% of share capital and voting rights. Excluding EDP, EDPR shareholders comprise more than 30,000 institutional and private investors spread across 30 countries with main focus in the United States and United Kingdom.

Institutional Investors represent about 94% of Company shareholders (ex-EDP Group), mainly investment funds and socially responsible investors (“SRI”), while Private Investors, mostly Portuguese, stand for the remaining.

For further information about EDPR shareholder structure please see chapter 1.3 of the Annual Report (“Organisation”).

2. Restrictions to the transferability of shares

EDPR’s Articles of Association have no restrictions on the transferability of shares.

3. Own shares

EDPR does not hold own shares.

4. Change of control

EDPR has not adopted any measures designed to prevent successful takeover bids, nor defensive measures for cases of a change in control in its shareholder structure or agreements subject to the condition of a change in control of the Company, other than in accordance with normal practice, and therefore, has not adopted any mechanisms that imply payments or assumption of fees in the case of the transfer of control or the change in the composition of the managing body, or that could be likely to harm the free transferability of shares or shareholder assessment of the performance of the members of the managing body.

Notwithstanding the above, the following are normal market practice related to a potential change of control:

- In the case of financing of certain wind farm projects, lenders have the right to approve change in control at the borro wer if the later ceased to be controlled, directly or indirectly by EDPR.

- In the case of guarantees provided by EDP Group companies, if EDP directly or indirectly ceases to have the majority of EDPR then EDP is no longer obliged to provide such services or guarantees. The relevant subsidiaries will be obliged to provide for the cancellation or replacement of all outstanding guarantees within approximately sixty (60) days of the change of control event.

- In the cases of intra-group services agreements and according to the Framework Agreement signed between EDP Renováveis S.A.and EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., the contracts will maintain their full force as long as (i) EDP maintains its share capital above 50% or the right to exercise directly or indirectly more than 50% of voting rights on EDPR’s share capital, or (ii) even if the share capital of EDP or its voting rights are below 50%, but more than half of the Members of the Board or of EDPR’s Executive Committee are elected through an EDP proposal.

5. Special agreements regime

EDPR does not have a special system for the renewal or withdrawal of counter measures for the restriction on the number of votes capable of being held or exercised by only one shareholder individually or together with other shareholders.

6. Shareholders’ agreements

The Company is not aware of any shareholders’ agreement that may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or voting rights.

II. Shareholdings and bonds held

7. Qualified holdings

Qualifying holdings in EDPR are subject to the Spanish Law, which regulates the criteria and thresholds of the shareholder's ownerships. The table below includes the information about the qualifying holdings of EDPR and their voting rights as of December 31st, 2020:

SHAREHOLDER	SHARES	%CAPITAL	%VOTING RIGHTS
EDP – ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL, S.A. – SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA			
EDP – ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL, S.A. – SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA	720,191,372	82.6%	82.6%
Total qualified holdings	**720,191,372**	**82.6%**	**82.6%**
EDP detains 82.6% of EDPR capital and voting rights, through EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A. – Sucursal en España.			

As of December 31st, 2020, EDPR's shareholder structure consisted in a total qualified shareholding of 82.6%, corresponding to EDP Group.

8. Shares held by the Members of the Management and Supervisory Boards

The table below reflects the Members of the Board of Directors/Delegated Committees of the Company that, as of December 31st 2020, directly or indirectly own EDPR shares:

BOARD MEMBER	DIRECT SHARES	INDIRECT SHARES
Spyridon Martinis	10,413*	-

(*)These shares were bought before the appointment as Director of the Company (being the first acquisition in 2011 and the last one in 2018).

9. Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is vested with the broad-ranging powers of administration, management, and governance of the Company, with no other limitations besides the powers which are expressly assigned to the General Shareholders' Meetings in the Company's Articles of Association (specifically in article 13) or in the applicable law. In this regard, the powers of the Board include, without limitation[1] to:

- Acquire on lucrative or onerous title basis personal and real property, rights, shares and interests that may suit the Company;
- Sell and mortgage or charge personal and real property, rights, shares and interests of the Company and cancel mortgages and other rights *in rem*;
- Negotiate and conclude as many loans and credit operations that it may deem appropriate;
- Enter and formalize all sort of acts and contracts with public entities or private persons;
- Exercise any civil and criminal actions and all further actions to be undertaken by the Company, representing it before governmental officers, authorities, corporations, governing, administrative, administrative-economic, administrative-litigation and judicial courts, labor courts and the labor sections of the Supreme Courts and of the High Courts of the Autonomous Communities, with no limitations whatsoever, including before the European Court of Justice, and in general, before the Government, in all its levels and hierarchies, to intervene or promote, follow or terminate through all procedures and instances, the processes, court sections or proceedings; to accept decisions, to file any kind of appeal, including the cassation one and other extraordinary appeals, to discontinue or confess, to agree an early termination of a proceeding, to submit litigious questions to arbitration judges, and to carry out all sort of notices and requirements and to grant power of

[1] *This list has a merely indicative nature, as the Board of Directors may perform all further powers expressly granted to the Board in the Articles or in the applicable law.*

attorney to Court Representatives and other representatives, with case-related powers and the powers which are usually granted to litigation cases and all the special powers applicable, and to revoke such powers;

- Agree the allotment of interim dividends;
- Call and convene the General Meetings and submit to them the proposals that it deem appropriate;
- Direct the Company and the organize its operations and exploitations by acknowledging the course of the Company businesses and operations, managing the investment of funds, making extraordinary depreciations of bonds in circulation and realizing anything that it is considered appropriate to obtain maximum gains towards the object of the Company;
- Freely appoint and dismiss Directors and all the Company’s technical and administrative personnel, defining their office and retribution;
- Agree any changes of the registered office’s address within the same borough;
- Incorporate under the law all sorts of legal persons; contribute and assign all sorts of assets and rights, as well as entering merger and cooperation agreements, association, grouping and temporary union agreements between companies or business and joint property agreements, and agreeing their alteration, transformation and termination;

Likewise, the General Shareholders’ Meeting held in March 26th, 2020, approved the delegation to the Board of Directors of the power to issue in one or more occasions both:

- Fixed income securities or other debt instruments of analogous nature;
- Fixed income securities or other type of securities (warrants included) convertible or exchangeable into EDP Renováveis, S.A. shares, or that recognize at the Board of Directors’ discretion the right of subscription or acquisition of shares of EDP Renováveis, S.A. or of other companies, up to a maximum amount of three hundred million Euros (EUR 300,000,000) or its equivalent in other currency.

As part of such delegation, the General Shareholder’s Meeting delegated into the Board of Directors the power to increase the share capital up to the necessary amount to execute the related tasks above. Additionally, it was also approved to authorize the Board of Directors for the acquisition of own shares by the Company and/or the affiliate companies up to the maximum limit of 10% of the subscribed share capital. These delegations may be exercised by the Board of Directors within a period of five (5) years since the proposal was approved, and within the limits provided under the law and the By-Laws.

The General Shareholders’ Meeting may also delegate to the Board of Directors the power to implement an adopted decision to increase the share capital, indicating the date or dates of its implementation and establishing any other conditions that were not specified by the General Shareholders’ Meeting. The Board of Directors may use this delegation wholly or partially, and may also decide not to perform it in accordance with the situation and conditions of the Company, the market, or any particularly relevant events or circumstances that justify such decision - of which the General Shareholders’ Meeting must be informed at the end of the time limit or limits for adopting and performing the decision.

Additionally, in compliance with its personal law and Company’s internal regulations, some functions of the Board of Directors are non- delegable and, as such, have to be performed at this level, which are the following:

- Election of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors;
- Appointment of Directors by co-option;
- Request to convene or convening of General Shareholders’ Meetings and the preparation of the agenda and proposals of resolutions;
- Preparation of the Annual Reports and Management Reports and their presentation to the General Shareholders’ Meeting;
- Change of Headquarters;

- Preparation and approval of mergers, spin-off, or transformation projects of the Company;

- Monitoring the effective functioning of the Board of Directors committees and the performance of delegated bodies and appointed directors;

- Definition of the Company's general policies and strategies. In any case, the following transactions individually considered, shall be subject to the prior approval of the Board of Directors, or its ratification in cases of justified urgency:

    - Acquisition or sale of assets, rights or participations with an economic value higher than seventy-five million Euros (EUR 75,000,000) and not included in the budget approved by the Board of Directors;
    - Opening or closing of establishments/branches or relevant parts of establishments /branches, as well as the extension or reduction of its activity;
    - Other business activity or transactions, including expansion investments, with a significant strategic relevance or with an economic value higher than seventy-five million Euros (EUR 75,000,000) and not included in the budget approved by the Board of Directors; or
    - Creation or termination of strategic alliances or partnerships or other forms of long-term cooperation;

- Authorization or waiver of the obligations arising from duty of loyalty;

- Its own organisation and functioning;

- Preparation of any report required by the law to the management body, provided that the operation referred in the report cannot be delegated;

- Appointment and dismissal of Chief Executive Officer, top management directly depending from the Board of Directors or any of its members, and their general contractual conditions including remuneration;

- Decisions concerning director's remuneration within the Articles of Association's frame and, if any, the remuneration policy approved by the General Meeting;

- Policy concerning own shares;

- The faculties that the General Meeting may have delegated on the Board of Directors, except for the cases expressly authorized by the first to sub delegate them

Should be noted that as exposed in topic 15 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, as of 31st December 2020, EDPR does not have a Supervisory Board, but its Board of Directors has set up three Delegated Committees entirely composed by Members of the Board of Directors, and all these directors are necessarily involved in the definition of the strategy and policies of the Company as per the non - delegable basis of these functions under its personal law. Therefore, in compliance with its personal law, all the members of the delegated committees will assess and give its opinion on the strategic lines and the risk policy of the Company at the Board level prior to its final approval. Likewise, should be noted that the corresponding monitorization of the accomplishment of these actions, as detailed in topic 29 this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, is performed by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, both of which are integrally formed by non-executive and independent directors.

10. Significant business relationships between the holders of qualifying holdings and the Company

Information on any significant business relationships between the holders of qualifying holdings and the Company is described on topic 90 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

B. Corporate Boards and Committees

I. General Shareholders' Meeting

A) Composition of the Board of the General Meeting

11. Board of the General Shareholders' Meeting

The Members of the Board of the General Shareholders' Meeting are its Chairman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors (or his substitute), the other Directors and the Secretary of the Board of Directors. In accordance with article 180 of the Spanish Companies' Law, all the Board Members are obliged to attend the General Meetings.

The Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting is José António de Melo Pinto Ribeiro, who was elected on the General Meeting of April 8th, 2014, for a three-year (3) term; and re-elected on the General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 6th,2017 for a last mandate of three-year (3) term. Mr. Pinto Ribeiro office was extended until the first General Shareholders' Meeting following of the end of this office term.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is António Mexia, who was re-elected as member of the Board for a three-year (3) term by the General Shareholders' Meeting held in June 27th, 2018, and for the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors on its meeting subsequently held on the same date.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors is Emilio García-Conde Noriega who is also the Secretary of the General Shareholders' Meeting, and was appointed as Secretary of the Board of Directors on December 4th, 2007. The Secretary of the Board of Directors' mandate does not have an end of term date according to the Spanish Companies Law since is not a Board Director.

The Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting of EDPR has at his disposal, the necessary human and logistical resources required for the performance of his duties. Therefore, in addition to the resources provided by the Company's General Secretary, in 2020 the Company hired a specialized entity to give support to the meeting and to collect, process and count the votes submitted by the shareholders on the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th.

B) Exercising the right to vote

12. Voting rights restrictions

Each EDPR share entitles its holder to one vote. EDPR's Articles of Association have no restrictions regarding voting rights.

13. Voting rights

EDPR's Articles of Association have no reference to a maximum percentage of voting rights that may be exercised by a single shareholder or by shareholders that are in any relationship. All shareholders, regardless the number of shares owned, may attend to the General Shareholders' Meeting and request the information or explanations that they consider relevant regarding the matters included in the Agenda of the convened meeting, and are entitled as shareholders of the Company, to take part in its deliberations and to participate in its voting process.

The Board of Directors approves a Shareholder's Guide for each General Shareholders' Meeting, detailing among other matters, the procedure and requirements for the submission through mail and electronic communication of voting forms. This Guide is available at the Company's website. As informed in the related Notice and in the corresponding Shareholders' Guide, in order to exercise their right to attend, the shareholders must have the ownership of their shares duly registered in the Book Entry Account at least five (5) days prior to the date of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Any shareholder may be represented at the General Shareholders' Meeting by a third party by means of a revocable Power of Attorney (even if such representative is not a shareholder). The Board of Directors may require shareholders' Power of Attorney to be in the Company's possession at least two (2) days in advance, indicating the name of the representative.

These Powers of Attorney shall be granted specifically for each General Shareholders' Meeting and can be evidenced in writing or by remote means of communication such as email or post.

According to the applicable law and the Company's Articles of Association, the notice of EDPR's General Shareholders' Meetings is published in the Official Gazette of the Commercial Registry and on the Company's website at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting date. Likewise, the Notice of the General Shareholder's Meeting is published at the website of *Sociedade Gestora de Sistemas de Liquidação e de Sistemas Centralizados de Valores Mobiliários, S.A* ("Interbolsa") and on the website of the *Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários* ("CMVM") - and of the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores ("CNMV") - as the case may be. Simultaneously with the publication of the meeting Notice, the supporting documentation in relation to the General Shareholders' Meeting is published on the CMVM website. Likewise, as soon as the notice of the meeting is formally published, the following information and documentation related to the General Shareholders' Meeting is made available at the Company's website:

- the notice of the General Shareholders' Meeting;
- the total number of shares and voting rights at the date of the Meeting notice;
- the template letter expressing the intention to attend the Meeting, the template of the letter of representation and the template of the ballot to be sent by mail, and also, the links to the electronic platforms that the Company provides for the telematic submission of the intention to attend and the voting on the topics included in the Agenda;
- the full texts of the proposed resolutions (included when received if such were the case, those proposed by shareholders) and related supporting documentation, that will be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval;
- The Shareholders' Guide;
- The consolidated texts in force (Articles of Association and the other applicable regulations).

In 2020, the Company included the English and Portuguese versions of the information and documents related to the General Shareholders´ Meeting on its website with the notice of the meeting, being the Spanish version of the documents the one that prevailed.

Shareholders may vote on the topics included on the Shareholders' Meeting Agenda, in person (including by means of the corresponding representative) at the meeting, by ordinary mail, or by electronic communication (in this latest case, through a telematic vote platform made available at the Company's website or sending the related filled and signed templates by email), and in any case providing the documentation indicated in the Shareholder's Guide. Pursuant to the terms of article 15 of the Articles of Association, both electronic and mail-in votes must be received by the Company before midnight (24.00 hours) of the day before the scheduled meeting date of first call. Remote votes can be revoked subsequently by the same means used to cast them, always within the deadlines established for that purpose, or by personal attendance to the General Shareholders' Meeting of the shareholder who casted the vote to his/her representative.

14. Decisions that can only be adopted by a qualified quorum

According to EDPR's Articles of Association and as established in the law, both ordinary and extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings are validly constituted when first called if the shareholders, either present or represented, jointly reach at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed voting capital. On second call, the General Shareholders' Meeting will be validly constituted regardless of the amount of the capital present or represented.

Notwithstanding the above percentages, to validly approve the issuance of bonds, the increase or reduction of capital, the transformation, global assignment of assets and liabilities, merger or spin-off of the Company, the transfer of the Registered Office abroad, the elimination or limitation of pre-emptive rights of new shares and in general, any necessary amendment to the Articles of Association, in the Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, it is required that on first call, the Shareholders, either present or represented, reach at least fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital and, on second call, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed voting capital.

In relation to the quorum required to validly approve these matters, in accordance with the Law and the Articles of Association, when the shareholders attending represent more than fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital, the above mentioned resolutions will be validly adopted by absolute majority, and in the case the shareholders attending represent between the twenty-five percent (25%) and the fifty percent (50%) – but without reaching it - the favorable vote of the two-thirds (2/3) of the present or represented capital in the General Shareholders' Meeting will be required to approve these resolutions.

EDPR has not established any mechanism that may intend to cause mismatching between the rights to receive dividends or the subscription of new securities and the voting right of each common share, and has not adopted mechanisms that hinder the passing of resolutions by shareholders, including fixing a quorum for resolutions greater than that provided by the law.

II. Management and supervision

A) Composition

15. Corporate Governance model

EDPR is a Spanish Company listed in a regulated stock exchange in Portugal. The corporate organisation of EDPR is subject to its personal law and to the extent possible, to the recommendations contained in the Corporate Governance Code of the Instituto Português de Corporate Governance ("IPCG"), resulted as of the Protocol signed on October 13th, 2017 between the Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários ("CMVM" – Portuguese Securities Market Commission) and the IPCG, which was last reviewed in July 2020. This governance code is available at the IPCG website (https://cam.cgov.pt/). As such, the Company intends to comply with both legal systems but always taking into account that its personal law is the Spanish one, and that in case of discrepancy, the aim is to adopt the law that entails more protectionism for its shareholders.

The governance structure of EDPR is the one applicable under its personal law, that comprises a General Shareholders' Meeting and a Board of Directors that represents and manages the Company. Additionally, with the purpose of adapting this structure to the extent possible to the Portuguese legislation, parallelly seeks to correspond it to the so-called "Anglo-Saxon" model set forth in the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, in which the management body is a Board of Directors, and the supervision and control duties are of the responsibility of an Audit and Control Committee.

The organisation and functioning of EDPR corporate governance model aims to achieve the highest standards of corporate governance, business conduct and ethics referenced on the best national and international practices.

In line with its governance model above referred, and as detailed along topics 15 - 29 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report and contemplated in the law and Articles of Association of the Company, as of December 31st, 2020, EDPR does not have a Supervisory Board, but its Board of Directors has set up three Delegated Committees entirely composed by Members of the Board of Directors: the Executive Committee, the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee. This structure and its functioning, enables a fluent workflow between all levels of the governance model, as: i) each of the Delegated Committees shall report the decisions taken to the Board of Directors (drafting the minutes of each of the meetings and also providing whatever further clarification is required by the Board), and ii) as the committees Members are also members of the Board, all of them will also receive the complete information at Board of Directors level (as convening of the meetings, supporting documents and related minutes) in order to take the corresponding decisions; and all in all, thus ensuring in time and manner the access to all the information to the whole Board of Directors in order to appraise the performance, current situation and perspectives for the further development of the Company.

The General Secretary constitutes the focal point in charge of the centralization of the reception and management of all the information and documents to be provided to the different Governing Bodies. This information is prepared by the different departments of EDPR, with the support when necessary of external experts, and always managed in a strictly confidential basis. Additionally, the corresponding duties and functioning procedures for the Governing Bodies (including but without limitation, the performance of their functions, their Chairmanship, periodicity of meetings, their functioning and the duties of their members) have been defined at the Articles of Association and Board of Directors and Delegated Committees Regulations (which are published at the website of the Company), with the aim of ensuring the adequacy in terms of time and manner of the elaboration, management and access to the information in order to procced at each level with the corresponding acknowledgements and decisions. In line with the above, the General Secretary sends the notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of the Board and of each of its committees to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally, the minutes of all meetings are drawn and also circulated.

The governance model of EDPR was designed to ensure the transparent and meticulous separation of duties, management and the specialization of supervision, through the following governing bodies:

- General Shareholders' Meeting
- Board of Directors
- Executive Committee
- Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The experience gained operating the Company through this structure indicates that the governance model approved by EDPR shareholders, and adopted in EDPR, is the most appropriate in line with the corporate organisation of its activity, especially because it affords transparency and a healthy balance between the management and the supervisory functions.

The links of the Company Website that refers to the information of the Governing Bodies and its regulations are indicated in topics 59-65 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

16. Rules for the nomination and replacement of directors

According to Article 29.5 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee is empowered by the Board of Directors to propose, advise and inform the Board regarding the appointments (including by co-option), re-elections, removals and remuneration of the Board Members, as well as the composition of the committees of the Board. This committee also advises on the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of top management officers.

As also referred in the Company Articles of Association (Article 21) the term of office of the Board Members shall be of three (3) years, and may be re-elected once or more times for equal periods.

Following the best Corporate Governance practices, EDPR has analyzed and discussed about the possible criteria applicable in the selection of the new members of its Governing Bodies. As a conclusion, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee and the Board of Directors resolved at their meetings held on November 2nd, 2016, and December 14th, 2016 respectively, to take into account among others the following: the education, experience in the energy sector, integrity and independence, having a proven expertise, and the diversity that such candidate may provide to the related body. Likewise, on the Shareholder's Meeting held on March 26th, 2020, the Board of Directors's made public its particular interest in supporting the gender diversity in accordance with the *Lei n º 62/2017 of August 1st*, and specifically committed at the seveth resolution of the agenda, to promote that at the first Elective Shareholders' Meeting to be held after termination of the current term of office of the Board Members, the percentage of Board Members corresponding to the less represented gender is increased to a 33.3%.

Based on the above criteria, after the previous advice of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the Board of Directors would submit a proposal to the General Shareholders' Meeting (including for sake of clarity, the curriculum vitae of the candidates, which will be publicly disclosed with the other supporting documents of the meeting in the terms referred in topic 13 above). The appointment proposals should be approved by majority. For more information about the composition of the Board of Directors please check the Sustainability Chapter of the Annual Report at its topic GRI 405-1,and the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, which includes the curricular details of its Members.

Additionally, in case of a vacancy, pursuant to the Articles of Association and the Spanish Companies Law, the Board of Directors may co-opt a new Board Member, who will occupy the position until the next General Shareholders' Meeting, to which a proposal will be submitted for the ratification of such appointment by co-option. Pursuant to the Spanish Companies Law, the co-option of Directors must be approved by absolute majority of the Directors at the Board meeting.

Finally, pursuant to Article 23 of the Articles of Association and 243 of the Spanish Companies Law, shareholders may group their shares until constituting an amount of capital equal or higher than the result of dividing the company's capital by the number of Members of the Board, to be entitled to appoint a number of Directors equal to the result of the fraction using only whole amounts. Those shareholders making use of this power, cannot intervene in the nomination of the other members of the Board of Directors.

17. Composition of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall consist of no less than five (5) and no more than seventeen (17) Directors. Considering the size of EDPR and the complexity of the risks intrinsic to its activity, a Board with a total of fifteen (15) members has been considered as adequate, being ten (10) of them non-executive.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors is Emilio García-Conde Noriega. Likewise, according to the proposal submitted by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the Board of Directors approved on its meeting held on May 7th, 2019 the appointment of María Gonzalez Rodríguez as Vice-Secretary of the Board of Directors of EDPR.

By the end of 2019, Gilles August presented his resignation to the position as Board Member, and in order to fill the vacancy left, and in accordance with the proposal submitted by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the Board of Directors approved on its meeting held on October 29th, 2019 the appointment by cooption of Rui Teixeira based on his extensive professional career as executive member of the managing bodies of EDP and EDPR, and the material know-how about renewable energy acquired during his nearly seven (7) years as executive director of EDPR few years ago. This appointment was duly ratified by the Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020.

Few months later, in the context of a judicial procedure undergoing related to the activity of EDP – Energias de Portugal, António Mexia and João Manso Neto, were suspended from their executive functions in all EDP Group companies - the process continues in the inquiry phase and they have not been formally accused - and following this, the Board of Directors of EDPR met on July 6th, 2020 and identified Rui Teixera as the best candidate to reinforce the executive line of the Company, mainly considering his deep knowledge of the business (in particular with regards of renewables), and he had been CFO of EDP Renováveis during several years, and therefore, his involment woud imply a continuity and support in the completion of the Bussiness Plan in these special circumstances. Based on that, the Board resolved to appoint him as a new member of EDPR's Executive Committee and Joint CEO, designated as the responsible person to coordinate the Executive Committee activities and to liaise with EDP – EDPR's principal shareholder.

At the en of 2020, with effects 30th December, Francisca Guedes de Oliveira resigned to her position as Member of the Board.

As of December 31st, 2020, the Board of Directors is composed by the following fourteen (14) Directors:

BOARD MEMBER	POSITION	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT	DATE OF RE-ELECTION	END OF TERM
António Mexia	Chairman	18/03/2008	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
João Manso Neto	Vice-Chairman CEO	4/12/2007	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Rui Teixeira	Joint CEO and Executive Committee Coordinator	29/10/2019	-	27/06/2021
Duarte Bello	Director	26/09/2017	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Miguel Ángel Prado	Director	26/09/2017	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Spyridon Martinis	Director	26/02/2019	-	27/06/2021
Vera Pinto	Director	26/02/2019	-	27/06/2021
Manuel Menéndez	Director	04/06/2008	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
António Nogueira Leite	Director	26/02/2013	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Acácio Piloto	Director	26/02/2013	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Allan J. Katz	Director	09/04/2015	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
*Francisca Guedes De Oliveira**	*Director*	*09/04/2015*	*27/06/2018*	*N/A*
Francisco Seixas da Costa	Director	14/04/2016	27/06/2018	27/06/2021
Conceição Lucas	Director	27/06/2018	-	27/06/2021
Alejandro Fernandez de Araoz	Director	27/06/2018	-	27/06/2021

**Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignationto her position as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020.*

18. Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Members of the Board

The independence of the Directors is evaluated according to the Company's personal law, and annually confirmed by each of the corresponding Directors through the signature of an independence declaration. Likewise, EDPR Board of Directors Regulations, and Article 20.2 its Articles of Association, defines independent Directors as those who are able to perform their duties without being limited by relations with the Company, its significant Shareholders, or its management officers and comply with the other legal requirements.

