FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES GROUP

Consolidated Annual Accounts
as of 31 December 2014

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Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish based on our work performed in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain and of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the shareholders of
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and Subsidiaries,

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Fersa Energías Renovables,S.A. ("the Parent") and Subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2014 and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year then ended.

Directors' Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's directors are responsible for preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements so that they present fairly the consolidated equity, consolidated financial position and consolidated results of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and Subsidiaries in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the other provisions of the regulatory 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Those regulations require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the preparation by the Parent's directors of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Deloitte, S.L. Inscrita en el Registro Mercantil de Madrid, tomo 13.650, sección 8ª, folio 188, hoja M-54414, inscripción 96ª. C.I.F.: B-79104469.
Domicilio social: Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, 1, Torre Picasso, 28020, Madrid.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated equity and consolidated financial position of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and Subsidiaries as at 31 December 2014, and their consolidated results and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the other provisions of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The accompanying consolidated directors' report for 2014 contains the explanations which the Parent's directors consider appropriate about the situation of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and Subsidiaries, the evolution of their business and other matters, but is not an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. We have checked that the accounting information in the consolidated directors' report is consistent with that contained in the consolidated financial statements for 2014. Our work as auditors was confined to checking the consolidated directors' report with the aforementioned scope, and did not include a review of any information other than that drawn from the accounting records of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and Subsidiaries.

DELOITTE, S.L.
Registered in ROAC under no. S0692

Juan Antonio Bordas

20 February 2015

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FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES GROUP – CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(in Thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	Note	31.12.14	31.12.13	LIABILITIES AND NET EQUITY	Note	31.12.14	31.12.13
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**341,340**	**333,403**	**NET EQUITY**	**13**	**135,811**	**132,599**
				SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**170,297**	**167,423**
Intangible assets:	**5**	91,472	87,095	Capital		140,004	140,004
Goodwill		10,226	10,863	Share premium		278,948	278,948
Other intangible assets		81,246	76,232	Reserves		(250,660)	(246,128)
Property, plant and equipment	**6**	229,541	222,869	Shares and holdings in own net equity		-	(6,768)
Investments as per equity accounting	**7**	4,080	3,886	Profit for year attributable to the parent company		2,005	1,367
Non-current financial assets	**8**	9,618	13,075	**VALUE ADJUSTMENTS**		**(38,030)**	**(39,001)**
Deferred tax assets	**19**	6,629	6,478	Hedging operations		(11,475)	(8,207)
				Translation differences		(26,555)	(30,794)
				NET EQUITY ATTRIBUTED TO THE PARENT COMPANY		**132,267**	**128,422**
				MINORITY INTERESTS		**3,544**	**4,177**
				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**199,882**	**193,463**
CURRENT ASSETS		**33,327**	**30,925**	Non-current provisions	**14**	2,642	2,387
				Non-current financial liabilities:	**15**	173,035	163,702
Non-current assets held for sale	**10**	1,500	-	Bank loans and bonds and other negotiable securities		152,234	146,712
Trade and other receivables:	**11**	8,251	6,133	Other non-current financial liabilities		20,801	16,990
Trade receivables for sales and services rendered		6,400	3,857	Deferred tax liabilities	**19**	20,626	23,000
Other receivables		1,851	2,276	Other non-current liabilities	**16**	3,579	4,374
				CURRENT LIABILITIES		**38,974**	**38,266**
				Liabilities linked to non-current assets held for sale	**10**	-	-
				Current financial liabilities:	**15**	29,789	33,222
Current financial assets	**8**	5,491	5,466	Bank loans and bonds and other negotiable securities		21,227	33,091
Other current assets		359	153	Other financial liabilities		8,562	131
Cash and other cash equivalents	**12**	17,726	19,173	Trade and other payables:	**17**	7,273	4,916
				Other payables		6,823	4,412
				Current tax liabilities		450	504
				Other current liabilities	**16**	1,912	128
TOTAL ASSETS		**374,667**	**364,328**	**TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET EQUITY**		**374,667**	**364,328**

Notes 1 to 29 and Appendix I and II are an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2014

FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES GROUP – CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (in Thousands of Euros)	Note	2014	2013
Net turnover	4	33,739	37,866
Own work capitalised		215	184
Other operating income		296	99
Staff costs	20	(1,648)	(1,875)
Other operating expenses		(10,442)	(11,446)
Amortisation and depreciation	5,6	(13,982)	(13,911)
Changes in the provisions	14	-	988
Impairment and Results of disposal of fixed assets	2.5.b and 5,6	3,707	1,311
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		**11,885**	**13,216**
Financial income		1,350	1,110
Financial expenses		(11,941)	(11,993)
Exchange differences		(160)	186
NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSES)	**21**	**(10,751)**	**(10,697)**
Profit (loss) of companies consolidated by equity accounting	7	(141)	(161)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**993**	**2,358**
Corporate Income Tax	19	2,130	(1,081)
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**3,123**	**1,277**
a) Profit (loss) attributed to the parent company		2,005	1,367
b) Profit (loss) attributed to minority interest		1,118	(90)

PROFIT PER SHARE (Euros per share)		**2014**	**2013**
Basic	13	0.014	0.010
Diluted	13	0.014	0.010

Notes 1 to 29 and Appendix I and II are an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2014

FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES GROUP – CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (in Thousands of Euros)			
	Note	**2014**	**2013**
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**3,123**	**1,277**
INCOME AND EXPENSES CHARGED DIRECTLY TO NET EQUITY		**(2,348)**	**(6,011)**
a) Items that can be subject to reclassification to Income statement			
Cash flow hedges		(9,422)	2,512
Translation differences	**13**	4,239	(7,772)
Tax effect		2,835	(751)
b) Items that can not be subject to reclassification to Income statement		-	-
Items that can not be subjecto to reclassification to Income statement		-	-
RELEASES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT		**2,817**	**3,157**
Cash flow hedges	**9**	4,036	4,514
Tax effect		(1,219)	(1,357)
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME (EXPENSES)		**3,592**	**(1,577)**
Attributed to the parent company		2,976	(2,154)
Attributed to minority interest		616	577

Notes 1 to 29 and Appendix I and II are an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2014

FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES GROUP - CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY
(in Thousands of Euros)

	Capital	Share Premium account	Reserves	Treasury Shares	Profit and loss	Value adjustments	Total Parent Company	Minority Interests	Total
Balances at 31-12-12	**140,004**	**278,948**	**(177,108)**	**(6,768)**	**(68,983)**	**(35,480)**	**130,613**	**3,733**	**134,346**
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	1,367	(3,521)	(2,154)	577	(1,577)
Transactions with shareholders and minority interest									
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(128)	(128)
Divestments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Other changes in net equity									
Distribution of results	-	-	(68,983)	-	68,983	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	(37)	-	-	-	(37)	-	(37)
Balances at 31-12-13	**140,004**	**278,948**	**(246,128)**	**(6,768)**	**1,367**	**(39,001)**	**128,422**	**4,177**	**132,599**
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	2,005	971	2,976	616	3,592
Transactions with shareholders and minority interest									
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	(113)
Divestments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,136)	(1,136)
Transactions with treasury shares	-	-	(5,904)	6,768	-	-	864	-	864
Other changes in net equity									
Distribution of results	-	-	1,367	-	(1,367)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Balances at 31-12-14	**140,004**	**278,948**	**(250,660)**	**-**	**2,005**	**(38,030)**	**132,267**	**3,544**	**135,811**

Notes 1 to 29 and Appendix I and II are an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2014

FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES GROUP – CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
(in Thousands of Euros)

	Note	2014	2013
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**22**	**8,855**	**10,911**
Profit (loss) before tax		**993**	**2,358**
Adjustments to results		**21,011**	**22,470**
Amortisation and depreciation	5,6	13,982	13,911
Impairment losses	5,6	(3,543)	(1,311)
Changes in the provisions	14	-	(988)
Interest income	21	(1,350)	(1,110)
Borrowing costs	21	11,941	11,993
Exchange differences	21	(160)	(186)
Profit (loss) from companies consolidated by equity accounting	7	141	161
Changes in working capital		**(1,930)**	**(2,520)**
Other cash flows from operating activities		**(11,219)**	**(11,397)**
Interests paid		(11,505)	(9,898)
Collection of interests		653	559
Collections (payments) of corporate income tax		(367)	(1,298)
Other payments (collections)		-	(760)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		**(13,406)**	**10,737**
Payment of investments		**(15,627)**	**(10,263)**
Tangible, intangible assets and real estate investments	5,6	(15,627)	(5,317)
Other financial assets	8	-	(4,128)
Other assets		-	(818)
Collection on divestment		**2,221**	**21,000**
Group and associated companies and business units	2.5	-	-
Other financial assets		2,221	-
Non-current assets held for sale	10	-	21,000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**3,104**	**(28,406)**
Collections / (payments) for financial liability instruments	**15**	**2,497**	**(28,278)**
Issues		27,870	13,403
Returns and amortisation		(25,373)	(41,681)
Payments for dividends and the remuneration of other net equity instruments		**(113)**	**(128)**
Collections for dividends and the remuneration of other net equity instruments		**720**	-
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES		**-**	**-**
INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN NET CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		**(1,447)**	**(6,758)**
NET CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		**19,173**	**25,931**
NET CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT THE CLOSE OF THE PERIOD		**17,726**	**19,173**
BREAKDOWN OF NET CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT THE CLOSE OF THE PERIOD			
Cash and banks		11,075	10,072
Other financial assets		6,651	9,101
TOTAL NET CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT THE CLOSE OF THE PERIOD		**17,726**	**19,173**

Notes 1 to 29 and Appendix I and II are an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2014

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF FERSA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES GROUP 2014

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. (hereinafter, the parent Company), was incorporated in Barcelona on 10 July 2000 for an indefinite period of time.

Its registered address is Ronda General Mitre, nº 42, Bajos, Barcelona.

It is mainly engaged in all types of activities related to the development of electricity generation from renewable sources, for which purpose it can set-up, acquire and hold shares, bonds, participations and rights in Companies whose corporate objects are the development, construction and exploitation of facilities for the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources.

Additionally, it may acquire, hold, administer and dispose of all types of titles, securities, financial assets, rights, holdings or participations in individual or social companies, on its own behalf, excluding intermediaries and under applicable Stock Exchange and Collective Investment Institution legislation.

Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. is a holding company that is the parent company of a group of subsidiary companies, joint ventures and associates that are engaged in the generation of electricity from renewable sources (wind, solar and biogas, etc.), which constitute the FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES GROUP (hereinafter, the Fersa Group or the Group).

The shares of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A, are listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange. The annual accounts of Fersa Energías Renovables S.A. and the consolidated annual accounts of the Fersa Group at 31 December 2013 were approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 27 June 2014.

The consolidated annual accounts of the Group for the year 2014 were formulated by the Directors of the parent Company on 20 February 2015 and will be subject to approval at the General Meeting of Shareholders, and are expected to be approved without modification.

The figures presented in these consolidated annual accounts are stated in Thousand Euros, except for the figures of profit per share, unless specifically noted otherwise.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION, ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND VALUATION NORMS

2.1 Application of International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU)

The consolidated annual accounts of the Fersa Group for 2014 have been prepared by the parent Company's Directors in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU), as per the Regulations (CE) nº 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council. Other principles, accountancy norms and mandatory valuation criteria, such as the Commercial Code, the Spanish Corporation Law, the Stock Exchange Market Law and any other applicable commercial legislation have also been considered.

2.2 Fair view and accounting policies

The consolidated annual accounts present fairly the consolidated net equity and the consolidated financial position of the Fersa Group at 31 December 2014, and the consolidated results of its operations, the changes in the statement of comprehensive income, changes in consolidated net equity and consolidated cash flows that have taken place in the Fersa Group in the year then ended. The consolidated annual accounts have been prepared under the historical cost method, modified albeit by the revaluation of the financial instruments which under the standards for financial instruments are recorded at fair value, taking into account the criteria for recording business combinations.

The consolidated annual accounts for 2014 of the Fersa Group have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and the other companies in the Group. Each company prepares its annual accounts under the accounting principles and standards in force in the country in which it carries out its operations, and, accordingly, the adjustments and reclassifications necessary have been introduced during the consolidation process in order to harmonise these principles and criteria and bring them into line with IFRS-EU. Furthermore, the accounting policies have been modified for the consolidated companies, when necessary, in order to ensure their consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Fersa Group.

The information set out in these consolidated annual accounts is the responsibility of the parent Company's Management.

The Fersa Group shows negative working capital (current assets minus current liabilities) amounting to Euros 5,647 thousand at 31 December 2014. The Directors of the Parent Company have prepared these consolidated annual accounts under the assumption of going concern, due to the existence of factors that mitigate this situation, which are mainly as follows:

- During the year 2014, several of the main shareholders of the Group and other parties have granted loans to Fersa Energías Renovables S.A. totalling Euros 8 million (Note 15) maturing 31 May 2015. However, after the maturity date, these loans can be capitalised by the capital increase of Fersa Energías Renovables S.A.

- As of the date of preparing these consolidated annual accounts, the Group negotiates the refinancing of the Project Finance of Eolica el Pedregoso S.L. and Eolica del Pino S.L., and there are proofs that the majority of the financial entities shall approve it. This new financing will imply a prolongation of maturity periods from 2018 until 2024 and a reduction of the debts with credit entities by the amount of Euros 2,636 thousand.

- The Directors negotiate the divestment of certain assets. In spite of that, there are no assets classified as held for sale as of 31 December 2014, excluding those indicated in Note 10, as the requirements set up in IFRS 5 are not fulfilled.

- The projects presently operating and those that will become operational in 2015 will generate in the year the necessary cash flows for the Group to continue its normal activity over the following years.

2.3 Comparison of the information

As requested by the IFRS, the information contained in the annual consolidated accounts for the year 2014 is presented uniquely and exclusively, for comparative purposes with the relative information from the previous year.

The information related to the year ended on 31 December 2013 presented, for comparative purposes, in these consolidated annual accounts, does not coincide with the consolidated annual accounts for the year 2013, approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 27 June 2014, as a consequence of the classification as current liabilities of the amount of Euros 15,915 thousand corresponding to a loan whose financial rates were not completely fulfilled as of 31 December 2013. In March 2014 the Group obtained from financial entities an exemption from fulfilling these rates, and therefore the potential non-compliances did not imply necessary early repayment of the debt. As a consequence, the Group maintained the debt classified as non-current liabilities in the consolidated annual accounts as of 31 December 2013.

However, the auditor included a reservation in the audit report of the consolidated annual accounts for the year 2013, as he considered that the debt should be temporary registered as current liability until the date of obtaining the exemption from compliance. The auditor based his opinion on a strict and literal application of the accounting standard.

In these consolidated annual accounts we have considered that it is proper to classify this debt as a current liability in the comparative information related to the accounting year end on 31 December 2013.

2.4 Relative importance

So as to determine the information that needs to be broken down in the consolidated notes for each of the different accounting items, the Group has considered its relative importance in relation to the current consolidated annual accounts for the year 2014.

2.5 Consolidation principles and standards

a) Consolidation methods

The IFRS 10 has modified the definition of control existing until its entry into force, so that the new definition of control consists of three elements that are to be fulfilled: the power over the investee, the exposure or the right to the variable returns and the ability to affect those returns through power over the investee. The IFRS 10 also covers the situation commonly known as “de facto control” in which an entity can exercise control even without having the majority of voting rights and which has not been a situation expressly addressed in the current applicable regulations.

The consolidated companies are listed in the Appendix I to these consolidated annual accounts. In its consolidation the Group has applied the full consolidation method to the subsidiary companies and the equity accounting method to its associates and joint ventures.

<u>Full consolidation method – Subsidiary Companies</u>

The subsidiary companies have been fully consolidated, and all their assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows have been integrated in the consolidated annual accounts after making the respective adjustments and de-recognitions for intra-group operations. The Appendix I sets the list of companies consolidated by this method.

The consolidation process eliminates the transactions, balances and unrealised gains between Group companies. The unrealised losses are eliminated, unless the transactions provide proof of an impairment loss of the asset transferred.

The acquisition method is used to book the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of acquisition is the fair value of the assets handed over, the net equity instruments issued and the liabilities incurred or assumed on the swap date. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at its fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent variations to the fair value of contingent consideration which are considered to be an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IAS 39 in net income or as a change in other global net income. Any contingent consideration which is classified as net equity is not revalued and its subsequent payment is booked in net equity. The costs directly attributable to the acquisition are booked directly in the income statement.

The results of subsidiary companies acquired or sold during the year are taken to consolidated profit or loss from the effective date of the operation.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially valued at their fair value at the acquisition date. For each business combination, the Group may opt to recognise any non-controlling stake in the subsidiary, joint venture or associate acquired in the operation at its fair value or at the proportional part of the recognised amounts of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate's identifiable net assets corresponding to the non-controlling stake.

The participation of third parties in net equity and the net income of the group companies is presented under "Minority interest" on the consolidated balance sheet and under "Net income attributable to minority interests" in the consolidated income statement. In the case of acquisition of minority interests, the overprice paid in relation to the net book value is recognised directly in net equity.

Transactions with non-controlling shares which do not result in a loss of control are recognised as net equity transactions, i.e. as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between the fair value of the amount paid and the corresponding acquired proportion of the book value of the subsidiary's net assets is recorded in net equity. Gains or losses from disposals of non-controlling shares are also recorded in net equity.

Equity accounting method – Associates

The equity accounting method has been used to consolidate the associates. These are companies in which the Company usually has a direct or indirect stake of between 20% and 50% of share capital, or where, if these percentages are not held, the Company has a significant influence on their management. The Appendix I also sets a list of the companies consolidated by equity accounting.

A significant influence is understood to exist when the Group has a stake in the associate and can intervene in the decisions regarding the associate's financial and operating policies but does not control the associate.

Investments in associates are recorded using equity accounting. The share in the gains or losses after the acquisition of an associate is recognised in the consolidated income statement and the share in the net equity movements after acquisition is recognised in reserves.

If the stake in an associate is reduced but the Company continues to have a significant influence on its management, only the stake in proportion to the amounts previously recognised in other global net income is reclassified to net income when this is appropriate.

Dilution gains and losses generated in investments in associates are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

An investor will stop applying the equity accounting method from the date on which it stops having a significant influence on an associate's management and, as from this moment, it will recognise the investment in accordance with IAS 39. If a significant influence on the associate's management is lost, the investor will value the investment which it holds in the former associate at fair value.

b) Consolidation scope

The Appendix I includes the companies in which Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. has a direct or indirect shareholding, and which have been included in the consolidation scope at 31 December 2014.

(In Thousand Euros)

Year 2014:

The variations to the consolidation scope in 2014 have been as follows:

a) Changes in the shareholding or changes in the consolidation method:

	31.12.14			31.12.13	
Company	**% Shareholding**	**Consolidation Method**	**Effective date of transaction**	**% Shareholding**	**Consolidation Method**
Subestación y Línea Los Siglos 2004, A.I.E.	30.00%	E.A.	01/01/2014	30.00%	P.C.
Fersa Business Consulting (Shangai) Co, Ltd.	0.00%	N/A	21/04/2014	100.00%	F.C.
Eólica Warblewo Sp	64.50%	F.C.	21/05/2014	100.00%	F.C.
Sinergia Andaluza, S.L.	0.00%	N/A	31/10/2014	75.00%	F.C.
Shandong Lusa New Energy Co, Ltd.	0.00%	N/A	26/11/2014	48.00%	P.C.
Siljan Port, S.L.	0.00%	N/A	10/12/2014	80.00%	P.C.
Energías Renovables del Guadiana Menor, S.L.	0.00%	N/A	15/12/2014	50.00%	P.C.
Electravent, S.L.U.	0.00%	N/A	18/12/2014	100.00%	F.C.
Eolener, S.L.U.	0.00%	N/A	18/12/2014	100.00%	F.C.
Orta Eólica, S.L.U.	0.00%	N/A	18/12/2014	100.00%	F.C.
Texte, S.L.U.	0.00%	N/A	18/12/2014	100.00%	F.C.
Tossa del Vent, S.L.U.	0.00%	N/A	18/12/2014	100.00%	F.C.

F.C.- Full Consolidation; P.A.- Proportional Consolidation; E.A.-Equity Accounting

The application of the IFRS 11, which states, among others, the elimination of the proportional method of consolidation for joint ventures, has implied, in the current circumstances of control, that the Company pertaining to the consolidation scope of the Fersa Group: Subestación y Línea Los Siglos 2004, A.I.E., has abandoned the proportional consolidation and has become consolidated by the equity accounting method.

The impact of this change in the consolidation method has not been significant (negative effect of Euros 58 thousand in the profit and loss statement) and therefore it was considered unnecessary to redefine the comparative numbers for the year 2013 in the consolidated financial statements of these annual accounts.

On 21 April 2014 Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. proceeds to the liquidation and dissolution of Fersa Business Consulting (Shangai) Co. Ltd. The impact of this operation has turned on a profit before corporate income taxes of Euros 69 thousand, registered in the account “Results of disposal of fixed assets” in the consolidated income statement attached.

On 21 April 2014 an agreement is reached for the assignment of 35.5% of shares of Eólica Warblewo Sp to a third party, subject to a series of suspensive conditions which as of the date of these consolidated annual accounts are already fulfilled (see Note 26).

On 31 October 2014 the General Meeting of Shareholders of Sinergia Andaluza, S.L. decided to liquidate the company. The impact of this operation has meant a loss before corporate income taxes of Euros 20 thousand, registered in the account "Impairment and profit (loss) on disposal of fixed assets” of the consolidated income statement attached.

On 26 November 2014 Siljan Port, S.L. sells its shareholding of 60% in Shandong Lusa New Energy Co, Ltd. to Nanjing Chuangeng Power technology & development co ltd for the amount of Euros 3,052 thousand. Afterwards, Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. on 10 December 2014 proceeds to the liquidation of its investee Siljan Port, S.L. after the General Meeting of Shareholders. The joint impact of these operations has meant a revenue before taxes of Euros 1,315 thousand (as the Group had impaired practically all of the assets of the company Shandong Lusa New Energy Co. Ltd.), registered in the account “Impairment and profit (loss) on disposal of fixed assets” of the consolidated income statement attached. At 31 December 2014 the total amount of this sale has been received.

(In Thousand Euros)

On 15 December 2014 the General Meeting of Shareholders of Energías Renovables del Guadiana Menor, S.L. decided to liquidate the company. The impact of this operation has ment a loss before corporate income taxes of Euros 1 thousand, registered in the account "Impairment and Result of disposal of fixed assets" in the consolidated income statement attached.

On 18 December 2014 takes place the merger through absorption of the companies Electravent S.L.U, Eolener S.L.U., Orta Eólica S.L.U., Texte S.L.U. and Tossa del Vent S.L.U. by its parent company Fercom Eólica S.L.U. in order to simplify their management and obtain the synergies entailed by every unification of decision; the operation did not have any impact on the consolidated income statement attached.

b) Additions to the consolidation scope:

There have been no additions to the consolidation scope during the year 2014.

Year 2013:

The main variations to the consolidation scope in 2013 have been as follows:

a) Changes in the shareholding or changes in the consolidation method:

	31.12.13			31.12.12	
Company	**% Shareholding**	**Consolidation Method**	**Effective date of Transaction**	**% Shareholding**	**Consolidation method**
Eólica Kisielice, S.p. Z.o.o.	0.00%	N/A	07/03/2013	100.00%	F.C.
Management Kisielice, S.p. Z.o.o.	0.00%	N/A	07/03/2013	100.00%	F.C.
Invetem Mediterránea, S.L.	0.00%	N/A	03/05/2013	70.83%	F.C.
Energía Renovable Mestral Eólica, S.L.	0.00%	N/A	21/01/2013	50.00%	P.C.
FERSAR Yenilenebilir Enerji Üretim, Ltd. Sti.	0.00%	N/A	02/01/2013	50.00%	P.C.
Energía Cijara, S.L.	0.00%	N/A	04/06/2013	50.00%	P.C.
Mozura Wind Park D.o.o.	99.00%	F.C.	27/03/2013	100.00%	F.C.
Berta Energies Renovables, S.L.	25.79%	E.A.	19/04/2013	29.09%	E.A.

“F.C. - Full Consolidation; P.C. -Proportional Consolidation; E.A. - Equity Accounting"

Fersa Energía Renovables, S,A, closed during March 2013 the committed sale on December 2012 of its Polish subsidiaries of the Kisielice project (Eólica Kisielice, S,p, Z,o,o, and Management Kisielice, S.p. Z.o.o.) with Alster French Holdings SAS and IMPAX Polish Wind Holdings BV. Such operation had not been affected by any of the suspensive clauses and was therefore carried out according to the conditions agreed on 19 December 2012.

On 3 May 2013 Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. reached an agreement with Comsa Emte Medioambiente, S.L. on the sale of their shares, 70.83%, in Invetem Mediterránea, S.L. The impact of this operation has turned on a profit before corporate taxes of Euros 431 thousand, mainly due to the cancellation of the provision related to the Special Tax of Hydrocarbons of Euros 401 thousand. This profit is registered in the account “Impairment and Result of disposal of fixed assets” in the consolidated income statement for 2013.

On 21 January 2013 the General Meeting of Shareholders of Energía Renovable Mestral Eólica, S.L reached an agreement for the dissolution and liquidation of the company. The impact of this operation was a profit before corporate taxes of Euros 68 thousand, registered in the account “Impairment and Result of disposal of fixed assets” in the consolidated income statement for 2013.