Corporate Governance recommendations of the IPCG Code state that the number of non-executive directors should be higher than the number of executive directors, and that at least one third over the total members shall be non-executive members that also comply with the independence criteria. To this extent, and provided that the independence criteria applicable to EDPR Directors are the ones established under its personal law, from a total of fifteen (15) positions that composed of EDPR's Board of Directors as of December 31st, 2020, there was one (1) vacant and fourteen (14) Directors out of which nine (9) were non-executive, being five (5) of them also independent. In accordance with the law and pursuant the last amendment of Articles of Association, it has been established that Non- Executive Directors can only be represented in the Board meetings by other Non-Executive Director.

As such, it has been concluded that the composition of the Board and its Delegated Committees is suitable for the size of the company and the complexity of the risks intrinsic to its activity mainly considering that enables a separation of duties, management and specialization of supervision at the same time that the non-executive and independent directors take part in all the decisions also at the Board of Directors level. Should be noted to this extend that the Board of Directors is composed by a majority of non-executive members, and being balanced the number of executive and independent; and that the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, are entirely composed by non-executive and independent members.

Spanish law, Regulations of the Board of Directors and Company Articles of Association regulate the criteria for the incompatibilities with the position of Director. Specifically, Article 23 of the Articles of Association, establish that the following can not be Directors:

- Those who are directors of or are associated with any competitor of EDPR, or have family relations with them. In this respect a Company shall be considered as a competitor of EDPR, whenever it is engaged, if it is directly or indirectly involved in the production, storage, transport, distribution, marketing or supply of electricity or fuel gas; or also if has interests opposed to those of EDPR, or to the ones of any competitor or any of the companies in its group, and the Board members, employees, lawyers, consultants, or representatives of any of them. Under no circumstances shall companies belonging to the same group as EDPR, including abroad, be considered competitors;

- Those who are in any other situation of incompatibility or prohibition under the law or EDPR's Articles of Association. Under Spanish law, among others, are not allowed to be Directors those who are underage – under eighteen (18) years - and were not emancipated, disqualified, competitors, convicted of certain offences, or that hold certain management positions.

The prevention and avoidance of the conflict of interest in the performance of the duties of the Directors of EDPR is regulated in line with the terms contained in article 229 of the Spanish Companies Law and implemented in article 28.3 of the Board of Directors Regulations, which is also applicable to the committees under article 12 of their respective regulations. This article states that in case any direct or indirect conflict of interest arose, it shall be communicated to the Board of Directors, being the Director involved obliged to abstain from intervening in the corresponding operation. Additionally, all the Board Members (and hence those of its Delegated Committees, as they are entirely composed by Members of the Board) shall annually sign an statement declaring their compliance with the terms of the requirements stated under article 229 of the Spanish Companies Law, and their commitment to notify any variation in the information declared under the statement as soon as it may occur, in order to fully comply with the loyalty duty and avoid any interference or irregularity in any decision-making process.

The following table includes the executive, non-executive and independent members of the Board of Directors as of December 31st, 2020:

BOARD MEMBER	POSITION
António Mexia	Chairman and Non-Executive Director
João Manso Neto	Vice-Chairman and Executive Director
Rui Teixeira	Joint CEO and Executive Director
Duarte Bello	Executive Director
Miguel Ángel Prado	Executive Director
Spyridon Martinis	Executive Director
Vera Pinto	Non-Executive Director
Manuel Menéndez	Non-Executive Director
António Nogueira Leite *	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Acácio Piloto	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Allan J. Katz	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
*Francisca Guedes De Oliveira***	*Non-Executive Director and independent Director*
Francisco Seixas da Costa	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Conceição Lucas	Non-Executive Director and independent Director
Alejandro Fernandez de Araoz	Non-Executive Director

** Having been appointed as first time in 2008, the present term of office is the last one in which he can be considered as Independent Director.*

*** Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation to her position as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020.*

Following the best corporate governance recommendations, considering that the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of EDPR, Antonio Mexia, is a non-independent Director, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee approved on its meeting held on February 18th, 2019 to propose to the independent Members of Board the appointment Antonio Nogueira Leite as Lead Independent Director whose functions would namely be: i) act, when necessary, as an interlocutor between the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the other Directors, (ii) ensure the necessary conditions and means so the Directors may carry out their functions; and (iii) coordinate the independent Directors in the assessment of the performance of the managing body. This proposal was unanimously approved by all the independent Directors (with the abstention of the candidate proposed) on the Board meeting held February 26th, 2019.

19. Professional qualifications and biographies of the Members of the Board of Directors

The main positions held by the members of the Board of Directors in the last five (5) years, those that they currently hold in Group and non-Group companies and other relevant curricular information details are available in the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

20. Family, professional and business relationships of the Members of the Board of Directors with qualifying shareholders

Qualifying Shareholders in EDPR are subject to the Spanish Law, which regulates the criteria and thresholds of the shareholders' holdings. As of December 31st, 2020, and as far as the Company was informed, there are no family or business relationships of Members of the Board of Directors with qualifying shareholders but only professional relationships due to the fact that some of the Members of EDPR's Board of Directors are currently Members of the Board of Directors in other companies belonging to the same group as EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., which are the following:

- António Mexia;
- João Manso Neto;

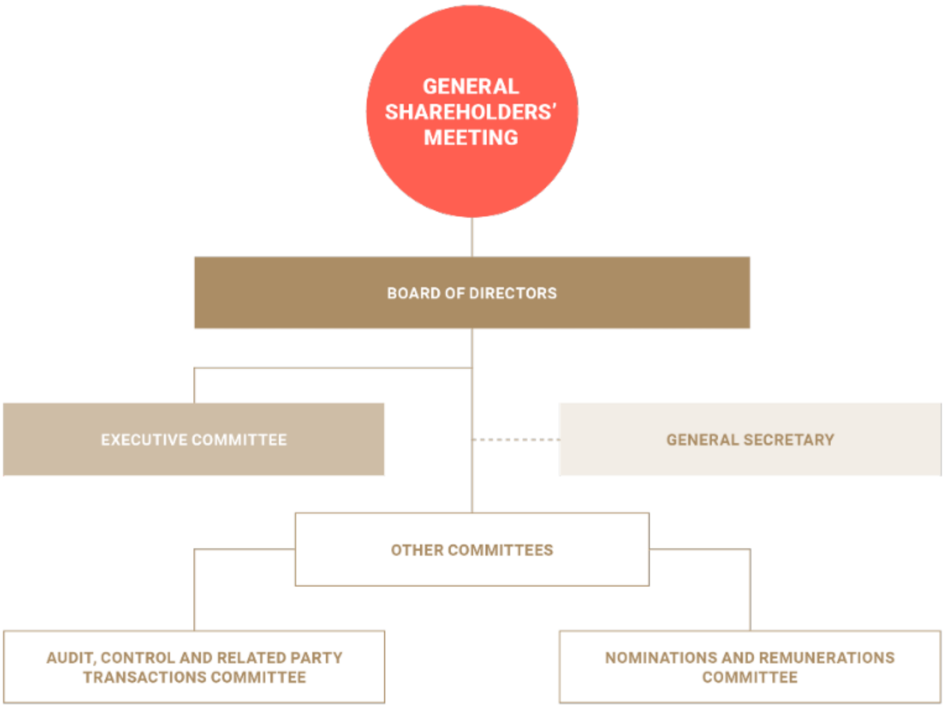
- Manuel Menéndez Menéndez;
- Vera Pinto;
- Rui Teixeira.

Or employees in other companies belonging to EDP's Group, which are the following:

- Duarte Bello;
- Miguel Ángel Prado;
- Spyridon Martinis.

21. Management structure

As exposed in topic 15 above, the governance model of EDPR was designed to ensure the transparent and meticulous separation of duties and the specialization of supervision through the following structure of its governing bodies:



General Shareholders' Meeting: which is the body in which the shareholders participate. Represents the Company with the full authority corresponding to its legal personality and has the power to deliberate, vote and adopt decisions, particularly on matters that the law and Articles of Association reserve for its decision and that must be submitted for its approval.

Board of Directors: that represents and administrates the Company under the broadest powers of management, supervision and governance with no limitations other than the responsibilities expressly and exclusively granted to the jurisdiction of the General Shareholders Meeting in the Company's Articles of Association or in the applicable law.

Executive Committee: which is the delegated body of the Board of Directors entrusted to perform the daily management of the business. As of 31st December 2020, EDPR's Executive Committee was composed by the following members that were also Joint Directors:

- João Manso Neto (CEO and Chairman of the Executive Committee)
- Rui Teixeira (Joint CEO and Executive Committee Coordinator)
- Duarte Bello (COO Europe & Brazil and member of the Executive Committee)
- Miguel Ángel Prado (COO North America and member of the Executive Committee)
- Spyridon Martinis (COO Offshore and New Markets, CDO and member of the Executive Committee)

Other Delegated Committees: as regulated by the applicable Law and pursuant to the best corporate governance recommendations, EDPR has set up two additional specialized internal committees:

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, whose main duties are the appointment of the company's auditors, the monitorization of internal risk management and control systems, the supervision of internal audits and compliance, and also the ratification of transactions between EDPR and EDP and between its related parties, qualified shareholders, directors, key employees or their relatives.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee, whose main duties are the assistance and report to the Board of Directors in the appointments, re-elections, dismissals, evaluation and remunerations of the members of the Board of Directors.

B) Functioning

22. Board of Directors regulations

EDPR's Board of Directors Regulations are available at Company's website, and at Company's headquarters at Plaza del Fresno, 2, Oviedo, Spain.

23. Number of meetings held by the Board of Directors

According to the Law and its Articles of Association, EDPR's Board of Directors meetings take place at least once every quarter. During the year ended on December 31st, 2020, the Board of Directors held eight (8) meetings. The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting are sent to the Board members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally the minutes of all meetings are drawn and also circulated.

The table below expresses the attendance percentage of the participation of the Directors to the meetings held during 2020:

BOARD MEMBER	POSITION	ATTENDANCE*
António Mexia	Chairman and Non-Executive Director	33.3%*
João Manso Neto	Vice-Chairman and Executive Director	100%*
Rui Teixeira	Joint CEO and Executive Director	100%
Duarte Bello	Executive Director	100%
Miguel Ángel Prado	Executive Director	100%
Spyridon Martinis	Executive Director	100%
Vera Pinto	Non-Executive Director	100%
Manuel Menéndez	Non-Executive Director	87.5%
António Nogueira Leite	Non-Executive Director	75%
Acácio Piloto	Non-Executive Director	100%
Allan J. Katz	Non-Executive Director	87.5%
Francisca Guedes De Oliveira	Non-Executive Director	100%
Francisco Seixas da Costa	Non-Executive Director	87.5%
Conceição Lucas	Non-Executive Director	100%
Alejandro Fernandez de Araoz	Non-Executive Director	87.5%

(*) The percentage reflects the meetings attended by the Members of the Board, provided that, on July 6th, 2020 António Mexia and João Manso Neto were suspended from their executive functions in all EDP Group companies and thus the percentage shown in the table reflects the attendance calculated over the meetings celebrated until such date.

24. Competent body for the performance appraisal of Executive Directors

The key performance indicators for the appraisal of the Executive Directors are set in advance and approved by the General Shareholder's Meeting.

Once the corresponding fiscal year is completed, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee performs the first assessment about the compliance with such key performance indicators, and submits its recommendation to the Board of Directors, which evaluates the proposal of this committee and makes the final decision. Should be noted that according to the personal law of EDPR, the definitive assessment of this performance is a non-delegable competence of the Board of Directors.

25. Performance evaluation criteria

The criteria for assessing the Executive Directors' performance are described on topics 70, 71 and 72 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

26. Availability of the Members of the Board of Directors

The members of Board of Directors of EDPR are fully available for the performance of their duties having no constraints for the execution of this function simultaneously with other positions. Additionally, Executive Directors of EDPR, do not perform any other executive duties outside the Group. The positions held at the same time in other companies within and outside the Group, and other relevant activities undertaken by members of the Board of Directors throughout the financial year are listed in the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

C) Committees within the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board and Managing Directors

27. Board of Directors' Committees

As previously exposed, in line with Spanish Law and as specifically foreseen in Article 10 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is entitled to create delegated bodies. The Board of Directors of EDPR has set up three committees:

- Executive Committee
- Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee
- Nominations and Remunerations Committee

With the exception of the Executive Committee, the other committees are composed exclusively by independent members.

28. Executive Committee composition

Pursuant to Article 27 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Executive Committee shall consist of no less than four (4) and no more than seven (7) Directors.

Its constitution, the nomination of its members and the extension of the powers delegated must be approved by two- thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors.

As of December 31st, 2020, EDPR Executive Committee was composed by the following members, who were also Joint Directors:

- João Manso Neto, Chairman and CEO
- Rui Teixeira, who since July 6th is the Executive Committee Coordinator
- Duarte Bello (COO Europe& Brazil)
- Miguel Ángel Prado (COO North America)
- Spyridon Martinis (COO Offshore & New Markets, and CDO)

Additionally, Emilio García-Conde Noriega is the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

29. Committees competencies

Executive Committee

Composition

The composition of the Executive Committee is described on the previous topic.

Competences

The Executive Committee is a permanent body in charge of the daily management of the Company, to which all the competences of the Board of Directors that are delegable under the law and the Articles of Association can be assigned.

Functioning

In addition to the Articles of Association, this committee is also governed by its regulations approved on June 4th 2008 and last amended on November 2nd, 2016. The committee regulations are available at the Company's website.

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month and whenever is deemed appropriate by its Chairperson, who may also suspend or postpone meetings when he sees fit. The Executive Committee shall also meet when requested by at least two (2) of its members.

The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of this committee are sent to its members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting, being the minutes of all meetings drawn and also circulated. Additionally, this committee informs about of its decisions at the first Board held after each committee meeting.

Meetings of the Executive Committee are valid if half of its members plus one are present or represented. Decisions shall be adopted by majority. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

Executive Directors shall provide any clarifications needed by the other Directors or corporate bodies whenever requested to do so.

2020 Activity

The Executive Committee's main activity is the daily management of the Company, and in the execution of such duties, during 2020 held a total of fifty-one (51) meetings.

Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

Composition

Pursuant to Article 28 of the Company's Articles of Association and Article 9 of its Regulations, the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee consists of no less than three (3) and no more than five (5) members.

According to Article 28.5 of the Articles of Association the term of office of the Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee is a maximum of six (6) years. Following the proposal submitted by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee, its Chairman, Acacio Piloto, was first elected for this position on June 27th, 2018.

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee consists of three (3) non-executive and independent members, plus the Secretary who until December 30th 2020[2], were the following:

- Acacio Piloto, who is the Chairman
- Antonio Nogueira Leite
- Francisca Guedes de Oliveira

Additionally, Mr. Emilio García-Conde Noriega is the Secretary of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

The committee members shall maintain their positions for as long as they are Company Directors. Nevertheless, the Board may decide to discharge members of the committee at any time, and also the members may resign of these positions but still maintaining their seat as Members of the Board of Directors.

[2] *Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020, and therefore also as member of the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee. In order to fill this vacancy at the committee level, the Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on January 19th, 2021 to appoint Francisco Seixas as new member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.*

Competences

Notwithstanding the other duties that the Board may assign to this committee, it shall perform supervisory functions of Audit and Control independently from the Board of Directors, as well as, supervisory functions of the transactions between Related Parties, as follows:

A) Audit and Control functions:

- Reporting through the Chairperson on questions falling under its jurisdiction to the General Shareholders' Meetings;
- Proposing the appointment of the Company's auditors to the Board of Directors for subsequent approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting, as well as the contractual conditions, scope of the work – specially concerning audit services, "audit related" and "non-audit" – annual activity evaluation and revocation or renovation of the auditor appointments;
- Supervising the finance reporting and the functioning of the internal risk management and control systems, as well as evaluating those systems and proposing the adequate adjustments according to the Company necessities (including without limitation, the monitorization of the development of the strategic lines and risk policies defined);
- Supervising internal audits and compliance;
- Establishing a permanent contact with the external auditors to assure the conditions, including independence, that may be adequate for provision of services performed by them acting as the Company speaker for the subjects related to the auditing process, and receiving and maintaining information on any other questions regarding accounting subjects;
- Preparing an annual report on its activities, including eventual constraints, and expressing an opinion on the Management Report, the accounts and the proposals presented by the Board of Directors;
- Receiving notices of financial and accounting irregularities presented by the Company's employees, shareholders, or entities that have a direct interest and judicially protected, related with the Company's social activity;
- Engaging the services of experts to collaborate with committee members in the performance of their functions (when engaging the services of such experts and determining their remuneration, it must be taken into account the importance of the matters entrusted to them and the economic situation of the Company);
- Drafting reports at the request of the Board and its committees;

B) Related Party Transactions functions:

- Periodically reporting to the Board of Directors on the commercial and legal relations between EDP or related entities and EDP Renováveis or related entities;
- In connection with the approval of the Company's annual results, reporting on the commercial and legal relations between the EDP Group and the EDP Renováveis Group, and the transactions between related entities during the fiscal year in question;
- Ratifying transactions between EDP and/or related entities with EDP Renováveis and/or related entities by the stipulated deadline in each case, provided that the value of the transaction exceeds €5.000,000 or represents 0.3% of the consolidated annual income of the EDP Renováveis Group for the fiscal year before;
- Ratifying any modification of the Framework Agreement signed by EDP and EDP Renováveis on May 7th, 2008;
- Making recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Company or its Executive Committee regarding the transactions between EDP Renováveis and related entities with EDP and related entities;
- Asking EDP for access to the information needed to perform its duties;

- Ratifying, in the correspondent term according to the necessities of each specific case, the transactions between Qualifying Holdings other than EDP with entities from the EDP Renováveis Group whose annual value is superior to 1.000.000€;

- Ratifying, in the correspondent terms according to the necessities of each specific case, the transactions between Board Members, “Key Employess” and/or Family Members with entities from EDP Renováveis Group whose annual value is superior to 75.000€.

Functioning

In addition to the Articles of Association and the law, this committee is governed by its regulations approved on June 27th 2018, which are available at the Company’s website.

The committee shall meet at least once a quarter and additionally whenever its Chairperson sees fit. The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of this committee are sent to its members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally, this committee shall draft minutes of every meeting held and inform the Board of Directors of its decisions at the first Board held after each committee meeting.

Decisions shall be adopted by majority and the Chairperson shall have the casting vote in the event of a tie.

2020 Activity

In 2020 the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions committee’s activities included the following:

A) Audit and Control Activities:

- Monitor the closure of quarterly accounts, first half-year and year-end accounts;

- Information about the proposals of application of results for the fiscal year ended on December 31st 2020 and the distribution of dividends;

- Information about the independence of the External Auditor;

- Assessment of the external auditor’s work, especially concerning the scope of work in 2020, approval of all “audit related” and “non- audit” services and analysis of external auditor’s remuneration;

- Analysis the service proposal presented by the external Auditors for 2021-2023;

- Supervision of the quality and integrity in the preparation and disclosure of the financial information in accordance with the applicable accounting policies, estimates and judgments;

- Drafting of an opinion about the individual and consolidated reports (including the Corporate Governance report) and accounts, in a quarterly, half year and yearly basis;

- Monitorization of the 2020 Internal Audit Action Plan and pre-approval of the draft prepared for the 2020 Internal Audit Action Plan;

- Monitorization of the recommendations issued by Internal Audit and reviewing the Internal Audit Standard;

- Follow-up and supervision of the quality, integrity and efficiency of the treasury management (finance and debt), the internal control system, risk management and internal auditing;

- Evaluation of the strategies and risk policies adopted, and elaborating a report including its assessment about the risk management during 2020;

- Information about Whistle-Blowing;
- Information about the contingencies affecting to the Group;
- Issuance of the report of its activities performed during 2019 and self-assessment about its performance, as well as an specific anual report regarding the appraisal of the Internal Audit functions and Internal control activities.
- Analysis of the decision of incorporating a new department ("CIC") in the Company centralizing the Compliance and Internal Control functions (including SCIRF), as well of the proposal issued by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee regarding the candidate to perform its direction;
- Analysis of the new candidate proposed for the Internal Audit direction.

B) Related Party Transactions Activities:

In 2020, the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee revised, approved and proposed to the Board of Directors the approval of agreements and contracts between related parties submitted to its consideration.

Section E – I, topic 90 of Chapter 5 this Annual Report includes a description of the fundamental aspects of the agreements and contracts between related parties.

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee found no constraints during its control and supervision activities.

The information regarding the meetings celebrated by this committee and the attendance of its related members during the year 2020 is described at topic 35.

Nominations and Remunerations Committee

Composition

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Company's Articles of Association and Article 9 the Nominations and Remunerations Committee Regulations, this committee shall consist of no less than three (3) and no more than six (6) members. At least one of its members must be independent and shall be its Chairman.

In accordance with its personal law (Spanish law), with recommendation V.3.3. of the Corporate Governance Code of IPCG,and to the extent possible with recommendation V.2.1. of the Corporate Governance Code of IPCG (as considering that in Spain this committee shall be created by the Board and being entirely comprised by members of its Board of Directors), the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDPR is entirely constituted by Non-Executive Directors and being the majority of them independent.

As of December 31st, 2020, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee consists of three (3) independent members, who are the following:

- Antonio Nogueira Leite, who is the Chairman
- Francisco Seixas da Costa
- Conceição Lucas

Additionally, Emilio García-Conde Noriega is the Secretary of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee.

None of the committee members are spouses or up to third degree relatives in direct line of the other members of the Board of Directors.

The committee members shall maintain their positions for as long as they are Company Directors. Nonetheless, the Board may decide to discharge members of the committee at any time and the members may resign said positions while remaining Company Directors.

Competences

The Nominations and Remunerations committee is a permanent body belonging to the Board of Directors with an informative and consultative nature and its recommendations and reports are not binding.

The Nominations and Remunerations committee has no executive functions. The main functions of the Nominations and Remunerations committee are to assist and report to the Board of Directors about appointments (including by co-option), re-elections, removals and remuneration of the Board Members and its Officers, the composition of the Board delegated committees; as well as the appointment, remuneration, and removal of executive staff.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee shall also inform the Board of Directors on general remuneration and incentive policy and incentives for Board members and executive staff. These functions include the following:

- Defining the standards and principles governing the composition of the Board of Directors and the selection and appointment of its members;

- Proposing the appointment and re-election of Directors in cases of appointment (including nominations by co-option) for the submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting by the Board of Directors;

- Proposing to the Board of Directors the candidates for the different committees;

- Proposing to the Board, within the limits established in the Articles of Association, the remuneration system, distribution method, and amounts payable to the Directors;

- Making proposals to the Board of Directors on the conditions of the contracts signed with Directors;

- Informing
  and making proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the appointment and/or removal of executives and the conditions of their contracts and generally defining the hiring and remuneration policies of executive staff;

- Reviewing and reporting on incentive plans, pension plans, and compensation packages;

- Any other functions assigned in the Articles of Association or by the Board of Directors.

On its meeting held on December 14th, 2016, the Board of Directors approved to delegate the functions related to the reflection on the Corporate Governance structure and on its efficiency in the Nominations and Remunerations Committee. In the performance of these functions, this committee annually issues a report where the Corporate Governance system adopted by the Company is analyzed.

In accordance with the personal law of EDPR, all the Board Members shall attend to the General Shareholder's Meeting, and as exposed in topic 15 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, all the Delegated Committees are composed Directors. As such, the Chairperson of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee shall attend the Shareholder's Meetings, and in case its agenda includes any topic related to remuneration of the company's governing bodies, this Director will be most adequate to answer. During 2020 one Shareholders' Meeting was held on March 26th, and the Chairperson of the Remuneration Committee, Antonio Nogueira Leite, attended.

Functioning

In addition to the Articles of Association, the Nominations and Remunerations Committee is governed by its Regulations approved on June 4th 2008.

The notices and supporting documents of the topics to be discussed in each meeting of this committee are sent to its members in advance to their proper discussion during the meeting. Additionally, this committee shall draft minutes of every meeting held and inform the Board of Directors of its decisions at the first Board held after each committee meeting. Decisions shall be adopted by majority and the Chairperson shall have the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

2020 Activity

In 2020 the Nominations and Remunerations Committee held two (2) meetings, and the main activities performed were:

- Performance evaluation of the Board of Directors and Delegated Committees;
- Analysis of the main principles of the new Remunerations Policy proposed for 2020-2022;
- Drafting of the Declaration of the Board of Directors Remuneration Policy for 2020 to be proposed to the Board of Directors for its submission to the General Shareholders Meeting;
- Analysis of the decision of incorporating a new department ("CIC") in the Company centralizing the Compliance and Internal Control functions (including SCIRF), as well as the proposal regarding the candidate to perform its direction and the objtectives, functions and reporting lines to be applied;
- Development of an analysis regarding the gender diversity criteria regulation and recommendations applicable to EDPR in 2020;
- Drafting the report of its activities performed during the year 2019;
- Analysis and issuance of a reflection on the Corporate Governance system adopted by EDPR;
- Analisis and ackwoledgement of the mesures applied to António Mexia and João Manso Neto in the context of the judicial procedure undergoing related to the activity of EDP – Energias de Portugal, concluding to this extent that the reinforcement of the executive line with an additional member would be advisible to ensure the agility of its response, and therefore proposed to the Board of Directors to establish the number of members of the Executive Committee in five (5) in accordance with Article 27.3 of the Bylaws, and to appoint Rui Teixeira as new member of the Executive Committee and as Joint CEO, designated as the responsible person to coordinate the Executive Committee activities and to liaise with EDP – EDPR's principal shareholder.