During the first quarter of 2013, Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A sold its 50% of shares of the company FERSAR Yenilenebilir Enerji Üretim, Ltd. Sti. to Saran Holding A.S. for an amount of 1 Euro.

This operation meant a loss before corporate taxes of Euros 35 thousand, registered in the account “Impairment of fixed assets” in the consolidated income statement for 2013.

On 4 June 2013, Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A, transferred its 50% of the shares in Energía Cijara, S.L. to Montes de Cijara, S.A.. The impact of this operation was a loss before corporate taxes of Euros 7 thousand, registered in the account “Impairment and Result of disposal of fixed assets” in the consolidated income statement for 2013.

On 27 March 2013, Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. reached an agreement with Čelebić, D.o.o. for the sale of its 1% of the shares in the capital of Mozura Wind Park, D.o.o.. This operation had no impact on the consolidated income statement for 2013.

The company Berta Energies Renovables, S.L. made a capital increase during April 2013. The different companies from Fersa Group with shareholding decided not to participate in this increase so the total shareholding percentage was diluted from a 29,09% to a 25,79%.

b) Additions to the consolidation scope:

There have been no additions to the consolidation scope during the year 2013.

There have been no joint ventures during the years 2014 and 2013.

c) Homogenisation of the accounts of the companies in the consolidation scope.

The criteria applied in the homogenisation has been as follows:

- Temporary homogenisation: the accounts of the companies in the consolidation scope are referred to 31 December 2014 and 2013.

- Measurement homogenisation: the measurement criteria applied by the subsidiary companies to the assets, liabilities, income and expenses coincide basically with the criteria applied by the parent Company.

- Homogenisation for internal transactions.

- Aggregation homogenisation: for consolidation purposes, the necessary reclassifications have been made to adapt the structures of the subsidiary companies accounts to that of the parent Company and to IFRS-EU.

2.6 Transactions in foreign currency

The items included in the consolidated annual accounts of each entity in the Fersa Group are stated using the currency of the main economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The consolidated annual accounts are presented in thousand Euros, which is the presentation currency of the Fersa Group.

The transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates in force on the transaction dates. The gains and losses in foreign currency from the settlement of these transactions and the translation to year end exchange rates of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

The net income and financial position of all the companies in the Fersa Group (none of which are trading in a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(In Thousand Euros)

- The assets and liabilities of each balance sheet presented are translated at the exchange rate in force at the balance sheet date.

- The income and expenses of each income statement are translated at monthly average exchange rates, unless this measure does not reasonably reflect the accumulated impact of the exchange rates on the transaction dates, in which case the income and expenses are translated at the date of the transactions.

- All the exchange differences are recognised as separate components in net equity (translation differences).

The adjustments to goodwill and fair value arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as the assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the year-end exchange rate.

The exchange rates against the Euro of the main currencies of the companies in the Fersa Group at 31 December 2014 and 2013 have been:

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Closing rate	Accumulated average rate	Closing rate	Accumulated average rate
American Dollar	1.2141	1.3255	1.3791	1.3300
Polish Zloty	4.2732	4.1909	4.1543	4.2027
Estonian Crown (*)	15.6466	15.6466	15.6466	15.6466
Indian Rupee	76.7190	81.0598	85.3660	78.0164
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	7.5358	8.1693	8.3491	8.1769

(*) Fixed exchange rate with Euro.

2.7 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal information reported to Group Management. The operating segments are the components of the Group that involve business activities from which revenue is obtained and expenses are incurred, including ordinary income and expenses from transactions with other components of the same Group. With regards to these segments, the financial information is separated and operating results are reviewed regularly by Management in order to decide what resources must be assigned to the segment and to evaluate its performance.

2.8 Intangible assets

a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the surplus, on the acquisition date, of the costs of the business combination over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary, joint venture or associate acquired in the operation. The goodwill related to the acquisitions of subsidiaries or joint ventures are included under intangible assets and that related to acquisitions of associated is included under investments consolidated by equity accounting.

Prior to the entry into force of the International Financial Reporting Standards, and as per IFRS 1, goodwill arising from the acquisitions before 1 January 2004 was recorded in the amount recognised as such in the consolidated annual accounts at 31 December 2003 prepared under Spanish accounting principles.

The cost of the combination is determined by the aggregation of:

- The fair value of the transferred assets on the acquisition date, the liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments emitted.

- The fair value of any of the contingent considerations depend on the future events or the compliance with the predetermined conditions.

Costs related with the emission of equity instruments or financial liabilities exchanged for the acquired assets are not part of the combination costs.

Additionally, fees paid to legal advisors or other professionals that have intervened in the combination, and of course those costs generated internally with the same nature, are not considered part of the combination costs. Instead, these costs are directly attributed to the income statement.

If the business combination is done in different stages, in such a way that before the acquisition date (obtaining the effective control) it already existed an investment, goodwill or the negative difference will be obtained by computing the difference between:

- The cost of the business combination, plus the fair value on the acquisition date of any previous share of the acquiring company in the acquired company, and,

- The value of the identifiable acquired assets minus the liabilities assumed, determined according to what was indicated previously.

Any profit or loss incurred as a consequence of the valuation at fair value on the date in which effective control is obtained over the shares of the acquired company, will be recognized in the consolidated income statement. If the investment has been valued previously according to its fair value, the valuation adjustments pending to be included in the year's result will be transferred into the income statement. On the other hand, it is presumed that the cost of the business combination is the best reference point to estimate the fair value on the acquisition date of any previously issued share.

Any goodwill coming from the acquisition of a company whose functional currency is not the Euro, will be valued in that distinct currency. The Euro conversion will take place on the balance sheet date.

Goodwill is not amortized and needs to be revised annually so as to check if any impairment needs to be done. The ending value of goodwill will be its cost value minus the accumulated impairment value. Any impairment loss is considered an immediate expense and cannot be reversed in the future.

If the combination difference happened to be negative, it would be registered in the consolidated income statement as an income.

If at the closing date of the year in which the combination takes place the valuation processes needed to apply the acquisition method described above had not been concluded, this accounting entry would be considered provisional, thus future adjustments on the provisional values would be allowed during the period it took to acquire the required information, which under no circumstances can be more than a year. The effects of the adjustments done during this period will be accounted for retroactively, modifying the comparative information if needed.

The subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration will be adjusted against results, unless such consideration has been classified as net equity in which case its further changes on fair value will not be recognized.

If after taking the efficient control sales transactions take place or subsidiary shares are bought without losing it, the impact of these transactions without changes in control will be accounted as net equity and will not modify the value of the consolidated goodwill.

b) Computer software

Licenses for computer software acquired from third parties are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and prepare them for a specific program use. These costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life (four years).

Expenses relating to software maintenance are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs directly related to the production of single identifiable computer programs controlled by the Company, and which will probably generate profits exceeding costs for more than one year, are recognised as intangible assets. The direct costs include staff costs of the personnel who develop the computer programs and an appropriate percentage of general overheads.

c) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at their cost of acquisition or fair value when acquired through business combinations, less accumulated amortisation, which begins when the asset is made available for use, and less any impairment in value.

These assets arise mainly from measuring at fair value, in business combinations, certain milestones in the development and implementation of a wind farm, such as the finding of ideal sites for the farm, wind measurements, obtaining licenses and authorisation from official bodies for the construction of a wind farm, etc. They include own work capitalised (basically staff costs) under intangible assets when the requirements of IAS 38 are met. These intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the farm's useful life, which begins when the assets are put into operation.

The net book value of the intangible assets is tested for possible impairment before their amortisation begins and if changes or events indicate that their net book value cannot be recovered.

There are no intangible assets with an indefinite useful life other than goodwill.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at their acquisition price or cost of production minus their accumulated depreciation and accumulated recognised impairment losses. This account also includes own work capitalised (basically staff costs) for property, plant and equipment when the requirements of IAS 16 are met. The provisions for dismantling, under contract, which are recorded upon start up at their current value as property, plant and equipment (with a counter-entry under provisions), form part of the cost and are depreciated over the useful life of the wind farm.

The net financial expenses, and other expenses directly attributable to property, plant and equipment, are included in the acquisition cost until they are brought into use.

The costs of extension, modernisation or improvement of property, plant and equipment are capitalised only when they represent an increase in their capacity, productivity or a lengthening of their useful life, and as long as it is possible to know or estimate the carrying value of the assets that are written off inventories when replaced.

The costs of major repairs are capitalised and depreciated over their estimated useful lives while recurrent maintenance expenses are taken to income statement during the year in which they are incurred.

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment, except for land, which is not depreciated, is calculated on a straight-line basis according to their estimated useful lives, taking into account ordinary wear and tear. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years of estimated useful life
Furniture and other plant	5 - 10
Computer hardware	4
Machinery and plant	25

The residual value and useful life of assets are reviewed, and adjusted if needed, at each balance sheet date.

When the book value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable value, it is immediately written down to the recoverable value.

The profit and loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment is calculated by comparing the income obtained from the sale against book value and then taken to the income statement.

2.10 Non-current assets held for sale

The Fersa Group classifies all the related assets and liabilities for which active measures have been taken for their sale and if the sale is expected to take place within the next twelve months, as assets held for sale.

The value of these assets is calculated as the lower amount between its book value and fair value minus the necessary expenses for its disposal and they are not subject to amortisation, since the moment when they are classified as non-current assets held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale are presented in the consolidated Balance sheet the following way: the assets in a sole account named “Non-current assets held for sale” and the liabilities also in a sole account named “Liabilities linked to the non-current assets held for sale”.

2.11 Impairment losses of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment loss as long as an event or change in circumstances indicate that the amount booked may not be recoverable. Additionally, goodwill is tested annually. Accordingly, the assets and goodwill are allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGUs); for example, in the Wind segment, each wind farm corresponds to a CGU.

An impairment loss is expensed in the amount of the difference between the net book value of the asset and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value of an asset less the costs of sale or its value in use. In order to evaluate the impairment loss, the assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. When evaluating value in use, the estimated future cash flows are calculated at present value.

2.12 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets:

a) Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable collections that are not listed on a stock exchange. They are included in current assets, except when they mature in more than 12 months as from the balance sheet date on which they were classified as non-current assets.

These financial assets are initially stated at their fair value, including the directly attributable transaction costs, and later stated at their amortised cost, recognising the interest accrued based on their effective interest rate, understood as the revaluation rate equalises the book value of the instrument to all its estimated cash flows until maturity.

Provisions required for impairment loss are recorded at least at the year-end if there is objective evidence that the outstanding amounts will not be received.

The amount of the value impairment loss is the difference between the asset's book amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate when initially recognised. The amount of the provision and the reversal of the provision are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

b) Available-for-sale financial assets:

This account includes debt securities and net equity instruments that are not classified in any of the remaining categories. They include non-current assets unless Management plans to sell the investment within the 12 months following the balance sheet date.

Non-derivative financial assets that are carried under this account are recognised initially at their fair value.

The unrealised gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognised in net equity. When sold or impaired, the accumulated adjustments in value adjustment reserve are taken to the consolidated income statement.

Provisions are recorded if there is objective evidence that their value has been impaired as a result of a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows of debt instruments acquired or lack of recoverability of the book value of the asset for investments in net equity instruments. The provision is the difference between costs or amortised cost less, if it was the case, any provision previously recognised in the income statement and the fair value at the time the valuation is made.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group recognises in the income statement the accumulated losses recognised previously in net equity due to the decrease in fair value.

If the market for a financial asset is not active, the Group establishes the fair value using valuation techniques that include the use of recent transactions between interested, duly informed parties, involving substantially similar instruments, discounting methods for estimated future cash flows and models for establishing option prices making maximum use of observable market data and relying as least as possible on subjective considerations of the Group.

c) Investments held to maturity:

Financial assets held to maturity are debt instruments with fixed or determinable collections and fixed maturities which Group Management effectively intends, and has the capacity to, hold until they mature. If the Group sells a significant amount of financial assets held to maturity, the whole category would be reclassified as available for sale. These financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those maturing in less than 12 months as from the balance sheet date, which are classified as current assets.

The valuation criteria for these assets are the same as those used for loans and receivables.

d) Cash and other cash equivalents:

Cash and other cash equivalents include cash, short-term highly liquid time deposits and other short-term investments with an initial maturity within no more than three months as from the acquisition date.

The financial assets are written-off from the balance sheet when the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred. In the specific case of accounts receivable, this occurs in general when the insolvency and default risks have been transferred.

The valuations at fair value made are classified using a prioritisation of fair value reflecting the variables used to make these measurements. This prioritisation has three levels:

- Level 1: Valuations based on the share price of identical instruments in an official market.
- Level 2: Valuations based on variables that can be observed for assets or liabilities.
- Level 3: Valuations based on variables that are not based on observable market information.

The financial assets that qualify as hedges are subject to the measurement requirements of hedge accounting (Note 2.13).

Financial liabilities:

a) Borrowings:

Borrowings are recognised initially at their fair value, net of the costs of the transaction. Any difference between the amount received and the repayment value is recognised in the income statement during the period of repayment of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless they mature in more than twelve months as from the balance sheet date, or include tacit renewal clauses to be exercised by the Fersa Group.

b) Trade and other payables:

Trade and other payables are short-term financial liabilities stated at fair value and do not accrue explicit interest and are recorded at their nominal value.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services acquired from suppliers during normal trading activities. Trade payables are recorded as current liabilities if the payments accrue within one year or less (or accrue during normal trading activities, if longer). Otherwise, they are recorded as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently valued at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.13 Derivatives and other financial instruments

The financial derivatives are recognised at fair value on the contract date, and are successively recalculated at fair value. The method for recognising the gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is classified as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the asset hedged.

The Fersa Group documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the assets or liabilities hedged at the beginning of the transaction, as well as the purpose of the risk management and hedging strategy.

A hedge is considered to be highly effective when the changes in the fair value or the cash flows of the assets hedged are offset by the change in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument, with an effectiveness ranging from 80% to 125%.

Types of hedges:

a) Cash flow hedges:

For these derivatives, the effective part of changes in the fair value of the derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges is recognised in net equity. The gain or loss relating to the non-effective part is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement. The amounts accumulated in net equity are released to the consolidated income statement in the year in which the hedged items affects profit or loss.

b) Fair value hedge:

The changes in the fair value of the derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are posted in the consolidated income statement, together with any change in the fair value of the asset or liability hedged that is attributable to the risk hedged.

The adoption of the IFRS 13 has required an adjustment to the Group's valuation techniques for obtaining the fair value of derivatives. The Group has incorporated a set of bilateral credit risk in order to reflect both their own and counterparty risk in the fair value of derivatives, which was deducted under "other non-current liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2014 and 2013, by the gross amount of Euros 359 and 949 thousand, respectively.

2.14 Non-current assets held for sale

The Fersa Group classifies all the related assets and liabilities for which active measures have been taken for their sale and if the sale is expected to take place within the next twelve months, as assets held for sale.

The value of these assets is calculated as the lower amount from between its book value and fair value minus the necessary expenses for its disposal and are not subject to amortisation, since the moment when they are classified as non-current assets held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale are presented in the consolidated Balance sheet the following way: the assets in a sole account named “Non-current assets held for sale” and the liabilities also in a sole account named “Liabilities related to the non-current assets held for sale”..

2.15 Treasury shares

In the event of the acquisition of treasury shares of the parent Company, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost, is subtracted from net equity until cancellation, issue of new shares or sale. When these shares are sold or reissued afterwards, any amount received, net of any directly attributable incremental costs of the transaction, is included in net equity.

2.16 Share capital

Share capital is represented by ordinary shares.

The cost of the issue of new shares or options, net of tax, is subtracted from net equity.

The dividends from ordinary shares are recognised as less net equity when approved by the parent Company’s shareholders.

2.17 Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Directors of the parent Company have established a difference in the consolidated annual accounts between:

a) Provisions: credit balances that cover current obligations related with past events. Its settlement is likely to originate an outflow of cash, however the moment and the amount of the settlement cannot be determined.

b) Contingent liabilities: possible obligations arising as a consequence of past events whose future materialization is subject to whether or not one or more than one of these events ends up taking place. These events are independent of the Groups' will.

Provisions are recognised when the Fersa Group has a present legal or implicit obligation as a result of past events, which will likely lead to an outflow of funds in order to meet the obligation, and when the amount can be reliably estimated. No provisions are recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are recorded when the unavoidable costs of meeting the liabilities in an onerous contract for valuable consideration exceed the profits expected to be obtained from them.

Provisions are stated at current value of the amount necessary to settle the liability at the balance sheet date, according to the best estimation available.

When it is expected that part of the disbursement necessary to settle the provision is refundable by a third party, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, provided that its receipt is practically assured.

2.18 Corporate income tax

The corporate income tax accrued includes the expense for the deferred tax and the current tax understood as the amount payable (or refundable) relating to the tax profit for the year.

The current tax is the amount that the Group pays as a consequence of the fiscal liquidations arising from Corporate Income Taxes for the year. Deductions and other fiscal advantages affecting the amount of taxes payable, excluding any account retention or payment, as well as fiscal losses that can be compensated from past years and that are effectively applicable during the current year, give rise to a lower amount of current taxes payable.

The deferred tax is recorded by comparing the temporary differences that arise between the taxable income from the assets and liabilities and the accounting profit on the consolidated annual accounts using the tax rates that are expected to be in force when the assets and liabilities are realised.

No tax is recorded for the profit of the subsidiaries not distributed when the Fersa Group can control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Liabilities arising from deferred taxes are recognized for all the temporary differences on tax bases, except for those derived from the initial recognition of goodwill or other assets and liabilities in an operation that does not affect neither the fiscal result nor the accounting result and that is not included in a business combination.

The deferred tax arising from charges or credits made directly in the net equity accounts are also recorded as charges or credits to consolidated net equity.

Additionally, any difference that might exist between the consolidated value of an acquired company and its fiscal base will also be considered at a consolidated level. In general these differences arise from the accumulated results generated after the acquisition date, from fiscal deductions associated with the investment and from the exchange difference, in the case where the acquired company uses a currency that is not the Euro. Deferred tax assets and liabilities originated from these differences can be recognized except for, and in the case of taxable differences, those in which the investor has control over the moment of reverting the difference and in the case of the deductible differences, if it can be expected that such difference has consequences on the foreseeable future and if it is likely that the company has a tax profit of a sufficient amount.

The deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be future tax profits with which to offset the temporary differences.

In every closure of the accounting cycle the assets registered as deferred taxes receivable are reconsidered and the needed corrections are done in the cases where doubts exist about their future payment. Moreover, in every closure, the assets that have not been registered as deferred taxes in the balance sheet are evaluated and recognized if their future recoverability in the form of future tax profits is likely.

2.19 Recognition of income and expenses

Income is recorded at the fair value of the consideration to be received and represents the amounts receivable for goods delivered and services rendered during the Fersa Group's normal course of business, minus returns, price reductions, discounts and value added tax.

The sales of goods are recognised when the products have been delivered to the customer, when the customer has accepted them, even if they have not been invoiced, or as the case may be, the services have been provided and the collection of the respective accounts receivable is reasonably assured. The sales for the year include the estimate of the energy supply that has not yet been invoiced.

Los CERs (Certified Emission Reductions), owned by certain operating farms of the Group are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the energy which generates them is produced provided that there is reasonable assurance that such CERs will be obtained (for example, the requirements to obtain the CERs are met).

Note 3 describes the basic features of the regulations in the electricity sector that are applicable.

The interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.20 Leases

Leases in which the lessee substantially holds all the risks and reward of ownership are classified as finance leases.

They are recognised at the beginning of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the lease payments including, as the case may be, the purchase option. Each lease payment is separated between the reduction of the debt and the financial charge, so that a constant interest rate is obtained on the outstanding debt. The payment obligation arising from the lease, net of the financial charge, is recognised under liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. The part of the interest on the financial charge is taken to consolidated income statement during the period of the lease in order to obtain a constant periodical interest rate on the outstanding debt to be paid in each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Leases in which the lessor retains a major part of the risks and benefits arising from ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are charged to the income statement for the year in which they accrue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.21 Cash flow statement

The consolidated cash flows statement has been prepared using the indirect method, and, using the following expressions with the meeting set out below:

a) Operating activities: activities that make up the ordinary group revenues, and other activities that cannot qualify as investment or financing.

b) Investment activities: investment, sale or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included under cash and cash equivalents.

(In Thousand Euros)

c) Financing activities: activities that cause changes to the volume and composition of net equity and the liabilities that do not form part of the operating activities.

When it is possible to identify a tax flow in individual operations, such as, for example, Value Added Tax, which give rise to receipts and payments classified as investment and financing activities, this will be classified the same as the transaction to which it refers.

2.22 Benefit per share

Basic profit per share is calculated using consolidated profit or loss for the year attributable to the parent Company between the average number of ordinary shares in circulation during this period, excluding the average number of treasury shares held by the Group.

Diluted profit per share is calculated using the consolidated profit or loss for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders adjusted by the effect attributable to the potential ordinary shares having a dilutive effect and the average number of ordinary shares in circulation during this period, adjusted by the average weighted number of ordinary shares that would be issued if all the potential ordinary shares were converted into ordinary shares of the Parent Company.

2.23 New accounting standards IFRS-EU and interpretations IFRIC

a) Effective norms and interpretations in the current year

Those norms, amendments and interpretations that came into force in 2014 (which are detailed below) were taken into account effective January 1, 2014 with no significant impact on the preparation of these consolidated annual accounts:

New standards, modifications and interpretations:	Contents:	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on:
IFRS 10 – Consolidated financial statements (issued in May 2011)	Replaces the consolidation requirements of IAS 27.	1 January 2014 (1)
IFRS 11 – Joint arrangements (issued in May 2011)	Replaces the consolidation requirements of IAS 31.	1 January 2014 (1)
IFRS 12 – Disclosure of interests in other entities (issued in May 2011)	Unique standard that sets forth disclosures about interests in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated entities.	1 January 2014 (1)
IAS 27 (Revised) – Separate financial statements (issued in May 2011)	Standard revised because now after the issue of IFRS 10 it concerns only separate financial statements of an entity.	1 January 2014 (1)
IAS 28 (Revised) – Investments in associates and joint ventures (issued in May 2011)	Parallel revision in connection with the issue of IFRS 11 – Joint arrangements.	1 January 2014 (1)
Transition guidance: Amendment to IFRS 10, 11 and 12 (issued in June 2012)	Explanation of the transition rules of these standards.	1 January 2014 (1)
Investment entities: Amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (issued in October 2012)	Exemption from consolidation requirement for the parent companies that fulfil the definition of investment entity.	1 January 2014

(In Thousand Euros)

Amendment to IAS 32 – Financial instruments: Presentation – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (issued in May 2013)	Additional explanations to the rules of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in IAS 32.	1 January 2014
Amendments to IAS 36 – Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (issued in May 2013)	Clarifies when certain disclosures are necessary and widens those required when the recoverable amount is based on the goodwill minus cost of sales.	1 January 2014
Amendments to IAS 39 – Novation of derivative and continuation of hedge accounting (issued in June 2013)	The amendments determine the cases and criteria when a derivative does not require the discontinuation of hedge accounting.	1 January 2014

(1) The European Union postponed the date of mandatory application by one year. The original date of application of the IASB was 1 January 2013.

b) Issued norms and interpretations which are not in force

At the date of preparation of these consolidated annual accounts, the following standards, amendments and interpretations had been published by the IASB but had not yet entered into force, either because their effective date is subsequent to the date of the consolidated financial statements or because they have not been yet adopted by the European Union:

New standards, amendments and interpretations		**Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on:**
Approved for its use in the European Union:		
IFRIC 21 Levies (issued in May 2013)	An interpretation on when an entity should recognize a liability for levies which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event.	17 June 2014 (1)
Not yet approved for its use in the European Union as of the issue date of this document		
New standards		
IFRS 9 Financial instruments: (the last phase issued in July 2014)	Replaces the requirements for the classification and measurement, recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities, hedge accounting and impairments of IAS 39.	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers (issued in May 2014)	New standard for the recognition of revenues (Replaces the IAS 11, IAS 18, IFRIC 13, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 18 and SIC-31.	1 January 2017
Amendments and interpretations		
Amendment to IAS 19 – Defined benefit plans: employee contributions (issued in November 2013)	The amendment is issued to provide the possibility to deduct these contributions from the service cost in the same period if certain requirements are fulfilled.	1 July 2014
Improvements to IFRS Cycle 2010-2012 and Cycle 2011-2013 (issued in December 2013)	Lesser amendments to a series of standards.	1 July 2014
Amendment to IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (issued in May 2014)	Clarifies the acceptable methods of amortisation and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 11 – Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations (issued in May 2014)	Specifies the accounting for acquisition of an interest in a joint operation when the operation constitutes a business.	1 January 2016
Improvements to IFRS Cycle 2012-2014 (issued in September 2014)	Lesser amendments to a series of standards.	1 January 2016

(In Thousand Euros)

Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (issued in September 2014)	Clarification in relation to these operations whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.	1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 27 Equity method in separate financial statements (issued in August 2014)	The equity method will be allowed in separate financial statements of an investor.	1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 16 and IAS 41: Bearer plants (issued in June 2014)	Bearer plants will be accounted for cost instead of for fair value.	1 January 2016

(1) The European Union has confirmed IFRIC 21 (EU Journal 14 June 2014), changing the original coming into force date determined by the IASB (1 January 2014) to 17 June 2014

As said in the note 2.b.a, the entry into force of IFRS 10, 11 and 12 did not have a significant impact on these consolidated annual accounts.