III.Supervision

A) Supervision

30. Supervisory Board model adopted

EDPR's governance model, as long as it is compatible with its personal law (Spanish law), corresponds to the so -called "Anglo-Saxon" model set forth in the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, in which the management body is a Board of Directors, and the supervision and control duties are of the responsibility of an Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

31. Composition of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee is comprised only by non-executive and independent members, as follows:

MEMBER	MEMBER	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT
Acacio Piloto	Chairman	27/06/2018
Antonio Nogueira Leite	Vocal	6/11/2018
*Francisca Guedes de Oliveira**	*Vocal*	*27/06/2018*

**Francisca Guedes de Oliveira presented her resignation as Member of the Board with effects 30th December 2020, and therfore also as member of the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee. In order to fill this vacancy at the committee level, the Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on January 19th, 2021 to appoint Francisco Seixas as new member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.*

32. Independence of the Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

Information concerning the independence of the members of the Audit, Control and Transactions Party Committee is available on the chart of topic 18 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report. As mentioned on the first paragraph of topic 18, the independence of the members of the Board and of its committees is evaluated according to the Company's personal law, the Spanish law.

33. Professional qualifications and biographies of the Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

Professional qualifications of each member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and other important curricular information, are available in the Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

B) Functioning

34. Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee Regulations

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee regulations are available at the Company's website and at the Company's Headquarters at Plaza del Fresno, 2, Oviedo, Spain.

35. Number of meetings held by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee regularly meets representatives of the internal specialized departments involved in the areas under committee's competences in order to discuss the information periodically reported about, among others, work plans and resources of the internal auditing service (including Compliance), Company accounts, detection of potential irregularities (whistleblowing), global risk management and audit and non-audit services provided by the External Auditor (including the appraisal about its independence). This relationship provides a wider information to the committee that would be taken into account for the development of its functions and in particular, for the assessments issued under the elaboration of the Internal Control Report, the SCIRF Report and the Risk Management Report, that this committee issues for every fiscal year.

During 2020, the Audit, Control and Related Party transactions Committee held a total of nine (9) meetings, and as referred in paragraph above, in order to better perfom its supervisory functions over the activities reported by the areas within its competentences, the committee invited the responsible teams of the related areas to several of these meetings as follows: Internal Audit participated in eight (8), CIC (Compliance and Intercal Control) in four (4), Global Risk in four (4), Planing and Control in four (4); Finance in five (5) and Administration, Consolidation and Tax in nine (9). Likewise, the committee invited the External Auditors to four (4) of these meetings.

The following tables reflect the attendance of the members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee to its meetings held during 2020:

MEMBER	POSITION	ATTENDANCE
Acacio Piloto	Chairman	100%
Antonio Nogueira Leite	Vocal	89%
Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	Vocal	100%

36. Availability of the Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee

The members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee are fully available for the performance of their duties having no constraints for the execution of this function simultaneously with positions in other companies. The positions held simultaneously in other companies inside and outside the Group and other relevant activities undertaken by members of this committee throughout the financial year are listed in Annex I of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

C) Powers and duties

37. Procedures for hiring additional services to the External Auditor

In accordance to the Recommendation VII.2.1. of the IPCG Corporate Governance Code, in EDPR there is a policy of pre-approval by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee of the the provision of non-audit services to be provided by the External Auditor and any related entity. This policy was strictly followed during 2020.

The non‑audit services provided by the External Auditor and entities in a holding relationship with or incorporated in the same network as the External Auditor were previously approved by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee according to Article 8.A), b) of its Regulations, considering the following aspects: (i) such services having no effect on the independence of the External Auditor and any safeguards used; and (ii) the position of the External Auditor in the provision of such services - notably the External Auditor’s experience and knowledge of the Company.

Furthermore, although hiring services other than auditing services to the External Auditor is admissible, it is envisaged as an exception. In 2020 such services reached only around 6.5% of the total amount of services provided to the Company.

38. Other duties of the Audit, Control Related Party Transactions Committee

Apart from the competences expressly delegated on the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee according to Article 8 of its Regulations, and in order to safeguard the independence of the External Auditor, the following additional competences of this committee were exercised during the 2020 financial year and should be highlighted:

- Pre-approval of any services to be hired from the External Auditor and perform its direct and exclusive supervision;
- Assessment of the qualifications, independence, and performance of the External Auditors, and obtaining, yearly and directly from the External Auditors, written information on all relations existing between the Company and the Auditors or associated persons, including all services rendered and all services in progress. In order to evaluate independence, the Audit Committee, obtained the information regarding External Auditors’ independence in light of the Spanish Law no. 22/2015 of July 20th, 2015 (“Ley de Auditoría de Cuentas”);
- Review of the transparency report, signed by the Auditor and disclosed at its website. This report covers the matters provided for under Law no. 22/2015 of July 20th, 2015 (“Ley de Auditoría de Cuentas”); including those regarding the quality control internal system of the audit firm and the quality control procedures carried out by the competent authorities;
- Review with the External Auditors their scope, planning, and resources to be used in their provision of services;

IV-V. STATUTORY AND EXTERAL AUDITORS

39-41.

According to the Spanish law, the External Auditor (“Auditor de Cuentas”) is appointed by the General Shareholders’ Meeting and corresponds to the statutory auditor body (“Revisor Oficial de Contas”) described on the Portuguese Law.

The information about the External Auditor is available in topics 42 to 47 of Section V of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

42. External Auditor identification

The main criteria considered in the selection of the most suitable and competitive firm to be appointed as External Auditor are the following:

- Recognized technical and professional track record as External Auditor;
- Consolidated *Know-How* about the business developed by the whole Group;

- Tailored and highly prepared working team;
- Competitive contractual conditions and working methodology (including but without limitation, the total estimation of hours required for the development of the services- both as a total for the complete provision of services, and per each professional category of the proposed team);
- Competitive fee proposal, including the final cap and a breakdown referring the price average per hour, and the remuneration per hour for each professional category of the proposed team.

As a result of a competitive process launched in 2017, during which the above criteria were exhaustively analyzed, PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. was appointed as EDPR SA External Auditor by the Shareholder's Meeting held on April 3rd, 2018. PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., is a Spanish Company registered at the Spanish Official Register of Auditors under number S0242 with Tax Identification Number B-79031290 and whose audit partner in charge of EDPR is Iñaki Goiriena.

43. Number of years of the External Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. is in charge of the audit of EDPR SA accounts for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020, being 2018 the first year performing these duties.

44. Rotation Policy

According to the personal Law of EDPR - the Spanish Law- the maximum term for an audit firm as the External Auditor of a company is established in a 10-year term.

Following the proposal of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee presented to the Board of Directors to its submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting, on its meeting held on April 3rd, 2018, it was approved to appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L as EDPR's External Auditor for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

45. External Auditor evaluation

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee is responsible for the monitorization and annual evaluation of the services provided by the External Auditor according to the competences granted by its Regulations. In order to perform this assessment, this committee periodically includes in the agenda of its meetings a topic regarding the review of the services provided by the External Auditor (both audit an *non-audit*) and the fees already incurred and those estimated until year end. Likewise, and as exposed in topic 35 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, the External Auditor attends and participates in some of the meetings held by this committee, mainly in order to analyze the results of their audit reports. As such, the Audit, Control and related Party Transactions Committee acts as the company speaker with the External Auditor, with whom establishes a permanent contact throughout the year to assure the proper conditions for the provision of both the statutory audit services and non-audit services, and being also the body in charge of monitoring its independence along the year. Likewise, the External Auditor shall sign an annual statement declaring its independence.

During 2020, according to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee's competences and in line with Recommendation VII.2.2, this committee was the first and direct recipient and the corporate body in charge of the permanent contact with the External Auditor on matters that may pose a risk to their independence as well as any other matters related to the auditing of accounts.

Additionally, in compliance with the auditing standards in effect, it also receives and maintains the record of information about other matters as provided in the applicable auditing and accounting legislation. The External Auditor, within the scope of its duties, verified the implementation of the remuneration policies and systems of the corporate bodies as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control mechanisms and report any shortcomings to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee of the Company.

46. Non-Audit Services carried out by the External Auditor

On March 3rd, 2016, it was approved the regulation on the provision of services by the Statutory Auditor or Statutory Audit Firm, which defines and promotes criteria and methodologies to safeguard the independence of the audit and non-audit services (SDA).

In accordance with such regulation, the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee closely follows the requests of non- audit services, each of which necessarily require the preapproval of this committee before its provision as per exposed in topic 29 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report and Article 8.A),b) of its Regulations.

The identification of such non- audit services that will eventually be provided by the External Auditors is performed under the rules issued by the European Union on this matter, in particular under Regulation 537/2014 and the Spanish Auditing Law nº 22/2015, of 20th July, as well as when applicable, in line with the particularities of the local regulations where the service is to be provided.

During 2020 the non-audit services provided by the External Auditor of EDP Renováveis S.A (PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L) consisted mostly on i) limited review as of June 30th, 2020 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements; ii) review of the internal control system on financial reporting for the EDPR Group; and iii) review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group's annual report. Other non-audit services provided by the External Auditor or its network to EDPR's subsidiaries mainly refer to i) quarterly reviews as of March 31st ,2020 and September 30th , 2020 for EDP Group's consolidation purposes; and ii) agreed-upon procedures, mainly related to the review of covenants in the context of bank financing agreements, external auditor's certifications for share capital transactions as required by local Laws and IFRS conversion/adoption for some EDPR subsidiaries.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, was engaged to provide the above-mentioned services due to its in-depth knowledge of the Group's activities and processes. These engagements did not risk their independence as External Auditors and were pre - approved by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee prior to rendering the services.

47. External Auditor remuneration in 2020 for EDP Renováveis S.A. and subsidiaries

TYPE OF SERVICE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	BRAZIL	US	OTHER	TOTAL	%
Audit and statutory audit of accounts	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Total audit related services	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Other non-audit services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total non-audit related services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total	**161,802**	**734,752**	**170,671**	**1,066,435**	**713,013**	**2,846,673**	**100,00%**

The amount of Other non-audit services in Spain includes, among others, services that refer to the entire Group such as the review of the internal control system on financial reporting and review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group's annual report, which are invoiced to a Spanish companies. This amount also includes the limited review as of June 30, 2020 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements and other reviews for Group consolidation purposes which are considered non-audit services according to the respective local regulation.

Total amount for Spain refers to services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L.

The above fees exclude the fees for full consolidated Viesgo companies which are also audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L in the amount of 90,471 Euros and the fees for the companies that were sold during 2020 (see note 6 of the consolidated annual accounts).

C. Internal organisation

I. Articles of Association

48. Amendmets to the articles of association

The amendments of the Articles of Association of the Company are of the responsibility of the General Shareholders' Meeting. According to Article 17 of the Company's Articles of Association ("*Constitution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, Adoption of resolutions*"), to validly approve any amendment to the Articles of Association, the Ordinary or Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting will need:

- On first call, that the Shareholders either present or represented by proxy, represent at least fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital.

- On second call, that the Shareholders either present or represented by proxy, represent at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscribed voting capital.

In the event that the shareholders attending represent more than fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed voting capital, the resolutions referred to in the present paragraph will be validly adopted when reached absolute majority. If the shareholders attending represent between twenty-five percent (25%) and fifty percent (50%) – but without reaching it – the favorable vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the present or represented capital in the General Shareholders' Meeting will be required in order to validly approve these resolutions.

II. Reporting of irregularities

49. Irregularities communication channels

WHISTLEBLOWING

EDPR has always carried out its activity by consistently implementing measures to ensure the good governance of its companies, including the prevention of incorrect practices, particularly in the areas of accounting and finance.

On this basis, and in compliance with the provisions of IPCG Corporate Governance Code, EDPR provides the Group workers with a channel enabling them to report directly and confidentially to the Audit, Control and Related Party transactions Committee any practice presumed illicit or any alleged accounting and/or financial irregularity in their Company.

With this channel for reporting irregular accounting and financial practices, EDPR aims to:

- Guarantee conditions that allow workers to freely report any concerns they may have in these areas to the Audit, Control, and Related Party Transactions Committee;

- Facilitate the early detection of irregular situations, which, if practiced, might cause serious damage to the EDPR Group, its workers, customers and shareholders.

Contact with the Company's Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee to this extent is only possible by email and post, and access to information received is restricted.

Any complaint addressed to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee will be kept strictly confidential and the whistle-blower will remain anonymous, provided that this does not prevent the investigation of the complaint. He/she will be assured that the Company will not take any retaliatory or disciplinary action as a result of exercising his/her right to blow the whistle on irregularities, provide information, or assist in an investigation. The process and functioning rules of this channel are explained in the Welcome Presentation organized every year for the new hires of EDPR and also published on the intranet and website of the Company. The bylaws of this channel are available at the intranet of the Company, which includes, among other issues, the regulation of the suitable means and procedure of communication and treatment of irregularities, and the terms of safeguarding the confidentiality of the information transmitted and the identity of its provider.

The Secretary of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee receives all the communications and presents a quarterly report to the members of the Committee. In 2020 there were no communications through this channel regarding any irregularity at EDPR.

CODE OF ETHICS AND ETHICS CHANNEL

EDPR has astrong commitment in relation to the dissemination and promotion of compliance with ethic guidelines and principles like transparency, honesty, integrity, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and sustainability, which is encouraged to all employees. With this goal, a new Code of Ethics was approved in December 2020 which replaces the Code of Ethics of February, 2014 as well as the regulation to the Code of Ethics. The commitments of this new Code are equally applicable to EDPR business partners, representatives and suppliers who are, in any way, entitled to act on behalf of EDPR.

Other suppliers are explicitly required to respect this Code, in accordance with the obligations arising from qualification procedures or established contracts.

The Code of Ethics is an “action guide” reflecting the way EDPR believes one should work, therefore its enforcement is inevitably mandatory; and thefore, employees who do not comply with this Code shold be subject to disciplinaty actions under the terms of the applicable regulations. Suppliers to whom the Code is applicable will also be subject, in the event of non-compliance, to the measures or sanctions contractually established or arising from the assessment and qualification procedures in force at EDPR.

The Code is a privileged tool that frames the reflection on Ethics, but it is essentially a means of supporting the resolution of ethical issues, since it presents standards and norms of behaviour that help sustain our decisions

Both the Code and its regulations are published on its intranet and website and attached to the labour agreements of the new hires to their written acknowledgement when they join the Company. Likewise, this Code has been widely circulated to the employees of the Group through internal communications and additionally, with the objective that every employee of the Company receive an specific training on Ethics at least once, the Company periodically, provides an online course (“Ética EDP”) to all the employees. In this sense, during 2020 the following Ethic courses were launched: (i) *Ethics is Value: in me, in society, in EDP*; and (ii) *Ética é valor:15 anos de edifício ético EDP* .

In order to support and achieve its Ethics Code and Ethics commitments and initiatives, and with the aim of minimizing the risk of unethical practices, generating transparency and trust in relationships, EDPR has also approved and implemented the following:

- **Ethics Committee:** is a committee enterely composed by independent members , whose objective is to ensure the Code of Ethics compliance within the Company, processing all information received to this extent and establishing, if appropriate, corrective actions.

  The main functions of the Ethics Committee are the receipt, registration, processing and reporting to the Board of Directors of information and reports received by the employees regarding infractions of the Code in matters of legislation and ethics, conduct in the work environment, human rights and equal opportunities, integrity, relations with customers and suppliers, the environment and sustainability. These functions include the following:

  - Proposing corporate ethics instruments, policies, goals and targets;
  - Monitoring application of the Code of Ethics, laying down guidelines for its regulation and overseeing its proper application by the Company and its subsidiaries;
  - Analysing reported infractions of the Code of Ethics, deciding on their relevance and admissibility;
  - Deciding if there is any need for a more in-depth investigation to ascertain the implications and persons involved. The Ethics Committee may, for this purpose, use internal auditors or hire external auditors or other resources to assist in the investigation;
  - Appointing the Ethics Ombudsperson;
  - Any other functions assigned to it in the Articles of Association or by the Board of Directors.

The Ethics Committee shall be composed by three members: the Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, the Chairman of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, and the Compliance Officer. As of December 31st, 2020, the members of the Ethics Committee are as follows:

- Acacio Piloto, Chairman of the Ethics Committee as Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee;

- Antonio Nogueira Leite, vocal of the Ethics Committee as Chairman of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee;

- Joao Paulo Cruz Bastia Mateus, vocal of the Ethics Committee as Compliance Officer of EDPR;

The Ethics Committee shall meet at least once a year and whenever the Chairman deems it is necessary, and its meetings shall be validly convened when one-half plus one of its members are present or represented at the meeting. The resolutions of the Ethics Committee shall be approved by majority vote with the Chairman casting deciding vote in the event of a tie. This Committee shall also inform the Board of Directors of the resolutions it approves at the first meeting of the Board following the Committee meeting in which the resolution was agreed.

- **Ethics Ombudsperson:** is an external person from the Company that receives complaints and doubts submitted through the Ethics Channel and investigates and documents the procedure for each of them, with guaranteed confidentiality in relation to the identity of the claimant. The appointment for this position is made by the Ethics Committee. Its main functions are therefore as follows:

  - Receiving the doubts and claims submitted through the Ethics channel and preparing and documenting the cases;

  - Submitting the related reports of the claims received to the Ethics Committee;

  - Monitoring each case analyzed until its conclusion, liaising with the complainant whenever necessary.

Since January 2019, the Ombudsperson of EDPR is Maria Manuela Casimiro da Silva.

- **Ethics Channel:** is an internal and external channel made available for the submission of claims and doubts about the infringements of the Ethics Code in matters of legislation and ethics, conduct in the work environment, human rights and equal opportunities, integrity, relations with customers and suppliers, environment and sustainability. This channel is available on the intranet and Website of the Company and its existence and functioning is also introduced in Welcome Presentation organized every year for the new hires of EDPR. The procedure and workflow of the claims and queries submitted through this channel is regulated under the Regulations of the Code of Ethics and the regulations of the Ethics Committee, and is as follows:

  1. The claimant (internal or external) submits its communication through the Ethics Channel (by email or letter through the template available at the Website an intranet), which is received by the Ethics Ombudsperson.

  2. The Ethics Ombudsperson starts the investigation and drafts the related report.

  3. The Ethics Ombudsperson submits the summary of the investigation to the Ethics Committee (omitting the identity of the complainant) for its deliberation about the effective infringement of the Ethics Code or not and, to analyse if additional information is needed. If the latest were the case, an investigation will be carried out with the support of internal or external means as appropriate.

  4. The final decision about the query or claim is communicated to the claimant. The Ethics Ombudsperson will make further contact with the complainant to report the opinion of the Ethics Committee.

In 2020, there were three (3) claims submitted through the Ethics Channel. Two of them were considered unfounded, and the other one as inconclusive. Thus, the Ethics Committee declared the closing[3] of the processes and filed the claims.

[3] *One of the claims was concluded in early 2021.*

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

In order to ensure compliance with the standards of Anti-Corruption Regulation in every geography where EDPR operates, the Company developed in 2014 an Anti-Bribery Policy of application to all EDPR Group, which was approved by its Board of Directors on December 19th 2014, and last updated in 2017. A new revision of the Anti-Corruption Policy was performed in July 2019 and approved by the Executive Committee; and communicated to all EDPR Employees.

This Anti-Corruption Policy implies a series of procedures regarding the relationships of EDPR employees with external parties, namely the approval of certain actions regarding hospitality to and from external parties, donations, and sponsorships. This Policy was implemented in the Group in 2015, through the introduction of several approval systems in the corporate's employee channels in order to ensure transparency and prevent any corrupt business practice, and since then, has been periodically communicated EDPR employees. Once this implementation was finished, the corresponding training sessions were organized for part of our employees, and made available the Policy in the intranet and Website, in order to ensure appropriate knowledge and understanding of the Policy. It is also attached to the labor agreements of the new hires to their written acknowledgement when they join the Company, and besides that, in the Welcome Presentation organized every year for the new hires of EDPR, they are also explained the main contents of this documents and its functioning.

III. Internal Control and Risk Management

50. Internal Audit

EDPR's Internal Audit Department is composed by eight (8) members. The function of EDPR's Internal Audit is to carry out an objective and independent assessment of the Group's activities and of its internal control situation, in order to make recommendations to improve the internal control mechanisms over systems and management processes in accordance with the Group's objectives.

The functions of the Internal Audit Department of EDPR were evaluated by the "*Instituto de Auditores Internos"* for the first time in 2020, (as until the date, that was analized jointly with EDP), obtaining the highest calification.

EDPR has a Responsibilities Model and a SCIRF Manual (Internal Control System over Financial Reporting), in which individuals, governing bodies and committees responsible for implementing and managing the internal control system are indicated.

The Responsibilities Model includes the functions and main activities in the management and maintenance of the system at all levels of the organization including monitoring activities related to the annual cycle, the implementation of controls and documentation of evidence and supervision activities.

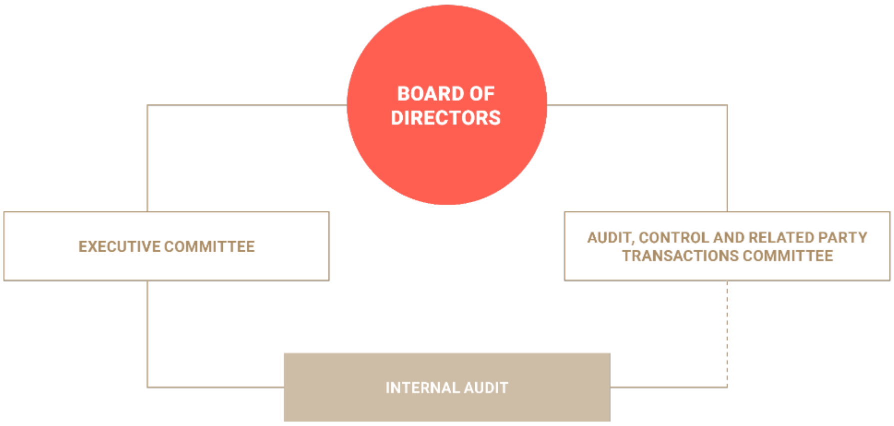
The SCIRF Manual incorporates the general principles of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting as well as the methodology used, the procedures for ensuring the effectiveness of internal control and design of models, documentation, evaluation and reporting.

In line with the general principles of the model adopted by EDPR for the management of the SCIRF, the COSO Internal Control integrated Framework 2013 (Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission), the responsibility for supervising the Internal Control System lies in the Board of Directors and the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee. The CEO is accountable before the Board and must ensure the proper functioning and effectiveness the SCIRF, promoting its design, implementation and maintenance. The Executive Committee must support the CEO in this task, guiding the development of the Entity Level Controls of the company and the controls in their areas of responsibility, relying when necessary on other levels of the organisation. Also, the Senior Managers are responsible for evaluating any deficiencies and implementing appropriate improvement opportunities.

To fulfil these responsibilities, EDPR's Internal Control offers support and advice for the management and development of the SCIRF.

51. Organisational structure of Internal Audit

The Internal Audit function in EDPR Group is a corporate function carried out by the Internal Audit Department, which reports both to the Chairman of EDPR's Executive Committee and to EDPR's Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.



52. Risk Management

EDPR's Enterprise Risk Management Process is an integrated and transversal management model that ensures the minimization of the effects of risk on EDPR's capital and earnings, as well as the implementation of best practices of Corporate Governance and transparency. The process aligns EDPR's risk exposure with the company's desired risk profile.

The Enterprise Risk Management Framework was approved in 2016, in accordance with the guidelines agreed at its Board of Directors level. Based on this risk framework, the Company develops a Risk Management System through individual risk policies and procedures for most relevant risks, where it is defined the methodology to calculate probability of occurrence and impacts, as well as mitigation measures and thresholds. In addition, these risk policies and procedures establish the process for control, periodic evaluation and eventual adjustments. The approvals necessary to proceed with this system are submitted to the Executive Committee, which will inform the Board of Directors of these progresses. Likewise, the Risk Management System is closely followed and supervised by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, an independent supervisory body composed of non executive members that reports to the Board of Directors, in charge, among others, of the monitorization of the compliance and progresses of the Risk Management Plan and possible improvements to the measures and controls for mitigating potential risks identified within EDPR.

Market, counterparty, operational, business and strategic risks are identified and assessed and, following the result of the assessment, Risk Policies are defined and implemented across the company. These policies are aimed to mitigate risks without compromising potential opportunities, thus, optimizing return versus risk exposure.

In 2020, EDPR updated the Enterprise Risk Management Framework following Risk Committees discussions in order to update of risk limits for the NI@Risk metric, following the recent growth of the company.

During 2020, EDPR updated its view on the sustainability of RES policies in the geographies where the Company is present and in new potential geographies. This deep-dive analysis was performed within the scope of the Country Risk Policy.

EDPR carried out a review of historical capex deviations for projects in both Europe & Brazil and North American platforms, with the aim of improving the accuracy of Capex contingencies to be included in the modelling of future projects.

Finally, an updated methodology for EBITDA@Risk and NI@Risk was approved, through a bottom-up calculation allowing for a closer and more intuitive monitoring of the different risks.

53. Risk Map

Risk Management at EDPR is focused on covering all risks of the company. In order to have a holistic view of risks, they are grouped in Risk Categories, which are Market, Counterparty, Operational, Business and Strategic. The definition of Risk Categories at EDPR is as follows:

- **Market Risk** – It refers to the risk to EDPR resulting from movements in market prices. Due to the relationship between wind production and energy price, production risk is considered within market risk. In particular, market risk are changes in energy prices, production, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, inflation and commodity prices (other than energy);

- **Counterparty Risk (credit and operational)** – Risk that counterparty to a transaction could default before final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. A direct economic loss would occur if transactions with the counterparty had positive economic value at the time of default. Even in the case of not defaulting, it may not comply with its contract obligations (timing, quality, etc.), implying additional higher costs due to its replacement or to delays in fulfilling the contract;

- **Operational Risk (other than counterparty)** – Defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events (such as an increase in equipment default rates, increasing O&M, or natural disasters), including the effect of a loss created by not being able to ensure business continuity;

- **Business Risk** – Potential loss in the company's earnings due to adverse changes in business margins. Such losses can result above all from a serious increase in equipment prices or changes in the regulatory environment. Changes in electricity prices and production are considered market risks;

- **Strategic Risk** – It refers to risks coming from macroeconomic, political, social or environmental situation in countries where EDPR is present, as well as those
coming from a change in competitive landscape, from technology disruptions, from changes in energy markets or from governance decisions (investment decisions criteria, Corporate Governance and Reputational issues).