The Group has not considered the anticipated application of the standards and interpretations detailed above and in any case your application will be considered by the Group upon approval, if applicable, by the European Union.

In any case, the Directors of the parent company have evaluated the potential impacts of future application of these norms and consider that its enforcement will not have a significant effect on the consolidated annual accounts of the Group.

2.24 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the formulation of estimates and judgements. These estimates and judgements, by definition, will rarely coincide with real future data. We set out below the estimations and judgements where there is a significant risk that they will give rise to a material adjustment to the amounts of assets and liabilities recorded in the following financial year:

a) *Non-financial asset impairment*

The Group verifies whether goodwill, the remaining intangible assets and property, plant and equipment have suffered a loss for impairment of assets in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.8. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been calculated on the basis of the calculations of value in use from discounted cash flows based on the Group's assumptions. These calculations require the use of judgements, which, amongst others, mainly include the discount rate, the production hours and sales prices of electricity (Note 5). In addition, the Group's activities are subject to existing regulation whose amendments may affect the valuation of the assets. Consequently, if the real data differs from the estimates and judgements used, the recoverable amounts resulting from the various CGUs may vary and, consequently, require a higher or lower impairment of assets. To be able to report how sensitive this calculation of impairment is, Note 5 sets out a sensitivity analysis for reasonable variations of key judgements which has been established by Group Management.

b) *Provisions*

In general, liabilities are recorded when it is probable that a liability or obligation will give rise to an indemnity or payment. The Fersa Group makes an estimate of the amounts to be settled in the future, including additional amounts relating to corporate income tax, contractual obligations, the settlement of outstanding litigation, and other liabilities. These estimations are subject to the interpretation of current events and circumstances, projections of future events and estimates of their financial effects.

c) *Corporate income tax and deferred income tax assets*

The calculation of the corporate income tax expense requires interpretations of tax legislation in the jurisdictions in which the Fersa Group operates. The determination of expected outcomes of outstanding disputes and litigation requires the preparation of significant estimates and judgments.

The Fersa Group evaluates the recoverability of the deferred tax assets based on estimates of future taxable income and the capacity to generate sufficient tax profits during the periods in which these deferred taxes are deductible.

d) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue from energy sales is recognized when the electricity is delivered to the customer on the basis of estimated energy production.

Historically, no material adjustments have been made to the amounts recorded as revenue for the estimate of the energy produced pending invoicing and no adjustments are expected in the future.

e) *Business combinations*

In the purchase prices allocation process in business combinations, estimates and certain judgements must be made when identifying and measuring certain existing intangible assets. To do so the Fersa Group uses valuation reports of independent third parties.

f) *Fair value of derivatives*

The fair value of the financial instruments that are traded on official markets is based on market prices at the balance sheet date. The market quotation price that is used for financial assets is the current buyer price.

The fair value of the financial instruments that are not listed on an official market is determined using valuation techniques. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the future estimated cash flows.

g) *Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*

The accounting treatment of investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets includes estimates for determining their useful lives for depreciation and amortisation purposes, and for determining the fair value at the acquisition date, for assets acquired in business combinations.

The determination of useful life requires estimates of their degree of use, maintenance as well as expected technological evolution. The assumptions regarding the degree of use, technological framework and future development involve a significant degree of judgement, insofar as the timing and nature of future events are difficult to foresee.

The Fersa Group estimates a useful life of its wind farms of 25 years (amortisation period).

2.25 Actions causing an impact on the environment

Currently they are registered as an expense or as an investment, depending on the nature, the carried out payments that are needed to comply with the legal requirements related with environmental issues. Imports registered as an investment are amortized as a function of their useful life.

No provision for risks and costs related with environment issues has been considered given that there exist no significant contingencies related with the environment protection.

2.26 Related party transactions

The Group undertakes operations with related parties at market values. Additionally, the transfer prices are adequately justified so it is estimated that no significant risks exist, thus none of them is expected to generate any future obligation that needs to be considered.

NOTE 3 – REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

We describe below the main features of the regulation to which the business of the Fersa Group is subject in the main countries in which it operates.

Spain

The wind energy industry is a regulated sector that due to the fundamental changes it has been suffering over the last periods, has motivated the need of a new regulatory framework.

On 13 July 2013 the RD 9/2013 was published repealing the RD-661/2007 decree, in force until that date. This new Royal Decree establishes the principles of a new remunerative regime for the renewable energy-generating plants and is submitted to the Government for the new remunerative regime to be approved by a Royal Decree. Under this new regulatory framework, the income from the special regime plants will comprise:

- The income derived from sale of electricity on the market.
- The income derived from the special remunerative regime, when applicable. The special remunerative system will comprise the sum of two elements periodically revised: the retribution for the investment and the retribution for the operation.

In accordance to the stated criterion, the specific retribution will be composed, according to each technology, by:

- A factor per unit of power installed that covers the investment costs of a standard plant that cannot be recovered from the sale of energy in the market and
- A factor in the operation that covers the negative difference between the operative costs and the income from the market participation

The retribution will be calculated over a standard plant throughout its regulatory useful life, taking into account:

- The standard income for the sale of the generated energy, valued at the production market price (estimated)
- The standard operative costs and
- The standard value of the initial investment

The additional first disposition from the RDL 9/2013 sets the fair profitability of those facilities that have the right to an economic premium regime at the date of enforcement of the RDL 9/2013; as the average profitability in the secondary market of the previous ten years to the entry into force of the RDL 9/2013 of the ten year Obligations from the Government, increased in 300 basic points (equivalent to the 7.398% for the first regulatory period).

On the other hand, it is important to note that the law states the priority access criterion and distribution for the electricity of renewable energy sources and of cogeneration of high efficiency, in accordance with that established in the Community directives.

Later, in December 2013, the Law 24/2013 on the Electric Sector is enacted to replace the existing Law 54/1997/27 November and to cover the regulations of the RD 9/2013 and which, among others, includes the revision criteria of the retributive parameters:

- Every 6 years all the parameters may be revised (fair profitability rate, legally fixed).
- Every 3 years the estimations of the income for sale of the generated energy, valued at the production market price.
- Every year, the values of the retribution to the operation for the technologies whose operating expenses depend essentially on the fuel price.
- Under no circumstances, once the useful regulatory life or the standard value of the initial investment are recognised, will these values be able to be revised.
- Determines the beginning and the end of the first regulatory term: from the RDL 9/2013 entry into force (14 July 2013) until 31 December 2019.

In June 2014, the Real Decree 413/2014/6 June was enacted, that regulates the activity of electricity production from renewable sources of energy, cogeneration and waste, and the Ministerial Order IET /1045/2014 that establishes new retributive parameters of the type plants, applicable to certain plants of energy generation from renewable sources, cogeneration and waste materials.

Additionally, it should be recalled that within the existing regulations in this sector there is the Law 15/2012/27 December, of fiscal measures for the energetic sustainability. Under the current law, it is stipulated, among others, a new tax, the Tax on the Value of Production of electrical energy, which levies a tax on the production activities and incorporations to the electrical energy system of a 7% rate.

France

In France the electricity facilities must hold authorisations for operations under the following legislation:

- Law nº 2000-108/10 February 2000, on the modernisation and development of the electricity utilities.
- Decree nº 2000-877/7 September of that year on the authorisation for operating electricity facilities.

Once the authorisation is obtained, the electricity producers will be subject to the remunerative regime as per Decree of 10 July 2006.

The remuneration of land wind-based electricity production is set for the first 10 years, indexed to inflation on 1 November of each year. In 2014, the tariff applied to the company in the Fersa Group in France was Euros 9.025 cents per KWh until 1 November, and from that date, Euros 9.092 cents per KWh.

India

The wind-energy facilities are governed by the *Electricity Act* of 2003 and applicable across the country. The ministry in charge of setting the government directives that regulate the renewable energy facilities is the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. At the same time, each State has a competent body in this area. The activity of the Fersa Group in India is channelled through the energy produced in Karnataka and Rajasthan states (where the Group has 2 and 1 wind farms, respectively) and, accordingly, we think that the regulations of these states are relevant.

In addition to the general provisions of the Electricity Act, the central government and the different state governments offer the following incentives:

- Tax exemption on the Excise Duty, tax payable for the manufacturing of the electricity generator and its parts.

- Tax exemption in some states (including Karnataka and Rajasthan states) on the VAT and the tax on electricity services (*Electricity Duty).*

- Reduction of the income tax for 10 consecutive years for all electricity producers.

- Incentives for generation: the facilities put into operation have a right to receive an incentive of Rupees 0.50 per unit if the electricity is sold to the state or central government power grid.

- Benefits arising from international standards, such as the (*Clean Development Mechanism*, *CDM*) under the Kyoto Protocol.

The base tariff for the private wind-farms in Karnataka State is a fixed tariff of Rupees 3.40 per KWh for the first 10 years of commercial operations, and, for the farms that begin operations as from 2010, Rupees 3.70 per KWh for the first 10 years of commercial operations. In October 2014, the tariff rose to Rupees 4.20 per KWh in Karnataka. In Rajasthan the current tariff is of Rupees 5.96 per KWh.

Poland

The production of electricity from renewable energy sources is regulated in Poland by the *Polish Energy Act* of 4 March 2005, which stipulates the following:

- Purchase obligation. The distributors are obligated to purchase energy generated by renewable sources connected to the network. The minimum price of acquisition of electricity is determined by the average market price during the preceding calendar year, and is set by the President of the URE before 31 March of each year. The price that the President of the URE announced for 2014 was PLN 181.55 per MWh.

- Certificates of origin. On the other hand, Polish legislation provides for a parallel quota and market mechanism for “Green Certificates”: for each MWh generated, the renewable energy producer obtains a “Green Certificate” that can be sold on the spot market or under bilateral agreements. The distributors are obligated to justify (either through own generation or the purchase of “Green Certificates”) that a percentage of the energy they sell is from renewable sources. If they do not, they must pay a penalty. This penalty is now PLN 303.03 per MWh and is revised annually in line with the CPI.

Presently, a new regulatory framework is to be enacted in Poland, based on energy tendering and is expected to concern the wind farms put into operation after 1 January 2016. This new regulatory framework is supposed to bring on lower prices for renewable energy than the present ones.

(In Thousand Euros)

NOTE 4 – SEGMENT REPORTING

a) Format for presentation of business segment reporting

The business segments of the Fersa Group are wind, biogas and solar energy. Profit and loss by segment breaks down as follows:

	Wind						Solar	Biogas	TOTAL
31 December 2014	**Spain**	**Other countries in Western Europe**	**Eastern Europe**	**Asia**	**Latin America**	**Total**	**Western Europe**	**Western Europe**	
Turnover	22,165	2,655	-	8,117	-	32,937	802	-	33,739
EBITDA (*)	13,411	2,120	(382)	6,433	(2)	21,580	580	-	22,160
Depreciation charge	(9,156)	(751)	(17)	(3,788)	(3)	(13,715)	(267)	-	(13,982)
Excess of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/losses on disposal of non-current assets	(1,175)	-	1,482	3,400	-	3,707	-	-	3,707
Operating profit (loss)	3,080	1,369	1,083	6,045	(5)	11,572	313	-	11,885
Net financial income (expense)	(6,988)	(337)	41	(3,223)	8	(10,499)	(252)	-	(10,751)
Participation in profit of the year of associates	(141)	-	-	-	-	(141)	-	-	(141)
Profit before tax									993
Corporate Income Tax									2,130
Consolidated profit (loss) for the year									3,123
a) Profit (loss) attributed to the parent company									2,005
b) Profit (loss) attributed to minority interest									1,118

EBITDA(*): Operating profit plus depreciation and impairment

(In Thousand Euros)

	Wind						Solar	Biogas	TOTAL
31 December 2013	**Spain**	**Other countries in Western Europe**	**Eastern Europe**	**Asia**	**Latin America**	**Total**	**Western Europe**	**Western Europe**	
Turnover	25,704	2,727	1,029	7,556	-	37,016	850	-	37,866
EBITDA (*)	16,490	2,019	136	6,007	(106)	24,546	384	(102)	24,828
Depreciation charge	(9,078)	(755)	(430)	(3,288)	(9)	(13,560)	(351)	-	(13,911)
Excess of impairment	988	-	-	-	-	988	-	-	988
Gains/losses on disposal of non-current assets	(1,769)	-	(1,022)	3,671	-	880	-	431	1,311
Operating profit (loss)	6,631	1,264	(1,316)	6,390	(115)	12,854	33	329	13,216
Net financial income (expense)	(7,254)	(367)	(269)	(2,511)	(2)	(10,403)	(294)	-	(10,697)
Participation in profit for the year of associates	(161)	-	-	-	-	(161)	-	-	(161)
Profit before tax									2,358
Corporate Income Tax									(1,081)
Consolidated Profit (loss) for the year									1,277
a) Profit (loss) attributed to the parent company									1,367
b) Profit (loss) attributed to minority interest									(90)

(*)EBITDA: Operating profit plus depreciation and impairment

b) Format for presentation of financial information according to geographic segments

Given the Fersa Group´s presence in various countries, information is grouped by geographic actions. The Fersa Group´s registered office, where its main operations are carried-out, is currently in Spain. The main areas of operations cover different geographic groups, including, of special note:

- Western Europe, which includes Spain and France.
- Eastern Europe, which includes Poland, Estonia and Montenegro.
- Asia, which includes India.
- Latin America, which includes Panama.

Net turnover of the Fersa Group by geographic sector is set out below:

	2014	**2013**
Western Europe	**25,622**	**29,281**
Spain	22,967	26,554
France	2,655	2,727
Eastern Europe	**-**	**1,029**
Asia (India)	**8,117**	**7,556**
Total	**33,739**	**37,866**

The sole countries that currently own operating wind farms are Spain, France and India.

On March 2013 the Group sold an operating farm and another one in promotion in Poland (see Note 2.5.b).

(In Thousand Euros)

The assets and liabilities by segments are as follows:

a) By business segment

	Assets	Investment as per equity accounting	Goodwill	Liabilities
At 31.12.14				
Wind	314,410	4,080	10,226	188,074
Solar	6,487	-	-	5,219
Total	**320,897**	**4,080**	**10,226**	**193,293**

	Assets	Investment as per equity accounting	Goodwill	Liabilities
At 31.12.13				
Wind	299,909	3,886	10,863	186,828
Solar	6,478	-	-	5,554
Total	**306,387**	**3,886**	**10,863**	**192,382**

b) By geographic segment

At 31.12.14	Assets	Investment as per equity accounting	Goodwill	Liabilities
Western Europe	198,151	406	1,495	156,208
Eastern Europe	38,409	-	5,555	3,281
Asia	84,243	-	3,176	33,804
Latin America	94	3,674	-	-
Total	**320,897**	**4,080**	**10,226**	**193,293**

At 31.12.13	Assets	Investment as per equity accounting	Goodwill	Liabilities
Western Europe	207,272	279	1,525	159,788
Eastern Europe	24,066	-	6,484	914
Asia	74,988	-	2,854	31,680
Latin America	61	3,607	-	-
Total	**306,387**	**3,886**	**10,863**	**192,382**

The assets by segments consist mainly of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, non-current assets held for sale, customers and debtors. Financial assets, goodwill, deferred taxes receivable, cash and other cash equivalents are excluded. The assets that have not been considered amount to Euros 53,483 thousand at 31 December 2014 and to Euros 57,941 thousand at 31 December 2013.

Liabilities by segments consist of operating liabilities. Excluding financial debt and deferred taxes payable. The liabilities that have not been considered in the above disclosure by segments amount to Euros 45,276 thousand at 31 December 2014 and to Euros 39,347 thousand at 31 December 2013.

(In Thousand Euros)

The detailed list of non-current assets, detailing Spain and the rest of the foreign countries, taking just into account those countries that are relevant, is the following:

At 31.12.14	Goodwill	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Total
Spain	635	32,987	146,131	179,753
India	3,176	23,827	58,222	85,225
Poland	5,555	20,836	15,398	41,789
Rest of the world	860	3,596	9,790	14,246
Total	**10,226**	**81,246**	**229,541**	**321,013**

At 31.12.13	Goodwill	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Total
Spain	664	34,802	153,904	189,370
India	2,854	20,508	51,997	75,359
Poland	5,693	17,135	3,219	26,047
Rest of the world	1,652	3,787	13,749	19,188
Total	**10,863**	**76,232**	**222,869**	**309,964**

As a consequence of the history of asset provisions made, the totality of the accounting amount to the fixed assets related with Spanish wind farms under development has been impaired.

The non-current assets of Spain, France and India correspond exclusively to operating wind farms. The non-current assets of Poland and Rest of the world correspond to assets under development.

(In Thousand Euros)

NOTE 5 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movement for the year at 31 December 2014 and 2013 in the accounts under Intangible assets is as follows:

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total intangible assets
Net book value at 31/12/12	**11,388**	**78,504**	**89,892**
Investment	-	168	168
Amortisation	-	(3,219)	(3,219)
Impairment	-	3,907	3,907
Translation differences	(525)	(3,128)	(3,653)
Net book value at 31/12/13	**10,863**	**76,232**	**87,095**
Cost	82,806	214,290	297,096
Accumulated amortisation	-	(16,562)	(16,562)
Impairment provision	(71,943)	(121,496)	(193,439)
Net book value at 31/12/13	**10,863**	**76,232**	**87,095**
Investment	14	40	54
Divestment	(31)	(51)	(82)
Amortisation	-	(3,314)	(3,314)
Transfers and others	(805)	-	(805)
Reversal for impairment	-	6,193	6,193
Translation differences	185	2,146	2,331
Net book value at 31/12/14	**10,226**	**81,246**	**91,472**
Cost	76,099	207,803	283,902
Accumulated amortisation	-	(19,868)	(19,868)
Impairment provision	(65,873)	(106,689)	(172,562)
Net book value at 31/12/14	**10,226**	**81,246**	**91,472**

The translation differences include basically the impact of the valuation of the assets belonging to the investments done in India and Poland. The positive impact of 2014 is mainly due to the appreciation of the Indian Rupee against the Euro.

The transfers amounting to Euros 805 thousand in goodwill have been made as a consequence of the reclassification of assets and liabilities related to the Mozura Wind Park project as non-current assets held for sale (Note 10).

Even though there have not been significant investments nor divestments during the years 2013 and 2014, the Group has proceeded during this period to sell and liquidate several companies whose assets were totally provisioned for (Note 2.5.b). As a consequence, the amount of the cost of these assets has been offset against its corresponding provision.

At 31 December 2014 the intangible assets, still in use and completely amortised amount to Euros

(In Thousand Euros)

226 thousand (Euros 47 thousand at 31 December 2013).

Impairment test:

The Fersa Group has conducted impairment tests using cash flow projections in order to determine recoverable value. The impairment tests were made on 31 December 2014 and 2013, and, as a result, an impairment provision has been recorded of Euros 2,421 thousand at year 2014 (Euros 1,167 thousand at year 2013) which breaks down as follows:

	2014	2013
Gain/losses on disposal of non-current assets (Note 2.5)	**1,286**	**144**
Impairment of assets	**2,421**	**1,167**
Other intangible assets	6,193	3,907
Property, plant and equipment	(1,561)	(2,740)
Assets held for sale (Note 10)	(1,563)	-
Other financial assets	(648)	-
Total provisions and gains/losses on disposal of non-current assets	**3,707**	**1,311**

The breakdown of the impairment provision by geographic segment is as follows:

	2014	2013
Spain	(1,127)	(2,740)
Eastern Europe	1,532	-
Asia	2,016	3,907
Total	**2,421**	**1,167**

The tax effect of the impairment was the negative amount of Euros 1,551 thousand in 2014 (Euros 1,172 thousand of negative effect in 2013) (Note 19), and the effect in minority interest was the negative amount of Euros 1,516 thousand in 2014 (without effect in minority interest in 2013).

The main factors causing impairment are explained below.

The key assumptions used to calculate value in use, applied to the impairment test, are as follows:

a) Discount rate. Discount rates have been calculated using the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") calculated after tax on the basis of the following variables:

(In Thousand Euros)

- The temporal value of the money or risk-free rate of each country corresponding to the profitability of 10-year Government bonds, as detailed by segment in the following table:

	Western Europe		Eastern Europe	Asia
	Spain	France		
2014	1.61%	0.74%	2.34%	7.86%
2013	4.17%	2.36%	4.34%	8.81%

- The estimated risk premium considering the estimated betas of comparable companies of the sector and a market risk premium, which are after-tax observable variables.

The detail of the Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) resulting for the main geographic segments is the following:

	Western Europe		Eastern Europe	Asia
	Spain	France		
After-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) 2014 *	7.47%	6.03%	7.62%	10.19%
After-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) 2013 *	8.67%	7.50%	8.73%	11.35%

* Because the sources of information consulted to obtain the parameters used for the calculation of the discount rate do not offer data before taxes, the Group uses discount rates after taxes. Consequently, and to maintain the coherency of the discount rate with the methodology of calculation of the planned flows, the payment of taxes was taken into account.

The reconciliation of the after-tax weighted average cost of capital calculated by the Group with the scope of discount rates applied to every group of wind farms is as follows:

Year 2014

	Spain	France	Eastern Europe	Asia
Risk-free rate	1.61%	0.74%	2.34%	7.86%
Risk premium *	7.99%	6.51%	7.10%	7.87%
Cost of capital	9.60%	7.25%	9.44%	15.73%
Cost of debt	5.53%	4.92%	5.97%	5.16%
After-tax weighted average cost of capital	7.47%	6.03%	7.62%	10.19%

(In Thousand Euros)

Year 2013:

	Spain	France	Eastern Europe	Asia
Risk-free rate	4.17%	2.36%	4.34%	8.81%
Risk premium *	7.60%	7.54%	7.03%	7.54%
Cost of capital	11.77%	9.90%	11.37%	16.35%
Cost of debt	4.33%	4.13%	5.01%	4.33%
After-tax weighted average cost of capital	8.67%	7.50%	8.73%	11.35%

*The estimated risk premium is the result of multiplying estimated beta (average of companies of the sector) by the market risk premium plus the incorporation of an alpha factor.

The ranges of after-tax discount rates used for each of the farms are shown in the following table:

	Western Europe		Eastern Europe	Asia
	Spain	France		
2014	6.12% - 9.75%	5.11% -7.25%	6.71% - 9.44%	9.27% - 15.73%
2013	6.74% - 11.17%	5.86% -9.9%	7.09% - 11.37%	9.72% - 16.35%

The difference between the high and the low range of the discount rates applied in 2013 and 2014 corresponds to the fact that a wind farm already in the operation stage has a lower risk exposure (considered the minimum range of the discount rate after taxes because of lower risk) than a wind farm under development (considered maximum range of the discount rate because of higher risk).

b) Production hours: the production hours employed in the calculation of the impairment test have been based, for the operating farms, on the average of the historical value of the hours employed in former years (eliminating those years that appear as outliers because of high or low wind levels) and for the farms under development, on the estimated wind hours predicted by the wind studies carried out both internally and externally.

c) Prices: The sale prices of electricity have been estimated on the basis of past experience and external sources of information. For countries in which there are power purchase agreements, such as India or Poland, the agreed-upon price has been used.

The net total energy prices for the year 2015, which have been considered for the main geographic segments, are the followings:

- Spain: between 7.3 c€/KWh and 9.9 c€/KWh (including in this price the payment to the investment divided by the estimated kWh)
- France: 9.13 c€/KWh.
- Eastern Europe (Poland): between 29.20 zloty/KWh and 44.96 zloty/KWh
- Asia (India): between 3.4 and 5.46 Rupees/KWh.

In addition to the assumptions set out above, the Managers of the Company have taken into account in the preparation of the calculations of recoverable value other business assumptions that are relevant, such as:

- Useful life of the project: 25 years, without considering any residual value at the end of its useful life.

- Start-up of new projects: For projects that have not been started up, the forecast start-up date has been estimated taking into account the milestones achieved by that date in the process of obtaining the licenses required as well as the status of the negotiations for obtaining the financing. For the farms under development in Spain there is no forecasted start-up date (all of their fixed assets under development are totally impaired).

- Investments: For projects in which the investments in property, plant and equipment (wind farms) are still pending, the investments have been estimated using the investment committed in the event of the existence of signed agreements with the suppliers of wind farms, and, failing this, using the best estimate taking into account the future sales price of the farms.

- Operating expenses: For future years, the operating expenses have been estimated on the basis of past experience and by applying an estimated inflation rate.

The main impacts on the impairment of year 2014 have been the following:

After the start-up of the Indian wind farm Bhakrani in March 2014 (Note 6), the estimated assumptions for this farm have improved (mainly by reason of a reduction of the operating costs and a slight reduction of the Wacc), bringing as a consequence the recording of a reversal of impairment of the intangible assets in India related to this farm for the total amount of Euros 2,016 thousand.

As a consequence of the ending of the judicial proceedings concerning the rights to the lands of the Polish wind farm Warblewo (Note 26), the Group during 2014 has restarted the development of said farm and therefore considers probable the achieving of the farm and has reverted partially the previous provision made in relation to its tangible and intangible assets for the gross amount of Euros 5,462 thousand.