Within each Risk Category, risks are classified in Risk Groups.

1. Market Risk

1. i) Energy price risk

EDPR faces limited electricity price risk as it pursues a strategy of being present in countries or regions with long -term visibility on revenues. In most countries where EDPR is present, prices are determined through regulated framework mechanisms. In those countries with no regulated tariffs, power purchase agreements are negotiated with different off- takers to eliminate electricity and Green Certificate or Renewable Energy Credit (REC) price risks.

Despite EDPR's strategy of eliminating market price risk, EDPR still has some plants with merchant exposure.

In Europe, EDPR operates in countries where the selling price is defined by a feed-in-tariff (Portugal, France and Italy) or in markets where, on top of the electricity price, EDPR receives either a pre-defined regulated premium or a green certificate, whose price is achieved on a regulated market (Spain, Belgium, Poland and Romania). EDPR is also developing projects in the UK and in Greece, under contract for differences remuneration schemes.

In countries with a predefined regulated premium or a green certificate scheme, EDPR is exposed to electricity price fluctuations.

Considering current Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in place, EDPR is exposed to electricity price risk in Romania, in Poland, in Belgium and partially in Spain. Additionally, in European countries with a green certificate scheme (Romania, Belgium and Poland), EDPR is exposed to fluctuation on the price of green certificates.

The US market does not provide a regulated framework system for the electricity price. Nevertheless, renewable generation is incentivized through PTCs (Production Tax Credits) and regional Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) programs that allow receiving RECs for each MWh of renewable generation. REC prices are very volatile and depend on the regional supply/demand equilibrium in the relevant market.

Most of EDPR's capacity in the US has predefined prices determined by bundled (electricity + REC) long-term contracts with local utilities in line with the Company's policy of avoiding electricity price risk. Despite existing long term contracts, some EDPR's plants in the US do not have PPA and are selling merchant with exposure to electricity and REC prices. Additionally, some plants with existing PPAs do not sell their energy where it is produced and are therefore exposed to basis risk (difference in price between the location where energy is produced and that where energy is sold).

In Ontario (Canada), the selling price is defined by a long-term feed-in-tariff, thus, there is no electricity price exposure.

In Brazilian and Colombian operations, the selling price is defined through a public auction which is later translated into a long - term contract. Electricity price exposure is almost null, with little exposure for the production above or below the contracted production.

Under EDPR's global approach to minimize the exposure to market electricity prices, the Company evaluates on a permanent basis, if there are any deviations to the pre-defined limits (measured through EBITDA at risk, Net Income at risk and total merchant exposure).

EDPR intends to eliminate Green Certificates and REC price risk with the signing of bundled PPAs with private off-takers, which include the sale of the electricity and the Green Certificate or REC. In some cases, the off-taker may be interested in contracting only the Green Certificate or the REC, thus a GCPA (Green Certificate Purchase Agreement) or a RECPA (REC Purchase Agreement) is signed.

In those geographies with remaining merchant exposure, EDPR uses various commodity-hedging instruments in order to minimize the exposure to fluctuating market prices. In some cases, due to the lack of liquidity of financial derivatives, it may not be possible to successfully hedge all existing merchant exposure, after considering PPAs in place.

In 2020 EDPR had financially hedged most of its remaining merchant exposure in Poland, Romania, Spain, Brazil and the US, mitigating any potential impact from COVID-19 pandemic.

As aforementioned, some US plants have exposure to REC price risk and/or basis risk (difference in electricity price between locations). EDPR hedges REC prices through forward sales and basis exposures through financial swaps or FTR (Financial Transmission Rights).

1. ii) Energy Production Risk

The amount of electricity generated by EDPR's renewable plants is dependent on weather conditions, which vary across locations, from season to season and from year to year. Variation on the amount of electricity that is generated affects EDPR's operating results and efficiency.

Not only the total wind or solar production in a specific location is relevant, but also the profile of production. Wind usually blows more at night than at daytime, when energy prices are lower and the opposite for solar. Generation profile will affect the discount or add-on in price of a plant versus a baseload generation.

Finally, curtailment of a plant will also affect its production. Curtailment occurs when the production of a plant is stopped by the TSO (Transmission System Operators) for external reasons to the Company. Examples of cases of curtailment are upgrades in transmission lines or exceptional congestion (high level of electricity generation for available transmission capacity).

EDPR mitigates wind and solar resource volatility and seasonality through geographical diversification of its asset base in different countries and regions.

EDPR acknowledges the correlation between different plants in its portfolio that allows for this geographical diversification, which enables EDPR to partially offset production variations in each region and to keep the total energy generation relatively steady. Currently, EDPR is present in 14 countries: Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Poland, Romania, Italy, UK (no generation), Greece (no generation), Colombia (no generation), US, Canada, Brazil and Mexico.

Nevertheless, 2020 was a year with generation slightly below the one initially forecasted.

EDPR continues to analyze the potential use of financial products to hedge wind risk and might use this product to mitigate risk in specific cases.

Profile risk and curtailment risk are managed ex-ante. For every new investment, EDPR factors the effect that expected generation profile and curtailment will have on the output of the plant. Generation profile and curtailment of EDPR's plants are constantly monitored by EPDR's Risk department to detect potential future changes.

1. iii) Risks related to financial markets

EDPR finances its plants through project finance or corporate debt. In both cases, a variable interest rate might imply significant fluctuations in interest payments.

On the other hand, due to EDPR's presence in several countries, revenues are denominated in different currencies. Consequently, exchange rate fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on financial results or on the value of the foreign investment.

1. iii) a) Interest rate risk

Given the policies adopted by EDPR Group, current exposure to variable interest rate is not significant and financial cash flows are substantially independent from the fluctuation of interest rates.

The purpose of interest rate risk management policies is to reduce the exposure of long-term debt cash flows to market fluctuations, mainly by contracting long term debt with a fixed rate.

When long-term debt is issued with floating rates, EDPR settles derivative financial instruments to swap from floating to fixed rate.

EDPR has a portfolio of interest-rate derivatives with maturities of up to 14 years. Sensitivity analyses of the fair value of financial instruments to interest-rate fluctuations are periodically performed.

With most of interest rate being fixed, main exposure to interest rates arises at refinancing. To protect against this risk, EDPR intends to maintain a balanced maturity profile for its corporate fixed debt, thus, diversifying the risk of bad timing when refinancing occurs.

Repricing calendar of debt is continuously monitored together with interest rates in order to detect good timing for restructuring debt.

Taking into account risk management policy and approved exposure limits, Global Risk Area supports the Finance team in interest rate hedging decisions and the Finance team submits the financial strategy appropriate to each project/location for Executive Committee's approval.

1. iii) b) Exchange rate risk

EDPR has international operations and is exposed to the exchange-rate risk resulting from investments in foreign subsidiaries. Currency exposure in operating plants is to U.S. dollar, Romanian leu, Polish zloty, Brazilian real, British pound, Canadian dollar and Colombian pesos. In addition, EDPR has a marginal fiscal exposure to MXN due to Mexican assets.

EDPR hedges risk against currency fluctuations by financing in the same currency as the revenues of the project. When local financing is not available, EDPR hedges debt cash flows though cross currency interest rate swaps.

EDPR also hedges net investment (investment after deducting local debt) in foreign currency through cross currency interest rate swaps.

Finally, EDPR contracts foreign exchange forwards to hedge the risk in specific transactions, mainly in payments to suppliers which may be denominated in different currencies.

EDPR's hedging efforts minimize exchange rate volatility, but do not eliminate completely this risk due to high costs associated to hedging FX in certain situations.

1. iii) c) Inflation risk

In specific projects, regulated remuneration is linked to inflation. Additionally, O&M costs are considered to be linked to inflation in most cases.

Exposure to inflation in revenues may be naturally hedged with exposure to interest rates and EDPR regularly analyses inflation exposure and its relationship with interest rates to adjust level of interest rate coverage in project finance structures.

Exposure to inflation in O&M costs is managed at the moment of the investment decisions, by executing sensitivity analyses.

iii) d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of EDPR not meeting its financial obligations. Liquidity risk is mainly related to extreme market movements in electricity prices, interest rates,exchange rates or credit markets,which may change the expected cash flow from revenues, opex, margin calls or funding (due to credit downgrades).

EDPR tracks liquidity risk in the short term (margin calls, etc.) and in the long term (financing sources) in order to meet strategic targets previously set (EBITDA, debt ratio and others).

EDPR's strategy to manage liquidity risk is to ensure that its liquidity is sufficient to meet financial liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, and without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to EDPR's reputation.

Different funding sources are used such as Tax Equity investors, commercial banks, multilateral organisations, corporate debt and asset rotation in order to ensure long-term liquidity to finance planned projects and working capital.

The Directors have estimated cash flows that show that the Group will meet the commitments existing at the close of the 2020 financial year and those foreseen for 2021.

1.iv) Commodity price risk (other than energy)

In projects in which there is a significant number of years between investment decision and start of construction, EDPR may be exposed to the price of the materials used in turbine manufacturing, foundations and interconnection through escalation formulae included in the contracts with suppliers.

In order to manage this risk, EDPR may hedge the market exposure in OTC/future commodity markets, considering the risks (potential losses) and the cost of the hedge.

2. Counterparty Risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. An economic loss could occur, either a direct economic loss if the transaction has a positive value at the moment of default (counterparty credit risk) or a replacement cost due to change of the counterparty (counterparty operational risk).

2. i) Counterparty Credit Risk

If the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty has a positive economic value at the time of default, an economic loss would occur.

To control credit risk at EDPR, thresholds of Expected Loss and Unexpected Loss are established at company level as defined under Basel Standards and re-evaluated monthly. If the threshold is surpassed by the company as a whole, mitigation measures are implemented in order to remain within the pre-established limit.

Additionally, Expected Loss limits are established for each individual counterparty or Group of counterparties (parent and subsidiaries).

2.ii) Counterparty Operational Risk

If the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty do not have a positive economic value at the time of default, it will impact operations. Despite no direct loss at the time of default, the replacement of the counterparty could imply a cost to EDPR due to potential delays, higher contract value with a new counterparty (replacement costs), etc.

Construction and O&M subcontractors are counterparties to which EDPR is exposed from an operational point of view.

To minimize the probability of incurring in potential replacement costs with counterparties, EDPR´s policy concerning counterparty operational risk is managed by an analysis of the technical capacity, competitiveness, credit quality and replacement cost of the counterparty.

3. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events (such as an increase in equipment default rates, increasing O&M, or natural disasters). Moreover, it includes the risk of the business being disrupted due to internal or external causes (such as a pandemic, cyberattack or IT systems malfunctioning), affecting business continuity.

3. i) Development Risk

Renewable plants are subject to strict regulations at different authority levels (international, national, state, regional and local) relating to the development, construction, grid interconnection and operation of power plants. Among other things, these laws regulate landscape and environmental aspects, building licenses, land use and land securing and access to the grid issues.

While level of exigency might be different depending on the geographies, EDPR acknowledges a trend for legislations to align towards concentrating the most restrictive rules and development risks on the consenting (environmental and urban permissions) and interconnection (electricity connection of the plant to the national grid).

In this context, EDPR's experience gathered in different countries is useful to anticipate and deal with similar situations in other countries.

During the development and design phase, EDPR focuses on the optimization of its projects. By mastering the variables, such as choice of locations, layout, etc., the objective is to make our projects more resilient to permitting risks.

Additionally, EDPR mitigates development risk by generating optionality, with development activities in 14 different countries (Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Poland, Romania, UK, Italy, Greece, US, Canada, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico) and a portfolio of projects in several stages of maturity. EDPR has a large pipeline of projects that provide a "buffer" to overcome potential delays in the development of prioritized projects, ensuring growth targets and being able to compensate permitting delays in some geographies.

3. ii) Execution Risk

During the construction of the foundations, interconnection and substation of a plant, and the installation of the equipment, different events (bad weather, accidents, etc.) might occur that could imply an over cost or a delay in the commercial operation date of the plant:

- The delay implies a postponement of cash flows, affecting profitability of the investment.
- When a plant has a PPA, a delay of the commercial operation date might imply the payment of LDs, with the consequent loss of revenues and the impact on annual financial results.

During the design phase, EDPR engineering teams supervise the engineering and the installation method. Construction is subcontracted to technically capable construction companies.

In both cases, a critical path analysis is performed to assess the reliability of construction and installation plan. Also, collaterals may be required to the counterparty following EDPR's Counterparty Risk Policy.

3.iii) Operation Risk

Damage to Physical Assets Risk

Renewable plants in construction and in operation are exposed to weather hazards, natural disasters, etc. These risks depend on the location.

All plants are insured the physical damage during construction and operation. During operation, any natural disaster, weather hazard or accident will be partially insured to revenue losses due to the event.

Equipment Performance Risk (O&M costs)

Output from renewable plants depends upon the operating availability of the equipment.

EDPR mitigates this risk by using a mix of suppliers which minimizes technological risk, avoiding exposure to a unique manufacturer.

EDPR also engages suppliers through medium-term full-scope maintenance agreements during the first years of operation to ensure alignment with supplier in minimizing technology risk.

Finally, for older plants, EDPR has created an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program with an adequate preventive and scheduled maintenance program. EDPR externalizes non-core technical O&M activities of its renewable plants, while primary and value added activities continue to be controlled by EDPR.

3. iv) Information Technology Risk

IT (Information Technologies) risk may occur in the technical network (information network for plants operation) or in the office network (information network of corporate services: ERP, accounting…)

EDPR mitigates this risk creating redundancy of servers and control centers of renewable plants. Redundancy is created in a different location to anticipate potential natural disasters, etc.

3. v) Legal claims Risk (compliance, corruption, fraud)

EDPR faces potential claims of third parties, corruption and fraud of its employees.

EDPR has implemented an internal "Code of Ethics" and an Anticorruption Policy where the company commits to comply with legal obligations in every community where EDPR is established.

Additionally, the company Ombudsperson receives all the complaints sent through the "Code of Ethics" channel and decides the appropriate procedure for each one of them. An anticorruption mailbox is also available to report any questionable practice.

1.3. vi) Personnel Risk

EDPR identifies four main risk factors regarding personnel: turnover, health and safety, human rights, and discrimination, violence or behavior against human dignity.

- **Turnover:** A high turnover implies direct costs of replacement and indirect costs of knowledge loss. EDPR mitigates turnover through constant reassessment and benchmarking of remuneration schemes in different geographies. Additionally, EDPR offers flexibility to its employees to improve work life balance. In 20120, EDPR was elected as "Top Employer" in Spain by the Top Employers Institute.

- **Health and safety:** EDPR has deployed an H&S management system, complying with OHSAS 18001, pursuing the "zero accidents" target.

- **Human rights:** EDPR has committed, through its "Code of Ethics", to respect international human rights treaties and best work practices. All counterparties which sign a contract with EDPR are committed to respect EDPR's "Code of Ethics".

- **Discrimination, violence or behavior against human dignity:** EDPR forbids any kind of discrimination, violence or behavior against human dignity, as stated in its "Code of Ethics". Strict compliance is enforced, not only through the reporting channel of the Ombudsperson, but also through constant awareness from all employees of the company.

3. vii) Processes Risk

Internal processes are subject to potential human errors that may negatively affect the outcome.

Internal Audit Department regularly reviews internal processes and recommends the establishment of new controls or the improvement in the implementation of existing procedures.

Moreover, business continuity is ensured by a Global Crisis Plan, which defines the procedure to follow for each level of crisis and frames individual emergengy plans at activity or asset level.

4. Business Risk

4. i) Regulatory Risk (renewables)

The development and profitability of renewable energy projects are subject to policies and regulatory frameworks. The jurisdictions in which EDPR operates provide different types of incentives supporting energy generated from renewable sources.

Remuneration schemes have become less competitive in some countries due to the financial crisis and it cannot be guaranteed that current support will be maintained in all EDPR's geographies or that future renewable energy projects will benefit from current support measures. Regulation promoting green energy has been revised or is under revision in some of the countries where EDPR is present.

In the US, renewable generation from wind will be incentivized through Production Tax Credits (PTC) at a Federal level for all projects beginning of construction up to 2021. Level of incentives will be progressively fading out. Additionally, wind and solar production is also incentivized through State RPS Programs that allow receiving RECs (Renewable Energy Credit) for each MWh of renewable generation.

EDPR is managing its exposure to regulatory risks through diversification, by being present in several countries and through participation as an active member in several wind and solar associations.

Regulatory Risk in each of EDPR's countries is monitored continuously, considering current regulation, potential drafts of new laws, feedback from associations, evolution of installed renewable generation capacity and other inputs. EDPR has developed an internal quantitative assessment of Regulatory Risk that serves as an indicator for changes in supporting schemes. This measure is updated annually in all EDPR´s geographies.

Regulatory Risk is also considered ex-ante, at the moment of the investment, through sensitivity analyses that are performed to evaluate its impact in project profitability under different scenarios.

4.ii) Equipment Market Risk Equipment Price Risk

Price of equipment is affected, not only by market fluctuations of the materials used, but also by the demand of this equipment or a possible increase in trade tariffs and levies

For every new project, EDPR secures the demand risk by engaging in advance with manufacturers, elected through a competitive process.

Equipment Supply Risk

The demand for new plants may offset the offer of equipment. Currently, the local component requirement in some geographies (Ex: Brazil) may create this shortfall situation. In the event of a trade war, supply chain of equipment suppliers may be affected, creating further imbalances in local component requirements.

EDPR currently faces limited risk to the availability and price increase of equipment due to existing framework agreements with major global suppliers. The Company uses a large mix of suppliers in order to diversify equipment supply risk. For geographies with specific requirements of local component, EDPR does not engage in a project before securing the supply of the equipment. This risk is further explained on EDPR's annual report due to its current relevance in the business.

5.Strategic Risk

5. i) Country Risk

Country Risk is defined as the probability of occurrence of a financial loss in a given country due to macroeconomics, political or natural disasters. EDPR has defined a Country Risk Policy that assesses country risk through an internal scoring based on publicly available data. This internal scoring is compared with external assessments from renowned organisations. Each risk factor affecting country risk is evaluated independently to decide on potential mitigating actions:

- Macroeconomic Risk: risks from the country's economic evolution, affecting revenue or cost time of the investments
- Political Risk: all possible damaging actions or factors for the business of foreign companies that emanate from any political authority, governmental body or social group in the host country
- Natural disaster risk: natural phenomena (seismicity, weather) that may impact negatively in the business conditions

Before approving a project in a new geography, EDPR analyses the risk of the new country and compares it to our existing portfolio. Mitigation measures may be decided when this risk is above a certain threshold.

In addition, EDPR uses a Security risk index to rank countries from a security and safety standpoint, establishing mitigation measures for employees when above a pre-defined threshold.

5. ii) Competitive landscape

In the renewable business, size can be an advantage or disadvantage in specific situations. For example, in development of renewable plants, small and dynamic companies are usually more competitive than larger companies.

On the other hand, when participating in tender processes for offshore wind farms, the size of the investment benefits larger companies.

Additionally, the consequences of a change in the competitive landscape due to mergers and acquisitions may also be a risk.

To mitigate the risks, EDPR has a clear knowledge of its competitive advantages and tries to leverage on them. When EDPR has no advantage versus its competitors, alternatives are considered in order to become competitive. For example, for offshore wind farms, EDPR has partnered with large companies with previous experience in large electricity generation projects, in order to become a more competitive consortium.

5. iii) Technology disruptions

Most renewables are relatively recent technologies, which are continuously evolving and improving efficiency. As such, some initially expensive technologies can become competitive in a relatively short time.

EDPR growth focuses in the most competitive renewable technologies at the moment, which are onshore wind, offshore wind and PV solar, but also participates in other innovative projects such as floating offshore wind.

5. iv) Meteorological changes

Future estimations of wind and solar production are based on analysis of historical measurements for more than 20 years, and they are considered to be representative of the future. Relevant unexpected meteorological changes could lead to a lower production than the one expected from historical data.

When evaluating a new investment, EDPR considers potential changes in the production forecasted, however, the size of the potential deviation in the case of relevant meteorological changes is uncertain.

5. v) Investment decisions criteria

Not all projects have the same risk profile. This will depend on merchant exposure of remuneration, construction risk, etc.

In order to take proper business decisions, EDPR uses Risk Adjusted Metrics for investment decisions, which take into consideration the different risks inherent of each project.

5. vi) Energy Planning

Assumptions in future evolution of energy markets affect the profitability of the investments for the period after the fixed remuneration (regulated tariff or PPAs). Structure of electricity markets in most of EDPR geographies (marginal setting price) were not designed to consider a great share of generation from renewable sources with zero marginal price. Thus, the increase in renewable generation could lead to lower pool prices in medium term if reforms of electricity markets are not properly undertaken.

When investing, EDPR performs sensitivity analyses to stress pool price scenarios for the period without fixed remuneration to understand the robustness of the profitability of the investment.

5. vii) Corporate Organisation and Governance

Corporate governance systems should ensure that a company is managed in the interests of its shareholders and other relevant stakeholders.

In particular, EDPR has an organisation in place with a special focus on transparency, where the management body (Board of Directors) is separated from the supervision and control duties (Audit and Control Committee). Members of the Audit Committee are invited to the General Risk Committee of EDPR.

5. viii) Reputational risk

Companies are exposed to public opinion and today's social networks are a rapid mean to express particular opinions. A bad reputation could eventually harm financial results of a company in the short and in the long term.

Sustainability makes part of the essence of EDPR. EDPR is not only committed in building a better future, but also in doing it well, in an ethical and sustainable manner, consequently limiting reputational risk.

6. Impact of COVID-19

The year 2020 was marked by the outburst of COVID-19 pandemic. Already in March, EDPR carried out a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts on the company's operations, followed by recommendations of actions to be put in place and a process for continuous monitoring of the situation.

The impact of COVID-19 has been transversal across all areas and geographies of the company, but those impacts can be grouped under several risk categories:

Market Risk:

- Energy price risk: Energy price significantly dropped during 2020 in most of EDPR geographies due to the reduction in demand following the lockdown and a lower economic activity. However, impact of low energy prices on EDPR results was minimal, as EDPR's marginal merchant exposure was mostly hedged for 2020.

- FX risk: Emerging economies suffered a strong depreciation of their currencies. Net Investment hedges at EDPR mitigated most of the FX fluctuations. On the other hand, a specific plan for hedging FX transactional exposures in Capex was set out, in order to avoid hedging at particularly unfavorable rates due to the pandemic.

Monitoring of market risk was performed on a monthly basis in the Restricted Risk Committee, adjusting the position when necessary.

Counterparty Risk: Despite the increase in exposure from counterparties in financial hedges and the temporary deterioration of the financial situation of some of EDPR's PPA off-takers, impact for EDPR was negligible. The existing collateral in electricity hedges and a diversified portfolio of creditworthy PPA off-takers, some of which improved their credit metrics during the year (ie: Pacific Gas and Electric Company), made EDPR resilient to increase in counterparty risk.

Monitoring of counterparty risk was also performed monthly in the Restricted Risk Committee.

Operational Risk and Business Continuity:

- Execution Risk: The impact of the pandemic on the construction and execution of projects lead to some COD delays, due to construction stoppages and/or supply chain disruptions. To mitigate this risk, EDPR implemented a strategy of prioritization of projects and set out a review of contractual clauses to prevent or minimize changes in tariff regimes, PPA penalties or Capex increases. By the end of 2020, incentivized regime contracts or PPAs were all maintained despite some COD delays.

- Monitoring of the evolution of the execution risk at EDPR was performed on a weekly basis, together with the Engineering & Construction Department.

- Operation Risk: No significant impact, as the potential reduction in plant availability due to delayed maintenance or repairs was residual.

- Personnel Risk: EDPR initially implemented travel restrictions and other measures designed to stop the spread of the coronavirus and guarantee the safety of its personnel. In March, EDPR activated its Contingency Plan for pandemics, introducing home office in all geographies and restricting access to its facilities, while minimizing disruptions in its operations, thus ensuring business continuity.

- EDPR employees have a Reopening Plan for gradually returning to the facilities according to the development of the pandemic, with geographical specifications, guaranteeing the highest health & safety standards.

54. Risk functions and framework

A corporation can manage risks in two different ways, one risk at a time on a largely and compartmentalized basis, or all risks together within a coordinated and strategic framework. The latter approach is called “Enterprise Risk Management” and is the approach used at EDPR. Risk Management at EDPR is supported by three distinct organisational functions, each on a different role: Strategy (Risk Profiler), Management (Risk Manager) and Controlling (Risk Controller).

RISK FUNCTIONS	DESCRIPTION
Strategy – General risk strategy & policy	Global Risk Department provides analytically supported proposals to general strategic issues. Responsible for proposing guidelines and policies for risk management within the company
Management – Risk management & risk business decisions	Implement defined policies by Global Risk Responsible for day-to-day operational decisions and for related risk taking and risk
Controlling – Risk monitoring	Responsible for follow-up of the results of risk taking decisions and for contrasting alignment of operations with general risk policy approved by the board

The Risk Committee is the forum where the different Risk Functions discuss the policies to be implemented and control the risk exposure of the company. EDPR’s Risk Committee integrates and coordinates all Risk Functions and assures the link between corporate’s risk appetite and defined strategy and the operations of the company.