On the other hand, and as a result of the non-binding letter of intent signed by Fersa Energías Renovables and a third party for the sale of 99% of shares in Mozura Wind Park DOO, the Group has registered an impairment of these assets for the amount of Euros 1,563 thousand (Note 10).

Furthermore, and as a consequence of the difficulties in the development of the project OÜ EstWindPower in Estonia in 2014, the Group has registered an impairment of these assets for the amount of Euros 2,366 thousand.

Finally, during the year 2014 an impairment for the amount of Euros 1,127 thousand has been registered in relation to the costs of development of wind farms in Spain.

The main impacts on the impairment of year 2013 were as follows:

The Fersa Group has registered a reversion in the impairment of the non-current assets in India for a total amount of Euros 3,907 thousand, due to the improvement in the estimated prices for the farms in India, mainly for the Indian farm Bhakrani.

During 2013 the costs related to the development of farms completely provisioned amounted to Euros 1,610 thousand.

Additionally, as a consequence of the expiration of the period for the execution of a contract of 15 MW wind turbines supply with Acciona Windpower, S.A., the Group provisioned a pre-payment for an amount of Euros 1,130 thousand.

(In Thousand Euros)

As a consequence of the impairments made, there are determined CGUs in which the book value is equal to the recoverable amount, therefore any increase of the discount rate or a decrease of the sale price of electricity would cause another impairment. In the same way, an increase of the sale prices of electricity or a reduction of the discount rates would cause a positive impact on the income statement of the Fersa Group as a consequence of the reversal of the provisions once made.

The differences between the recoverable amount and the book value (i.e. the existing "gap") for all of the wind farms of the Fersa Group by geographic segments are as follows:

	31/12/2014	**31/12/2013**
Western Europe	17,648	6,652
Eastern Europe	13,849	32,036
Asia	19,469	14,661
Latin America	7,167	5,571
TOTAL	**58,133**	**58,920**

The percentage increase in the after-tax discount rate and the percentage decrease in the sale price of energy that would equal the recoverable amount and the book value for all of the wind farms of the Fersa Group by geographic segments are as follows:

	31/12/2014	
	Discount rate increase	**Sale prices of electricity decrease**
Western Europe	20.4%	(9.8%)
Eastern Europe	12.3%	(15.9%)
Asia	29.7%	(21.1%)
Latin America	23.7%	(18%)

	31/12/2013	
	Discount rate increase	**Sale prices of electricity decrease**
Western Europe	6.5%	(3.8%)
Eastern Europe	35.3%	(26.5%)
Asia	23.8%	(18.4%)
Latin America	19.8%	(16.3%)

The percentages shown here correspond to the percentage of variation concerning to the applied discount rates, they are not variations of basis points, but percentage increases in the rate.

Sensitivity Analysis:

As already mentioned, there are certain assumptions whose variations could significantly affect the recoverable value of the assets subject to the impairment testing, which are the discount rate and the sale prices of electricity. The sensitivity of the results to reasonably possible changes in these assumptions, on which Management have based their determination of the recoverable amount of the wind farms, differentiated by the different geographic segments is as follows:

	Effect on net income (Thousand Euros)	
	2014	**2013**
Increase of the discount rate by 10%		
Western Europe	(1,292)	(6,234)
Eastern Europe	(1,886)	(2,341)
Asia	(1,245)	(1,010)
Latin America	-	-
Total	**(4,423)**	**(9,585)**
Decrease of the discount rate by 10%		
Western Europe	-	-
Eastern Europe	2,011	3,996
Asia	1,264	1,030
Latin America	-	-
Total	**3,275**	**5,026**

	Effect on net income (Thousand Euros)	
	2014	**2013**
Increase of the sale price of electricity by 10%		
Western Europe	-	-
Eastern Europe	2,385	3,756
Asia	1,726	1,411
Latin America	-	-
Total	**4,111**	**5,167**
Decrease of the sale price of electricity by 10%		
Western Europe	(4,898)	(9,551)
Eastern Europe	(2,385)	(2,341)
Asia	(1,727)	(1,282)
Latin America	-	-
Total	**(9,010)**	**(13,174)**

(In Thousand Euros)

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement for 2014 and 2013 in the accounts under Property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Property, plant and equipment in use	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Total property, plant and equipment
Net book value at 31/12/12	**218,708**	**21,707**	**240,415**
Investment	2,371	2,778	5,149
Transfers and others	3,111	(3,111)	-
Amortisation	(10,692)	-	(10,692)
Impairment (note 5)	-	(2,740)	(2,740)
Translation differences	(7,435)	(1,828)	(9,263)
Net book value at 31/12/13	**206,063**	**16,806**	**222,869**
Cost	267,000	53,540	320,540
Accumulated amortisation	(60,937)	-	(60,937)
Impairment provision	-	(36,734)	(36,734)
Net book value at 31/12/13	**206,063**	**16,806**	**222,869**
Investment	-	15,573	15,573
Transfers	13,269	(15,454)	(2,185)
Divestment	(81)	(20)	(101)
Amortisation	(10,668)	-	(10,668)
Impairment (note 5)	-	(1,561)	(1,561)
Translation differences	5,704	(90)	5,614
Net book value at 31/12/14	**214,287**	**15,254**	**229,541**
Cost	287,014	50,848	337,862
Accumulated amortisation	(72,727)	-	(72,727)
Impairment provision	-	(35,594)	(35,594)
Net book value at 31/12/14	**214,287**	**15,254**	**229,541**

The most significant investment carried out in 2014 correspond to the last phase of construction Works of the wind farm Bhakrani of 20 MW located in India, for the amount of Euros 2,974 thousand, which was put into operation during the first half year of 2014 and to the beginning of the construction of a new wind farm Postolin of 34 MW located in Poland, for the amount of Euros 10,862 thousand, which is intended to enter into operation in the second half year of 2015.

The most significant investments carried out in 2013 were the construction work for the improvement of the Spanish farms Pedregoso and Pino, for an amount of Euros 1,940 thousand.

Transfers of Euros 2,185 thousand in tangible assets have been mainly the consequence of the reclassification of assets and liabilities associated to the Mozura Wind Park project as non-current assets held for sale (Note 10).

(In Thousand Euros)

Financial expenses (interest) capitalised during 2014 total Euros 1,288 thousand (Euros 1,382 thousand in 2013). This interest relates entirely to the financial costs of borrowed funds for the construction of the farms, until their start up. These financial expenses were deducted from financial expenses in the consolidated income statement. The average capitalisation rate applied was 4.66% during 2014 and 4.75% in 2013.

At 31 December 2014, the Group has commitments for the purchase of fixed assets, mainly wind turbines for the new Polish wind farm Postolin, totalling Euros 31,710 thousand (Euros 2,450 thousand at 31 December 2013, mainly wind turbines for the wind farm Bhakrani).

At 31 December 2014 there are no payments nor advance payments to suppliers for the construction of fixed assets registered as an increase of value of assets under construction (Euros 1,065 thousand at 31 December 2013).

Translation differences mainly include the impact on the measurements of assets relating to the investments in India and Poland, especially due to the positive evolution of the Rupee in 2014.

At 31 December 2014 the property, plant and equipment, still in use, and totally depreciated amounts to Euros 52 thousand (Euros 48 thousand at 31 December 2013).

The assets associated to the farms holding loans from credit entities under the modality of Project Finance are presented as a safeguard of the mentioned credits (Note 15).

It is the policy of the Fersa Group to take out all the insurance policies deemed necessary to cover the exposure of its property, plant and equipment.

NOTE 7 – INVESTMENTS AS PER EQUITY ACCOUNTING

The movement for 2014 in investments recorded by equity accounting is as follows:

-	Balance 31.12.13	Changes in the consolidation scope	Participation in the results	Impairment provision	Translation differences	Balance 31.12.14
Company						
-						
Berta Energies Renovables, S.L.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energías Renovables Guadiana Menor, S.L.	-	70	-	(70)	-	-
Aprofitament d'Energies Renovables de la Terra Alta, S.A.	278	-	11	-	-	289
Ferrolterra Renovables, S.L.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fersa Panamá S.A.	3,608	-	(84)	-	150	3,674
Subestación y Línea Los siglos 2004, A.I.E.	-	115	2	-	-	117
Total	**3,886**	**185**	**(71)**	**(70)**	**150**	**4,080**

(In Thousand Euros)

The movement for 2013 in investments recorded by equity accounting was as follows:

-	Balance 31.12.12	Changes in the consolidation scope	Participation in the results	Impairment provision	Translation differences	Balance 31.12.13
Company						
Aprofitament d'Energies Renovables de la Terra Alta, S.A.	406	-	(128)	-	-	278
Ferrolterra Renovables, S.L.	(14)	-	14	-	-	-
Fersa Panamá S.A.	3,712	-	(47)	-	(57)	3,608
Total	**4,104**	-	**(161)**	-	**(57)**	**3,886**

The most significant information relating to the associates consolidated as per equity accounting is as follows:

	Country	Asset	Liability	Income	Net income	% Shareholding
At 31-12-14						
Berta Energies Renovables, S.L.	Spain	6,793	2,455	-	(379)	25.79%
Aprofitament d'Energies Renovables de la Terra Alta, S.A.	Spain	948	46	193	37	27.15%
Ferrolterra Renovables, S.L.	Spain	294	-	-	(1)	36.99%
Fersa Panamá S.A.	Panama	5,151	4,184	-	(276)	30.00%
Subestación y Línea Los siglos 2004, A.I.E.	Spain	319	37	77	5	30.30%
Total		**13,505**	**6,722**	**270**	**(614)**	

	Country	Asset	Liability	Income	Net income	% Shareholding
At 31-12-13						
Berta Energies Renovables, S.L.	Spain	7,094	2,373	540	(400)	29.09%
Aprofitament d'Energies Renovables de la Terra Alta, S.A.	Spain	907	42	262	(430)	27.15%
Ferrolterra Renovables, S.L.	Spain	298	3	-	(9)	36.99%
Fersa Panamá S.A.	Panama	4,591	3,491	4	(158)	30.00%
Total		**12,890**	**5,909**	**806**	**(997)**	

The information from these associates has been obtained from their not audited financial statements on 31 December of 2014 and 2013.

Under IFRS 11, from 1 Jaunary 2014 onward, the companies Energías Renovables Guadiana Menor, S.L. and Subestación y Línea los Siglos 2004, S.L. are consolidated as per equity. Subsequently, the Company Energías Renovables de Guadiana Menor, S.L. was liquidated. (Note 2).

At 31 December 2014 and 2013 neither of the associated companies is listed on the stock exchange.

NOTE 8 – FINANCIAL ASSETS

The breakdown of the financial assets is as follows:

(In Thousand Euros)

At 31 December 2014	Available-for-sale financial assets	Loans and other receivables	Investments held to maturity	Total
Net equity instruments	3	-	-	3
Other non-current financial assets	-	8,315	1,300	9,615
Non-current financial assets	**3**	**8,315**	**1,300**	**9,618**
Other current financial assets	-	9	5,482	5,491
Current financial assets	**-**	**9**	**5,482**	**5,491**

At 31 December 2013	Available-for-sale financial assets	Loans and other receivables	Investments held to maturity	Total
Net equity instruments	3	-	-	3
Other non-current financial assets	-	11,022	2,500	13,072
Non-current financial assets	**3**	**11,022**	**2,500**	**13,075**
Other current financial assets	-	1,028	4,438	5,466
Current financial assets	**-**	**1,028**	**4,438**	**5,466**

No debt securities have been issued, purchased or paid in 2014 or 2013.

There are no financial assets in default at the date of presentation of the consolidated annual accounts of the Fersa Group for 2014.

Loans and receivables

The breakdown at 31 December 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	31.12.14	31.12.13
Deposits and guarantees	184	184
Other loans	4,332	6,350
Other assets	3,799	4,488
Total loans and other non-current items	**8,315**	**11,022**
Other loans	9	1,028
Total other current assets	**9**	**1,028**

The decrease in this section at 31 December 2014 compared to the previous year relates mainly to the collection of the amounts corresponding to the earn-out of the Polish companies of the Kisielice Project in March 2013. During the year 2014 the Group has collected Euros 1,000 thousand classified as current, as well as Euros 1,775 thousand in advance of the amount of Euros 2,000 thousand classified as non-current at 31 December 2013.

(In Thousand Euros)

The Other non-current loans correspond to long-term receivables with the investee company Fersa Panamá, S.A. and fall due between 2016 and 2018. The Other assets do not have a defined due date.

There are no significant differences between the book values and the fair values for Loans and other receivables.

Investments held to maturity

Investments held to maturity at 31 December 2014 relate to fixed-term deposits which mature between January and December 2015 for current investments and between January 2016 and May 2017 for non-current investments.

These investments, most of which are located abroad, have accrued in 2014 a 6,99% average interest rate (6,43% in the year 2013). There are restrictions for Euros 1,300 thousand at 31 December 2014.

NOTE 9 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates since its borrowings are made at floating interest rates. Therefore, related to its loans, the Group has hedging contracts on variations in Euribor interest rates in order to ensure a maximum rate.

The fair value of the hedging derivative financial instruments is as follows:

	At 31.12.14		At 31.12.13	
	Assets	**Other financial liabilities**	**Assets**	**Other financial liabilities**
Derivative hedging financial instruments				
Cash flow interest rate hedge				
Non-current	-	(17,635)	-	(13,361)
Current	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**(17,635)**	**-**	**(13,361)**

At 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Fersa Group does not have any derivatives that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting under IFRS-EU, and, accordingly, the variations in the value of these financial instruments are recorded (net of tax) under net equity.

The fair value of the different financial instruments is calculated using the cash flow discount valuation method. The assumptions used in these valuation techniques are based on prices of observable, current market transactions of the same instrument, such as, for example, the interest rate.

So, the variables on which the valuation of the hedging derivatives is based in this section can be observed in an official market (Level 2).

The only derivatives the Group has signed a contract for on 31 December 2014 and 2013 are interest rate swap.

Cash flow hedges of interest rates

The breakdown of the derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2014 and 2013, their fair value and the breakdown by maturities of the notional values are as follows:

	Fair Value	At 31.12.14 Notional Value (in Thousand Euros)						
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Years beyond	Total
INTEREST RATE HEDGE:								
Cash flow hedge:								
Financial swaps	(17,635)	10,629	10,979	11,409	11,792	10,196	52,053	107,058

	Fair Value	At 31.12.13 Notional Value (in Thousand Euros)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Years beyond	Total
INTEREST RATE HEDGE:								
Cash flow hedge:								
Financial swaps	(13,361)	10,104	10,629	10,979	11,409	11,792	62,249	117,162

The amount subtracted from net equity, which has been included in net financial income or expense for 2014 and 2013 totals Euros 4,036 thousand and Euros 4,514 thousand, respectively.

The fixed rate for the different financial instruments the Group owns at 31 December 2014 varies between 3.87% and 4.55%.

NOTE 10 – ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

On 30 December 2014 the Fersa Group has signed a non-binding letter of intent under which Fersa during the first six months of 2015 will transfer 99% of shares of the subsidiary company Mozura Windpark D.o.o (company developing a wind farm of 46 MW situated in Montenegro), and will receive the net total amount of Euros 1,500 thousand (Note 29).

As of 31 December 2014 this transaction has not been yet executed. Under said agreement, the Fersa Group has registered the assets and liabilities related with that wind farm as assets and liabilities held for sale.

The Fersa Group has recorded these net assets as 'Non-current assets held for sale' at their fair value. The impact on the impairment of the year of recording these net assets at their fair value (the achieved sales agreement) has amounted to Euros 1,563 thousand before taxes.

The main accounts related to the Mozura Windpark D.o.o. Company at 31 December 2014, after its classification as non-current assets and liabilities held for sale, were as follows:

Balance sheet			
Goodwill	805	Equity	3,090
Property, plant and equipment	2,152	Profit (loss)	(27)
Deferred tax assets	7	Minority interest	24
Non-current assets	**2,964**	**Net equity**	**3,087**
Current assets	**140**	**Current liabilities**	**17**
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,104**	**TOTAL LIABILITIES**	**3,104**

(In Thousand Euros)

NOTE 11 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

	At 31.12.14	At 31.12.13
Trade receivables	6,400	3,852
Trade receivables with related companies	-	5
Total trade receivables for sale and services rendered	**6,400**	**3,857**

	A 31.12.14	A 31.12.13
Other receivables	1,230	1,896
Public Administration	621	380
Total other receivables	**1,851**	**2,276**
Total trade and other receivables	**8,251**	**6,133**

Inside the account “Trade receivables” the Group includes, mainly, the invoicing corresponding to the months of November and December 2014 that has not yet been collected, as well as Euros 904 thousand from the Spanish wind farms that has not yet been invoiced due to the retroactivity under RD 413/2014.

“Public Administration” includes mainly the VAT refundable for services related to the certifications received for the wind farms under construction.

"Other receivables" at 31 December 2014 includes, among others, amounts to be received for the Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) obtained through the generation of electrical energy in certain countries under the Kyoto Protocol for a value of Euros 213 thousand (Euros 162 thousand at 31 December 2013).

There are no trade receivables or other debtors falling due in more than 12 months.

A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is not required at 31 December 2014 and 2013. In general, the invoices pending to receipt do not accrue interest, since their average due date is less than 60 days.

There are no financial assets in default at the date of presentation of these consolidated annual accounts of the Fersa Group.

NOTE 12 - CASH AND OTHER CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and other cash equivalents include:

	At 31.12.14	At 31.12.13
Cash and banks	11,075	10,072
Short-term financial investments	6,651	9,101
Total	**17,726**	**19,173**

Short-term investments at 31 December 2014 accrued a 1.16% effective interest rate (1,30% in the year 2013). There are restrictions on the draw of cash at 31 December 2014 totalling Euros 6,104 thousand (Euros 6,123 thousand at 31 December 2013).

(In Thousand Euros)

NOTE 13 – NET EQUITY

a) Share capital

The share capital of the Parent Company as at 31 December 2014 is represented by 140,003,778 shares, each with a nominal value of Euro 1, which have been fully subscribed and paid. All the shares have the same economic and voting rights.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Parent Company on 2 May 2007 agreed to increase share capital by Euros 37,755,975 through the issue of 37,755,975 ordinary shares with a par value of Euro 1 each, and a share premium of Euros 3 per share.

On 9 July 2007 this capital increase was accounted after it was inscribed in the Registry of the CNMV (Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores), recorded in a public deed and inscribed in the Mercantile Registry.

On 20 February 2008, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Parent Company Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. agreed to a corporate transaction through which various business groups made contributions to the parent Company consisting of several companies with wind farms in operation and at different stages of administrative process. In consideration thereof, the parent Company made a capital increase with non-cash contributions. This transaction included the wind farms in Spain and abroad, specifically in India, France and Poland, and resulted the incorporation of MW 562.7 and contributions totalling Euros 274,874 thousand.

All of the shares of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. are listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange. The share quotation at 31 December 2014 of the company's shares was Euros 0.330 per share (Euros 0.390 at 31 December 2013).

The breakdown of the significant shareholders (more than a 10% of share) of the parent Company at 31 December 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	At 31.12.14	At 31.12.13
Shareholders	**%**	**%**
Grupo Enhol	22.08%	22.08%
Other shareholders (*)	77.92%	77.92%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

(*)None of them owns more than 10%

b) Share premium

This account can only be affected by resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Parent Company.

c) Legal Reserve

Companies that report profits are obligated to appropriate 10% of profit for the year to this reserve until it reaches at least 20% of share capital. This reserve, as long as it does not exceed the limit indicated, can only be used to offset losses if there are no other reserves sufficiently available to do so. On the other hand, it can also be used to increase share capital in the part that exceeds 10% of the capital already increased.

At 31 December 2014 and 2013 the Parent Company has a Legal Reserve valued at Euros 15,137 thousand and Euros 15,102 thousand, respectively.

(In Thousand Euros)

d) Treasury shares

During the year 2014 and under the authorisation given by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 28 June 2013, the Parent Company has sold the totality of 1,570,954 treasury shares for the total amount of Euros 864 thousand. This sale has meant a depreciation of reserves by the amount of Euros 5,904 thousand.

At 31 December 2014 the Parent Company does not own treasury shares.

e) Translation differences

This account in the consolidated balance sheet includes the net exchange differences arising from the translation into Euros of the balances of functional currencies of the consolidated companies whose functional currency is not the Euro.

The movement in the balance of this account during 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014	**2013**
Opening balance	(30,794)	(23,022)
Divestments / disposals	(579)	405
Variation in exchange differences	4,818	(8,177)
Closing balance	**(26,555)**	**(30,794)**

The following is a breakdown of the translation differences as at 2014 and 2013 by functional currency:

Functional currency	**At 31.12.14**	**At 31.12.13**
Indian Rupee	(17,141)	(22,345)
Polish Zloty	(9,525)	(8,783)
American Dollar	111	(38)
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	-	372
Total	**(26,555)**	**(30,794)**

The following is a breakdown of the translation differences as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 by concept:

	At 31.12.14	**At 31.12.13**
For balance sheet items subsidiary conversion	(12,054)	(14,634)
Goodwill and intangible net of tax	(14,501)	(16,160)
Total	**(26,555)**	**(30,794)**

f) Distribution of Net Income:

The proposed distribution of net income of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. for 2014 that the Board of Directors will propose to the General Meeting of Shareholders for its approval, is as follows:

Base of distribution	**Euros**
Profit and loss	11,290,911
Total	**11,290,911**

Base of distribution	**Euros**
Legal Reserve	1,129,091
Retained earnings	10,161,820
Total	**11,290,911**

The General Meeting of Shareholders of 27 June 2014 agreed to distribute the profits of the Parent Company of the prior year totalling positive amount of Euros 342 thousand, in the following way:

Basis of distribution	**Euros**
Profit and loss	342,008
Total	**342,008**

Basis of distribution	**Euros**
Legal Reserve	34,201
Retained earnings	307,807
Total	**342,008**

Profit per share

Profit per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the net equity holders of the Parent Company by the average number of ordinary shares circulating during the period:

	At 31.12.14	**At 31.12.13**
Number of shares	140,003,778	140,003,778
Average numer of shares	140,003,778	140,003,778
Profit (loss) attributed to the Parent Company (thousand Euros)	2,005	1,367
Average number of treasury shares	173,651	1,570,954
Average number of shares in circulation	139,830,127	138,432,824
Profit per share (Euros per share)		
- Basic	**0.014**	**0.010**
- Diluted	**0.014**	**0.010**

There are no financial instruments that could dilute the profit per share.

(In Thousand Euros)

Minority interest

The movement during the years 2014 and 2013 in this account has been as follows:

Balance at 31.12.2012	**3,733**
Profit (loss) attributed to minority interest	(90)
Effect attributed to profit for the year	(90)
Expenses recognized directly in net equity	667
Dividends	(128)
Divestments	(5)
Balance at 31.12.2013	**4,177**
Profit (loss) attributed to minority interest	1,118
Effect attributed to profit for the year	(399)
Effect attributed to impairment provision (Note 5)	1,517
Expenses recognized directly in net equity	(501)
Dividends	(113)
Divestments	(1,137)
Balance at 31.12.2014	**3,544**

NOTE 14 – PROVISIONS

	Balance 01.01.13	Additions	Decreases	Translation differences	Balance 31.12.13	Additions	Translation differences	Balance 31.12.14
Provision for liabilities	1,701	-	(1,046)	-	655	-	-	655
Provision for dismantling	1,730	77	-	(75)	1,732	193	62	1,987
Totals	**3,431**	**77**	**(1,046)**	**(75)**	**2,387**	**193**	**62**	**2,642**

Provision for liabilities

Provision for liabilities includes provisions recognised for liabilities arising mainly from tax claims and lawsuits.

During 2011 a provision for an amount of Euros 1,300 thousand was recorded related to the guarantee in favour of Energía, S.A. to ensure the payment of an eventual complementary liquidation of the Tax on construction, installations and building works (ICIO) as a consequence of the purchase-sale of the Company Empordavent, S.L. Such liquidation was received on 3 June 2013 for an amount of Euros 658 thousand. Consequently, the partial reversal of the provision took place for an amount of Euros 642 thousand, which was registered in the section “Changes in the provisions” of the consolidated Income Statement of 2013.

The Group considers that the provisions and other registered liabilities cover sufficiently those described in this note.

The information on the nature of the disputes with third parties and the Group's position for each of them is stated in the Contingencies section of Note 26.

(In Thousand Euros)

Dismantling provision

As a consequence of the start-up of the wind farm Bhakrani during the first half year of 2014, the company EN Wind Power Pvt. Ltd. has proceeded to record the corresponding provision for dismantling associated to its assets.

At 31 December 2014, the Group has recorded a provision of Euros 1,987 thousand (Euros 1,732 thousand at 31 December 2013) to cover the costs of dismantling the wind farms that are now in operation.

NOTE 15 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The movement in the accounts under financial liabilities in 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	Balance 31.12.13	Increases	Decreases	Cancellation by payment	Translation differences	Transfers	Balance 31.12.14
Debts with credit entities	146,712	3,159	-	(292)	3,010	(355)	152,234
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 9)	13,361	4,274	-	-	-	-	17,635
Other financial liabilities	3,629	213	(433)	(249)	-	6	3,166
Total non-current financial liabilities	**163,702**	**7,646**	**(433)**	**(541)**	**3,010**	**(349)**	**173,035**
Debts with credit entities	33,091	11,787	-	(24,399)	393	355	21,227
Other financial liabilities	131	8,437	-	-	-	(6)	8,562
Total current financial liabilities	**33,222**	**20,224**	**-**	**(24,399)**	**393**	**349**	**29,789**

	Balance 31.12.12	Increases	Decreases	Cancellations by payment	Translation differences	Transfers	Balance 31.12.13
Debts with credit entities	189,551	594	-	(8,400)	(5,034)	(29,999)	146,712
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 9)	20,326	-	(6,965)	-	-	-	13,361
Other financial liabilities	3,753	590	(808)	-	-	94	3,629
Total non-current financial liabilities	**213,630**	**1,184**	**(7,773)**	**(8,400)**	**(5,034)**	**(29,905)**	**163,702**
Debts with credit entities	22,648	12,180	5	(31,186)	(555)	29,999	33,091
Other financial liabilities	186	39	-	-	-	(94)	131
Total current financial liabilities	**22,834**	**12,219**	**5**	**(31,186)**	**(555)**	**29,905**	**33,222**

The book value and the fair value of the non-current financial liabilities are as follows:

	Book value		Fair value	
	At 31.12.14	**At 31.12.13**	**At 31.12.14**	**At 31.12.13**
Debts with credit entities	152,234	146,712	139,694	134,506

The fair value of liabilities bearing fixed interest rates is estimated on the basis of the discounted cash flows over the remaining terms of the liability. The discount rates were determined on the market rates available at 31 December 2014 and 2013 on the financial liabilities with similar maturities and credit characteristics.

At 1 February 2012, Fersa Energías Renovables S.A. signed a financial contract with the financial entities Banco Santander, S.A., Banco Popular Español S.A., Banco Español de Crédito, S.A., Bankinter, S.A. and CaixaBank, S.A. by which it was agreed to restructure the financial debt these entities had granted to Fersa. With this restructuring agreement the financial debt hold by Fersa has been substituted by a Syndicated Loan contract which has been structured in two different stages:

- First stage: a loan valued at Euros 22,961 thousand, of which the outstanding amount at 31 December 2014 Euros is 11,761 thousand.

- Second stage: a credit line for Euros 4,600 thousand with a unique due date in 2015.

As a result of a renegotiation of such Syndicated Loan, during the present year 2014, the maturing of the second stage has been extended from 31 January 2015 until 31 January 2017, whereas the instalment of the first stage of Euros 2,950 thousand, planned for July 2015, has been early repaid on 31 January 2015. On 31 December 2014 this refinancing agreement was approved by all of the financial entities and was signed on 29 January 2015 (Note 29).

This refinancing contract includes divestment compromises of certain assets as well as some limitations on new investments. Moreover the contract has as collateral the pledge of the shares of the different companies of the Fersa Group.

Furthermore, the contract establishes the obligation of presenting some information periodically to the banking agent, in particular, the Disposable Cash Flow, the application of funds to the Minimum Operating Cash, the amount kept as Reserve funds and the mismatches in cash. It also establishes a restriction on the amount of dividends the company can pay out until the first stage has been repaid in a 50%, as well as a limitation on any additional debt with the exemption of credit lines, whose maximum permitted amount is the same as the maximum permitted amount in the second stage once this stage has been terminated and fully repaid.

The increases of the year in ‘Other current financial liabilities’ correspond wholly to the loans granted by the main shareholders of the Parent Company in connection with the construction of the new wind farm Postolin for the amount of Euros 6,500 thousand (Note 23 and Note 2.2) and those granted by third parties with the same purpose for the amount of Euros 1,500 thousand, as well as the outstanding interests accrued by the date. The loans have been granted during September 2014 and will mature on 31 May 2015. There is a possibility, when the maturity date comes, that these loans may be capitalised by an increase of the share capital of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.

The following tables describe the gross consolidated financial liabilities by instrument at 31 December 2014 and 2013 and their maturities dates, taking into account the impact of the hedging of the derivatives and the other financial liabilities:

(In Thousand Euros)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 and years beyond	Total
At 31 December 2014:							
Commercial banks and other financial liabilities							
Fixed	21,994	11,412	11,929	12,245	8,494	78,537	**144,611**
Floating	7,795	10,487	12,134	4,666	3,485	19,646	**58,213**
Total	**29,789**	**21,899**	**24,063**	**16,911**	**11,979**	**98,183**	**202,824**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 and years beyond	Total
At 31 December 2013:							
Commercial banks and other financial liabilities							
Fixed	13,086	11,005	11,412	11,929	12,245	76,714	**136,391**
Floating	4,221	11,970	10,498	7,497	4,673	21,674	**60,533**
Total	**17,307**	**22,975**	**21,910**	**19,426**	**16,918**	**98,388**	**196,924**

If we were to exclude the impact of the derivatives on the financial liabilities, all the financial liabilities, both for 2014 and 2013, would accrue interest at a floating rate.

The following tables describe the gross financial liabilities denominated by foreign currency at 31 December 2014 and 2013 and their maturities, taking into account the impact of the hedging on the derivatives and the other financial liabilities:

At 31 December 2014:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 and years beyond	Total
Borrowings denominated in Euros	25,811	18,007	20,079	12,992	9,300	87,789	**173,978**
Borrowings denominated in Rupees	3,978	3,892	3,984	3,919	2,679	10,394	**28,846**
Total	**29,789**	**21,899**	**24,063**	**16,911**	**11,979**	**98,183**	**202,824**

A 31 December 2013:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 and years beyond	Total
Borrowings denominated in Euros	13,914	19,170	18,007	15,479	12,992	86,772	**166,334**
Borrowings denominated in Rupees	3,393	3,805	3,903	3,947	3,926	11,616	**30,590**
Total	**17,307**	**22,975**	**21,910**	**19,426**	**16,918**	**98,388**	**196,924**

The main features of these loans are as follows:

Geographic segment	Amount drawn down	Average interest rate	Maturity
Western Europe	173,978	2.36%	Between 2015 and 2028
Asia	28,846	11.75%	Between 2015 and 2026
Total	**202,824**		

The companies in the consolidation scope Eólica del Pino S.L., Eólica el Pedregoso S.L., SAS

(In Thousand Euros)

Eoliennes de Beausemblant, Generación Eólica India Limited, EN Renewable Energy Limited, EN Wind Power Private Limited, Parque Eólico Hinojal S.L., Parc Eólic Mudèfer S.L. and Gestora Fotovoltaica de Castellón S.L. have bank loans under Project Finance agreements for which they have pledged their treasury shares.

As of the date of these consolidated annual financial accounts the Group is in process of closing a refinancing of the Project Finance of Eólica el Pedregoso S.L. and Eólica del Pino S.L. This new financing shall suppose a prolongation of the maturity periods until 2024 (compared to the present 2018 maturity date) and a reduction of the current debts with the credit entities for the amount of Euros 2,636 thousand.

Moreover, the loans granted to Eólica del Pino S.L., Eólica el Pedregoso S.L., SAS Eoliennes de Beausemblant, Parque Eólico Hinojal S.L., Parc Eòlic Mudéfer S.L. and Gestora Fotovoltaica de Castellón S.L. contain conditions that limit the payout of dividends and require compliance with certain minimum ratios, such as the Debt Service Coverage Ratio or Leverage Index.

Regarding the loans for financing the wind farms that contain ratio compliance clauses for financing of this type, at 31 December 2014 and 2013, for the companies SAS Eoliennes Beausemblant and S.L. and Parc Eòlic Mudefer, S.L there are no indications of non-compliance with the requirements described in these contracts that could give rise to their early redemption.

The Group has obtained exemptions of compliance from financial entities (Waivers) before 31 December 2014 for the companies Eólica del Pino, S.L., Eólica el Pedregoso, S.L., Gestora Fotovoltaica de Castellón, S.L and Parque Eólico Hinojal, S.L, therefore the non-compliance of the ratio obligations shall not cause acceleration of debt repayment and it has remained registered as a non-current liability.

As a consequence of the negotiation on refinancing of the Project Finance of Eólica el Pedregoso, S.L. and Eólica del Pino, S.L., there are no breaches of the financial obligations foreseen at the close of the next period by any of the companies of the Group.

Furthermore, these loans require companies to record a Debt Service Fund Reserve (DSFR) through their banks accounts, as an additional guarantee for the bank syndicate. At the end of the years 2014 and 2013 the following amounts have been appropriated to this reserve:

Company	**31.12.2014**	**31.12.2013**
Eólica el Pedregoso S.L.	-	-
Eólica del Pino S.L.	-	5
SAS Eoliennes de Beausemblant	632	632
Parque Eólico Hinojal, S.L.	1,899	1,892
Parc Eólic Mudefer, S.L.	3,573	3,594
Total	**6,104**	**6,123**

At 31 December 2014, the disposable liquidity of the Group amounts to Euros 17,726 thousand, and it is entirely composed by cash and other cash equivalents (Euros 19,173 thousand at 31 December 2013, corresponding wholly to cash and other cash equivalents).

NOTE 16 - OTHER LIABILITIES

The following is a breakdown of “Other Liabilities” as at 31 December 2014 and 2013:

(In Thousand Euros)

	At 31.12.14	At 31.12.13
Grants received	1,610	-
Long-term deferred payments	1,969	4,374
Other non-current liabilities	**3,579**	**4,374**
Short-term deferred payments	1,912	128
Other current liabilities	**1,912**	**128**

At 31 December 2014, the company Eólica Postolin Sp has received non-repayable grants from the European Union through the Polish Ministry of Economy for the construction of its wind farm amounting to Euros 1,610 thousand. The total subsidy awarded will amount to Polish Zlotys 40 million (Euros 9,361 thousand). The received subsidies will be registered in the profit (loss) according to the amortisation of the farm.

"Deferred payments" includes outstanding payments for the purchase of various wind farms payable when certain milestones are achieved in the farms under development, the disbursement of which is considered probable. As of 31 December 2014, it is estimated that Euros 1,912 thousand (Euros 128 thousand as at 31 December 2013) will be payable next year (those related to the Postolin Project in Poland, reclassified to current during this year) and that Euros 1,969 thousand (Euros 4,374 thousand as at 31 December 2013) will be paid in more than 12 months.

The milestones that determine the final settlements are mainly benchmarked to certain events in the development, construction, financing and start-up of the different wind farms. Thus, the most significant milestone is the start-up of the wind farm.

Additionally, during this year, deferred payments related to the purchase of the Company Eólica Postolin Sp. z o.o. have been renegotiated, which supposed a decrease of the asset value by Euros 650 thousand, which has been recorded as a financial income from the change in the fair value of the liability.

The breakdown of the pending deferred payments by geographic segment and as a function of the farm whose acquisition generates the pending payment is the following:

	At 31.12.14	At 31.12.13
Western Europe	888	888
Eastern Europe (Poland)	-	2,534
Latin America (Panama)	1,081	952
Total long-term deferred payments	**1,969**	**4,374**
Western Europe	-	128
Eastern Europe (Poland)	1,912	-
Total short-term deferred payments	**1,912**	**128**

At 31 December 2014, the payment schedule is expected to be as follows:

(In Thousand Euros)

	2015	2016	2017 and years beyond	Total
Total deferred payments	1,912	1,969	-	3,881

These deferred payments do not accrue any interest.

NOTE 17 - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The breakdown at 31 December 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	At 31.12.14	At 31.12.13
Public Administration	1,320	1,191
Other creditors	5,503	3,221
Current tax liabilities	450	504
Trade and other payables	**7,273**	**4,916**

Most of the accounts payable do not accrue interest and fall due between 30 and 90 days.

We set out below the total amount of payments made by the Group to suppliers during the year of the Spanish companies and the payment terms in accordance with the maximum legal limit permitted under law 15/2010/5 July which established measures for reducing late payment in trading operations:

	Payments made and outstanding at the balance sheet date			
	2014		2013	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Payments for the year made within the maximum legal time limit	9,002	92.79	10,260	85.09
Remainder	700	7.21	1,799	14.92
Total payments for the year	**9,702**	**100.00**	**12,059**	**100.00**
Average period of payments exceeding the limit (days)	**290**		**122**	
Balance outstanding at year and exceeding the maximum legal time limit	**20**		**434**	

The amounts shown in the previous table as payments to suppliers are, according to their nature, trade creditors for debt with suppliers of goods and services, in such a way that they include the needed information for the “Other creditors” account found as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

The “Average period of payments exceeding the limit” has been computed by placing in the numerator the summation of the product of each of the payments to suppliers that have taken place during the year that have exceeded the legal time limit and the number of days that the payment has exceeded the legal time limit, and in the denominator the total amount of payments that have taken place during the year and that have exceeded the legal time limit.

The maximum legal time limit for the Group’s payments according to the law 3/2004/29 December, which established measures for reducing late payment in trading operations, is 60 days.

(In Thousand Euros)

NOTE 18 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Fersa Group has developed appropriate procedures for identifying, analysing, managing and mitigating all risks to which, in light of its activities, it is exposed, highlighting the following:

- Segregation of duties and responsibilities in key areas.
- Compliance with internal standards and legislation in force.
- Application of oversight and control systems.
- Use of hedging instruments for certain risks.
- Reporting transparency policies between the different departments affected by risk.

The Group has taken measures for the main financial risks: market risk (including exchange rate risk) and liquidity risk. The overall group risk management program is centred on the uncertainty of the financial markets and attempts to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability.

Interest rate risk

The fluctuations in interest rates modify the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities that accrue a fixed interest rate as well as the cash flows from the financial assets and liabilities indexed to a floating interest rate, and, accordingly, they impact both to the net equity and to the net income, respectively.

The purpose of interest rate risk management is to maintain a balance between floating and fixed rates on debt that in order to reduce the costs of borrowings within the established risk parameters.

The Fersa Group uses financial swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

The structure of its financial debt at 31 December, taking into account the hedges through derivative contracts, is as follows:

	At 31.12.2014	**At 31.12.2013**
Fixed interest rate	144,611	136,391
Floating interest rate	58,213	60,533
Total	**202,824**	**196,924**

The floating interest rate is subject mainly to the fluctuations of the European Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR). The sensitivity of net income and net equity to the fluctuation in interest rates is as follows:

	Increase/decrease in interest rate	Effect on net income before tax	Effect on net equity
2014	10%	(106)	1,629
	(10%)	106	(1,629)
2013	10%	(187)	1,607
	(10%)	187	(1,607)

This effect does not include the impact that would result from interest rate fluctuations on asset impairments, considered in Note 5.

Exchange rate risk

The variations in exchange rates can affect the fair value of debt denominated in non-local or non-functional currencies and the transactions and investments denominated in non-Euro currencies, and, accordingly, the counter-value of net equity and net income.

(In Thousand Euros)

The various non-Euro currencies with which the Fersa Group has operated in 2014 and 2013 are the Dollar, Rupee and Zloty. The sensitivity of net income and consolidated net equity (corresponding to Reserves for translation differences) of the Fersa Group to a 10% variation (increase and decrease) in the exchange rate against the Euro is as follows:

	Increase/decrease in the exchange rate of the functional currency	Effect on net equity	Effect on net income
2014	Indian Rupee	5,138	97
	Polish Zloty	2,592	(11)
	American Dollar	124	(107)
	Increase by 10%	7,854	(21)
	Indian Rupee	(5,138)	(97)
	Polish Zloty	(2,592)	11
	American Dollar	(124)	107
	Decrease by (10%)	(7,854)	21
2013	Indian Rupee	4,129	151
	Polish Zloty	2,278	(12)
	American Dollar	84	(91)
	Chinese Yuan	160	(3)
	Increase by 10%	6,651	45
	Indian Rupee	(4,129)	(151)
	Polish Zloty	(2,278)	12
	American Dollar	(84)	91
	Chinese Yuan	(160)	3
	Decrease by (10%)	(6,651)	(45)

Commodity price of electricity risk

The Fersa Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in commodity prices given that its sales are linked to the average price of electricity.

The sensitivity of net income to the variation in commodity prices, taking as a reference the sale price of electricity in the daily electricity market, is as follows:

	Increase/decrease in the price (electricity sale price)	Effect on net income before tax
2014	10%	3,205
	(10%)	(3,205)
2013	10%	3,597
	(10%)	(3,597)

This effect does not include the impact that would result from fluctuations in the electricity sale price on asset impairments, considered in Note 5.

Credit risk

At 31 December 2014 and 2013 there are no provisions of impairment of accounts receivable as they are not considered necessary.

At 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Fersa Group had no significant concentrations of credit risk or delays in payment on financial assets.

In order to mitigate the credit risk arising from financial positions, the contracting of derivatives and the placement of treasury surpluses is carried out with highly solvent banks and financial entities.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Group Treasury Management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Management follows up the liquidity reserve forecasts of the Group (which includes the availability of credit and cash or cash equivalents) on the basis of the expected cash flows. The schedule established for expected cash flows of financial debt (without taking into account financial interests) is included in Note 15, to which the payments corresponding to Trade and other payables maturing in 2015 should also be added (Note 17).

At 31 December 2014, available liquidity totals Euros 17,726 miles de euros, thousand, which entirely belongs to cash and other cash equivalents (Euros 19,173 thousand at 31 December 2013).

Capital management

The purpose of capital risk management is to maintain an appropriate ratio between internal and external financing (financial liability).

The Fersa Group’s debt is broken down between corporate debt and debt for the financing of projects (Project Finance). Corporate debt finances the parent Company’s activities. Projects are generally financed by 20 / 30% of net equity and 80 / 70% of external financing by means of Project Finance which, by its own structure, guarantees the debt service (cover and leverage index and recording of a reserve fund for the debt service).

The leverage ratio is as follows:

	At 31.12.14	At 31.12.13
Long-term financial liabilities (Note 15)	152,234	146,712
Short-term financial liabilities (Note 15)	21,227	33,091
Cash and other cash equivalents (Note 12)	(17,726)	(19,173)
Derivatives (Note 9)	17,635	13,361
Net financial liability:	**173,370**	**173,991**
	132,267	128,422
Net equity holders of the parent Company (Note 13)		
Minority interest (Note 13)	3,544	4,177
Net equity:	**135,811**	**132,599**
Leverage (Net financial liability / (Net financial liability + Net equity))	**56.07%**	**56.75%**

NOTE 19 – TAX SITUATION

The reconciliation of the applicable tax rate to the effective tax rate for 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014	%	2013	%
Profit (loss) before tax	**993**		**2,358**	
Theoretical tax	**298**	**30%**	**707**	**30%**
Impairment of fixed assets	806		482	
Divestments	(1,830)		(8,188)	
Unrecognized tax credits	1,482		6,482	
Deferred tax adjustment to the new law on corporate income tax	(3,298)		-	
Others	412		1,598	
Corporate income tax accrued	**(2,130)**		**1,081**	

At 31 December 2014, the Group has tax loss carryforwards (TLC's) available for offset totalling Euros 44,465 thousand (Euros 44,784 thousand at 31 December 2013), and an unrecognised deferred tax asset balance of Euros 9,818 thousand (Euros 9,642 thousand at 31 December 2013). The breakdown of these unrecognised credits and the nature of their accounting counter-entry at 31 December 2014 is as follows:

	At 31.12.14
Tax credit loss carryforwards (at 25%)	11,078
Deferred tax assets	9,818
Total	**20,896**

The breakdown of the tax credit loss carryforwards not registered and the deferred tax asset balance not registered is the following:

Year	Thousands of Euros	Year	Thousands of Euros
2015	483	2024	606
2016	498	2025	721
2017	480	2026	1,173
2018	480	2027	255
2019	400	2028	255
2020	401	2029	255
2021	406	2030	3,272
2022	401	2031	7,070
2023	1,823	2032	1,406
		2033 and years beyond	511
		Total	**20,896**

In both cases, the Fersa Group has decided not to recognise these amounts in its consolidated annual accounts, as it considers that they do not meet the requirements under IFRS-EU to be accounted for as assets.

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year is as follows:

(In Thousand Euros)

Corporate income tax	2014	2013
Current tax	651	766
Deferred tax	(2,781)	315
Total	**(2,130)**	**1,081**

The following table reflects the movements during 2014 and 2013 of deferred tax:

	Balance 31.12.13	Increases	Decreases	Effect new law on corporate income tax	Transfers	Translation differences	Balance 31.12.14
Deferred tax assets	6,478	828	(29)	(345)	(303)	-	6,629
Deferred tax liabilities	(23,000)	(1,838)	907	3,643	303	(641)	(20,626)
Total	**(16,522)**	**(1,010)**	**878**	**3,298**	**-**	**(641)**	**(13,997)**

	Balance 31.12.12	Increases	Decreases	Effect new la won corporate income tax	Transfers	Translation differences	Balance 31.12.13
Deferred tax assets	8,332	7	(1,861)	-	-	-	6,478
Deferred tax liabilities	(23,688)	(1,453)	1,116	-	-	1,025	(23,000)
Total	**(15,356)**	**(1,446)**	**(745)**	-	-	**1,025**	**(16,522)**

Deferred tax assets include mainly the tax effect of the hedging contracts (Note 9). The additions of deferred tax assets for the years 2014 and the disposals for year 2013 relate, mainly, to the effect of the measurement of these hedging contracts.

The additions of deferred tax liabilities for the year 2014 include mainly the tax effect of the application of the impairment provision for the amount of Euros 1,551 thousand. The disposals of deferred tax liabilities in 2013 include also the tax effect of the application of the impairment provision of for that year amounting to Euros 1,172 thousand (Note 5).

There are no significant deferred tax liabilities connected with temporary differences in shareholding in subsidiaries, investees, associate companies and joint ventures.

On 28 November 2014 a new corporate income tax law was approved in Spain (Law 27/2014), which, among others, establishes a reduction of the tax rate of the corporate income tax: 28% for the year 2015 and 25% for subsequent years. As a consequence of this reduction, a reappraisal of deferred assets and liabilities has been made, the deferred tax assets have been reduced by Euros 345 thousand and the deferred tax liabilities have been reduced by Euros 3,643 thousand. The net effect of these reductions on the profit (loss) of the Company was a positive amount of Euros 3,298 thousand.

The effect registered directly in net equity of this tax rates reduction was of Euros 850 thousand.

In accordance with current tax legislation, tax returns cannot be considered as definitive until they have been audited by the Tax Authorities or the four-year prescription period has expired.

The consolidated companies that make up the Group are opened to tax inspection for all applicable taxes for the last four years.

As from 1 January 2009 Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. is subject to Corporate Income Tax under the consolidated tax regime along with the following subsidiaries in Spain:

(In Thousand Euros)

Eólica El Pedregoso, S.L.	Joso Fotovoltaica, S.L.U.	Fersa Asesoramiento y Gestión, S.L.U.
Fersa-Aventalia, S.L.	Fotovoltaica Padua, S.L.U.	Parc Eòlic Coll de Som, S.L.U.
Eólica del Pino, S.L.	Fotovoltaica Vergos, S.L.U.	Parc Eòlic L'Arram, S.L.U.
Parc Eòlic Mudèfer, S.L.	Fotovoltaica La Mola, S.L.U.	Explotación Eólica La Pedrera, S.L.U.
Fercom Eólica, S.L.U.	Inversions Trautt, S.L.U.	
Gestora Fotovoltaica de Castellón, S.L.	Fotovoltaica de Castelló, S.L.U.	
Fotovoltaica Fer, S.L.U.	Fotovoltaica de Les Coves, S.L.U.	
Weinsberg Ecotec, S.L.U.	Inversions Vinroma, S.L.U.	
Fotovoltaica Ecotec, S.L.U.	Parque Eólica Hinojal, S.L.U.	

NOTE 20 - STAFF COSTS

The breakdown of staff costs for the years 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014	2013
Wages and salaries	1,424	1,604
Social welfare expenses	224	271
Total Staff costs	**1,648**	**1,875**

The totality of the value included in Social welfare expenses corresponds to Social Security.

The average number of employees for the years 2014 and 2013 breaks down as follows:

	2014	2013
Management	4	4
Technicians	23	27
Others	1	1
Total	**28**	**32**

In accordance with the provisions of the Gender Equality Act, Organic Law 3/2007/22 March, published in the Official State Gazette of 23 March 2007, the average number of employees of the Fersa Group at the end of 2014 and 2013 broken down by category and gender is as follows:

At 31.12.14	Men	Women	Total
Management	2	2	**4**
Technicians	17	6	**23**
Others	-	1	**1**
Total	**19**	**9**	**28**

At 31.12.13	Men	Women	Total
Management	2	2	**4**
Technicians	17	6	**23**
Others	-	1	**1**
Total	**19**	**9**	**28**

NOTE 21 - NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)

The breakdown of this account in the income statement for 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

(In Thousand Euros)

	2014	2013
Interest	1,350	1,110
Exchange gains	-	186
Total financial income	**1,350**	**1,296**
Cost of borrowings	(11,941)	(11,993)
Exchange losses	(160)	-
Total financial expenses	**(12,101)**	**(11,993)**
Net financial income (loss)	**(10,751)**	**(10,697)**

NOTE 22 – CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities

The breakdown of cash flow from operations in 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014	2013
Profit (loss) before tax	**993**	**2,358**
Adjustments to results	**21,011**	**22,470**
Amortisation and depreciation (Notes 5 and 6)	13,982	13,911
Impairment losses (Note 5)	(3,543)	(1,311)
Changes in the provisions (Note 14)	-	(988)
Interest income	(1,350)	(1,110)
Borrowing costs	11,941	11,993
Exchange differences	(160)	(186)
Net income of companies consolidated by equity accounting (Note 7)	141	161
Changes in working capital (excluding the effects of changes in consolidation scope and translation differences):	**(1,930)**	**(2,520)**
Trade and other receivables	(1,165)	328
Trade and other payables	2,724	(758)
Other current liabilities	(73)	122
Other current assets and liabilities	(3,416)	(2,212)
Other cash flows from operating activities	**(11,219)**	**(11,397)**
Interest paid	(11,505)	(9,898)
Collection of interest	653	559
Collections (payments) of corporate income tax	(367)	(1,298)
Other payments (collections)	-	(760)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**8,855**	**10,911**

NOTE 23 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related persons are:

a) Significant shareholders in Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A., meaning those who directly or indirectly hold an interest equal to or exceeding 3%, as well as shareholders which, while not being significant, have exercised the power to appoint a member of the Board of Directors:

   Based on this definition, the following are considered related entities of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.:

(In Thousand Euros)

Name or registered name of the Board Member	**Total % of share capital**
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L. (*)	22.08%
Grupo Comsa Emte, S.L.	7.68%
Grupo Catalana Occidente, S.A.	7.51%
Windmill Investment, S.A.R.L.	4.04%
Larfon, S.A.U. (**)	4.00%

(*)Eólica Navarra, S.L.U. is wholly owned by the Enhol Group and owns 21.716% of the Fersa Group's shares, which is included in Enhol Group's stake.