EDPR created three distinct meetings of the Risk Committee in order to separate discussions on execution of mitigation strategies from those on the definition of new policies:

- **Restricted Risk Committee:** Held every month, it is mainly focused on development risk and market risk from energy price (market, basis, profile, GCs and RECs). It is the forum to discuss the evolution of projects under development and construction and the execution of mitigation strategies to reduce merchant exposure. It also monitors the limits of defined risk policies, with regards to counterparty risk, operational risk and country risk.

- **Financial Risk Committee:** Held every quarter, its objective is the review of the main financial risks and to discuss the execution of mitigation strategies. Exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk from financial counterparties are most relevant risks reviewed by this committee.

- **Risk Committee:** Held every quarter, it is the forum where new strategic analyses are discussed and new policies are proposed for approval to the Executive Committee. Additionally, EDPR’s overall risk position is reviewed, together with EBITDA@Risk and Net Income@Risk.

55. Details on the internal control and risk management systems implemented in the company regarding the procedure for reporting financial information

With the purpose of not only controlling risks, but also managing them ex-ante, EDPR has created Global Risk policies that are enforceable at a Global Level. These policies are proposed and discussed in the Risk Committee and approved by the Executive Committee.

EDPR’s Enterprise Risk Management Process is inspired on Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s principles, guidelines and recommendations and is similar to other risk management frameworks. In this respect, performance of risk metrics at EDPR and their compliance with established internal risk limits are assessed on a monthly basis. Additionally, a formal review and update of each Risk Policy, and the adequacy of its limits, is performed every two years

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

EDPR has an Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (SCIRF) updated and monitored in line with international standards of Internal Control.

This system covers the main aspects of the COSO framework: maintaining a control environment for the preparation of qualified financial information, assessment of the risks of financial reporting, existence of control activities to mitigate risks of error, information and communication and evaluation mechanisms.

SCOPE REVISION AND UPDATE

The SCIRF Manual includes the annual update of the scope that aims to identify companies, areas and processes that must be included in the scope of SCIRF, according to criteria of materiality and risk, including the risk of error or fraud.

The risk analysis included in the scoping process for SCIRF, includes both the different types of risk (operational, economic, financial, technological or legal) and the control objectives of financial reporting (existence and occurrence, completeness, measurement, presentation, disclosure and comparability, and rights and obligations in terms of their potential impact on the financial statements).

The results of the updated scope with the methodology outlined are communicated at all levels of the organisation involved in the SCIRF and supervised by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

CONTROL ACTIVITIES

In documented SCIRF processes and controls, information capture mechanisms are established (including identification of the scope of consolidation) and are specified the steps and checks that are carried out for the preparation of the financial information that will be part of consolidated financial statements.

The procedures for the review and approval of financial information are provided by the areas of Planning and Control, and Administration, Consolidation and Tax. Financial information is supervised in the scope of its competences by the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, prior to the formulation of the accounts by the Board of Directors.

The SCIRF includes control activities related to these processes, embodied in Entity Level Controls, Process Controls and General Computer Controls. These processes include review and approval activities of the financial information which are described in the processes of elaboration of individual accounts, preparation of consolidated accounts and processing of consolidated financial statements.

EDPR has descriptions of Competency Profiles for the Positions to be carried out in the exercise of the main features of each position that includes a description of the main responsibilities. These include the descriptions of the key positions of those involved in the preparation of financial information. These descriptions include responsibilities in the preparation of financial information and compliance with internal control procedures.

The documentation of processes and associated controls designed include among others, the completion of closure activities by completing monthly closing checklists by entity, setting time limits for the closures, the identification of the relevance of the operations in order to be reviewed at the appropriate level, conducting analytical reviews of financial information, the existence of limitations in systems to prevent erroneous records or access by unauthorized persons, analysis of deviations from the budget, the analysis in Executive Committees of relevant and significant facts that could cause a significant impact on the accounts, or the allocation of responsibilities for calculating amounts to be provisioned for them to be carried out by authorized personnel with the right skills.

In addition to the mentioned processes, major transactional processes resulting from the scope are documented. The description of the activities and controls are designed with the aim of ensuring the registration, evaluation, appropriate presentation and disclosure of transactions in financial reporting.

Control activities of EDPR's SCIRF also include those relating to systems and information technology (Computer General Controls) following an international reference, the COBIT framework (Control Objectives for Information and related Technologies). The importance of this area is that information systems are the tools with which financial information is prepared, and is therefore relevant for transactions conducted with them.

These control activities include those related to access control to applications and systems, segregation of duties, management of corrective and preventive maintenance, new projects implementation, administration and management of the systems, facilities and operations (back-ups, security incidents) and their proper monitoring and planning. These activities are developed taking into account the requirements of control and supervision.

Among the activities of SCIRF's scope update, there is a periodic analysis of the existence of service suppliers that perform relevant activities in relation to the processes of preparing financial information.

SCIRF SUPERVISION

The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee supervises the SCIRF in the scope of the exercise of their activities through the monitoring and supervision of the developed mechanisms for SCIRF's implementation, evolution and evaluation, and the results of the scope analysis and the extent of the situation in terms of coverage. To this extent, the Internal Control Area assists the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

EDPR has an Internal Control area, integrated in the Compliance and Internal Control Department, which report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee supervises the Internal Control area activities.

The main functions of the Internal Control area are set out in the SCIRF Manual, which includes, among others, the evaluation of the activities of internal control systems, including the internal control system over financial reporting.

Internal Control supports the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee in supervising the implementation and maintenance of SCIRF and reports the results of the evaluation, improvement actions identified and their evolution.

The entity has action plans for improvement actions identified in SCIRF's assessment processes, which are accompanied and supervised by the Internal Control area, considering their impact on the financial information.

Also in the year 2020, as in previous years, a process of self-certification was made by the heads of the various process and Entity Level Control owners regarding proper documentation update on SCIRF controls and processes in their area of responsibility and the implementation of controls with corresponding evidence.

SCIRF EVALUATION

Besides the monitoring and evaluation activities described in the preceding paragraph, in case the auditors identified internal control weaknesses in the scope of their financial audit work, they are expected to communicate these circumstances to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, which regularly monitors the results of the audit work.

Additionally, in 2020 the EDPR Group decided to have its SCIRF audited by the external auditor. As a result of its evaluation, the external auditor issued a report with a favorable opinion on the SCIRF of the EDPR Group, according to ISAE 3000 (International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000), included in Annex II of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

CORPORATE COMPLIANCE

The implementation of a solid corporate culture of integrity and transparency has always been a priority for EDPR, structuring its supervision and monitoring, through a regulatory compliance conduct basis and through the adoption of ethical values and principles; both consolidated as central elements of its business model.In order to lead and manage the necessary measures and initiatives required to this implementation and its functioning, the Compliance Officer figure was created in 2016 in EDPR . Since then, EDPR has been working with the support of specialized advisors in the evaluation of the potential corporate criminal liability risks of the Company in all its geographies and in the assessment of the compliance structure to be adopted in order to comply with the requirements of the applicable criminal regulations.

In this context, the Board of Directors of EDPR approved the Criminal and Legal Risk Prevention Model (Compliance Model) on December 2017 with the goal of promoting, establishing, developing and maintaining an adequate ethical business culture. The Compliance Model is constantly updated according to the most demanding national and international standards.

During 2018, the Company completed the first update of the Compliance Model and started working on the definition of a criminal risk matrix at an international level including an inventory of the potential risks and its controls in each of the geographies where EDPR operates.

In June 2019, the Compliance Area was created to support and provide assistance to the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Area main responsibilities are promoting a culture of prevention based on the principle of “absolute rejection” towards the commission of illegal acts and fraud situations, guaranteeing the dissemination of the principles of the Compliance Model and managing the cases of complaints from employees or collaborators.

In February 2020, with the commitment of stregnght the Compliance culuture and comply with the international standars in Corporate Governance, the Departmant of Compliance and Internal Control was created. A new department which reports, directly, to the CEO. Among the activities performed during 2020, main were:

1) The review and update of the International Compliance Model. For this review, a third-party consultant was engaged to identify and evaluate the criminal risks in all geographies of EDPR and review the associated controls in order to ensure the International Compliance Model was reflecting the most current legal and organisational changes. Additionally, EDPR has updated the identification and evaluation of the risks in the following geographies: Brazil, Poland, Romania, French and Belgium.

2) A new procedure regarding Third Party Integrity Due Diligence has been approval with the aim to deepen the general principles performance and the duties of the EDPR Group companies and their employees in relation to third parties, aligning their business operations with the best market practices and with strict compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, reinforcing the mechanisms for preventing and combating practice of illegal acts, in particular conduct associated with the practice of acts of corruption, bribery, money laundering and terrorist financing.

3) Additionally, concerning the risk of interactions with public officials or politicaly exposed persons, EDPR developed a procedure to guide employees and representatives when leading with such entities and to monitor this relationships. The main aims of this procedure are: (i) Reinforce and implement compliance with the principles set out in EDPR's Anti-Corruption Policy, (ii) establish the rules for guiding the relationship and maintenance of interactions between EDPR employees and their subsidiaries or third party representatives acting on behalf of EDPR or its subsidiaries, with Public Officials and PEPs and (iii) establish the guidelines for the hiring of PEPs and the respective monitoring and risk management mechanisms.

4) Training and communication are fundamental tools to strengthen and disseminate the ethic and integrity culture. In that sense, the following activities have been developed: (i) Training in Brazil for the head of the different departments and (ii) online training for the new hires with the main goal to explain the fundamentals of Compliance and the essential aspects of our Model.

Regarding Personal Data Protection, EDPR has been strengthing its management system. A new governance model was created, with a multidisciplinary team supporting the Data Protection Officer in the implementation and monitoring of the GDPR obligations.Adittionally, a global Personal Data protection Policy was approved to support the management of personal data across all EDPR Group and we have updated our privacy notice for employees. Both documents are published in our intranter and in our web. Last but not least, a privacy policy for candidates was also approved in order to inform them about the process of their personal data in the hiring process.

Additionally, the Compliance Channel allows any employee, supplier, contractor, client or any person or entity outside the Company, who has indications or doubts of behavior contrary to the law and / or that may imply the materialization of a criminal risk, must immediately inform it, through complianceofficer@edpr.com. The bylaws of this Channel are available at the intranet and website of the Company and only have access to it the Compliance Officer and the Compliance Area. In 2020, no claims were submitted through the Compliance Channel.

IV. Investor Assistance

56. Investor Relations department

EDPR seeks to provide to shareholders, investors, financial analysts and other stakeholders and the market in general, all the relevant information about the Company and its business environment, on a regular basis and whenever a relevant fact takes place. The promotion of transparent, consistent, rigorous, easily accessible, and high-quality information is essential to an accurate perception of the Company's strategy, financial situation, accounts, assets, prospects, risks, and significant events.

EDPR, therefore, looks to provide the market with accurate information that can support them in making informed, clear and concrete investment decisions.

The Investor Relations Department was created to ensure a direct and permanent contact with all market related agents and stakeholders, to guarantee effective communication, equality between shareholders and to prevent imbalances in the information access.

The EDPR Investor Relations Department (IR) is the intermediary between EDPR and its actual and potential shareholders, the financial analysts that follow Company's activity, all investors and other members of the financial community. The main purpose of the department is to guarantee the principle of equality among shareholders, by preventing asymmetries in the access of the information and reducing the gap between market perception and Company's strategy and intrinsic value. The Investor Relations department centralizes all relevant and material information that could impact EDPR share price. This information is prepared by the different departments of EDPR, with the support when necessary of external experts, and always managed in a strictly confidential basis. The department responsibility also comprises developing and implementing EDPR's communication strategy and preserving an appropriate institutional and informative relationship with the financial market, the stock exchange at which EDPR shares trade and the regulatory and supervisory entities (CMVM – Comissão de Mercado de Valores Mobiliários – in Portugal and CNMV – Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores – in Spain.

EDPR is clearly aware of the importance of detailed and transparent information, delivered on-time to the market. Consequently, EDPR publishes Company's price sensitive information before the opening or following the closing of the Euronext Lisbon stock exchange through CMVM's information system and, simultaneously, make that same information available on the website investors' section and through the IR department's mailing list. In 2020, EDPR made 26 market notifications, in addition to quarterly, semi-annual and annual results presentations, handouts and operating data statement elaborated by the IR Department. In addition, the IR Department also elaborates key data files and interim presentations which are available on the website investors' section.

On each earnings announcement, EDPR promotes a conference call and webcast, opened to the market in general, at which the Company's management updates the market on EDPR's activities. On each of these events, shareholders, investors and analysts had the opportunity to directly submit their questions and to discuss EDPR's results as well as the Company's outlook and strategy.

EDPR IR Department is coordinated by Rui Antunes and is located at the Company's head offices in Madrid, Spain. The department structure and contacts are as follows:

IR Contacts:

- Rui Antunes, Head of Planning & Control, Investor Relations and Sustainability
- Calle Serrano Galvache, 56; Centro Empresarial Parque Norte; Edificio Olmo – 7th floor; 28033 – Madrid – España
- E-Mail: ir@edpr.com
- Phone: +34 902 830 700 / +34 914 238 429

EDPR IR Department was in continuous contact with capital markets agents, namely shareholder and investors, along with financial analysts who evaluate the Company. In 2020, as far as the Company is aware, sell-side analysts issued more than 75 reports evaluating EDPR's business and performance.

At the end of the 2020, as far as the Company is aware of, there were 19 institutions elaborating research reports and following actively EDPR activity. As of December 31st 2020, the average price target of those analysts was of Euro 16.18 per share with 7 "Neutral", 11 "Buy" and 1 "Sell" recommendations.

COMPANY	ANALYST	PRICE TARGET	DATE	RECOMMENDATION
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	Mikel Zabala	€ 20.60	02-Dec-20	Buy
Barclays	Jose Ruiz	€ 17.80	07-Dec-20	Equalweight
BBVA	Daniel Ortea	€ 14.00	08-Jul-20	Outperform
Berenberg	Lawson Steele	€ 14.50	06-Jul-20	Buy
Bernstein	Meike Becker	€ 22.00	07-Dec-20	Outperform
CaixaBank BPI	Gonzalo Sanchez	€ 13.15	06-Jul-20	Neutral
Caixa BI	Helena Barbosa	€ 9.95	06-Jan-20	Neutral
Commerzbank	Tanja Markloff	€ 19.00	30-Oct-20	Buy
Exane BNP	Manuel Palomo	€ 16.20	05-Oct-20	Outperform
Goldman Sachs	Alberto Gandolfi	€ 18.00	29-Oct-20	Buy
JB Capital	Jorge Guimarães	€ 14.70	07-Sep-20	Neutral
JP Morgan	Javier Garrido	€ 14.50	28-Aug-20	Overweight
Kepler Cheuvreux	Jose Porta	€ 22.00	15-Dec-20	Buy
Morgan Stanley	Arthur Sitbon	€ 12.80	25-May-20	Overweight
MedioBanca	Sara Piccinini	€ 18.70	14-Oct-20	Outperform
ODDO BHF	Philippe Ourpatian	€ 11.00	04-Sep-20	Sell
RBC	Fernando Garcia	€ 17.50	23-Nov-20	Equalweight
Santander	Bosco Muguiro	€ 14.00	30-Jul-20	Hold
Société Générale	Jorge Alonso	€ 17.00	02-Nov-20	Hold

57. Market Relations Representative

EDPR representative for relations with the market is Rui Antunes, Head of Planning & Control, Investor Relations and Sustainability Department.

58. Information Requests

During the year, IR Department received more than 150 information requests and interacted more than 80 times with institutional investors. On average, information requests were replied in less than 24 hours, with complex requests being replied within one-week time. As of December 31st 2020 there was no pending information request.

IV. Website – Online information

59-65.

EDPR considers online information a powerful tool in the dissemination of material information, updating its website with all the relevant documents. Apart from all the required information by CMVM and CNMV regulations, EDPR website also carries financial and operational updates of Company's activities ensuring an easy access to the information.

INFORMATION	LINK
EDPR website	www.edpr.com
IR Information	www.edpr.com/en/investors-1
Company information	www.edpr.com/en/edpr/our-company/who-we-are
Corporate by-laws and bodies/committees' regulations	www.edpr.com/en/investors/corporate-governance/company-data
Members of the corporate bodies	www.edpr.com/en/investors/corporate-governance/governing-bodies
Market relations representative, IR department	www.edpr.com/en/investors
Information channels	www.edpr.com/en/edpr
Financial statements documents	www.edpr.com/en/investors/investors-information/reports-and-results
Corporate events Agenda	www.edpr.com/en/investors-1
General Shareholders' Meeting information	www.edpr.com/en/investors/corporate-governance/general-meetings

D. Remuneration

I. Power to establish

66. Competences to determine the Remuneration of the Corporate Bodies

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee is a permanent body belonging to the Board of Directors with an informative and advisory nature. Its recommendations and reports are non-binding.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee has no executive functions. The main functions of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee are to assist and inform the Board of Directors regarding the nominations (including by co-option), re- elections, dismissals, and the remuneration of the Board Members and its position about the composition of the Board of Directors, as well as the nominations, remuneration, and removal of senior management personnel.

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee is the body responsible for proposing to the Board of Directors the determination of the remuneration of the Executive Directors of the Company; the Declaration on Remuneration Policy; the evaluation and compliance of the KPI's (Key Performance Indicators); the annual and multi annual variable remuneration, if applicable, and also proposes the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors and members of the Board Committees.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the approval of the above-mentioned proposals except to the extent it concerns the Declaration on the Remuneration Policy which is approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Board of Directors also evaluates with an annual periodicity its own performance and the performance of its delegated Committees. The evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee, is then additionally submitted for the approval of the General Shareholder Meeting.

The Declaration on the Remuneration Policy is submitted by the Board of Directors to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting as an independent proposal. According to the Company's Articles of Association the Board of Directors remuneration is subject to a maximum value that can only be modified by a Shareholders agreement.

II. Nominations and Remunerations Committee

67. Nominations and Remunerations Committee

The Composition of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee is reflected on topic 29 of the report.

The Company has not stablished any restrictions within its Articles of Association, Regulations or internal policies limiting the competence of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of hiring any consulting services that may find necessary to carry out its duties; additionally in case such services would be hired, it should be noted that they should be rendered independently, ensuring that the service provider do not provide any other services to EDPR or to any company in controlling or group relationship.

68. Knowledge and experience regarding Remuneration Policy

The Chairman of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee has knowledge and experience regarding Remuneration Policy.

III. Remuneration structure

69. Remuneration Policy

Pursuant to Article 26.1 of the Company's Articles of Association the Directors shall be entitled to a remuneration which consists of a fixed amount to be determined annually by the General Shareholders' Meeting for the whole Board of Directors and of (ii) attendance fees regarding the Board Meetings.

The above-mentioned article also establishes the possibility of the Directors being remunerated with Company shares, share options, or other securities granting the right to obtain shares or by means of share-indexed remuneration systems. In any case, the system chosen must be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting and comply with current legal provisions.

The total amount of the remunerations that the Company will pay to its Directors under the terms provided in the previous paragraphs shall not exceed the amount determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The maximum remuneration approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting for all the members of the Board of Directors was EUR 2,500,000 per year.

Pursuant to Article 26.4 of the Company's Articles of Association, the rights and duties of any kind derived from the condition of Board Member shall be compatible with any other rights and obligations either fixed or variable that could correspond to the Board Members as a consequence of other employment or professional engagements, if any, carried out in the Company. Variable remuneration resulting from said contracts or from any other relationship, including being a Board Member, will be limited to a maximum annual amount to be established by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

The maximum annual amount approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting for the variable remuneration for all the executive members of the Board of Directors was EUR 1,000,000 per year

EDPR, in line with EDP Group corporate governance practices, has signed an Executive Management Services Agreement with EDP, under which the Company bears the cost for such services to some of the members of the Board of Directors to the extent their services are devoted to EDPR.

The Non-Executive Directors only receive a fixed remuneration, which is calculated on the basis of their work exclusively as Directors or with their membership on the Nominations and Remunerations Committee and to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee. Those members who are seated in two different Committees do not accumulate two remunerations. In these cases, the remuneration to be received is the one that corresponds to the highest value.

EDPR has not incorporated any share remuneration or share purchase options plans as components of the remuneration of its Directors.

No Director has entered into any contract with the Company or third parties that have the effect of mitigating the risk inherent in the variability of the remuneration established by the Company.

In EDPR there are not any payments for the dismissal or termination of Director's duties.

The remuneration policy for the Directors of the Company is submitted each year to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval.

70. Remuneration Structure

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 was proposed by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee and approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020 (the "Remuneration Policy"). It defines a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors, whereas for the members of the Executive Committee defines a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component and a multi-annual component.

Additionally, on its meeting dated October 16th, 2019 the Appointments and Remunerations Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs and for the 2019-2022 term. Such Complementary Long Term Program was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting dated October 29, 2019. Such plan substituted the Complementary Long Term Program approved on 2017.

On the topic below can be found the KPIs ("Key Performance Indicators") stated in the Remuneration Policy for variable annual and multi-annual variable components.

71. Variable Remuneration

Variable annual and multi-annual remuneration applies to the members of the Executive Committee.

The variable annual remuneration may range from 0 to 68% over the annual fixed remuneration and the multi-annual remuneration from 0 to 102% over the annual fixed remuneration for the CEO, and over 250.000€ for other members of the Executive Committee.

The key performance indicators (KPIs) used to determine the amounts of the annual and multi -annual variable remuneration regarding to each year of the term are proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee with the aim of align them with the strategic grounds of the Company: growth, risk control and efficiency. These are the same for all members of the Executive Committee, although with specific targets for the platforms in the case of COOs . For the year 2020 the KPIs were:

	WEIGHT		KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	CEO		COO's NA AND EU			COO IG		
				WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS
Total Shareholder return	**15%**	**100 %**	**TSR vs. Wind peers & Psi 20**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**
Shareholders	80%	**60%**	**Operatin Cash Flow** (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			AR/Sell-down + Tax Equity (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			EBITDA+ sell down gains (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Net Profit (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Core Opex Adjusted (€ thousand/MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Projects with FID (% of total '19-'22 additions in BP)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Clients		**10%**	**Renewable Capacity Built** (in MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Assets & Operations		**10%**	**Technical Energy Availability** *(%)*	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Capex per MW (€ thousand)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**
Environment & Commnunities		**5%**	**Certified MW** %	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
Innovation & partners		**5%**	**H&S frequency rate** (employees + contractors)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
People Management		**10%**	**People Management**	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Remuneration Committee	5%	**100 %**	**Appreciation remuneration committee**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**

There is also a qualitative evaluation of the CEO about the annual performance of the members of the Executive Committee. This evaluation will have a weight of 20% for the final calculation in the annual variable remuneration and of 32% in the multi-annual variable remuneration. The other 80% will be calculated based on the weights indicated in the next paragraph for the annual variable remuneration and 68% for the multi-annual variable.

According to the Remuneration Policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, the maximum variable remuneration (annual and multi-annual) is applicable if all the above mentioned KPI's were achieved and the performance evaluation is equal or above 110%.

As mentioned above a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs (COO NA, COO EU & BR and COO Offshore) and for the 2019-2022 term was approved in 2019.

The conditions of such Complementary Long Term Program are: (i) four year period (2019-2022); (ii) Target Award will be 4 x 50% of base annual remuneration of each COO; (iii) KPIs are consistent through the whole term and specific for each COO; and (iv) payments will be done in accordance with the percentage of the achieved fulfilment with a limit of 120% of the Target Award.

72. Multi-Annual Remuneration

In line with corporate governance practices, the Remuneration Policy incorporates the deferral for a period of three years of the multi-annual variable remuneration, being the relevant payment conditioned to the lack of any willful illicit action, known after the appraisal and which endangers the sustainable performance of the company.

The amounts paid in application of such deferral policy during 2020 for the multinual accrued in 2017 are reflected in topic 78 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

73. Variable Remuneration Based On Shares

EDPR has not allocated variable remuneration on shares and does not maintain Company shares that the Executive Directors have had access to.

74. Variable Remuneration Based On Options

EDPR has not allocated variable remuneration on options.

75. Annual Bonus And Non-Monetary Benefits

The key factors and grounds for any annual bonus scheme are described on topics 71 and 72. Additionally, the Officers, with the exception of the CEO, received the following non-monetary benefits: retirement savings plan (as described in the following topic), company car and Health Insurance. In 2020, the non-monetary benefits amounted to 267.733 EUR.

The Non-Executive Directors do not receive any relevant non-monetary benefits as remuneration

76. Retirement Savings Plan

The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee that are also Officers, acts as an effective retirement supplement with a range between 3% to 6% of their annual salary. The percentage is defined according with the retirement savings plan applicable in their home country. The retirement savings plan applicable to 2020, which is included within the Remuneration Policy applicable for the term office 2020-2022, was defined and proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee to the Board of Directors for its submission to the General Shareholder's Meeting, which approved it on its meeting held on March 26th, 2020.

IV. Remuneration disclosure

77. Board of Directors remuneration

The remuneration paid by EDPR to the members of its Board of Directors for the year ended on December 31st 2020 was as follows:

REMUNERATION	TOTAL FIXED (€)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
João Manso Neto*	0
Rui Teixeira*	0
Duarte Bello**	61,804
Miguel Ángel Prado**	0
Spyridon Martinis**	61,804
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
Antonio Mexia*	0
Vera Pinto*	0
Manuel Menéndez Menéndez	45,000
António Nogueira Leite	60,000
Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto	80,000
Allan J.Katz	45,000
Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	60,000
Francisco Seixas da Costa	55,000
Conceiçao Lucas	55,000
Alejandro Fernández de Araoz Gómez-Acebo	45,000
TOTAL	568,608

*António Mexia, João Manso Neto, Vera Pinto and Rui Teixeira do not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an Executive Management Services Agreement according to which EDPR pays to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these Board Members.