(**)This stake includes: 2.85% over the total share capital owned by Larfon, SAU (member of the Management Board) and a 1.15% over the total share capital owned by Fonlar Futuro, SICAV, S.A., whose indirect representative is Larfon, S.A.U

b) The Directors and Senior Management of any company belonging to the Fersa Group and their immediate families, "Directors" meaning members of the Board of Directors, and "Senior Management" meaning people who report directly to the Company's Board of Directors or its top Senior Manager and, at all events, to its internal auditor. Transactions with the directors and senior management of the Fersa Group are disclosed in Note 24.

The transactions between related companies have been carried out at arm's length.

The transactions involving services rendered between Group companies have been objective and unbiased and carried out at arm's length, based on the incremental cost system, under which the estimated cost plus a margin has been allocated to the different Group or related companies. Thus, the costs shared by the parent company and other Group companies are distributed and charged by project and activity, based on parameters of activity and hourly charges (using periodical slips per employee). Detailed definitions of the services and remits to be carried out are prepared, and the average indicators used to calculate the charges are determined.

The loans that the parent Company has extended to the Group companies, associates or multi-group companies accrue financial interest based on a market rate.

The operations in 2014 and 2013 between Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and related parties are as follows:

a) Transactions with significant shareholders:

Transactions with Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.

Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L is a company belonging to Grupo Comsa Emte, S.L.

The operations done during 2013 with the company Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L. related to the elaboration of reports about the foreign electric markets amount to Euros 15 thousand. There have been no fees accrued during 2014 related to this concept.

Transactions with Comsa Emte Medioambiente, S.L.U.

Comsa Emte Medioambiente is a company belonging to Grupo Comsa Emte, S,L.

On 21 December 2012 Comsa Emte Medioambiente, S.L.U. (hereinafter referred to as CEMA) signed an agreement with the companies Eólica el Pedregoso, S.L. and Eólica del Pino, S.L. under which CEMA was responsible for the project of mending the foundations of seven wind turbines in the wind farm El Pedregoso. The amount accrued for this commission during 2013 came to Euros 801 thousand. During the present year 2014 no fees have been accrued under this contract.

(In Thousand Euros)

Transactions with Grupo Empresarial Enhol

On 30 September 2014, the company Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L. (a company belonging to Grupo Empresaria Enhol) and Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A, sign an agreement under which they cancel Euros 650 thousand of a claim of Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L. for the sale of a wind farm in Poland (Note 15).

Other Transactions with Significant Shareholders

During the second half-year of 2014 Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. signed a number of loans granted by the main shareholders in connection with the construction of a new wind farm Postolin for the amount of Euros 6,500 thousand.

The breakdown of the contribution of the lenders is as follows:

	Amount
Grupo Catalana Occidente, S.A.	3,412
Larfon, S.A.U.	1,500
Windmill Investment, S.A.R.L.	838
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A. (*)	600
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	150
Total	**6,500**

(*)Company related to Mr Tomás Feliu Bassols

These loans mature on 31 May 2015 (Note 15).

b) Transactions with directors and senior management:

During the present year 2014 there have been services rendered by the company Riva y García, in which the director Ignacio García-Nieto is an administrator, regarding alternative financing and financial planning of the Group. The fees accrued from these services amounted to Euros 40 thousand.

NOTE 24 - INFORMATION ON MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting of 21 March 2014, unanimously adopted the remuneration system proposed by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.

Furthermore the General Meeting of Shareholders of 27 June 2014 of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A., adopted, for consultation purposes, the report put forward by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee effective as from 1 January 2014 and subsequent years.

The Group’s remuneration policy is designed to reward dedication, qualifications and responsibility required by the office of Director, without comprising the latter’s independence. The remuneration includes the exigency, the dedication, qualifications and responsibility required by this function.

Remuneration is divided into the following basic elements:

(In Thousand Euros)

- Per diems: The amount varies on the basis of the type of Director and the meetings of the Board of Directors held.

- Sitting on the Board: Consists of annual fixed remuneration for the members of the Board of Directors, which varies on the basis of the type of Director. The remuneration comprises the performance of duties either individually or jointly and the oversight and responsibility required by the function.

- Delegated Committees: Consists of annual fixed remuneration for the members of the Delegated Committees, which varies depending on the type of Director.

The members of the Executive Committee and the members of the Board of Directors, excluding independent persons, have waived their remuneration during the current year 2014.

Accordingly, during 2014 the total amount accrued for the members of the Board of Directors of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. totals Euros 200 thousand (Euros 200 thousand during 2013), comprising exclusively the fix remuneration for sitting on the Board of Directors and the different Delegated Committees, as well as the remuneration relating to labour-related duties or direct responsibilities at different executive levels.

100% of the members of the Board of Directors both at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 are men.

Transactions with Directors

Article 229 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, adopted by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010/2 July, has imposed on Directors, or their individual representatives, the duty to report to the Board of Directors, and failing that, to other Directors, or, in the case of a Sole Administrator, the General Meeting of Shareholders, any direct or Indirect conflict of interest they may have with the Company. The Director affected must abstain from intervening in the resolutions or decisions on the operation to which the conflict refers.

We set out below the situations of direct and indirect conflict of interest which the Board of Directors has had with the Group and how they have been treated:

Directors	*Description of the conflict of interest*
Mr José Vicens Torradas	In his capacity as individual representative of the Director Mytaros, B.V., has abstained from intervening in the discussion and vote on the agreement dated 23 December 2014, regarding operation of purchase of share (16%) that the company Taiga Mistral, S.L. has in the project Mudèfer, under which the Fersa Group will be the owner of 100% of the project.

Likewise, the Directors must report the direct or indirect shareholdings which either they or the people related to them hold in the capital of a company with the same, analogous or complementary type of activity as that which constitutes the corporate purposes of the Group, and likewise report the offices and duties they undertake therein.

Accordingly, we present below the following information provided to the Company by the Directors who during the year have held offices on the Board of Directors of the Group (see Appendix II).

Management's remunerations

The total remuneration accrued in 2014 to the members of the Management amounts to Euros 613 thousand (Euros 588 thousand in remuneration in 2013).

The Group's Management consists of two men and two women at 31 December 2014 and 2013.

A contract was subscribed with Management that establishes that a severance pay is payable to them in the event of termination of their employment relationships.

NOTE 25 – AUDITORS FEES

The fees accrued during the year 2014 by Deloitte, S.L. for audit services total Euros 164 thousand and other assurance services total Euros 41 thousand (Euros 164 thousand for audit services and Euros 40 thousand for other assurance services during the year 2013).

Additionally, the fees accrued during the year 2014 by other companies that also use the brand Deloitte, S.L. as a consequence of other services provided to the Group, total Euros 35 thousand (Euros 135 thousand in 2013), mainly for tax advice services.

Furthermore, the fees accrued during the year 2014 by other auditing firms for audit services total Euros 14 thousand (Euros 21 thousand in 2013).

NOTE 26 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees with third parties

The following Group companies have given technical guarantees to the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines in the following amounts (Thousand Euros) as per the provisions of RD 661/2007:

Company	At 31.12.2014	At 31.12.2013
Castellwind 03, S.L.	2,100	2,100
E.R. Guadiana Menor	-	400
Sinergia Andaluza	-	1,188
Ferrolterra Renovables, S.L.	133	133
Total	**2,233**	**3,821**

Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. furnishes guarantees amounting to Euros 2,448 thousand at 31 December 2014 (Euros 8,124 thousand at 31 December 2013) to the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines for the tendering of various wind farm projects in Catalonia, which were provisionally awarded in 2010.

Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. has given a guarantee to the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro totalling Euros 1,500 thousand (both at 31 December 2014 and 2013) relating to the final guarantee for the tendering of a wind farm in that country.

During the present year Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. has given a guarantee to Vestas Northern Europe A/S amounting to Euros 3,000 thousand as a contract performance bond between its investee Eólica Postolin, Sp zoo and the beneficiary of such guarantee, in connection with the supply of technical facilities for the wind farm developed by the investee company.

Eolener, S.L.U has given guarantees totalling Euros 320 thousand to the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines (both at 31 December 2014 and 2013) for the wind farm under development that the company has in El Pinell de Brai (Tarragona).

(In Thousand Euros)

Electravent, S.L. has given guarantees at 31 December 2014 and 2013 to the “Department of Environment and Housing of the Government of Catalonia” totalling Euros 18 thousand and to the “City Council of Portbou”.

During the present year 2014 there have been cancellations of former guarantees and their corresponding refunds. The main cancelled guarantees are those which the company Explotación Eólica la Pedrera, S.L. presented for the amount of Euros 870 thousand to the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines.

The commitments, pledges and guarantees relating to the financing contracts have been described in Note 15.

The Directors of the parent Company estimate that unexpected liabilities at 31 December 2014, if any, that could give rise to the commitments indicated in this Note and in Note 15, would not have a significant impact on these consolidated annual accounts.

Contractual commitments

The following table shows the minimum total payments for non-cancellable operating leases at 31 December 2014 and 2013:

Period	**At 31.12.14**	**At 31.12.13**
Up to one year	970	933
Between one and five years	5,024	4,727
More than five years	17,050	18,596
Total	**23,044**	**24,256**

Operating lease expenses of the Group during the year 2014 amount to Euros 854 thousand (euros 932 thousand in 2013).

Contingencies

At the date of preparation of these consolidated annual accounts, the main lawsuits that the Fersa Group is party to are the followings:

- Eólica Warblewo, SP (company owned by the Fersa Group,) brought action against the owners of the land where the company intends to construct the wind farm which it is developing. Eólica Warblewo, SP asked for the lease contracts between the company and the owners of the land to be declared in force and of compulsory performance. On 25 August 2011, the Courts of Warsaw gave a judgment in favour of Eólica Warblewo, SP although the judgment was appealed by the owners of the land on 14 September 2011. On 31 December 2012 Eólica Warblewo, Sp presented a lawsuit for damages totalling Zlotys 298 million. On 30 July 2013, the parties applied to the Court for the adjournment of proceedings and began the process of negotiation. The Fersa Group considered during 2012 that the risk of losing the right to lease the land was probable and impaired during the year the totality of the investment made in the project. During 2014 all of the parties have reached different agreements under which the Fersa Group accepted to assign 35,5% of shares of Eólica Warblewo, SP to a third party in exchange for the withdrawal of all of the claims and begin jointly to develop the wind farm. As a consequence of these agreements, the Group considers that the development of the project is now probable and has already reversed partially the provision by the amount of Euros 5,462 thousand.

- There are different appeals against regional tendering procedures, awarding decisions, urban planning resolutions or lease contracts validity, which concern to the following companies of the Group: Eólica cieplowody SP, Fersa Aventalia, S.L and Orta Eólica, S.L. At 31 December 2014, the total value of the investment in these wind farms under construction is totally provisioned.

The Fersa Group considers that the provisions and value adjustments recorded in these consolidated annual accounts adequately cover the contingencies stated in this Note and therefore, it does not expect that they will generate any liabilities or value adjustments other than those which have been recorded (Note 14).

NOTE 27 - ENVIRONMENT

Environmental aspects are borne in mind throughout the processing and construction of facilities, and all necessary studies required under the legislation of each country are prepared.

During 2014 and in relation to the facilities being operated, the Group incurred environmental expenses totalling Euros 110 thousand, basically, for wildlife conservation purposes (Euros 116 thousand in 2013).

NOTE 28 – GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS RIGHTS

On 27 August 2004 Royal Decree Law 5/2004, which regulates the regime for trading in greenhouse gas emissions rights, was adopted, the objective of which was to assist in complying with the obligations under the Kyoto Protocol Convention.

The Group has not been assigned CO2 emissions and has no expenses arising from the consumption of these rights. The Management of the Fersa Group does not expect that any penalties or contingencies will arise from compliance with the requirements under Law 1/2005.

The wind farms of the Indian companies of the Fersa Group, Generación Eólica India LTD, and EN Renewable Energy LTD, have been endorsed by the United Nations under the Kyoto Protocol for CERs (Certified Emission Reductions). During the year 2014, the volume of CERs generated by the two companies totalled Euros 39 thousand, that have been registered in the consolidated income statement.

NOTE 29 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 29 January 2015, Fersa Energías Renovables S.A. has proceeded to form a novation of its corporate financing agreement (Note 15), which as of 31 December 2014 was already approved by the financial entities. Under this novation Fersa has cancelled and early paid Euros 2,950 thousand corresponding to the stage A of the loan and prolonged the maturity of the stage B, of the amount of Euros 4.6 million, from 31 January 2015 until 31 January 2017.

On 5 February 2015, Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. signed an agreement for a purchase promise of 16% of shares of Parc Eólic Mudéfer S.L. (Mudefer) for the amount of Euros 3,100 thousand. The effective purchase shall take place on 25 June 2015 at the latest, on which date the purchase amount shall be paid, or alternatively, FERSA shall proceed to increase the share capital which shall be taken up by the seller by means of non-cash contribution. After performing this transaction, Fersa shall be the owner of 100% of Parc Eólic Mudéfer, S.L.

On 12 February 2014, Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. has signed a purchase and sale agreement with a third party, subject to determined suspensive conditions, under which it transfers the shares representative of 99% of its subsidiary Mozura Windpark D.o.o (company developing a wind farm of 46 MW situated in Montenegro). Although the price of the purchase and sale amounts to Euros 2,900 thousand, the Group considers receiving a total net amount of Euros 1,500 thousand, due to the existence of costs connected with the termination of contracts of Mozura Windpark D.o.o. with third parties for the amount of Euros 1,400 thousand (Note 10).

APPENDIX I: FERSA GROUP COMPANIES

FERSA GROUP COMPANIES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014

Company	Address	Shareholding percentage	Method of consolidation
Eólica El Pedregoso, S.L	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	80%	F.C.
Eólica Del Pino, S.L	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	80%	F.C.
Parc Eòlic Mudefer, S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	84%	F.C.
Fercom Eólica, S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	100%	F.C.
Gestora Fotovoltaica de Castellón, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Fotovoltaica Fer, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Weinsberg Ecotec, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Fotovoltaica Ecotec, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Joso Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Fotovoltaica Padua, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Fotovoltaica Vergos, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Fotovoltaica La Mola, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Inversions Trautt, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Fotovoltaica de Castelló, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Fotovoltaica de les Coves, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Inversions Vinroma, S.L.	Avinguda Diagonal, número 459, 2º 2ª, Barcelona ESPAÑA	76%	F.C.
Parque Eólico Hinojal , S.L	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	100%	F.C.
Eólica Postolin Sp	Krasinskiego nº 19, Bydgoszcz, POLONIA	100%	F.C.
OÜ EstWindPower	Hiiu-Maleva 13-3 Tallinn (11619) Toila, Païte-Vaivina, ESTONIA	94%	F.C.
Fersa Asesoramiento y Gestión, S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	100%	F.C.
Parc Eòlic Coll De Som, S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	100%	F.C.
Parc Eòlic L'Arram, S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	100%	F.C.
Explotación Eólica La Pedrera S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	100%	F.C.
Generación Eólica India Limited	50E, First Floor, Hauz Khas Village, New Delhi 110 016 INDIA	100%	F.C.
EN Renewable Energy Limited	50E, First Floor, Hauz Khas Village, New Delhi 110 016 INDIA	100%	F.C.
EN Wind Power Private Limited	50E, First Floor, Hauz Khas Village, New Delhi 110 016 INDIA	100%	F.C.
Fersa India Private Limited	50E, First Floor, Hauz Khas Village, New Delhi 110 016 INDIA	100%	F.C.
Eólica Warblewo Sp	Krasinskiego nº 19, Bydgoszcz, POLONIA	65%	F.C.
Eólica Cieplowody Sp	Krasinskiego nº 19, Bydgoszcz, POLONIA	100%	F.C.
Eoliennes De Beausemblant, SAS	1 Chemin de Lavigne (64800) Mirepeix, Ródano-Alpes, FRANCIA	80%	F.C.
Castellwind 03 S.L	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	60%	F.C.
Entreyeltes 1, S.L.	C/Farmaceutico Obdulio Fernandez 11 Burgos ESPAÑA	51%	F.C.
Mozura Wind Park D.o.o.	Zgrada Montex 5, Stara Varos 3 - 81000 Podgorica MONTENEGRO	99%	F.C.
Fersa-Aventalia, S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	80%	F.C.
Infraestructures Comunes d'Evacuació Ribera d'Ebre, S.L.	Ronda General Mitre 42 Bajos, Barcelona ESPAÑA	72%	F.C.
Berta Energies Renovables, S.L.	Travessera de Gràcia, 56 entresuelo Barcelona ESPAÑA	26%	E.A.
Aprofitament d'Energies Renovables de la Terra Alta, S.A.	Travessera de Gràcia, 56 entresuelo Barcelona ESPAÑA	27%	E.A.
Fersa Panamá, S.A.	Cincuenta, edificio 2000, 5a planta Ciudad de Panamá, PANAMÁ	30%	E.A.
Los Siglos AIE	Gregorio Mayans, 3 Valencia ESPAÑA	30%	E.A.
Ferrolterra Renovables, S.L.	Avda. Gonzalo Navarro 36-38, Pol. Rio do Pozo, Narón (A Coruña) ESPAÑA	37%	E.A.

F.C. - Full Consolidation; E.A. – Equity Accounting

APPENDIX II: INFORMATION ON MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 229 OF THE SPANISH CAPITAL COMPANIES ACT

Board Member: Eólica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal			
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	98,50%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	98,50%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	98,50%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	98,50%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	99,99%	0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	72,49%	27,09%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	71,50%	28,07%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	100%	-	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	32%	-	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	100%	-	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	49%		-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	78,01%	-	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	78,01%	-	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	78,01%	-	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	0,01%	21,49%	Director and member of Executive Committee
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	98,5	-	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	10%	-	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	50%	-	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	75%	-	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	75%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	75%	-	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	66%	-	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	70,00%	29,54%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	48%	-	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.		98,50%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	40%	-	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	25%	-	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	40%	-	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	95%	-	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	98,50%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	98,50%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	95%	-	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	98,50%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	98,50%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	98,50%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	98,50%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	98,50%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.(Sole Shareholder and parent company of the group)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	100%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	100%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	100%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	100%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	100%	-	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	100%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	100%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	100%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	100%	-
Alimentos Vegetales de Navarra, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Craquener, S.L.	50%	2,75%	-

Dolce Soffrire, S.L.	100%	-	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	32%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	50%	-	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	100%	-	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	100%	-	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	100%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	49%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	100%	-	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	78,01%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	78,01%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	78,01%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	0,36%	21,71%	Director and member of Executive Committee
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	1,50%	98,50%	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	10%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	75%	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	75%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	75%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	66%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	100%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	48%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	100%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	40,02%	-	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	40%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	40%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	100%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	37,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	70%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	52,50%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	70,00%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	95%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	99%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	99%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	100%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	100%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L. (Joint Administrator)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	25%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	25%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	25%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	25%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	25%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,19%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	8%	Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	25%	Secretary Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Montes de Cierzo, S.L.	-	-	Secretary Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	25%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	25%	-	Joint Chief Executive Officer (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Hydrico Proyectos y Servicios, S.L.	50%	-	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	3%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	12,50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	Secretary Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,50%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	12%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	25%	-
Semillas Oliver, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	10%	Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	10%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-

Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,50%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,13%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,75%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	25%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	25%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L. (Joint Administrator)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	25%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	25%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	25%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	25%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	25%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,19%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	8%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	25%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	25%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Montes de Cierzo, S.L.	-	-	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	25%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	25%	-	Joint Chief Executive Officer (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	3%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	12,50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	Secretary Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)

LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	Secretary Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,50%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	12%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,01%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	10%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	10%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,50%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,13%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,75%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	25%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	25%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** Luís Oliver Gómez (Person with power of attorney)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	24,99%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	24,99%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	24,99%	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,18%	Secretary of the Board of Directors
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	7,99%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	PFR Sole Administrator (ALGO PROYECTO, S.L.)
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	14,49%	-

Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12,25%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	PFR Director and member of Executive Committee (EÓLICA NAVARRA, S.L.U.)
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Director (ALGO PROYECTO, S.L.)
Hydrico Proyectos y Servicios, S.L.	-	49,99%	Sole Administrator
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	2,49%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	14,49%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.		16,49%	Director
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	11,99%	Director
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,00%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	9,99%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	9,99%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,12%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,74%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** Ernesto Oliver Gómez (Brother of the person with power of attorney)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	24,99%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	24,99%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	24,99%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	24,99%	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,18%	Director
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	7,99%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	14,49%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12,25%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Sole Administrator (DINAL INNOVACIONES, S.L.)
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Director (DINAL INNOVACIONES, S.L.)
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	2,49%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	14,49%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.		16,49%	Director
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	11,99%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Sole Administrator (DINAL INNOVACIONES, S.L.)
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,00%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	9,99%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	9,99%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,12%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,72%	-

Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,72%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,74%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** Antonio Jesús Oliver Gómez (Brother of Person with power of attorney)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	24,99%	Chief Executive Officer
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	24,99%	Chief Executive Officer
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	24,99%	PFR. Joint Administrator (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	PFR. Joint Administrator (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,18%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	7,99%	PFR. Director (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	14,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR. Director (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR. Director (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	24,99%	Joint Administrator
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12,25%	Joint Administrator
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR. Chairman of the Board of Directors (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Montes de Cierzo, S.L.	-	-	PFR. Chairman of the Board of Directors (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	PFR. Joint Administrator (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR. Chief Executive Officer (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	2,49%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	PFR. Joint Administrator (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	14,49%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	PFR. Secretary of the Board of Directors (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	PFR. Secretary of the Board of Directors (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	PFR. Chairman of the Board of Directors (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,49%	Secretary of the Board of Directors

New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR. Joint Administrator (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	11,99%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,00%	Director
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	9,99%	PFR. Director (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	9,99%	PFR. Chairman of the Board of Directors (INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L.)
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,12%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,72%	President
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,72%	Director
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,72%	Director
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,72%	President Director
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,72%	President Director
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,72%	President Director
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,74%	Director
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	24,99%	Joint Administrator
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	Sole Administrator

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** Mariano Oliver Gómez (Brother of Person with power of attorney)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	24,99%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	24,99%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	24,99%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	24,99%	PFR Joint Administrator (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	24,99%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	24,99%	PFR Joint Administrator (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	PFR Joint Administrator (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,18%	-

Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	7,99%	PFR Director (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	14,49%	Director
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Chairman of the Board of Directors (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Chairman of the Board of Directors (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	24,99%	Joint Administrator
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12,25%	Joint Administrator
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Director (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	PFR Joint Administrator (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Joint Chief Executive Officer (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Hydrico Proyectos y Servicios, S.L.		49,99%	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	2,49%	Joint Administrator
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	PFR Joint Administrator (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	14,49%	Joint Administrator
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	PFR Chairman of the Board of Directors (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	PFR Chairman of the Board of Directors (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	PFR Director (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,49%	Chairman of the Board of Directors
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	24,99%	PFR Joint Administrator (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	2,49%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	24,99%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,00%	Director
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	9,99%	PFR Director (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	PFR Chairman of the Board of Directors (MEGANIUM INVERSIONES, S.L.)
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	9,99%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	24,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	Director
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,12%	Director
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	Director
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,49%	Director

Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,72%	Director
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,72%	President Director
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,72%	President Director
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,72%	Director
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,72%	Director
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,72%	Director
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,74%	President Director
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	24,99%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	24,99%	Joint Administrator
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	24,99%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** Álvaro Oliver Amatriain (Son of Person with power of attorney)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	<0,01%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	<0,01%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Enhol Chile SpA	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	<0,01%	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Craquener, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Hydrico Proyectos y Servicios, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Semillas Oliver, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-

Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	Director
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	Director
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	<0,01%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	<0,01%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-

Board Member: Eolica Navarra, S.L. Unipersonal	**Related party:** Gonzalo Oliver Amatriain (Son of Person with power of attorney)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	<0,01%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	<0,01%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Enhol Chile SpA	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	<0,01%	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Craquener, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	-	<0,01%	Vice-Secretary
Hydrico Proyectos y Servicios, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	<0,01%	Director
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	Director
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-

Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Semillas Oliver, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	Director
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	Director
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	<0,01%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	<0,01%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	<0,01%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	<0,01%	-

Board Member: Ignacio García-Nieto Portabella

Investee company	Direct Shareholding	Indirect Shareholding	Functions
Rotasol Energy, S.L.	-	4,00%	-
AR Zorita 20, S.L.	-	4,00%	-

Board Member: Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.