**Duarte Bello, Miguel Ángel Prado and Spyridon Martinis ,as Officers and members of the Executive Committee, and for the relevant period of 2020 corresponding to each of them, received their remuneration as Directors as described on the table above and as other Group companies' employees, as described on the table below.

According to the Executive Management Services Agreement signed with EDP, EDPR is due to pay an amount to EDP, for the services rendered by the Executive Managers and the Non-Executive Managers. The amount due under said Agreement for the management services rendered by in 2020 is EUR 1,094,560, of which EUR 959,560 refers to the management services rendered by the Executive Members and EUR 135,000 to the management services rendered by the Non-Executive Members. The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee, excluding the Officers, acts as an effective retirement supplement and corresponds to 5% of their annual salary.

The Non-Executive Directors may opt between a fixed remuneration or attendance fees per meeting, in a value equivalent to the fixed remuneration proposed for a Director, taking into consideration the duties carried out.

78. Remuneration from other Group Companies

The total remuneration of the Officers during the relevant 2020 period corresponding to each of them, ex-CEO, was the following:

OFFICER	PAYER	FIXED	VARIABLE ANNUAL	VARIABLE MULTI-ANNUAL	VARIABLE PLURI-ANNUAL	TOTAL
Duarte Bello	EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		37.500€	410.696€
Miguel Ángel Prado	EDPR North America LLC	466,897$	162.328$	237.908$	45.725$	912.858$
Spyridon Martinis	EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		0	373.196€

*All the amounts are in EUR, except Miguel Ángel Prado ones, which are in USD.

Likewise, in application of the deferral policy, in 2020 an amount of 84.443€ was paid to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the company), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

79. Remuneration paid in form of profit sharing and/or bonus payments

In EDPR there is no payment of remuneration in the form of profit sharing and/or bonus payments and the reasons for said bonuses or profit sharing being awarded.

80. Compensation For Resigned Board Members

In EDPR there is no compensation paid or owed to former executive Directors concerning contract termination during the financial year.

81. Audit, Control And Related Part Transactions Committee Remuneration

POSITION	COMMITEE MEMBER	REMUNERATION
Chairman	Acacio Piloto	80,000€
Vocal	Antonio Nogueira Leite	60,000€
Vocal	Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	60,000€

*The Non-Executive Directors receive only a fixed remuneration, which is calculated based on their work exclusively as Directors or with their membership on the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, or the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Control Committee.

82. Remuneration Of The Chairperson Of The General Shareholders' Meeting

In 2020, the remuneration of the Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting of EDPR was EUR 15,000.

V. Agreements with remuneration implication

83-84.

EDPR has no agreements with remuneration implication.

For avoidance of doubt, the Company has not adopted any mechanism that imply payments or assumption of fees in the case of change in the composition of the managing body (Board of Directors), and which could be likely to harm the free transferability of shares and a shareholder assessment of the performance of the members of this managing body.

VI. Share-allocation and/or Stock Option Plans

85-88.

EDPR does not have any Share-Allocation and/or Stock Option Plans.

E. Related-Party transactions

I. Control Mechanisms and Procedures

89. Related-Party Transactions Controlling Mechanisms

A Framework Agreement was signed in 2008 in order to regulate the Related Party Transactions (understanding as such those relationships performed between companies of EDP Group and those of EDPR Group), stating that in compliance with the transparency purposes for future investors, such shall continue to be developed in line with the market prices, in an arm's length basis, and following certain predefined principles and rules (considering criteria as parties involved, scope and amount). In order to supervise the transactions between the Group Companies and its qualified shareholders, the Board of Directors has created the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, a permanent body with delegated functions. Without prejudice to other duties that the Board may assign to this committee, it shall perform supervisory functions of Audit and Control independently from the Board of Directors, as well as, supervisory functions of the transactions between Related Parties including their compliance with the principles of the Framework Agreement. The detail of the duties of this committee is included in topic 29 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report. Under its Audit and Control competences, it also supervises the transactions with qualified shareholders when requested by the Board of Directors according to Article 8.A), i) of its Regulations. This information is included on the annual report of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee.

In light of all the above, and in accordance to the Governance Model detailed in topic 15 of this Chapter 5 of the Annual Report, EDPR has implemented an structure for the evaluation of Related Party Transactions, that involves its Executive Committee (which as the body in charge of the daily activity of Company, will first discuss the commercial and legal viability of the operations) and the Audit Control and Related Party Transactions Committee which, as referred above, analyzes the compliance of each Related Part Transaction with the Framework Agreement and reports them to the Board of Directors, which finally approves the Related Party Transactions.

It should be noted that in accordance with article 13.3 of the Regulations of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee, the resolutions adopted by this committee are reported to the Board of Directors at the first Board meeting held following the meeting of the committee in which such proposals were discussed. That means that in case there are Related Party Transactions, they are reported to the Board of Directors at least every quarter (maximum period elapsed between Board of Directors Meeting in accordance with Article 22 of its Regulations).

90. Transactions subject to control during 2020

During 2020, EDPR has not signed any contracts with the members of its corporate bodies or with holders of qualifying holdings, excluding EDP, as mentioned below.

The contracts signed between EDPR and its related parties have been analyzed by the Related Party Transactions Committee according to its competences, as mentioned on the previous topic, and have been concluded according to the market conditions.

The total amount of supplies and services in 2020 incurred with or charged by the EDP Group was EUR 30.379.196 corresponding to 9.98% of the total value of Supplies & Services for the year (EUR 304,436,934).

The most significant contracts in force during 2020 are the following:

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

The framework agreement was signed by EDP and EDPR on May 7th 2008 and came into effect when the latter was admitted to trading. The purpose of the framework agreement is to set out the principles and rules governing the legal and business relations existing when it came into effect and those entered into subsequently.

The framework agreement establishes that neither EDP nor the EDP Group companies other than EDPR and its subsidiaries can engage in activities in the field of renewable energies without the consent of EDPR. EDPR shall have worldwide exclusivity, with the exception of Brazil, where it shall engage its activities through a joint venture with EDP Energias do Brasil S.A., for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities or activities related to wind, solar, wave and/or tidal power, and other renewable energy generation technologies that may be developed in the future. Nonetheless, the agreement excludes technologies being developed in hydroelectric power, biomass, cogeneration, and waste in Portugal and Spain.

It lays down the obligation to provide EDP with any information that it may request from EDPR to fulfil its legal obligations and prepare the EDP Group's consolidated accounts. The framework agreement shall remain in effect for as long as EDP directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the share capital of EDPR or appoints more than 50% of its Directors.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENT

On November 4th, 2008 EDP and EDPR signed a Management Services Agreement that has been amended during the last years in accordance of the variations in the services rendered by EDP to the Company.

Through this contract, EDP provides management services to EDP Renováveis, including matters related to the day-to- day running of the Company. As of 31 December 2020, under this agreement EDP renders management services corresponding to four people from EDP which are part of EDPR's Management: (i) two Executive Managers which are members of the EDPR Executive Committee and CEO, and (ii) two Non-Executive Managers, for which EDP Renováveis pays EDP an amount defined by the Related Party Committee, and approved by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders Meeting. Under this contract, EDPR incurred an amount of EUR 1,094,560 for the management services rendered in 2020.

FINANCE AGREEMENTS AND GUARANTEES

The most significant finance agreements between EDP Group companies and EDPR Group companies were established under the above-described Framework Agreement and currently include the following:

LOAN AGREEMENTS

EDPR and EDPR Servicios Financieros SA (as the borrower) have loan agreements with EDP Finance BV and EDP Servicios Financieros España (as the lender), companies 100% owned by EDP Energias de Portugal S.A. Such loan agreements can be established both in EUR and USD, up to 10-year tenor and are remunerated at rates set at an arm's length basis. As of December 31st 2020, such loan agreements totalled USD 3,438,967,282.26 and EUR 444,587,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

EDPR Servicios Financieros (EDPR SF) and EDP Servicios Financieros España (EDP SFE) signed an agreement through which EDP SFE manages EDPR SF's cash accounts. The agreement also regulates the current account (cc) scheme on arm's length basis. As of December 31st 2020, there are two different current accounts with the following balance and counterparties:

- in USD, for a total amount of USD 191,094,741.78 in favour of EDPR SF;
- in EUR, for a total amount of 58,273,603.27 in favour of EDPR SF.

The agreements in place are valid for one year as of date of signing and are automatically renewed for equal periods.

COUNTER-GUARANTEE AGREEMENT

A counter-guarantee agreement was signed, under which EDP or EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., Sucursal en España (hereinafter guarantor or EDP Sucursal) undertakes on behalf of EDPR, EDP Renewables Europe SLU (hereinafter EDPR EU), and EDP Renewables North America LLC (hereinafter EDPR NA) to provide corporate guarantees or request the issue of any guarantees, on the terms and conditions requested by the subsidiaries, which have been approved on a case by case basis by the EDP's Executive Board.

EDPR will be jointly liable for compliance by EDPR EU and EDPR NA. The subsidiaries of EDPR undertake to indemnify the guarantor for any losses or liabilities resulting from the guarantees provided under the agreement and to pay a fee established in arm's length basis.

Nonetheless, certain guarantees issued prior to the date of approval of these agreements may have different conditions. As of December 31st 2020, such counter-guarantee agreements totalled EUR 269.368.743,30 and USD 356.075.000.

A counter-guarantee agreement was signed between EDPR Group and EDP España, under which, EDPR group can request the issue of any guarantee, on the terms and conditions requested by the subsidiaries of EDPR. EDPR group undertake to indemnify the guarantor for any losses or liabilities resulting from the guarantees provided under this agreement and to pay a fee established in arm's length basis. As of December 31st 2020, the amount of guarantees issued under this agreement totalled EUR 66.013.905,70 .

CROSS CURRENCY INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Due to the net investments in EDPR NA, EDPR Canada, EDPR Brazil, , in United Kingdom, in Poland, and in Colombian companies, EDPR's accounts were exposed to the foreign exchange risk. With the purpose of hedging this foreign exchange risk, EDPR Group companies settled the following Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap (CIRS). As of December 31st 2020 the total amount of CIRS by geography and currency are as following

- in USD/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of USD 1,778,815,770.00
- in CAD/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of CAD 149,650,000
- in BRL/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of BRL 122,500,000
- in GBP/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of GBP 43,400,000
- in PLN/EUR, with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of PLN 986,113,009.10
- in COP/EUR with EDP Energias de Portugal SA for a total amount of COP 37,326,000,000.00

HEDGE AGREEMENTS – EXCHANGE RATE

EDPR Group companies entered into several hedge agreements with EDP Energias de Portugal S.A., with the purpose of managing the transactional exposure related to the short term or transitory positions, in Colombian, Polish and United Kingdom subsidiaries, fixing the exchange rate for USD/EUR, EUR/PLN and GBP/EUR in accordance to the prices in the forward market in each contract date. As of December 31st 2020, the total amount of Forwards and Non Delivery Forwards by geography and currency are as following:

- Colombian operations, for USD/EUR a total amount of EUR 66,808,023.14 (FWDs)
- Polish operations, for EUR/PLN, a total amount of PLN 1,624,881,824.00(FWDs+NDFs)
- United Kingdom operations, for GBP/EUR a total amount of EUR 2,537,972.64.00 (FWDs)

HEDGE AGREEMENTS – COMMODITIES

EDP and EDPR EU entered into hedge agreements for 2020 for a total volume of of 2.310.192 MWh (sell position) and 566.005 MW (buy position) at the forward market price at the time of execution related with the expected sales of energy in the Spanish market.

CONSULTANCY SERVICE AGREEMENT

On June 4th 2008, EDP and EDPR signed a consultancy service agreement. Through this agreement, and upon request by EDPR, EDP (or through EDP Sucursal) shall provide consultancy services in the areas of legal services, internal control systems, financial reporting, taxation, sustainability, regulation and competition, risk management, human resources, information technology, brand and communication, energy planning, accounting and consolidation, corporate marketing, and organisational development.

The price of the agreement is calculated as the cost incurred by EDP plus a margin. For the first year, it was fixed at 8% based on an independent expert on the basis of market research. For 2020 the estimated cost of these services is EUR 6,545,289. This was the total cost of services provided for EDPR, EDPR EU, and EDPR NA.

The duration of the agreement is one (1) year tacitly renewable for equal periods.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

On May 13th, 2008, EDP Inovação S.A. (hereinafter EDP Inovação), an EDP Group Company, and EDPR signed an agreement regulating relations between the two companies regarding projects in the field of renewable energies (hereinafter the R&D Agreement).

The object of the R&D Agreement is to prevent conflicts of interest and foster the exchange of knowledge between companies and the establishment of legal and business relationships. The agreement forbids EDP Group companies other than EDP Inovação to undertake or invest in companies that undertake the renewable energy projects described in the agreement.

The R&D Agreement establishes an exclusive right on the part of EDP Inovação to project and develop new renewable energy technologies that are already in the pilot or economic and/or commercial feasibility study phase, whenever EDPR exercises its option to undertake them.

The fee corresponding to this agreement in 2020 is EUR 260,567.

The agreement shall remain in effect for as long as EDP directly or indirectly maintains control of more than 50% of both companies or appoint the majority of the members of the Board and Executive Committee of the parties to the agreement.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDP RENOVÁVEIS PORTUGAL S.A., AND EDP GLOBAL SOLUTIONS - GESTÃO INTEGRADA DE SERVIÇOS S.A .

On January 1st , 2003, EDPR – Promoção e Operação S.A., and EDP Global Solutions - Gestão Integrada De Serviços S.A. (hereinafter EDP Global Solutions), an EDP Group Company, signed a management support service agreement.

The object of the agreement is the provision to EDPR – Promoção e Operação S.A. by EDP Global Solutions of services in the areas of procurement, economic and financial management, fleet management, property management and maintenance, insurance, occupational health and safety, and human resource management and training.

The remuneration accrued by EDP Global Solutions by EDPR Promoção e Operação S.A. and its subsidiaries for the services provided in 2020 totalled EUR 1,707,898. The initial duration of the agreement was five (5) years from date of signing on January 1st 2008, and tacitly renewable for equal periods of one (1) year. Either party may renounce the contract with one (1) year's notice.

INFORMATION TECHONOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDP RENOVÁVEIS S.A. AND EDP ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.

On January 1st , 2010 EDPR and EDP signed an IT management services agreement.

The object of the agreement is to provide to EDPR the information technology services described on the contract and its attachments by EDP.

The amount incurred for the services provided in 2020 totalled EUR 3,723,820

The initial duration of the agreement is one (1) year from date of signing and it is tacitly renewed for a new period of one (1) year. Either party may renounce the contract with one (1) month notice.

CONSULTANCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDP RENOVÁVEIS BRASIL S.A., AND EDP ENERGIAS DO BRASIL S.A.

The object of the agreement is to provide to EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A. (hereinafter EDPR Brasil) the consultancy services described on the contract and its attachments by EDP – Energias do Brasil S.A. (hereinafter EDP Brasil).

Through this agreement, and upon request by EDPR Brasil, EDP Brasil shall provide consultancy services in the areas of legal services, internal control systems, financial reporting, taxation, sustainability, regulation and competition, risk management, human resources, information technology, brand and communication, energy planning, accounting and consolidation, corporate marketing, and organisational development.

The amount incurred by EDP Brasil for the services provided in 2020 totalled BRL 219,237.

The initial duration of the agreement is one (1) year from the date of signing and it is tacitly renewed for a new period of one (1) year.

91. Description of the procedures applicable to the supervisory body for the assessment of the business deals

The most significant contracts signed between EDPR and its Qualified Shareholders are analyzed by the Audit, Control and Related- Party Transactions Committee according to its competences, as mentioned on topic 89 of the Chapter 5 of this Annual Report.

II. Data on business deals

92. Details of the place where the financial statements including information on business dealings with related parties are available, in accordance with IAS 24, or alternatively a copy of said data.

The information on business dealings with related parties is available on Note 39 of the Financial Statements.

PART II – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT

I. Details of the Corporate Governance code implemented

Following the protocol signed between the CMVM and the Portuguese Institute of Corporate Governance (IPCG) on October 13th, 2017, the CMVM revoked its Corporate Governance Code (2013), which was replaced by a single applicable code, the new Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG, which entered into force on January 1st, 2018, and that was reviewed in 2020.

For the purposes of the proper preparation of corporate governance reports for the year beginning in 2020, and to be reported in 2021, they should continue to be prepared in accordance with the structure of contents referred the annex to CMVM Regulation No. 4/2013 available at the CMVM website. The report template is divided into two parts:

- Part I - mandatory information on shareholder structure, organisation and governance of the company. This information shall be referred within points 1 to 92 of this Corporate Governance Report in accordance with the structure included in that Annex.

- Part II - Corporate governance assessment: should include a declaration in which they must: (i) identify the applicable code, (ii) state whether or not they adhere to each of the recommendations of this code and, (iii) with respect to recommendations that do not follow, explain reasonably why.

The agreement between CMVM and IPCG on the new Corporate Governance Code may be found on the Protocol signed on October 13th, 2017, which is available at the website of CMVM. Likewise, the reviewed version Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG is published on the website of IPCG and of the Monitoring Committees.

II. Analysis of Compliance with the Corporate Governance code implemented

The following table shows the recommendations set forth in the Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG and indicates EDPR's compliance with it and the place in this report in which they are described in more detail.

Also in order to comply with the best Corporate Governance recommendations, and according to the results of the reflection made by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee, the governance model that was adopted has been ensuring an effective performance and articulation of EDPR Governing Bodies and proved to be adequate to the Company's governance structure without any constraints to the performance of its checks and balances system adopted to justify the changes made in the governance practices of EDPR.

The explanation of the Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG recommendations that EDPR does not adopt or that the Company deems not applicable, reasoning and other relevant comments as well as reference to the part of the report where the description may be found, are in the table below.

In this context, EDPR states that it has adopted the Corporate Governance recommendations on the governance of listed companies provided in the Corporate Governance Code of the IPCG, with the exceptions indicated in the following table.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS - STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE			
CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
1.1. COMPANY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH INVESTORS AND DISCLOSURE			
I.1.1			
The Company should establish mechanisms to ensure the timely disclosure of information to its governing bodies, shareholders, investors and other stakeholders, financial analysts, and to the markets in general.	ADOPTED		Section B - II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161); Section C-IV Topic 56, Section C-V, 59 – 65 (Pages 200 - 202)
1.2. DIVERSITY IN THE COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMPANY'S GOVERNING BODIES			
I.2.1			
Companies should establish standards and requirements regarding the profile of new members of their governing bodies, which are suitable according to the roles to be carried out. Besides individual attributes (such as competence, independence, integrity, availability, and experience), these profiles should take into consideration general diversity requirements, with particular attention to gender diversity, which may contribute to a better performance of the governing body and to the balance of its composition.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topics 16 and 17 (Pages 162, 163)
I.2.2			
The company's managing and supervisory boards, as well as their committees, should have internal regulations — namely regulating the performance of their duties, their Chairmanship, periodicity of meetings, their functioning and the duties of their members —, disclosed in full on the company's website. Minutes of the meetings of each of these bodies should be drawn out.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161);

I.2.3			
The composition and the number of annual meetings of the managing and supervisory bodies, as well as of their committees, should be disclosed on the company's website	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161, 162); Section C-V, Topics 59 – 65 (Page 201)
I.2.4			
A policy for the communication of irregularities (whistleblowing) should be adopted that guarantees the suitable means of communication and treatment of those irregularities, with the safeguarding of the confidentiality of the information transmitted and the identity of its provider, whenever such confidentiality is requested.	**ADOPTED**		Section C-II, Topic 49 (Page 180)
1.3. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE COMPANY BODIES			
I.3.1			
The bylaws, or other equivalent means adopted by the company, should establish mechanisms that, within the limits of applicable laws, permanently ensure the members of the managing and supervisory boards are provided with access to all the information and company's collaborators, in order to appraise the performance, current situation and perspectives for further developments of the company, namely including minutes, documents supporting decisions that have been taken, calls for meetings, and the archive of the meetings of the managing board, without impairing the access to any other documents or people that may be requested for information.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161)
I.3.2			
Each of the company's boards and committees should ensure the timely and suitable flow of information, especially regarding the respective calls for meetings and minutes, necessary for the exercise of the competences, determined by law and the bylaws, of each of the remaining boards and committees.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161); Section B-II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 170, 172 and 174)

1.4 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST			
I.4.1			
The members of the managing and supervisory boards and the internal committees are bounded, by internal regulation or equivalent, to inform the respective board or committee whenever there are facts that may constitute or give rise to a conflict between their interests and the company's interest.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164)
I.4.2			
Procedures should be adopted to guarantee that the member in conflict does not interfere in the decision-making process, without prejudice to the duty to provide information and other clarifications that the board, the committee or their respective members may request.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164)
1.5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS			
I.5.1			
The managing body should disclose in the corporate governance report or by other means publicly available the internal procedure for verifying transactions with related parties.	ADOPTED		Section E-I, Topic 89 (Page 209)
I.5.2			
The managing body should report to the supervisory body the results of the internal procedure for verifying transactions with related parties, including the transactions under analysis, at least every six months.	ADOPTED		Section E-I, Topic 89 (Page 209)

CHAPTER II – SHAREHOLDERS AND GENERAL MEETINGS			
II.1			
The company should not set an excessively high number of shares to confer voting rights, and it should make its choice clear in the corporate governance report every time its choice entails a diversion from the general rule: that each share has a corresponding vote.	**NOT APPLICABLE**		Section B-I, b) Topics 12 and 13 (Page 159)
II.2			
The company should not adopt mechanisms that make decision making by its shareholders (resolutions) more difficult, specifically, by setting a quorum higher than that established by law.	**ADOPTED**	*Please note EDPR's personal law is the Spanish one, and as such, the majorities and quorums applicable for the Shareholders' Meeting resolutions are not the ones set under Portuguese Law, but those established under the Spanish one, with which is completely aligned.*	Section B-I, b) Topic 14 (Pages 160, 161)
II.3.			
The company should implement adequate means for the remote participation by shareholders in the general meeting, which should be proportionate to its size.	**NOT ADOPTED**	*EDPR has deeply analyzed the needs and priorities of its shareholders worldwide, and therefore, since 2009, it is provided the possibility of fulfilling all the requirements necessary to validly exercise their right to vote by distance means (registry of intention to attend, submission of the certificate of titularity of shares, granting of representation proxies, and properly voting). The efficiency and interest of our shareholders in these initiatives has been clearly proved, as nearly almost all of the participation is exercised by these means.* *In the same way, EDPR has also reviewed the track record of participation in the Shareholders' Meeting the day of its celebration (when generally all the votes are submitted beforehand by distance voting), the shareholding structure of the Company, and its shareholders' profiles; concluding that the implementation of a streaming system to digitally participate will imply a material cost where the demonstrated preferences of almost all EDPR shareholders is to submit their votes by distance means. Hence, EDPR considers for the time being not so recommendable to follow his initiative.*	Section B-I, b) Topic 13 (Pages 159, 160)
II.4.			
The company should also implement adequate means for the exercise of remote voting, including by correspondence and electronic means.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-I, b) Topic 13 (Pages 159, 160)

II.5.			
The bylaws, which specify the limitation of the number of votes that can be held or exercised by a sole shareholder, individually or in coordination with other shareholders, should equally provide that, at least every 5 years, the amendment or maintenance of this rule will be subject to a shareholder resolution — without increased quorum in comparison to the legally established — and in that resolution, all votes cast will be counted without observation of the imposed limits.	NOT APPLICABLE		Section A-I, Topic 5 (Page 155); Section B-I, b) Topic 12 (Page 159)
II.6.			
The company should not adopt mechanisms that imply payments or assumption of fees in the case of the transfer of control or the change in the composition of the managing body, and which are likely to harm the free transferability of shares and a shareholder assessment of the performance of the members of the managing body.	ADOPTED		Section A-I, Topic 4 (Page 155); Section D - IV, Topic 80 (Page 207); and Section D - V, Topics 83-84 (Page 207)
CHAPTER III – NON-EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND SUPERVISION			
III.I			
Without prejudice to the legal powers of the chair of the managing body, if he or she is not independent, the independent directors should appoint a coordinator from amongst them, namely, to: (i) act, when necessary, as an interlocutor near the chair of the board of directors and other directors, (ii) make sure there are the necessary conditions and means to carry out their functions; and (iii) coordinate the independent directors in the assessment of the performance of the managing body, as established in recommendation V.1.1.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 165).

III.2			
The number of non-executive members in the managing body, as well as the number of members of the supervisory body and the number of the members of the committee for financial matters should be suitable for the size of the company and the complexity of the risks intrinsic to its activity, but sufficient to ensure, with efficiency, the duties which they have been attributed. The formation of such suitability judgment should be included in the corporate governance report.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Pages 164 and 165)
III.3			
In any case, the number of non-executive directors should be higher than the number of executive directors.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164 and 165)
III.4			
Each company should include a number of non-executive directors that corresponds to no less than one third, but always plural, who satisfy the legal requirements of independence. For the purposes of this recommendation, an independent person is one who is not associated with any specific group of interest of the company, nor under any circumstance likely to affect his/her impartiality of analysis or decision, namely due to: i. having carried out functions in any of the company's bodies for more than twelve years, either on a consecutive or nonconsecutive basis; ii. having been a prior staff member of the company or of a company which is considered to be in a controlling or group relationship with the company in the last three years; iii. having, in the last three years, provided services or established a significant business relationship with the company or a company which is considered to be in a controlling or group relationship, either directly	**ADOPTED**	*The independence criteria applicable to EDPR are those stablished under its personal law (Spanish law).*	Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Pages 164 and 165)

or as a shareholder, director, manager or officer of the legal person; iv. having been a beneficiary of remuneration paid by the company or by a company which is considered to be in a controlling or group relationship other than the remuneration resulting from the exercise of a director's duties; v. having lived in a non-marital partnership or having been the spouse, relative or any first degree next of kin up to and including the third degree of collateral affinity of company directors or of natural persons who are direct or indirect holders of qualifying holdings, or vi. having been a qualified holder or representative of a shareholder of qualifying holding.			
III.5			
The provisions of paragraph (i) of recommendation III.4 does not inhibit the qualification of a new director as independent if, between the termination of his/her functions in any of the company's bodies and the new appointment, a period of 3 years has elapsed (cooling-off period).	**NOT APPLICABLE**		Section B-II, a) Topic 18 (Page 164)
III.6			
The supervisory body, in observance of the powers conferred to it by law, should assess and give its opinion on the strategic lines and the risk policy prior to its final approval by the management body.	**ADOPTED**		Section A -II, Topic 9 (Page 158)

III.7			
Companies should have specialised committees, separately or cumulatively, on matters related to corporate governance, appointments, and performance assessment. In the event that the remuneration committee provided for in article 399 of the Commercial Companies Code has been created and should this not be prohibited by law, this recommendation may be fulfilled by conferring competence on such committee in the aforementioned matters.	ADOPTED		Section B - II, a) Topic 15 (Page 161) Section B-II, c), Topics 27, 28 and 29 (Pages 169 - 175)
CHAPTER IV – EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT			
IV.I			
The managing body should approve, by internal regulation or equivalent, the rules regarding the action of the executive directors applicable to their performance of executive functions in entities outside of the group.	ADOPTED		Section B-II, b) Topic 26 (Page 168)
IV.2			
The managing body should ensure that the company acts consistently with its objects and does not delegate powers, namely, in what regards: i. the definition of the strategy and main policies of the company; ii. the organisation and coordination of the business structure; iii. matters that should be considered strategic in virtue of the amounts involved, the risk, or special characteristics.	ADOPTED		Section A -II, Topic 9 (Page 158)
IV.3			
In the annual report, the managing body explains in what terms the strategy and the main policies defined seek to ensure the long-term success of the company and which are the main contributions resulting therein for the community at large.	ADOPTED		Chapter 1.1.6 Sustainability Roadmap of the Management Report – Pages 18 and 19

CHAPTER V – EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE, REMUNERATION AND APPOINTMENT			
V.1 EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE			
V.I.I			
The managing body should annually evaluate its performance as well as the performance of its committees and executive directors, taking into account the accomplishment of the company's strategic plans and budget plans, the risk management, the internal functioning and the contribution of each member of the body to these objectives, as well as the relationship with the company's other bodies and committees.	ADOPTED		Section A -II, Topic 9 (Page 158); Section B-II b), Topic 24 (Page 168); Section D – I Topic 66 (Page 202); Section D – III, Topic 71 (Page 204)
V.2 Remuneration			
V.2.I			
The company should create a remuneration committee, the composition of which should ensure its independence from the management, which may be the remuneration committee appointed under the terms of article 399 of the Commercial Companies Code.	ADOPTED		Section B - II, c) Topic 27 (Page 169); Section B-II, Topic 29 (Page 173); Section D - I, Topic 66 (Page 202)
V.2.2			
The remuneration should be set by the remuneration committee or the general meeting, on a proposal from that committee.	ADOPTED		Section D – I, Topic 66 (Page 202); Section D – III, Topic 69 (Pages 202, 203)
V.2.3			
For each term of office, the remuneration committee or the general meeting, on a proposal from that committee, should also approve the maximum amount of all compensations payable to any member of a board or committee of the company due to the respective termination of office. The said situation as well as the amounts should be disclosed in the corporate governance report or in the remuneration report.	ADOPTED		Section D – IV, Topic 80 (Page 207)

V.2.4			
In order to provide information or clarifications to shareholders, the chair or, in case of his/her impediment, another member of the remuneration committee should be present at the annual general meeting, as well as at any other, whenever the respective agenda includes a matter linked with the remuneration of the members of the company's boards and committees or, if such presence has been requested by the shareholders.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-I, a) Topic 11 (Page 159); Section B-II, a) Topic 29 (Page 174)
V.2.5			
Within the company's budgetary limitations, the remuneration committee should be able to decide, freely, on the hiring, by the company, of necessary or convenient consulting services to carry out the committee's duties.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – II Topics 67 (Page 202)
V.2.6			
The remuneration committee should ensure that those services are provided independently and that the respective providers do not provide other services to the company, or to others in controlling or group relationship, without the express authorization of the committee.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – II Topics 67 (Page 202)
V.2.7			
Taking into account the alignment of interests between the company and the executive directors, a part of their remuneration should be of a variable nature, reflecting the sustained performance of the company, and not stimulating the assumption of excessive risks.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – III, Topics 70 -72 (Pages 203 - 205)

V.2.8			
A significant part of the variable component should be partially deferred in time, for a period of no less than three years, being necessarily connected to the confirmation of the sustainability of the performance, in the terms defined by a company's internal regulation.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – III, Topic 72 (Page 205)
V.2.9			
When variable remuneration includes the allocation of options or other instruments directly or indirectly dependent on the value of shares, the start of the exercise period should be deferred in time for a period of no less than three years.	**NOT APPLICABLE**		Section D – III, Topics 73 and 74 (Page 205)
V.2.10			
The remuneration of non-executive directors should not include components dependent on the performance of the company or on its value.	**ADOPTED**		Section D – III, Topic 69 (Page 203); Section D – IV, 77 (Page 206)
V.3 Appointments			
V.3.I			
The company should, in terms that it considers suitable, but in a demonstrable form, promote that proposals for the appointment of the members of the company's governing bodies are accompanied by a justification in regard to the suitability of the profile, the skills and the curriculum vitae to the duties to be carried out.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topics 16, 17 (Pages 162, 163)
V.3.2			
The overview and support to the appointment of members of senior management should be attributed to a nomination committee unless this is not justified by the company's size.	**ADOPTED**		Section B- II,c) Topic 29 (Page 174)
V.3.3			
This nomination committee includes a majority of non-executive, independent members.	**ADOPTED**		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Page 173)

V.3.4			
The nomination committee should make its terms of reference available, and should foster, to the extent of its powers, transparent selection processes that include effective mechanisms of identification of potential candidates, and that those chosen for proposal are those who present a higher degree of merit, who are best suited to the demands of the functions to be carried out, and who will best promote, within the organisation, a suitable diversity, including gender diversity.	**ADOPTED**		Section B-II, a) Topics 16, 17 (Pages 162, 163);
CHAPTER VI – INTERNAL CONTROL			
VI.I			
The managing body should debate and approve the Company's strategic plan and risk policy, which should include the establishment of limits on risk-taking.	**ADOPTED**	.	Section A -II, Topic 9 (Pages 157); Section C) - III, Topic 52 (Page 184)
VI.2			
The supervisory board should be internally organised, implementing mechanisms and procedures of periodic control that seek to guarantee that risks which are effectively incurred by the company are consistent with the company's objectives, as set by the managing body.	**ADOPTED**		Topic 35 (Page 176); Section C–II, Topic 52 (Pages 184)
VI.3			
The internal control systems, comprising the functions of risk management, compliance, and internal audit should be structured in terms adequate to the size of the company and the complexity of the inherent risks of the company's activity. The supervisory body should evaluate them and, within its competence to supervise the effectiveness of this system, propose adjustments where they are deemed to be necessary.	**ADOPTED**		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Page 171); Section B-III, Topic 30 (Page 175); Section C–III, Topics 50-55 (Pages 183-198)

VI.4			
The supervisory body should provide its view on the work plans and resources allocated to the services of the internal control system, including the risk management, compliance and internal audit functions, and may propose the adjustments deemed to be necessary.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 171 - 173); Section B – III, b) Topic 35 (Page 176)
VI.5			
The supervisory body should be the recipient of the reports prepared by the internal control services, including the risk management functions, compliance and internal audit, at least regarding matters related to the approval of accounts, the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest, and the detection of potential irregularities.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 171 - 173) Section B – III, b) Topic 35 (Page 176);
VI.6			
Based on its risk policy, the company should establish a risk management function, identifying (i) the main risks it is subject to in carrying out its activity; (ii) the probability of occurrence of those risks and their respective impact; (iii) the devices and measures to adopt towards their mitigation; and (iv) the monitoring procedures, aiming at their accompaniment.	ADOPTED		Section C) – III, Topics 52 - 55 (1854 - 198); Chapter 2 of this Annual Report (Pages 48-53)
VI.7			
The company should establish procedures for the supervision, periodic evaluation, and adjustment of the internal control system, including an annual evaluation of the level of internal compliance and the performance of that system, as well as the perspectives for amendments of the risk structure previously defined.	ADOPTED		Section C) -III, Topics 52, 54, 55 (Pages 184, 195 - 199)

CHAPTER VII – FINANCIAL INFORMATION			
VII.1 Finantial information			
VII.1.1			
The supervisory body's internal regulation should impose the obligation to supervise the suitability of the preparation process and the disclosure of financial information by the managing body, including suitable accounting policies, estimates, judgments, relevant disclosure and its consistent application between financial years, in a duly documented and communicated form.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, Topic 29 (Pages 171, 172 and 173); Section B – III, b) Topic 35 (Page 176); Section C – III, Topic 55 (Pages 195 - 198)
VII.2 Statutory Auditor, Accounts and Supervision			
VII.2.1			
By internal regulations, the supervisory body should define, according to the applicable legal regime, the monitoring procedures aimed at ensuring the independence of the statutory audit.	ADOPTED		Section B- II, c) Topic 29 (Page 171), Section B – III, c) Topics 37 and 38 (Page 177); Section B – IV-V, Topics 45, 46 and 47 (Pages 178 and 179)
VII.2.2			
The supervisory body should be the main interlocutor of the statutory auditor in the company and the first recipient of the respective reports, having the powers, namely, to propose the respective remuneration and to ensure that adequate conditions for the provision of services are ensured within the company.	ADOPTED		Sections B – II, c) Topic 29 (Page 171); Section B – V, Topics 45, 46 (Pages 178 and 179)
VII.2.3			
The supervisory body should annually assess the services provided by the statutory auditor, their independence and their suitability in carrying out their functions, and propose their dismissal or the termination of their service contract by the competent body when this is justified for due cause.	ADOPTED		Section B – II, c) Topic 29 (Pages 171 - 173); Section B – III a), Topic 30 (Page 175), Section B – III, c) Topics 37 and 38 (Page 177); Section B- IV- V, Topic 45 (Page 178)

Board of Directors EDP Renováveis 2020 - CVs

António Mexia

Born: 1957

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman and CEO of the Executive Board of Directors of EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- Permanent Representative of EDP – Energias de Portugal, Sociedade Anónima, Sucursal en España, and Representative of EDP Finance BV
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP – Energias do Brasil, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fundação EDP

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Sustainable Energy for All-Chairman

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Minister of Public Works, Transport and Communication for Portugal's 16th Constitutional Government
- Chairman of the Portuguese Energy Association (APE)
- Executive Chairman of Galp Energia
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Petrogal, Gás de Portugal, Transgás and Transgás-Atlântico
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Galp Energia
- Director of Banco Espírito Santo de Investimentos
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of ICEP (Portuguese Institute for Foreign Trade)
- Assistant to the Secretary of State for Foreign Trade
- Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Economics at Université de Genève (Switzerland)

EDUCATION:

- BSc in Economics from Université de Genève (Switzerland)
- Postgraduate lecturer in European Studies at Universidade Católica

João Manso Neto

Born: 1958

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee (CEO) of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U., EDP Renováveis Brasil S.A., EDP Renováveis Servicios Financieros, S.A. and EDPR FS Offshore, S.A.
- Executive Director of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP España, S.A.U.
- Permanent Representative of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España, and Representative of EDP Finance BV
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP Gás.com Comércio de Gás Natural, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of the Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español (OMEL)
- Member of the Board of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A.
- Member of the Board of MIBGAS

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Executive Board of Directors of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- Chairman of EDP Gestão da Produção de Energia, S.A.
- CEO and Vice-Chairman of EDP España, S.A.U.
- Vice-Chairman of Naturgás Energia Grupo, S.A.
- Member of the Board of the Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español (OMEL)
- Member of the Board of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal) SGPS, S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Head of the International Credit Division, and General Manager responsible for Financial and South Retail areas at Banco Português do Atlântico
- General Manager of Financial Management, General Manager of Large Corporate and Institutional Businesses, General Manager of the Treasury, Member of the Board of Directors of BCP Banco de Investimento and Vice-Chairman of BIG Bank Gdansk in Poland at Banco Comercial Português
- Member of the Board of Banco Português de Negócios
- General Manager and Member of the Board of EDP Produção

EDUCATION

- Degree in Economics from Instituto Superior de Economia
- Post-graduate degree in European Economics from Universidade Católica Portuguesa
- Program in Economics at the Faculty of Economics, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
- Advanced Management Program for Overseas Bankers at the Wharton School in Philadelphia

Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira

Born: 1972

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- CEO of EDP España, S.L.U.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.
- CEO of EDP España, S.L.U.
- President of EDP Gestão de Produção de Energia, S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Consultant at McKinsey & Company, focusing on energy, shipping, and retail banking
- Project manager and ship surveyor for Det Norske Veritas
- Assistant director of the commercial naval department of Gellweiler – Sociedade Equipamentos Maritimos e Industriais, Lda

EDUCATION

- Graduate of Harvard Business School’s Advanced Management Program, AMP184
- Master in Business and Administration from the Universidade Nova de Lisboa
- Master degree in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering from the Instituto Superior Técnico de Lisboa

Duarte Bello

Born: 1979

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chief Operating Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for Europe and Brazil
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Head of EDP Group M&A and Corporate Development
- Member of EDP Group Investment Committee

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Chief of Staff for EDP's CEO
- Project Manager in EDP Group M&A and Corporate Development
- Financial Analyst at Schroder Salomon Smith Barney in London and Lisbon
- Financial analyst in Citigroup's Investment Banking division in London

EDUCATION

- Business and Administration from Faculdade de Economia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
- MBA from INSEAD (Singapore and France)

Miguel Ángel Prado

Born: 1975

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chief Operating Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for North America and CEO EDP Renewables North America LLC
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Responsible for Corporate Procurement at EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Head of Investments, Mergers and Acquisitions at EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Leadership of the asset rotation strategy of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of EDPR Group Investment Committee

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- He has worked in EDP and EDPR for nearly 17 years, investing more than 18 Billion by executing a significant number of relevant acquisitions in 12 different countries
- Manager at Arthur Andersen/Deloitte Corporate Finance department

EDUCATION

- PhD in Business and Management by the University of Oviedo and Bradford (UK)
- Executive MBA by the IE (Instituto de Empresa, Madrid)

Spryridon Martinis Spettel

Born: 1979

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chief Executive Officer of Ocean Winds
- Chief Operating Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for Offshore and New Markets
- Chief Development Officer of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Executive Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS:

- Executive Business Initiatives Director, EDP Renováveis,S.A.
- Executive Operating Director – Europe, EDP Renováveis,S.A.
- Asset Management & Business Development Director – Europe, EDP Renováveis,S.A.
- Director of EDPR Polska, France and Belgium
- Business Development Director & Coordinator – Europe, EDP Renováveis,S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Head of Business Development, Eastern & Northern Europe, EDPR
- Project Finance specialist, Corporate Finance, Energy Division, BANKIA
- Business Development Coordinator, Gamesa

EDUCATION

- Executive Global Leadership Vanguard Program, Xynteo
- International Executive MBA, IE Business School
- Full time MBA, IEDE-Laureate University
- Postgraduate degree in Finance, CESMA
- University Degree in Economic & Business Sciences,Aristotle University

Vera Pinto Pereira

Born: 1974

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Executive Board Member at EDP Energias de Portugal SA
- President of the Board at EDP Comercial
- President of the Board at EDP Soluções Comerciais
- Board Member at EDP España, S.A.U.
- Board Member at EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Board Member at Fundação EDP

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Executive Vice President – Managing Director for Spain and Portugal at Fox Network Group
- Non-executive Board Member at Pulsa Media

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- MEO TV Business Director – at Portugal Telecom (Altice)
- TV Service Director – at TV Cabo Portugal – PT Multimedia (NOS)
- Founding Partner of Innovagency Consulting
- Associate in Mercer Management Consulting

EDUCATION

- Master in Business Administration (M.B.A.), Fontainebleau – INSEAD
- Graduate & Post-Graduate Degrees in Economics – Universidade NOVA de Lisboa – NOVA School of Business and Economics

Manuel Menéndez Menéndez

Born: 1959

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDP España, S.A.U.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- CEO of Liberbank, S.A.

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Chairman and CEO of Liberbank, S.A.
- Chairman of Cajastur
- Chairman of EDP España, S.A.U.
- Chairman of Naturgás Energía Grupo, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorro (CECA)
- Member of the Board of AELÉC

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renewables Europe, S.L.U.
- University Professor in the Department of Business Administration and Accounting at the University of Oviedo

EDUCATION

- BSc in Economics and Business Administration from the University of Oviedo
- PhD in Economic Sciences from the University of Oviedo

António Nogueira Leite

Born: 1962

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Audit, Control and Related Party transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Senior Board Advisor at Hipoges Iberia,S.A.
- Chairman of the Board, Embopar, SGPS, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board, Sociedade Ponto Verde, S.A.
- Vice-Chairman of "Fórum para a Competitividade"
- Chairman of the Board at Forum Oceano

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Director of Sagasta, STC,S.A.
- Member of the Advisory Committee at Incus Capital Advisors

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.
- Chairman of the Board at Caixa Banco de Investimento, S.A., Caixa Capital SCR SGPS, S.A., Caixa Leasing e Factoring, S.A. Partang, SGPS, S.A.
- Director, Group José de Mello (one of Portugal's leading private groups)
- Director of Soporcel, S.A. (1997-1999)
- Director of Papercel SGPS, S.A. (1998-1999)
- Director of MC Corretagem, S.A. (1998-1999)
- Chairman of the Board, Lisbon Stock Exchange (1998-1999)
- Secretary of State for Treasury and Finance and Alternate Governor (IMF, EBRD, EIB, WB)
- Member of the Economic and Financial Committee of the European Union
- Advisor GE Capital (2001-2002)
- Director of Brisal, S.A.(2002-2011)
- Director of CUF, SGPS, S.A. (2002-2011)
- Director of CUF Quimicos, S.A.(2005-2011)
- Director of Efacec Capital, S.A.(2005-2011)
- Director of Jose de Mello Saúde, SGPS, S.A. (2005-2011)
- Director of Jose de Mello Investimentos, SGPS, S.A. (2010-2011)
- Chairman of the Board of Directors, OPEX, S.A. (2002-2011)

EDUCATION

- Degree, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, 1983
- Master of Science in Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- PhD in Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Acácio Piloto

Born: 1957

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Chairman of the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Supervisory Board and Chairman of the Risk Committee of Caixa Económica Montepio Geral
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Related-Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- International Division of Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor
- International and Treasury Division of Banco Comercial Português
- Head of BCP International Corporate Banking
- Member of the Executive Committee of AF Investimentos SGPS and Chairman of the following group companies: AF Investimentos, Fundos Mobiliários; AF Investimentos, Fundos Imobiliários; BPA Gestão de Patrimónios; BCP Investimentos International; AF Investimentos International and Prime International
- Member of BCP Investment Committee
- Executive Board Member of BCP – Banco de Investimento, in charge of Investment Banking
- Millennium BCP Group Treasurer and Head of Capital Markets
- Millennium BCP Chair of Group ALCO
- CEO of Millennium Gestão de Ativos SGFIM
- Chairman of Millennium SICAV
- Chairman of BII International
- Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Audit Committee of INAPA IPG, S.A.

EDUCATION

- Law degree by the Law Faculty of Lisbon University
- During 1984 and 1985 he was a scholar from the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Munich where he obtained a Post-Graduation in Economic Law by Ludwig Maximilian University
- Post- Graduation in European Community Competition Law by Max Planck Institut
- Trainee at the International Division of Bayerische Hypoteken und Wechsel Bank
- Professional education courses, mostly in banking, financial and asset management, namely the International Banking School (Dublin, 1989), the Asset and Liability Management Seminar (Merrill Lynch International) and the INSEAD Executive Program (Fontainebleau)
- Nova SBE Executive Program on Corporate Governance and Leadership of Boards

Francisca Guedes de Oliveira

Born: 1973

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Audit, Control and Related-Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Associate Dean at Católica Porto Business School (responsibility of Faculty Management) (until june 2020)
- Associate Dean for the Master Programmes at Católica Porto Business School (until June 2020)
- Assistant Professor at Católica Porto Business School
- Member of the Social and Economic Council
- President of the Tax Comitee of Unilabs Portugal

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Coordinator of the MSc programme in Business Economics at Católica Porto Business School
- Coordinator of the seminars in economics at the Master of Public Administration at Católica Porto Business School
- Coordinator of the PhD in Economics at the Universidade Católica de Moçambique
- Coordinator of the work group appointed by the Finance Minister dedicated to evaluate Tax Expenditures

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Assistant Professor at Católica Porto Business School
- Researcher at the National Statistics Institute

EDUCATION

- Executive programme at London School of Economics
- PhD in Economics at Nova School of Business and Economics
- Master in Economics at Faculdade de Economia da Universidade do Porto
- Undergraduate degree in Economics at Faculdade de Economia da Universidade do Porto
- PhD scholarship from Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia

Allan J.Katz

Born: 1947

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Founder of the American Public Square
- Executive Committee Chair of the Academic and Corporate Board to ISCTE Business School in Lisbon Portugal
- Board Member of the International Relation Council of Kansas City
- Board Member of the WW1 Commission Diplomatic Advisory Board
- Creator of Katz, Jacobs and Associates LLC (KJA)
- Frequent speaker and moderator on developments in Europe and on American Politics

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Portugal
- Distinguished Professor at University of Missouri Kansas City

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- National Director of the Public Policy practice group at the firm of Akerman Senterfitt
- Assistant Insurance Commissioner and Assistant StateTreasurer for the State of Florida
- Legislative Counsel to Congressman Bill Gunter and David Obey
- General Counsel to the Commission on Administrative Review of the US House of Representatives
- Member of the Board of the Florida Municipal Energy Association
- President of the Brogan Museum of Art & Science in Tallahassee, Florida
- Board member of the Junior Museum of Natural History in Tallahassee, Florida
- First Chair of the State Neurological Injury Compensation Association
- Member of the State Taxation and Budget Commission
- City of Tallahassee Commissioner

EDUCATION

- BA from UMKC in 1969
- JD from Washington College of Law at American University in Washington DC in 1974

Francisco Seixas Da Costa

Born: 1948

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A. *(appointed in January 19th, 2021)*

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of Directors of Jeronimo Martins SGPS, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of Mota Engil SGPS, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Directors of Mota Engil Africa, S.A.
- Member of the Audit Committee of Mota Engil Africa, S.A.
- Chairman of the Fiscal Council of Tabaqueira II, S.A.
- Chairman of the Advisory Council of A.T. Kearney Portugal

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Member of the Consultative Council of Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation
- Member of the Independent General Council, RTP - Radio e Televisão de Portugal, S.A.
- Invited Researcher, Universidade Autónoma, Lisbon, Portugal

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Portuguese ambassador to the United Nations, OSCE, UNESCO, Brazil and France
- Secretary of State for European Affairs (1995/2001), Portuguese government, Lisbon

EDUCATION

- Degree in Political and Social Sciences, Lisbon University

Conceição Lucas

Born: 1956

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Chairwoman of Banco Atlantico Europa, S.A.
- Member of the Nominations and Remunerations Committee of Banco Atlantico Europa,S.A.
- Chairwoman of Atlantico Europa, SGPS, S.A

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- Executive Board Member of Millennium BCP, for Corporate and Investment Banking
- Member of the Board of BCP Capital
- Manager of BCP Africa SGPS
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Medis
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Ocidental
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Millennium BCP Ageas insurance group
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Board of Ocidental Vida
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Bank Millennium S.A. (Poland) (2012-2015)
- Member of the Board of Banco Millennium Angola (BMA), in Angola
- Member of the Board and Member of the Remunerations Commission of BIM – Banco Internacional de Moçambique
- Member of the Remuneration Commission of SIM – Seguradora Internacional de Moçambique
- Board member and Vice-Chairman of Banque Privée, Geneve, Switzerland

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Millennium BCP Gestão de Ativos (MGA)
- Member of the Board of Fundação Millennium BCP
- Executive Board Member of Banco Privado Atlantico – Europa
- Co-head of Société Générale, Rep. Office, in Portugal
- Senior Manager, Banco Espirito Santo,Portugal
- Manager of Petrogal, S.A.
- Générale Bank, branch in Portugal

EDUCATION

- Degree in Management and Business Administration, Portuguese Catholic University (UCP), Lisbon
- Post-graduate degree in Hautes Etudes Européennes, major in Economics, College of Europe, Bruges
- MSc, London School of Economics,London University

Alejandro Fernández De Araoz Gómez-Acebo

Born: 1962

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Member of the Board of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- Partner of Araoz & Rueda, Abogados
- Member of the Board and Vice-Secretary of Inversiones Doalca Socimi, S.A.
- Member of the Board of Bodegas Benjamin de Rothschild & Vega-Sicilia, S.A
- Vocal-International Advisory Board of Scope Ratings AG.
- “Patrono” and Secretary of Fundación Ariane de Rothschild
- Representative in Spain of Fundación Daniel y Nina Carasso

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- (none)

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Lawyer at Estudio Legal, Abogados, Madrid
- Secretary and legal advisor of Fundación José Ortega y Gasset-Gregorio Marañón
- Associate Professor of Commercial Law in Instituto de Estudios Bursátiles
- Associate-Professor of Commercial Law in Facultad de Derecho Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- Associate-Professor at Program of Instruction for Lawyers (PIL), a joint program between Harvard Law School and Instituto de Empresa
- Professor in Instituto de Empresa

EDUCATION

- Law Degree from the Complutense University, Madrid
- Researcher, Ludwig-Maximilian Universitat, Munich
- Researcher, Cambridge MA, Harvard Law School
- Master in Law, New York University School of Law
- Master in Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London
- PhD in Law, Complutense University,Madrid
- Business Tax Consultancy Course, ICADE
- Advance Course of Maritime Busisness, Instituto Marítimo Español
- European Business Law, City of London Polytechnic

Emilio García-Conde Noriega

Born: 1955

CURRENT POSITIONS IN EDPR OR EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- General Secretary and General Counsel of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member/Chairman and/or Secretary of several Boards of Directors of EDPR’s subsidiaries

CURRENT POSITIONS IN COMPANIES OUTSIDE EDPR AND EDP GROUP OF COMPANIES

- (none)

MAIN POSITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

- General Secretary and General Counsel of EDP Renováveis, S.A.
- Member and/or Secretary of several Board of Directors of EDPR’s subsidiaries

OTHER PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- Legal Counsel of Soto de Ribera Power Plant (consortium comprising Electra de Viesgo, Iberdrola and Hidrocantábrico)
- General Counsel of Soto de Ribera Power Plant
- Chief of administration and human resources of the consortium
- Legal Counsel of Hidrocantábrico
- General Counsel of Hidrocantábrico and member of the management committee

EDUCATION

- Law Degree from the University of Oviedo

edp renewables

ANNEX II

Report from Management concerning responsibility for the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The board of directors and management are responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SCIRF).