Investee company	Direct Shareholding	Indirect Shareholding	Functions
Comsa Emte Inversiones Solares, S.L.U.	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Eólica Sierra Gadea, S.L.	50,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Eólica el Hornico, S.L.	50,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Eólica Las Lanchas, S.L.	50,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Eólica La Carrasca, S.L.	50,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Gotica Solar, S.L.U.	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Maials Solar, S.L.U.	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Parque Solar de Ecija, S.L.U. y participadas	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Parque Solar Viso del Marques, S.L.U. y participadas	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Nauco Energía, S.L.	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Sacael Renovables, S.L.	100,00%	-	Sole Administrator
Cerwind Energy, S.L.U.	100,00%	-	Sole Administrator
Generacion de Energías Sostenibles, S.L.U.	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Castian Eolica, S.L.	90,00%	-	-
Energias Renovables d’Anoia, S.L.	9,52%	-	-

EMTE Renovables, S.L. y participadas	37,88%	-	Director
Jerez Solar, S.L.	-	37,88%	Joint Administrator
Termosolar Borges, S.L.	47,50%	-	Joint Administrator
Ronergy Services, S.L.	25,00%	-	Director
Coemga Renovables, S.L.	25,00%	-	Director
Coemga Renovables 1, S.L.	25,00%	-	Director
Compañía integral de Energias Renovables de Zaragoza, S.L.	45,00%	-	Director
Villoldo Solar, S.L.	50,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Energías Renovables Sierra Sesnández, S.L.	20,00%	-	Director
Comsa Emte Fotovoltaica, S.L.U.	100,00%	-	Joint Administrator
Crea Energía Spa	100,00%	-	Agent
Eólica Sierra Sesnández, S.L.U.	-	-	Director

Board Member: Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.	**Related party:** Josep Maria Font Fisa (Person with power of attorney)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Maials Solar, S.L.U.	-	-	Joint Administrator
Eólica el Hornico, S.L.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Eólica Sierra Gadea, S.L.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Eólica Las Lanchas, S.L.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Eólica La Carrasca, S.L.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Comsa Emte Inversiones Solares, S.L.U.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Gotica Solar, S.L.U.	-	-	Joint Administrator
Parque Solar de Ecija, S.L.U. y participadas	-	-	Joint Administrator
Parque Solar Viso del Marques, S.L.U. y participadas	-	-	Joint Administrator
Nauco Energía, S.L.	-	-	Joint Administrator
Sacael Renovables, S.L.	-	-	PFR Sole Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Cerwind Energy, S.L.U.	-	-	PFR Sole Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Generacion de Energías Sostenibles, S.L.U.	-	-	Joint Administrator
EMTE Renovables, S.L. y participadas	-	-	PFR Director Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Ronergy Services, S.L.	-	-	PFR Director Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Coemga Renovables, S.L.	-	-	PFR Director Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Coemga Renovables 1, S.L.	-	-	PFR Director Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Compañía integral de Energias Renovables de Zaragoza, S.L.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Castian Eolica, S.L.	-	-	Director
Termosolar Borges, S.L.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Jerez Solar, S.L.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Eólica Sierra Sesnández, S.L.U.	-	-	PFR Director Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Energías Renovables Sierra Sesnández, S.L.	-	-	PFR Director Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.
Comsa Emte Fotovoltaica, S.L.U.	-	-	PFR Joint Administrator Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L.

Board Member: Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.			
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	100%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	100%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	100%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	100%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	100%	-	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	100%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	100%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	100%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	100%	-
Alimentos Vegetales de Navarra, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Craquener, S.L.	50%	2,75%	-
Dolce Soffrire, S.L.	100%	-	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	32%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	50%	-	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	100%	-	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	100%	-	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	100%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	49%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	100%	-	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	78,01%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	78,01%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	78,01%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	0,36%	21,71%	Director and member of Excecutive Committee
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	1,50%	98,50%	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	10%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	100%	-	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	75%	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	75%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	75%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	66%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	100%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	48%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	100%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	40,02%	-	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	40%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	40%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	100%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	37,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	70%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	52,50%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	70,00%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	49,99%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	94,91%	-

Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	94,91%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	95%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	99%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	99%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	100%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	100%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	100%	-

Board Member: Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	**Related party:** ALGO PROYECTO, S.L. (Partner and Director)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	25%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	25%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	25%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	25%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	25%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	25%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	25%	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,19%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	8%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	25%	Sole Administrator (pfr. Luis Oliver)
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	12,50%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	25%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	25%	-	Director (pfr. Luis Oliver)
Hydrico Proyectos y Servicios, S.L.	50%	-	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	2,50%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	12,50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,50%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	24,93%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	12%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	10%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	10%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-

Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,50%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,13%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,75%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	25%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	25%	-

Board Member: Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	**Related party:** MEGANIUM INVERSIONES S.L. (Partner and Joint Chief Executive Officer)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	25%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	25%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	25%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	25%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	25%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,19%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	8%	Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	25%	Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Montes de Cierzo, S.L.	-	-	Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	25%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	25%	-	Joint Chief Executive Officer (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Hydrico Proyectos y Servicios, S.L.	50%	-	-
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	3%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	12,50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)

LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	Secretary of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,50%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	12%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	10%	Director (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr. Mariano Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	10%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,50%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,13%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,75%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	25%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	25%	-

Board Member: Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	**Related party:** DINAL INNOVACIONES, S.L. (Partner and Director)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	25%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	25%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	25%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	25%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	25%	-
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	25%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	25%	-
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,19%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	8%	-
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	25%	-

Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	25%	Sole Administrator (pfr Ernesto Oliver)
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	25%	-	Director (pfr Ernesto Oliver)
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	3%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	12,50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	-
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,50%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	25%	-
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	12%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	25%	Sole Administrator (pfr Ernesto Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,01%	-
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	10%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	10%	-
Tiere Inversiones y Servicios, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,50%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,13%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,75%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	25%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	25%	-

Board Member: Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	**Related party:** INNOVACIONES FAOLSAN, S.L. (Parnter and Joint Chief Executive Officer)		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Eolica Black Sea OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Bulgaria EAD	-	25%	-
Eolica Danubio OOD	-	25%	-
Eolica Suvorovo AD	-	25%	-
Inver Bulgaria EOOD	-	25%	-
Aguas Vivas Allipén Tacura, S.A.	-	25%	-
Energía Renovable del Bío Bío, S.A.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica Camarico, S.A.	-	25%	-
Inversiones Krokis SpA	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Biomasa de Cultivos Culbi, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Craquener, S.L.	-	13,19%	-
Electra de Malvana, S.A.	-	8%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Energías Renovables de América, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Energía Termosolar Enertol, S.L.	-	25%	-
Eólica Cabanillas, S.L.	-	25%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica Caparroso, S.L.	-	25%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica del Ebro, S.A.U.	-	25%	-
Eólica Erla, S.L.	-	12%	-
Eólica La Bandera, S.L.	-	25%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica La Cantera, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica La Foradada, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Eólica Montes de Cierzo, S.L.	-	-	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Eólica ValTomás, S.L.	-	19,50%	-
Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	-	5,52%	-
Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L.	-	25%	-
Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L.	25%	-	Joint Chief Executive Officer (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Ingeniería, Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.L.	-	3%	-
Innovación Verde Inver, S.L.U.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Inveravante Gestión de Inversiones, S.L.	-	12,50%	-
LDV Casares, S.L.	-	18,75%	Secretary of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
LDV Cerro Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.U.	-	18,75%	Secretary of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
LDV Cortijo de Guerra, S.L.	-	18,75%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
LDV Sierra de Arcas, S.L.	-	16,50%	-
New Energy Sources Holding, S.L.	-	25%	Joint Administrator (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Recursos Eólicos de Aragón, S.L.	-	12%	-
Sanjol Inversiones, S.L.	-	25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Boyal, S.L.	-	10,01%	Director (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Sistemas Energéticos La Jimena, S.A.	-	10%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Moncayo, S.A.	-	6,25%	-
Sistemas Energéticos Torralba, S.A.	-	10%	Chairman of the Board of Directors (pfr Antonio Oliver)
Transformación Energía Sostenible, S.L.U.	-	25%	-
Compañía Eólica Casas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica de Tamaulipas, S.A. de C.V.	-	9,37%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Ciudad Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eoloeléctrica de Matamoros, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Amparo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Cielo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica El Palmar, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Esperanza, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica La Mesa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Ocelote, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Praxedis, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Reynosa, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Río Bravo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica San Andrés, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-

Compañía Eólica Tres Huastecas, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Vicente Guerrero, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Compañía Eólica Viento Libre, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energías Renovables del Golfo, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Promotora Eólica México, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,50%	-
Promotora y Desarrolladora del Istmo, S.A. de C.V.	-	13,13%	-
Proyecto Energético Caborca, S.A. de C.V.	-	17,49%	-
Grupo Energía México Gemex, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Servicios y Desarrollos Energéticos, S.A. de C.V.	-	12,50%	-
Energía Renovable del Centro, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Norte, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable del Sur, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Joya, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable La Niña, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Energía Renovable Peruana, S.A.	-	23,73%	-
Perú Energía Renovable,S.A.	-	23,75%	-
Eolica Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
Generacja Wiatrowa Polska Sp. Z o.o.	-	25%	-
S.C. Carpatia Energia Eolica S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Capidava S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Ivanu S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Lotru S.R.L.	-	25%	-
Energia Yalahia S.R.L.	-	25%	-
SC Generacion Eolica Dacia S.R.L.	-	25%	-

Board Member: Mytaros B.V.	**Related party:** Josep Vicens Torradas		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Taiga V	14,63%	-	Investor
El Conjuro	9,70%	7,32%	Investor - President

Board Member: Tomàs Feliu Bassols			
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A.	15,67%	-	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Bassols Energía, S.A.	-	15,67%	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Bassols Energía Comercial, S.L.	-	15,67%	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Gestió i Producció Elèctrica, S.A.	0,10%	15,65%	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Elèctrica Curos, S.L.	-	15,67%	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Transportes y Distribuciones Eléctricas, S.A.	-	4,18%	Director
Triolet Inversiones S.I.C.A.V, S.A.	-	-	Director
Tyrol Inversiones S.I.C.A.V, S.A.	-	-	Director

Board Member: Tomàs Feliu Bassols	**Related party:** Ms Concepció Bassols Meroles		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A.	-	-	Director
Bassols Energía, S.A.	-	-	Director

Board Member: Tomàs Feliu Bassols	**Related party:** Ms Maria Carme Feliu Bassols		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A.	-	-	Director
Bassols Energía, S.A.	-	-	Director
Bassols Energía Comercial, S.L.	-	-	Director
Gestió i Producció Elèctrica, S.A.	-	-	Director
Elèctrica Curos, S.L.	-	-	Director

Board Member: Tomàs Feliu Bassols	**Related party:** Mr Albert Feliu Bassols		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A.	-	-	Director
Bassols Energía, S.A.	-	-	Director

Board Member: Tomàs Feliu Bassols	**Related party:** Ms Maria Àngels Feliu Bassols		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A.	-	-	Director
Bassols Energía, S.A.	-	-	Director
Bassols Energía Comercial, S.L.	-	-	Director
Gestió i Producció Elèctrica, S.A.	-	-	Director
Elèctrica Curos, S.L.	-	-	Director

Board Member: Tomàs Feliu Bassols	**Related party:** Mr Tomàs Feliu Ferré		
Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**	**Functions**
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A.	-	-	Director
Bassols Energía, S.A.	-	-	Director

*Tomàs Feliu Bassols and the people related to him, hold the following shareholding:

Investee company	**Direct Shareholding**	**Indirect Shareholding**
Hijos de José Bassols, S.A.	76,49%	-
Bassols Energía, S.A.	-	76,49%
Bassols Energía Comercial, S.L.	-	76,49%
Gestió i Producció Elèctrica, S.A.	-	76,40%
Elèctrica Curos, S.L.	-	76,49%
Transportes y Distribuciones Eléctricas, S.A.	-	22,49%

FERSA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES GROUP

CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORS' REPORT AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Fersa ends the year 2014 with a profit that amounts to Euros 2,005 thousand, improving the profit of 2013 amounting to Euros 1,367 thousand, which means an increase of 47%.

The income from the operations amounts to Euros 34,250 thousand resulting in a decrease of 10.2% with respect to 2013, mainly due to the application of the new regulatory framework established by the Royal Decree 413/2014, to the reduction of the sale price of energy on the Spanish market (pool) of 2014 (5.1% inferior with respect to the same period of the previous year), to a lower production by 6.3% (basically in the Spanish wind farms) and the sale of Kisielice which took place on 7 March 2013.

On 20 June 2014 was published in the Official State Gazette the Ministerial Order IET /1045/2014 approving new retributive parameters of the type plants, applicable to certain plants of energy generation from renewable sources, cogeneration and waste materials; that develops the Royal Decree 413/2014 regulating the activity of electricity production from renewable sources, cogeneration and waste materials.

In January 2014 Fersa Panamá S.A., an investee company of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A., was awarded a contract of energy sale for 15 years by the state-owned enterprise Empresa Estatal de Transmisión Eléctrica, S.A. (ETESA). The company will start the construction of the wind park in the fourth quarter of the year 2015 with a first stage of 102 MW which later on shall be increased up to the authorised 225 MW. Furthermore, Fersa Panamá owns the wind park Antón of authorised 105 MW, which once constructed will represent a capacity of installed 330 MW in that country.

On 2 April 2014 a new wind farm in India – the Bhakrani park of 20 MW – was put into operation, joining the Gadag and Hanumanhatti wind farms, of 31.2 MW and 50.4 MW, respectively, which the Group is already operating in this Asian country. By including Bhakrani, Fersa increases its installed capacity in India to 102 MW, whereas Fersa's total installed capacity reaches 253 MW.

On 3 October 2014 the Company announces the beginning of the construction of the Postolin Project, owned by FERSA at 100%. It is situated in Sztum in the north of Poland, the capacity to install is of 34 MW and means an investment of approximately Euros 50 million. The project has been granted a subsidy of Euros 10 million from the European Union Operational Programme 2007-2013-OP IE. Furthermore, Fersa has approved the concession of bridge financing for an amount of Euros 8 million provided mainly by the shareholders with representatives in the Board of Directors. The start-up of the farm is planned for the end of 2015.

In this way Fersa is advancing in its growth plan for the period 2013-2015 which included the construction of three wind farms in India, Panama and Poland with additional attributable 85 MW in operation and thus having 56% of the company's installed capacity outside Spain.

On 27 June 2014 the General Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders approved, among others, the individual and consolidated annual accounts and the director's report of the year ended 31 December 2013.

2. OPERATING INFORMATION

The installed capacity at 31 December 2014 increases up to 252,8 MW.

The annual production has amounted to 459.3 GWh which implies a 6.3% decrease against the same period last year (490.2 GWh), due mainly to low wind resource in the wind farms in Spain (2014 was the year of the smallest resources for Fersa from among the last 4 years) and to the sale of Kisielice which took place on 7 March 2013.

3. MAIN FINANCIAL HEADLINES

Net turnover has totalled Euros 33,739 thousand which implies a 10.9% decrease in comparison to the year 2013 (Euros 37,866 thousand), due mainly to:

- The application of the new Roya Decree 413/2014 has implied a reduction of 11.6% (Euros 1,631 thousand) in income from primes in comparison to the same period of the previous year.
- A lower annual average price of energy on the market (pool) has been 5.1% lower in comparison to the same period of the previous year, implying an amount of Euros 1,036 thousand less of income, especially in the first quarter, when the pool was 36.3% lower.
- A decrease in the production of GWh by 6.3%, mainly due to a smaller wind resource in comparison to the same period of the previous year in the Spanish wind farms (Euros 1,243 thousand).
- The sale of the wind farm Kisielice in Poland on 7 March 2013, has meant an additional decrease of Euros 1,030 thousand this year.
- Such decrease in the production has been offset with the commission of Bhakrani in India which entered fully into operation in June, contributing with Euros 1,516 thousand to the income.

Operating expenses, excluding amortisation, depreciation and impairment, have decreased by 9.2%, which implies the EBITDA at a level of Euros 22,160 thousand.

The impairment provision of this year has had a negative effect of Euros 646 thousand after taxes and minority interest. The gross provision for impairment is a positive amount of Euros 2,421 thousand, the tax effect is a negative amount of Euros 1,551 thousand and the effect on minority interest is a negative amount of Euros 1,516 thousand.

The Results of sale of assets reflect the adjustments registered from the sale or liquidation of wind farms under development, primarily from the sale of Shandong Lusa New Energy Co. Ltd..

The new Corporate Income Tax Act in Spain (Law 27/2014) which modifies the tax rate: 28% for the year 2015 and 25% for the subsequent years, generates a positive effect on the Group's result amounting to Euros 3,298 thousand.

Fersa ends, therefore, the year 2014 with a profit attributable to the Parent Company totalling Euros 2,005 thousand, improving the positive result of the year 2013 with a profit of Euros 1,367 thousand, which implies an increase by 47%.

4. MAIN RISK RELATED TO THE BUSINESS OF THE FERSA GROUP

a – <u>Operational risk</u>:

The Group’s activities are exposed to various business risks, such as the wind conditions and other meteorological conditions. The operational risk of the group is subject to technological failures, human error or errors due to external factors.

The Group makes the necessary investments to mitigate these risks and to have appropriate policies on its insurance coverage.

The Group companies are subject to current legislation in each country in relation to tariffs at which they invoice their electricity production. The modification of the legal regulatory framework could affect the results of the business.

Please note that the Group's activities are subject to compliance with the environmental legislation in force and accordingly, subject to approval by the authorities and the granting of the respective licenses and authorisations.

b – Financial risk and Financial instruments:

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in interest rate curves as its entire debt with financial entities is at a floating rate. Accordingly, the Group takes out interest rate hedge contracts, basically insuring against maximum interest rates.

The Group's activities outside Spain are exposed to the risk of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, which could affect the net income of the respective investee companies, their market value and release to results to the Fersa Group.

5. ENVIRONMENT

Environmental matters are borne in mind throughout the entire process of obtaining authorisation, building the plants and preparing the studies based on the legislation governing each company.

In 2014 and in relation to the facilities that are in operation, the Group has incurred expenses totalling Euros 110 thousand, basically, for wildlife conservation.

6. PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS

We set out below the total amount of payments made to suppliers of the Spanish companies during the year and the payment terms in accordance with the maximum legal credit period permitted under law 15/2010/5 July which established measures for reducing late payment in trading operations:

	Payments made and outstanding at the balance sheet date			
	2014		**2013**	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Payments for the year made within the maximum legal time limit	9,002	92.79	10,260	85.09
Remainder	700	7.21	1,799	14.92
Total payments for the year	**9,702**	**100.00**	**12,059**	**100.00**
Average period of payments exceeding the limit (days)	**290**		**122**	
Balance outstanding at year and exceeding the maximum legal time limit	**20**		**434**	

The amounts shown in the previous table as payments to suppliers are, according to their nature, trade creditors for debt with suppliers of goods and services, in such a way that they include the needed information for the "Other creditors" account found as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

The payments that exceed the legal maximum credit period are mainly due to agreements with the suppliers themselves and to a lengthening procedure of validation of the services or the goods purchased or received.

The “Average period of payments exceeding the limit” has been computed by placing in the numerator the summation of the product of each of the payments to suppliers that have taken place during the year that have exceeded the legal time limit and the number of days that the payment has exceeded the legal time limit, and in the denominator the total amount of payments that have taken place during the year and that have exceeded the legal time limit.

The maximum legal time limit for the Company’s payments according to the Law 3/2004/29 December, which established measures for reducing late payment in trading operations, is 60 days.

7. STAFF

At 31 December 2014, the average number of employees of the Group reaches 28 workers.

8. TREASURY SHARES

At 31 December 2014 the Parent Company does not have treasury shares.

9. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

The Group has not incurred any expenses of this type during the current year.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

See Note 29 of the notes to the accompanying annual accounts for information on subsequent events.

11. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR LISTED PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

PARTICULARS OF ISSUER

DATE OF YEAR – END 31/12/2014

Tax No.: A-62338827

Company Name: FERSA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES, S.A.

Registered Address: Ronda General Mitre, 42, bajos
08017 Barcelona – España

ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR LISTED PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

A CAPITAL STRUCTURE

A.1 Complete the following table on the Company's share capital:

Date of last modification	Share capital (Euros)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights
20/02/2008	140,003,778.00	140,003,778	140,003,778

Please indicate whether or not there are different types of shares with different rights associated:

NO

A.2 Provide details of the direct and indirect owners of significant stakes in your company at the year end, excluding Directors:

Name or company name of shareholder	Number of direct voting rights	Number of indirect voting rights	% of total voting rights
MS MARIA DOLORES DONADEU CASTANY	0	5,660,378	4.04%
MS LILIANA GODIA GUARDIOLA	0	6,365,075	4.55%
MR ALFONSO LIBANO DAURELLA	0	5,596,397	4.00%

Name or Company name of indirect shareholder	Through: name or company name of direct shareholder	Number of voting rights
MS MARIA DOLORES DONADEU CASTANY	WINDMILL INVESTMENT, S.A.R.L.	5,660,378
MS LILIANA GODIA GUARDIOLA	BCN GODIA, S.L.	6,365,075
MR ALFONSO LIBANO DAURELLA	LARFON S.A.U.	3,988,060
MR ALFONSO LIBANO DAURELLA	FONLAR FUTURO, SICAV, S.A.	1,608,337

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

Name or company name of shareholder	Date of transaction	Description of transaction
BANCO SABADELL, S.A.	26/02/2014	It has decreased 3% of the share capital

A.3 Complete the following tables regarding the members of the company's Board of Directors who hold voting rights over the Company shares:

Name or company name of Director	Number of direct voting rights	Number of indirect voting rights	% of total voting rights
MR IGNACIO GARCÍA-NIETO PORTABELLA	200	0	0.00%
MYTAROS B.V.	0	0	0.00%
MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS	80,000	1,251,559	0.95%
MR ESTEBAN SARROCA PUNSOLA	1,200	0	0.00%

MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET	50	500	0.00%
GRUPO CATALANA OCCIDENTE, S.A.	0	10,513,302	7.51%
LARFON S.A.U.	3,988,060	1,608,337	4.00%
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	504,318	30,403,073	22.08%
EOLICA NAVARRA, S.L.U.	10,000	0	0.01%
COMSA EMTE ENERGIAS RENOVABLES, S.L.	10,755,080	0	7.68%

Name or company name of indirect shareholder	Through: name or company name of direct shareholder	Number of voting rights
MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS	MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS	1,251,559
MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET	HOSEC SERVEIS ECONÓMICS, S.L.	500
GRUPO CATALANA OCCIDENTE, S.A.	SEGUROS CATALANA OCCIDENTE S.A. DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS, SOCIEDAD UNIPERSONAL	10,513,302
LARFON S.A.U.	FONILAR FUTURO, SICAV, S.A.	1,608,337
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	EOLICA NAVARRA, S.L.U.	10,000
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	GENERACIÓN EÓLICA INTERNACIONAL, S.L.	15,643,344
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	EÓLICA INDIA, S.L.	14,749,729

Total % of voting rights held by the board of directors	42.23%

Fill in the following tables regarding the members of the Company's Board of Directors who own stock options in the Company:

A.4. Indicate, where applicable, the family, commercial, contractual or corporate relations which could exist between the owners of significant stakes, which are known by the Company, unless they are irrelevant or arise from normal trading activities:

A.5. Indicate, where applicable, the commercial, contractual or corporate relations which could exist between the holders of significant shares and the company and/or its group, unless they are irrelevant or arise from normal trading activities.

A.6. Specify whether any shareholders' agreements have been notified to the company that affect it in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Articles 530 and 531 of the Corporate Enterprises Act. Where applicable, give a brief description and list the shareholders associated with the agreement:

No.

Indicate whether or not the Company is aware of the existence of concerted actions among its shareholders. If so, briefly describe them:

No.

If any modification or cancellation of said agreements or concerted actions has taken place during the year, please make express mention of this:

N/A

A.7. Indicate if there is any individual person or legal entity that exercises or who might exercise control of the Company pursuant to Article 4 of the Securities Market Act. Respond where applicable:

No.

Comments

A.8. Complete the following tables concerning the Company's treasury stock:

At year end:

Number of direct shares	**Number of indirect shares (*)**	**% of share capital**
0	0	0.00%

(*) Through:

Provide details of the significant changes occurring during the year pursuant to Royal Decree 1362/2007:

A.9. Give details of the terms and conditions corresponding to the General Meeting of Shareholders' current mandate to the Board of Directors for acquiring or assigning own shares.

On 30 June 2011, the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of FERSA ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES, S.A. adopted the agreement set out below:
"To void the authorisation given to the Board of Directors for the derivative acquisition of treasury shares adopted under Resolution Sixth of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of 23 June 2010.

To authorise the Board of Directors so that, under the provisions of articles 146 et seq. and 509 of the revised text of the Spanish Capital Companies Act, and other applicable legislation, it can directly or indirectly, and to the extent it deems necessary depending on the circumstances, acquire treasury shares.