The SCIRF of EDP Renováveis Group is a set of processes designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the financial information and the preparation of the consolidated annual accounts for external purposes, in accordance with the applicable financial information reporting framework.

Due to the limitations inherent to all internal control systems, it is possible that the system of internal control over financial reporting does not prevent or detect all errors that could occur and may only provide reasonable assurance with respect to the presentation and preparation of the consolidated annual accounts. Furthermore, extrapolating the effectiveness assessment to future years entails a risk that controls may cease to be adequate due to changing conditions or erosion in the level of compliance with policies and procedures.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the SCIRF at 31st December 2020 based on the criteria established in the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

As a result of this assessment, and based on the aforementioned criteria, management concludes that at 31st December 2020 EDP Renováveis Group had an effective system of internal control over financial reporting.

The SCIRF of EDP Renováveis Group at 31st December 2020 has been audited by the independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., as indicated in their report included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Chief Executive Officer

Miguel Stilwell de Andrade

Chief Financial Officer

Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira

23 February 2021

EDP Renováveis, S.A.

Independent Reasonable Assurance Report on the
design and effectiveness of the Internal Control System
Over Financial Reporting (ICSFR) as of December 31, 2020

Independent reasonable assurance report on the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICSFR)

To the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.:

We have carried out a reasonable assurance engagement of the design and effectiveness of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (hereinafter, ICSFR) and the description of it that is included in the attached Report that forms part of the corresponding section of the Annual Corporate Governance Report of the Directors Report, prepared according to the applicable portuguese regulation, accompanying the consolidated annual accounts of EDP Renováveis, S.A., and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, the EDPR Group) as at December 31, 2020. This system is based on the criteria and policies defined by the EDPR Group in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" report.

An Internal Control System over Financial Reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance over the reliability of financial information in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and includes those policies and procedures that: (i) enable the records reflecting the transactions performed to be kept accurately and with a reasonable level of detail; (ii) provide reasonable assurance as to the proper recognition of transactions to make it possible to prepare the financial information in accordance with the accounting principles and standards applicable to it and that they are made only in accordance with established authorizations; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance in relation to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisitions, use or sales of the Group's assets that could have material effect on the financial information.

Inherent Limitations

In this regard, it should be borne in mind that, given the inherent limitations of any Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, regardless of the quality of the design and operation of the system, it can only allow reasonable, but not absolute security, in relation to the objectives it pursues, which may lead to errors, irregularities or fraud that may not be detected. On the other hand, the projection to future periods of the evaluation of internal control is subject to risks such that said internal control being inadequate as a result of future changes in the applicable conditions, or that in the future the level of compliance of the established policies or procedures may be reduced.

Director's responsibility

The Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A., are responsible for taking the necessary measures to reasonably ensure the implementation, maintenance and supervision of an appropriate Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, as well as the evaluation of its effectiveness, the development of improvements to that system and the preparation and establishment of the content of the information relating to the ICSFR attached.

Our Responsability

Our responsibility is to issue a reasonable assurance report on the design and effectiveness of the EDPR Group Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, based on the work we have performed and on the evidence we have obtained. We have performed our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) (Revised), "Assurance Engagements other than Auditing or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

A reasonable assurance engagement includes the understanding of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting, assessing the risk of material weaknesses in the internal control, that the controls are not properly designed or they do not operate effectively, the execution of tests and evaluations on the design and effective implementation of this ICSFR, based on our professional judgment, and the performance of such other procedures as may be deemed necessary.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained provides a sufficient and adequate basis for our opinion.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence requirements and other ethical requirements of the Accounting Professionals Code of Ethics issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is based on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and diligence, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our firm applies the “International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC 1)” and maintains an exhaustive qualitative control system that includes documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the EDPR Group maintained, as at December 31, 2020, in all material respects, an effective Internal Control System over Financial Reporting for the period ended at December 31, 2020, which is based on the criteria and the policies defined by the EDP Renováveis Group’s management in accordance with the guidelines established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in its "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" report.

In addition, the attached description of the ICSFR Report as at December 31, 2020 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established by the Code of Recommendations of the IPCG and the Appendix I to CMVM Regulation nº 4/2013 for the purposes of the description of the ICSFR in the Annual Reports of Corporate Governance.

This work does not constitute an audit nor is it subject to the regulations governing the audit activity in force in Spain, so we do not express any audit opinion in the terms provided in the aforementioned regulations.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

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24 February 2021

Annex II

Remuneration Report

EDPR has rooted in its organizational culture the challenge and ambition to implement and achieve, at all times, the best corporate governance practices, and seeks, with transparency and rigor, to go beyond the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in this area. Despite the understanding of the Portuguese Securities Commission (CMVM) that the remuneration report only needs to be released and submitted to shareholders, for the first time, at the annual general shareholders' meeting subsequent to the year in which the new remuneration policy is approved after the enter into force of Law nº 50/2020 of 25 August, (this is as of 2022), EDPR sought, under the terms of Article 245.º - C of the Portuguese Securities Code, to anticipate, already in 2021, to provide a version aiming to the effective compliance of such legal requirement. This commitment seeks to materialize our culture towards our Shareholders and the market in general.

Pursuant to the terms of Article 245-C of the Portuguese Securities Code, as amended by Law no. 50/2020, of 25 August, this Remuneration Report envisages to provide a wide-ranging view of the remuneration attributed to the members of the corporate bodies of EDP Renováveis S.A., including all benefits, regardless of their form, due or attributed during the financial year of 2020.

Definition and adoption of the Remuneration Policy of EDP Renováveis

The definition of the proposal of the remuneration policy for the members of the Board of Directors of EDPR is incumbent on Nominations and Remunerations Committee which is a elegated body of the Board of Directors enterely composed by non-executive and independent members. Under such competences this Committee takes the responsibility for proposing to the Board of Directors the determination of the remuneration of the Executive Directors of the Company; the Declaration on Remuneration Policy; the evaluation and compliance of the KPI's (Key Performance Indicators); the annual and multi annual variable remuneration, and also proposes the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors and members of the Board Committees. As such, this Committee prepares a proposal that defines the remuneration to be attributed to Directors and to the members of the Executive Committee, with the purpose that it reflects the performance of each of the members in each year of their term of office establishing for the Executive Committee Members a variable component which is consistent with the maximisation of the Company's long term performance (variable annual and multi-annual remuneration for a three-year period), and long term incentive plans for the achievement of the most challenging objectives of the business plan, thereby guaranteeing the alignment of the performance of the governing bodies with the interests of the shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the approval of the above-mentioned proposals except to the extent it concerns the Declaration on the Remuneration Policy which is annualy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Board of Directors also evaluates with an annual periodicity its own performance and the performance of its delegated Committees. The evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee, is then additionally submitted for the approval of the General Shareholder Meeting.

The Declaration on the Remuneration Policy is submitted by the Board of Directors to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting as an independent proposal. According to the Company's Articles of Association the Board of Directors remuneration is subject to a maximum value that can only be modified by a Shareholders agreement.

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 was proposed by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee and approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020. It defined a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors, whereas for the members of the Executive Committee defines a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component and a multi-annual component. Additionally, on its meeting dated October 16th, 2019 the Appointments and Remunerations Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs and for the 2019-2022 term. Such Complementary Long Term Program was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting dated October 29, 2019.

A. Remuneration structure and disclousure

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 defines a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors, whereas for the members of the Executive Committee defines a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component, a multi-annual component and a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs for the 2019-2022 term.

The Non-Executive Directors only receive a fixed remuneration, which is calculated on the basis of their work exclusively as Directors or with their membership on the Nominations and Remunerations Committee and to the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee. Those members who are seated in two different Committees do not accumulate two remunerations. In these cases, the remuneration to be received is the one that corresponds to the highest value.

EDPR, in line with EDP Group corporate governance practices, has signed an Executive Management Services Agreement with EDP, under which the Company bears the cost for such services to some of the members of the Board of Directors to the extent their services are devoted to EDPR.

i. Remuneration paid by EDPR to its Directors for their functions as Members of the Board and Members of the Audit, Control and Related Party Transactions Committee and Nominations and Remunerations Committee for the year ended on December 31st 2020:

- Executive Directors

DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
João Manso Neto*	0
Rui Teixeira*	0
Duarte Bello**	61,804
Miguel Ángel Prado**	0
Spyridon Martinis**	61,804

** João Manso Neto and Rui Teixeira do not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an Executive Management Services Agreement according to which EDPR pays to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these Board Members

*Duarte Bello, Miguel Ángel Prado and Spyridon Martinis ,as Officers and members of the Executive Committee, and for the relevant period of 2020 corresponding to each of them, received their remuneration as Directors as described on the table above and as other Group companies' employees, as described at the end of this section.

- Non Executive Directors that are not members of any delegated commitee

DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
Antonio Mexia*	0
Vera Pinto*	0
Manuel Menéndez Menéndez	45,000
Allan J.Katz	45,000
Alejandro Fernández de Araoz Gómez-Acebo	45,000

*António Mexia and Vera Pinto do not receive any remuneration from EDPR. EDPR and EDP signed an Executive Management Services Agreement according to which EDPR pays to EDP a fee for the services rendered by these Board Members.

- Non Executive Directors that are members of the Audit, Control and Related party Transactions Committee and/or the Nominations and Remunerations Committee

AUDIT, CONTROL AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS COMMITEE DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
Acácio Jaime Liberado Mota Piloto (Chairman)	80,000
Francisca Guedes de Oliveira	60,000
António Nogueira Leite*	60,000

NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATIONS COMMITTEE DIRECTOR	TOTAL FIXED (€)
António Nogueira Leite (Chairman)*	60,000
Francisco Seixas da Costa	55,000
Conceiçao Lucas	55,000

*Those members who are seated in two different Committees do not accumulate two remunerations. In these cases, the remuneration to be received is the one that corresponds to the highest value (as the case of Antonio Nogueira Leite)

ii. Remuneration paid to EDPR Executive Directors (ex CEO) for the functions performed as Officers for the year ended on December 31st 2020

OFFICER	PAYER	FIXED	VARIABLE ANNUAL	VARIABLE MULTI-ANNUAL	VARIABLE PLURI-ANNUAL	TOTAL
Duarte Bello	EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		37.500€	410.696€
Miguel Ángel Prado	EDPR North America LLC	466,897$	162.328$	237.908$	45.725$	912.858$
Spyridon Martinis	EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		0	373.196€

*All the amounts are in EUR, except Miguel Ángel Prado ones, which are in USD.

Likewise, in application of the deferral policy, in 2020 an amount of 84.443€ was paid to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the company), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

iii. Non-Monetary Benefits

The Officers, with the exception of the CEO, received the following non-monetary benefits: retirement savings plan (as described in the following topic), company car and Health Insurance. In 2020, the non-monetary benefits amounted to 267.733 EUR. The Non-Executive Directors do not receive any relevant non-monetary benefits as remuneration.

iv. Retirement Savings Plan

The retirement savings plan for the members of the Executive Committee that are also Officers, acts as an effective retirement supplement with a range between 3% to 6% of their annual salary. The percentage is defined according with the retirement savings plan applicable in their home country. The retirement savings plan applicable to 2020, which is included within the Remuneration Policy applicable for the term office 2020-2022, was defined and proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee to the Board of Directors for its submission to the General Shareholder's Meeting, which approved it on its meeting held on March 26th, 2020.

The total amount of the remunerations that the Company paid to its Directors under the terms provided in the previous paragraphs have not exceeded the amount determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting, which for year 2020 was set in EUR 2,500,000 for the Board of Directors and in EUR 1,000,000 for the Executive Committee.

B. Allingment of the application of the remuneration with the Remuneration Policy adopted. Contribution of the Remuneration Policy to the long term performance of the Company and criteria taken into account.

The remuneration policy adopted by EDPR for 2020 included key elements to enhance a Company's management performance not only focused on short-term objectives, but also incorporate as part of its results the interests of the Company and of shareholders in the medium and long term. These elements are: (i) the definition of the indicators in accordance with the 6 clusters, (ii) the relative weight assigned to each KPIs to calculate annual, multiannual variable remuneration, and if such is the case, of the LTICPs, (iii) the relevance associated with the achievement of such KPIs on the platform in the case of COOs, (iv) the three-year term considered for determining the value of variable multi-annual component of the remuneration, as well as the four-year term considered for determining the value of the LTICP, (v) the deferral in three years for the payment of the variable multi-annual as recommended by CMVM as a good corporate governance practices, as well as conditioning its payment to the fact of there has not been unlawful actions known after the performance evaluated that may jeopardize the sustainability of the company's performance, (vi) the use of the qualitative criteria focused on a strategic and medium term perspective of thedevelopment of the Company, and (vii) the existence of a maximum limit for the variable remuneration.

As previously exposed, the remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 defines a structure with a fixed remuneration for all members of the Board of Directors (which is detailed in the previous section) and a fixed and a variable remuneration, with an annual component and a multi-annual component.for members of the Executive Committee. The variable annual remuneration may range from 0 to 68% over the annual fixed remuneration and the multi-annual remuneration from 0 to 102% over the annual fixed remuneration for the CEO, and over 250.000€ for other members of the Executive Committee.

The key performance indicators (KPIs) used to determine the amounts of the annual and multi -annual variable remuneration regarding to each year of the term are proposed by the Nominations and Remunerations Committee with the aim of align them with the strategic grounds of the Company: growth, risk control and efficiency. These are the same for all members of the Executive Committee, although with specific targets for the platforms in the case of COOs . For the year 2020 the KPIs were:

	WEIGHT		KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	CEO		COO'S NA AND EU			COO IG		
				WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS	WEIGHT	EDPR RESULTS	PLATFORM RESULTS
Total Shareholder return	**15%**	**100 %**	**TSR vs. Wind peers & Psi 20**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**
Shareholders	80%	**60%**	**Operatin Cash Flow** (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			AR/Sell-down + Tax Equity (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			EBITDA+ sell down gains (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Net Profit (€ million)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Core Opex Adjusted (€ thousand/MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Projects with FID (% of total '19-'22 additions in BP)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Clients		**10%**	**Renewable Capacity Built** (in MW)	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Assets & Operations		**10%**	**Technical Energy Availability** *(%)*	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
			Capex per MW (€ thousand)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**
Environment & Commnunities		**5%**	**Certified MW** %	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
Innovation & partners		**5%**	**H&S frequency rate** (employees + contractors)	**5%**	**100%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**5%**	**100%**	**0%**
People Management		**10%**	**People Management**	**10%**	**100%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**	**10%**	**50%**	**50%**
Remuneration Committee	5%	**100 %**	**Appreciation remuneration committee**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**

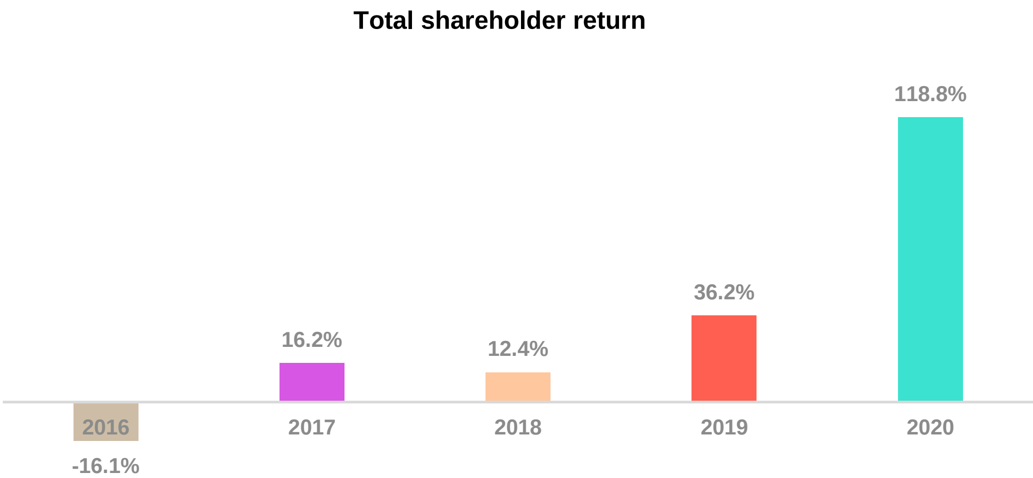
There is also a qualitative evaluation of the CEO about the annual performance of the members of the Executive Committee. This evaluation will have a weight of 20% for the final calculation in the annual variable remuneration and of 32% in the multi-annual variable remuneration. The other 80% will be calculated based on the weights indicated in the next paragraph for the annual variable remuneration and 68% for the multi-annual variable.

According to the Remuneration Policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, the maximum variable remuneration (annual and multi-annual) is applicable if all the above mentioned KPI's were achieved and the performance evaluation is equal or above 110%.

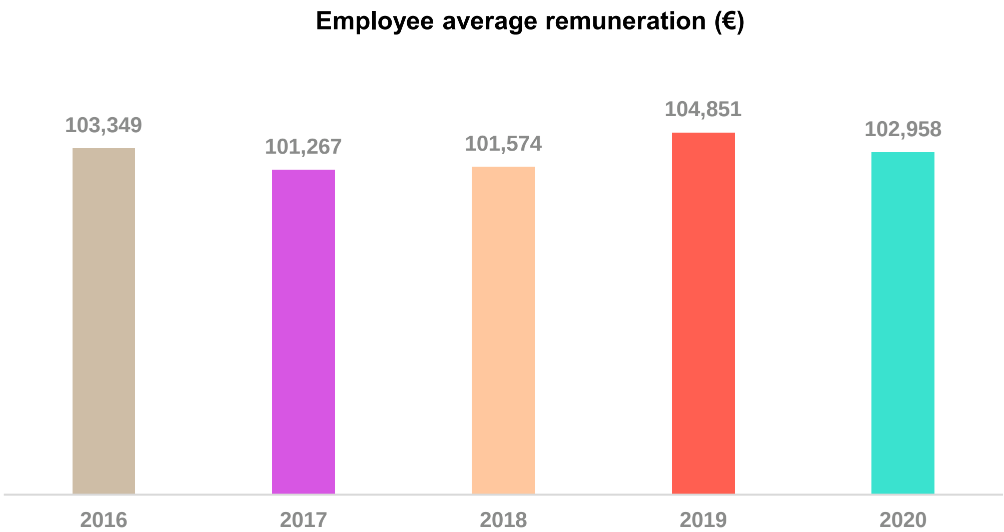
As mentioned above a Complementary Long Term Program homogeneous for the three COOs (COO NA, COO EU & BR and COO Offshore) and for the 2019-2022 term was approved in 2019.

The conditions of such Complementary Long Term Program are: (i) four year period (2019-2022); (ii) Target Award will be 4 x 50% of base annual remuneration of each COO; (iii) KPIs are consistent through the whole term and specific for each COO; and (iv) payments will be done in accordance with the percentage of the achieved fulfilment with a limit of 120% of the Target Award.

C. Performance of the company and remuneration average of the employees



Source: Bloomberg



D. Remuneration from other Group Companies

As exposed in section B of this chapter 6 of the Annual Report, the remuneration of the Executive Directors related to the functions permormed as Officers were paid by EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España and EDPR North America LLC as follows:

OFFICER	PAYER	FIXED	VARIABLE ANNUAL	VARIABLE MULTI-ANNUAL	VARIABLE PLURI-ANNUAL	TOTAL
Duarte Bello	EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		37.500€	410.696€
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Spyridon Martinis	EDP Energías de Portugal S.A. Sucursal en España	228.196€	145,000€		0	373.196€

*All the amounts are in EUR, except Miguel Ángel Prado ones, which are in USD.

In 2020, in application of the deferral policy adopted by EDPR, an amount of 84.443€ was paid by EDP Energías de Portugal, S.A. Sucursal en España to Miguel Amaro (former Executive CFO of the company), for the services rendered in 2016-2017.

Likewise, according to the Executive Management Services Agreement signed with EDP, EDPR is due to pay an amount to EDP, for the services rendered by the Executive Managers and the Non-Executive Managers. The amount due under said Agreement for the management services rendered by in 2020 is EUR 1,094,560, of which EUR 959,560 refers to the management services rendered by the Executive Members and EUR 135,000 to the management services rendered by the Non-Executive Members.

E. Share-allocation and/or Stock Option Plans

EDPR does not have any Share-Allocation and/or Stock Option Plans.

Should be noted that at 31st December 2020, Spyridon Martinis had 10,413 shares of EDP Renováveis, but all of them were bought before his appointment as Director of the Company (being the first acquisition in 2011 and the last one in 2018).

F. Refund of a variable remuneration

EDPR has not regulated the option of refunding the variable remuneration of the Directors but in line with corporate governance practices, the Remuneration Policy incorporates the deferral for a period of three years of the multi-annual variable remuneration, being the relevant payment conditioned to the lack of any willful illicit action, known after the appraisal and which endangers the sustainable performance of the company.

G. Information on any withdrawal of the procedure for applying the remuneration policy and the derogations applied, including an explanation of the nature of the exceptional circumstances and an indication of the specific elements subject to the derogation

The remuneration policy applicable for 2020-2022 was approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26th, 2020 and has been applied withouth exceptions since then. Should be noted to this extent that the Complementary Long Term Program approved for the three COOs for the 2019-2022 term that was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting dated October 29th , 2019 substituted the Complementary Long Term Program approved on 2017.

Other remunerations

- **Remuneration of the Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting**

In 2020, the remuneration of the Chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting of EDPR, José António de Melo Pinto Ribeiro, was EUR 15,000.

- **External Auditor remuneration in 2020 for EDP Renováveis S.A. and subsidiaries**

TYPE OF SERVICE	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	BRAZIL	US	OTHER	TOTAL	%
Audit and statutory audit of accounts	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Total audit related services	161,802	583,370	166,671	1,066,435	684,006	2,662,284	93.5%
Other non-audit services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total non-audit related services	-	151,382	4,000	-	29,007	184,389	6.5%
Total	**161,802**	**734,752**	**170,671**	**1,066,435**	**713,013**	**2,846,673**	**100,00%**

The amount of Other non-audit services in Spain includes, among others, services that refer to the entire Group such as the review of the internal control system on financial reporting and review of the non-financial information related to sustainability included in the EDPR Group's annual report, which are invoiced to a Spanish companies. This amount also includes the limited review as of June 30, 2020 of the EDPR Consolidated Financial Statements and other reviews for Group consolidation purposes which are considered non-audit services according to the respective local regulation.

Total amount for Spain refers to services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L.

The above fees exclude the fees for full consolidated Viesgo companies which are also audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L in the amount of 90,471 Euros and the fees for the companies that were sold during 2020 (see note 6 of the consolidated annual accounts).

Mr. Emilio García-Conde Noriega, Secretary of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A.

CERTIFIES

That on February 23rd , 2021 a meeting of the Board of Directors of EDP Renováveis, S.A. was held by video conference with the participation of all the Directors: Mr. Miguel Stilwell de Andrade, Mr. Rui Manuel Rodrigues Lopes Teixeira, Mrs. Vera Pinto Pereira, Mrs. Ana Paula Garrido de Pina Marques, Mr. Manuel Menéndez Menéndez, Mr. Antonio do Pranto Nogueira Leite, Mr. Acacio Liberado Mota Piloto, Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa, Mr. Allan Katz, Mrs. Conceição Lucas, Mr. Alejandro Fernández de Araoz Gómez-Acebo and Mrs. Joan Avalyn Dempsey.

That the Board Members attending the meeting unanimously agreed to formulate and approve the Individual Annual Financial Statements and the Individual Management Report of EDP Renováveis, S.A. for the fiscal year 2020, each of them expressly stating the approval and without any disconformity being raised.

That it was also stated by the Board Members attending the meeting that to the extent of their knowledge, the information referred to in sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 245 of Decree-Law no. 357-A/2007 of October 31st, in sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the Royal Decree 1362/2007 of October 19th, and other documents relating to the submission of annual accounts required by current regulations (including, among others, article 253 of the *Spanish Companies' Act* and article 34 of the *Spanish Commercial Code*), have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and principles, reflecting a true, faithful and appropriate view of the equity, assets, liabilities, financial position and results of EDP Renováveis, S.A. and the management report fairly presents the business evolution, the performance, the business results and the position of EDP Renováveis, S.A., containing a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

This certification is attached to the annual accounts, the authenticity of which I hereby guarantee, and is issued at Oviedo on February 23rd, 2021.

Emilio García-Conde Noriega
Secretary of the Board of Directors

edp renováveis