At no time can the par value of the shares acquired directly or indirectly, once added to those already held by the Company and its subsidiaries exceed ten percent (10%) of subscribed share capital or the maximum amount that is established by law. The types of acquisition may comprise purchase and sale, swaps or any other type of business for valuable consideration, in accordance with the circumstances.

This authorisation is granted for a period of 5 years.

The authorisation granted to acquire treasury shares can be used fully or partially for their delivery or transfer to Directors or workers of the Company or Group companies, directly or as a result of their exercising of the option rights, as part of the remunerative systems indexed to the quotation of the Company's shares adopted in due form.

Finally, the Board of Directors is authorised to expressly delegate to the members of the Board deemed purposeful, including the Secretary of the Board, powers as broad as required in order to request any authorisations and adopt any resolutions necessary or useful in relation to compliance with current legislation, the execution and undertaking of the resolution."

A.10. Indicate, where applicable, the legal and statutory requirements in the Articles of Association regarding the use of voting rights, and legal restrictions on the acquisition or sale of holdings in the share capital. Indicate whether or not there are legal restrictions to exercising voting rights.

No.

A.11. Specify whether the General Meeting has agreed to take up measures of neutralization against a takeover bid by virtue of provisions set forth in Law 6/2007.

No.

If appropriate, explain the measures approved and terms under which the restrictions would not be enforceable:

A.12. Indicate if the company has issued securities that are not traded in a community regulated market.

No.

If applicable, indicate the different types of shares and, for each type of shares, the rights and obligations it confers.

B GENERAL MEETING

B.1. Indicate and, if applicable, explain if there are differences with the minimum provisions of the Corporate Enterprises Act (LSC) and the quorum for constituting the General Meeting of Shareholders.

No.

B.2. Indicate and, where applicable, give details of whether or not there are differences between the system laid down in the Corporate Enterprises Act (LSC) and the system for adopting corporate agreements:

No.

Describe how the system differs from that of the LSC.

B.3. Indicate the norms applicable to the modification of the Articles of Association of the Company. Particularly, the scheduled majorities for the modification of the Articles of Association, as well as, if applicable, the scheduled norms for the ward of the shareholders' rights in the modification of the Articles of Association will be stated.

In this respect, article 14, second paragraph, of the Articles of Association establishes the following:

"In order for the Board to validly agree on a capital increase or reduction and any other modification of the Articles of Association, it will be needed, in a first call , the attendance of shareholders present or represented that hold, at least, 50% of the subscribed capital with voting rights. In a second call it will be enough with the attendance of a 25% of the subscribed capital. When the audience reaches at least 50% of the subscribed capital with voting rights, the agreements will only be adopted if 2/3 of the capital present or represented in the Board votes in favour.>>

In the cases not foreseen in the previous article, the corresponding agreement will be adopted by ordinary majority of the votes of the present shareholders or represented, in accordance with the article 201 of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

Furthermore, in compliance with that expected in the article 286 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, the administrators or, if the case, the shareholders authors of the proposal of modification of the Articles of Association will have to fully write the text that they propose and a written report with the justification of such proposal.

Additionally, as the article 287 of the Corporate Enterprises Act establishes, in the announcement of the General Meeting Call they will have to express the extremes due modifying with the appropriate clarity and state the right that corresponds to all the partners to examine in the registered address the full text of the proposal of modification and the related report, as well as to ask for the free delivery of this documents.

B.4. Indicate the attendance data of the General Meetings held during the financial year to which this report refers and the ones on the previous year:

Attendance data					
Date of General Meeting	**% physical presence**	**% represented**	**% remote voting**		**Total**
			Electronic voting	**Others**	
28/06/2013	1.98%	56.14%	0.00%	0.00%	58.12%
27/06/2014	0.74%	53.75%	0.02%	0.00%	54.51%

B.5. Indicate whether or not there is a statutory restriction to the minimum number of shares required to attend the General Meeting:

No.

B.6. Indicate whether or not there has been an agreement that certain decisions that imply a structural modification of the company ("closing down", purchase-sale of essential operative assets, operations similar to the winding up of the company) must be submitted to the approval by the General Meeting of shareholders, although not being required by mercantile legislation.

No.

B.7. Indicate the address and means of access to corporate governance information and other information of General Meetings that must be provided to the shareholders on the website of the company

The address of the corporate website of the company is the following: http://www.fersa.es/

The information on the corporate governance is available on the section "**Shareholders and Investors**" and "**Corporate Governance**".

The information of the General Meetings that must be provided to the shareholders is available on: http://www.fersa.es/en/accionistas-e-inversores/shareholders-corner/general-meetings/

C STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

C.1. Board of Directors

C.1.1. Maximum and minimum number of Directors set forth in the Articles of

Maximum number of Directors	12
Minimum number of Directors	3

association:

C.1.2. Complete the following table with the members of the Board:

Name or company name of Director	Representative	Position on Board	Date first appointment	Date last appointment	Election procedure
MR IGNACIO GARCÍA-NIETO PORTABELLA		DIRECTOR	05/06/2007	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
MYTAROS B.V.	MR JOSÉ VICENS TORRADAS	DIRECTOR	15/01/2004	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS		DIRECTOR	28/06/2013	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
MR ESTEBAN SARROCA PUNSOLA		DIRECTOR	05/06/2007	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET		CHAIRMAN	26/07/2011	26/07/2011	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
GRUPO CATALANA OCCIDENTE, S.A.	MR JORGE ENRICH IZARD	DIRECTOR	10/07/2000	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
LARFON S.A.U.	MR JOSÉ FRANCISCO GISPERT SERRATS	DIRECTOR	20/02/2008	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	MR GUILLERMO MORA GRISO	DIRECTOR	11/04/2012	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
EOLICA NAVARRA, S.L.U.	MR LUIS OLIVER GÓMEZ	DIRECTOR	24/01/2011	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING
COMSA EMTE ENERGIAS RENOVABLES, S.L.	MR JOSÉ MARIA FONT FISA	DIRECTOR	09/05/2011	27/06/2014	VOTED IN THE SHAREHOLDERS´ MEETING

Total number of Directors	10

Indicate the replacements occurring in the Board of Directors during the period subject to information:

C.1.3. Complete the following tables regarding the members of the Board of Directors and their different statuses:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

EXTERNAL PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS

Name or company name of Director	Committee which proposed appointment	Name or title of significant shareholder he/she represents or who proposed appointment
MYTAROS B.V.	APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	MS MARIA DOLORES DONADEU CASTANY
MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS	APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	OTHER SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY
GRUPO CATALANA OCCIDENTE, S.A.	APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	SEGUROS CATALANA OCCIDENTE S.A. DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS, SOCIEDAD UNIPERSONAL
LARFON S.A.U.	APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	MR ALFONSO LIBANO DAURELLA
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	OTHER SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY
EOLICA NAVARRA, S.L.U.	APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.
COMSA EMTE ENERGIAS RENOVABLES, S.L.	APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	OTHER SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

Total number of Proprietary Directors	7
% total of the Board	70.00%

EXTERNAL INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Name or company name of Director:

MR IGNACIO GARCÍA-NIETO PORTABELLA

Profile:

Lawyer-economist, graduate from the University of Deusto

Name or company name of Director:

MR ESTEBAN SARROCA PUNSOLA

Profile:

Graduate in Economics and Certified Public Account

Name or company name of Director:

MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET

Profile:

Graduate in Economics from the Autonomous University of Barcelona

Total number of Independent Directors	3
% total of the Board	30.00%

Indicate if any independent Director receives from the company, or from its Group, any amount or profit for a different concept than the retribution of Director, or maintains o has maintained, during the last year, a business relationship with the company or with any company of its group, whether using its own name or as a significant shareholder, Director or senior manager of an entity that maintains or has maintained such relationship.

Riva y García Proyectos, of which Mr Ignacio García-Nieto Portabella is indirect shareholder, has invoiced professional fees to Fersa for the amount of Euros 40 thousand for alternative financing and financial planning of the Group.

If applicable, a motivated declaration of the Board would be included about the reasons to consider that such Director can carry out its functions in the position of independent Director.

OTHER EXTERNAL DIRECTORS

Detail the reasons why they cannot be considered as proprietary or independent and their relationships, either with the company or its executives or with its shareholders:

Indicate the changes, if any, in the type of Director during the period:

C.1.4. Complete the following table with the information of the number of women Directors during the last 4 years, together with the character of such Directors:

	Number of women Directors				**% of total number of Directors of each type**			
	Year 2014	Year 2013	Year 2012	Year 2011	Year 2014	Year 2013	Year 2012	Year 2011
Executive	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Proprietary	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Independent	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other external	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total:	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

C.1.5. Explain the measures that, if applicable, would have been adopted to try to include in the Board of Directors a number of women that provides a balanced presence of women and men.

Explanation of the measures

For years the company is trying to incorporate women in the Board of Directors, following the recommendations of the Unified code of conduct and good governance of the listed companies and also with the existing reality in the management team within the company.

Nevertheless, during 2014 there have been no new appointments for the Board of Directors of the company.

In any case, for future Director appointments, as it has been done in the past, candidates, either women or men, in equal conditions will be taken into account.

C.1.6. Explain the measures that, if applicable, would have been adopted by the Appointments Committee to ensure that the selection procedures are not affected by an implicit bias that prevents female Directors from being selected, and that the company purposefully seeks women that satisfy the professional profile, including among potential candidates:

Explanation of the measures

According to that stated in the previous section, for years the company (and, particularly, its Appointments and Remunerations Committee) is trying to incorporate women in the Board of Directors, following the recommendations of the Unified code of conduct and good governance of the listed companies and also with the existing reality in the management team within the company.

With respect to this, the Appointments and Remunerations Committee, in its meeting on 26 April 2013 discussed on the ideal requirements and other characteristics that would have to meet the Director (or Directors) that would be appointed soon, and explicitly agreed that within such requirements it would be valued the fact that the candidate was preferably a woman.

Nevertheless, according to that stated in the previous section, during 2014 there have been no new appointments for the Board of Directors of the company.

When, even having adopted the measures, the number of female Directors is scarce or null, explain the reasons that justify it:

Explanation of the reasons

According to that mentioned on the previous sections, the Board of Directors has tried, in relation to the appointments of the Directors that have taken place during the last years, to include among potential candidates women that would satisfy the professional profile and have adopted the necessary measures to ensure that the selection procedures are not affected by an implicit bias that would prevent female Directors interested in the position from being selected. Nevertheless, due to the knowledge specificity and experience required to occupy a Director position in a company like this, it has not been possible to find such female candidate to be purposed for an appointment.

C.1.7. Explain the means of representation in the Board of shareholders with the significant stakes.

The shareholders with significant stakes are represented in the board through the designation of Proprietary Directors, according to that detailed in the section C.1.3.

C.1.8. Where applicable, explain the reason why Proprietary Directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders whose holding in the capital is less than 5%.

Name or company name of the shareholder:

LARFON S.A.U.

Justification:

Willingness to grant representation to a major diversity of shareholders, high dispersion of capital.

Name or company name of the shareholder:

MYTAROS B.V.

Justification:

Willingness to grant representation to a major diversity of shareholders, high dispersion of capital.

Name or company name of the shareholder:

MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS

Justification:

Willingness to grant representation to a major diversity of shareholders, high dispersion of capital.

Indicate whether formal requests have been denied for attendance at the meetings of the Board solicited by shareholders whose shareholding is equal to or greater than that of other shareholders, at whose instigation they would have been designated board members appointed by a significant shareholder. If any, explain the reasons for the denial.

No.

C.1.9. Indicate whether or not a Director has resigned from his/her post before the conclusion of his/her term of office, whether or not he/she has provided the Board with reasons and through which medium and, if he/she has done so in writing to the entire Board, explain at least the reasons given:

C.1.10 Indicate, where applicable, the powers delegated to the Managing Director(s):

C.1.11. Indicate, where applicable, the Board members holding positions of administrators or executives in other companies forming part of the group of the listed company:

C.1.12. Identify, if applicable, the Directors of your company who are members of the Board of Directors of other companies listed on official stock exchanges in Spain other than those of your group, that have been reported to the company:

Name or Company name of the shareholder	**Company name of of the group entity**	**Position**
MR IGNACIIO GARCÍA-NIETO PORTABELLA	Arroba Invest SICAV, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS	Tyrol Inversiones SICAV, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS	Triolet Inversiones SICAV, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET	Criteria Caixaholding, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET	Fundación Bancaria "La Caixa"	DIRECTOR
MYTAROS B.V.	Home Meal Replacement S.A.	DIRECTOR

C.1.13. Indicate and, where applicable, explain whether or not the Company has laid down rules on the number of Boards on which its Directors can sit:

No.

C.1.14. Indicate the general policies and strategies of the company that the plenary Board has reserved the right to approve:

The investment and finance policy	*YES*
The definition of the structure of the group of companies	*YES*
The corporate governance policy	*YES*
The corporate social responsibility policy	*YES*
Strategic or business plan, as well as the management aims and annual budgets	*YES*
The remuneration policy and appraisal of senior management performance	*YES*
Control of risk management policy, as well as periodic monitoring of the internal information control system	*YES*
The dividend policy, as well as the treasury stock policy, with special focus on their limits.	*YES*

C.1.15. Indicate the total remuneration of the Board of Directors:

Remuneration of the Board of Directors (in thousands of Euros)	200
Amount of the total remuneration that corresponds to the accumulated rights of the Directors in terms of pensions (in thousands of Euros)	0
Total remuneration of the Board of Directors (in thousands of Euros)	200

C.1.16. Identify management members who are not also Executive Directors, and indicate the total remuneration they earned during the year:

Name or company name	Position
MS MARÍA DOLORES BLANCH GARCÍA	Financial Manager
MR JAVIER CASTAÑO CRUZ	Internal Auditor
MR ENRIQUE FERNÁNDEZ-CARDELLACH BONIFASI	General Manager
MS ANA ISABEL LÓPEZ PORTA	Operations Director

Total remuneration of the senior managements (in thousands of Euros)	613

C.1.17. Indicate, where applicable, the identity of Board members who are also members of the Boards of Directors of companies that hold significant stakes in the listed company and/or companies of your group:

Provide details, if appropriate, of the relevant relationships other than those included in the previous heading, of the members of the Board of Directors with the significant shareholders and/or in entities of its Group:

C.1.18. Indicate whether or not there has been any modification to the Regulations of the Board during the year:

No.

C.1.19. Indicate the procedures for the appointment, re-election, assessment and removal of Directors. Provide details of the competent bodies, the procedures to be followed and the criteria applicable in each procedure.

In this context, the Regulations of the Board of Directors establishes the following:

Article 10.- Appointment and incompatibilities

The General Meeting of Shareholders or, as the case may be, the Board of Directors, will be competent to appoint its members, in conformity with current applicable legislation and the articles of association.

The appointment proposals of Directors that the Board of Directors decides to submit to the General Meeting of Shareholders and the appointment decisions that this organ decides to adopt according to the co-optation functions legally attributable, will need to be correspondingly preceded by a proposal from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee in the case of an independent Director and by a report in all the other cases.

The Directors shall respect the legally established incompatibilities.

Article 11.- Duration of the job

The Directors will exercise their position during the period established in the Articles of Association, and will be eligible for re-election as established in the by-laws.

The appointed Directors by co-optation will exercise their charge until the date of the first General Meeting of Shareholders, which will either confirm the appointments or choose the substitutes for those not-confirmed Directors, unless it decides to amortize the vacancy.

Article 12.- Removal

The removal of the Director will take place once the established duration of the job terminates, as well as for other legal or statutory reasons.

In the following cases, the Director will have to tender its resignation to the Board and formalise the respective removal:

(i) When a Director is removed from the executive position he had been assigned to. Independent Directors will have to do so if they have already been in the position twelve (12) years.

(ii) When a Director is involved in any of the foreseen incompatible situations or legal prohibitions.

(iii) When a Director is accused of a misdemeanour or a disciplinary proceeding is opened due to a felony by the supervising authorities.

(iv) When his continuity in the Board may endanger the interests of the Company and when the reason for which he was appointed disappears. This case will happen, in the case of an external significant shareholder, whenever an alienation of the totality of his owned shareholding or the one it represents takes place and whenever the reduction of his shareholding requires the reduction of his significant shareholders.

(v) When significant changes in his professional situation or in the conditions by which he was appointed Director take place.

(vi) When, for acts imputable to the Director, his continuity in the Board causes a major damage to the equity or reputation of the company, according to the judgement of the Board.

In the case in which the attorney of a Director incurs into any of the above described situations, this person will be disqualified from any representative activity.

C.1.20. Indicate whether or not the Board of Directors has carried out an evaluation of its activity during the year:

No.

If it where the case, explain how has the self-evaluation has given place to important changes in the internal organization and on the applicable procedures of its activities:

C.1.21. Indicate cases in which Directors are compelled to resign.

The Directors of the company must tender their resignation to the Board and formalise their respective removal in any of the six (6) cases comprised in the article 12 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors (see part C.1.19).

C.1.22. Explain whether the duties of the chief executive of the Company correspond to the position of Chairman of the Board. If this is the case, indicate the measures which have been taken to limit the risks of accumulation of powers in a single person:

No.

Indicate and, where applicable, explain whether or not rules have been laid down to empower one of the Independent Directors to request the call of a Board meeting or the inclusion of new matters on the agenda to coordinate and report the concerns of the External Directors and direct the assessment by the Board of Directors.

No.

C.1.23. Are reinforced majorities other than those applicable by law required for any type of decision?

No.

C.1.24. Indicate if there are specific requirements other than those relating to Directors in order to be appointed as Chairman.

No.

C.1.25. Indicate whether the Chairman has a casting vote:

Yes.

Matters in which a deciding vote exists

According to article 6.1 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Chairman shall preside over, as the case may be, the Executive Committee, and represent it, and will have the deciding vote.

In the case of representation, the provisions of article 9 of the Regulations shall prevail, according to which representation to attend the meetings of the Board can only be grated to another Director and must be specific to each meeting. Whosoever represents the Chairman shall preside over the meeting only in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, and shall not have the right to exercise the deciding vote.

C.1.26. Indicate whether the Articles of Association or the Board Regulations establish any age limit for Directors:

No.

C.1.27. Indicate whether the Articles of Association or the Board Regulations establish a limited mandate for Independent Directors:

Yes.

Maximum number of years of mandate	12

C.1.28. Indicate whether the Articles of Association or the Board Regulations establish specific processes for delegation of votes in the Board of Directors, the way of doing it and, particularly, the maximum number of delegations that a Director can have, as well as if it has been established an obligation to delegate in a Director of the same type. If so, describe them briefly.

In conformity with article 9 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the meeting of the Board is validly constituted when the majority of its members are present or represented thereat, and also, without the need for a prior call, when all its members are present and unanimously decide to constitute a meeting of the Board. Written ballots without a meeting shall only be permitted when no Director opposes such a procedure.

The power of representation to attend the meetings of the Board shall only be conferred upon another Director, and must be made expressly for each meeting. Whosoever represents the Chairman shall preside over the meeting in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, and shall not have the right to cast the deciding vote.

Each Director present or represented shall have the right to vote.

C.1.29. Indicate the number of meetings that the Board of Directors has held over the year. Also indicate, where applicable, how many times the Board has met without the Chairman being present. When calculating the number, representations made with specific instructions shall be considered.

Number of meetings of the Board	13
Number of Board meetings without the Chairman attending	0

Indicate the number of meetings held by the different Board committees over the year:

Committee	Number of meetings
Executive Committee	13
Audit Committee	7
Appointments and Remuneration Committee	4

C.1.30. Indicate the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the year with the attendance of all its members. When calculating the number, representations made with specific instructions shall be considered:

Number of attendances of Directors during the year	9
% of attendances over the total number of votes during the year	94.62%

C.1.31. Indicate if the individual and consolidated Annual Accounts submitted for approval by the Board are certified previously:

No.

Identify, where applicable, the person/people who has/have certified the Company's individual and consolidated Annual Accounts in order to be drawn up by the Board:

C.1.32. Explain, where applicable, the mechanisms established by the Board of Directors to prevent the individual and consolidated annual accounts it draws up from being submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders with qualifications in the auditors' report.

The Board of Directors has a single committee, the Audit Committee, whose competency, in conformity with article 7.3 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, is to:

- Inform in the General Meeting of Shareholders about the questions presented by the shareholders about matters of its competency.

- Propose to the Board of Directors for submission to the General Meeting of Shareholders, the appointment of the account's auditors of the company according to the laws applicable to it.

- To supervise the internal control of the Company, the internal auditing, if any, and the risk management systems. Moreover it has to argue with the external auditors about the significant weaknesses of the internal control system detected during the auditing process.

- Supervise the process of elaboration and presentation of the regulated financial information and the internal control systems associated with the relevant risks of the company.

- Establish the convenient relationships with the auditors and auditing companies so as to receive information on questions that could put their independence in jeopardy, which will be subject to examination by the Board, and, in general, on any other issues that relates to the auditing process as well as other foreseen communications in the auditing legislation and the technical auditing standards in force at any time.

- In all cases, the Company will have to receive annually from the external auditors and auditing companies the written confirmation of their independency in issues relating to the Company or directly and indirectly related entities, as well as the information from the additional services of any nature provided to these entities by the mentioned auditors or companies, or by the person or entities in charge of these according to the auditing legislation.

- Issue annually, before the issue of the auditing statements, a report in which the independency of the external auditors or auditing companies will be expressed. This report will need to talk, in any case, about the additional services provided which are mentioned in the previous paragraph.

- Take care of the compliance with the code of conduct and proper governance of the Company, and in special, of the legal regulation relevant for this issues.

C.1.33. Is the Secretary of the Board a Director?

No.

C.1.34. Explain the procedures for appointing and dismissing the Secretary of the Board, indicating whether or not his/her appointment and dismissal have been reported by the Appointments Committee and adopted by the Board in its plenary session.

Appointments and dismissal procedure

In accordance with the provisions of article 6.2 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the latter, upon the proposal of the Chairman, and prior notice to the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, shall appoint a Secretary, even if he is neither a Director nor a shareholder [...].

In relation to the former and current non-Director Secretary of the company, his removal and appointment, respectively (which took place before the current Regulations of the Board of Directors were in force), were not reported by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, although they were approved by the Board of Directors.

Does the Appointments Committee report the appointment?	YES
Does the Appointments Committee report the dismissal?	NO
Does the plenary session of the Board adopt the appointment?	YES
Does the plenary session of the Board adopt the dismissal?	YES

Is the Board Secretary commissioned with the duty of especially supervising the good governance recommendations?

Yes.

Observations

In accordance with the provisions of article 6.2 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, correspond to the Secretary, among others, the following duties: take care of the formal and material legality of the performances of the Board and guarantee that its procedures and corporate governance rules are being followed, as well as to take care of the compliance of the principles and criterion of the corporate governance and the Articles of Association and regulatory provisions of the Company.

C.1.35. Indicate, where applicable, the mechanisms established by the Company to safeguard the independence of the auditor, financial analysts, investment banks and rating agencies.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors, article 20 stipulates:

Article 20.- Relations with the Auditors

The Board shall establish an objective, professional and ongoing relationship directly or through the Audit Committee with the external Auditor of the Company appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders. In any case, it shall respect the independence of the auditors and ensure that they are given the information they require.

C.1.36. Specify whether the Company has changed external auditor over the year. If appropriate identify the incoming and outgoing auditors:

No.

C.1.37. Indicate if the audit company performs other tasks for the company and/or its group other than auditing activities, and if so, state the amount of the fees received for said activities and the percentage of the fees billed to the company and/or its group:

Yes.

	Company	Group	Total
Amount of tasks other than auditing activities (in thousands of Euros)	54	22	76
Amount of tasks other than auditing/Total amount billed by the audit company (%)	22.40%	9.20%	31.60%

C.1.38. Specify whether the Auditor's report on the Annual Accounts from the previous year includes any reservations or exceptions. Where applicable, indicate the reasons given by the Chairman of the Audit Committee to explain the content and scope of the said reservations or exceptions.

Yes.

Explanation of reasons

The Audit Committee considered, to the best of their criteria and best information to the investor and the market, that the section 74 of IAS 1 should be interpreted according to the circumstances of every given case and that the general principle that should prevail is that the financial statements present fairly the financial and equity position of the Company or the Group over the strictly literal application of a given standard that would lead precisely to an opposite result.

C.1.39 Indicate how many years the current audit company has been auditing, without interruption, the Annual Accounts of the Company and/or its Group. Also indicate the percentage of the number of years audited by the current audit company over the total number of years that the Annual Accounts have been audited:

.

	Company	Group
Number of years without interruption	3	3
No. of years audited by the current audit company /No. of years the Company has been audited (%)	0.25%	0.27%

C.1.40. Indicate and, where applicable, provide details of whether there is a procedure whereby Directors can have external assessment:

Yes.

Details of the procedure

Regarding this issue, article 14 from the Regulations of the Board of Directors establishes that:

Article 14.- Help from experts

With the aim of being assisted in the exercise of their functions, external Directors can, when special circumstances exist, ask the Company to hire legal, accountancy, financial or other advisers. The order must be in regard of specific problems with a certain level of complexity that appear during the performance of their duties.

The decision of hiring needs to be communicated to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and can be banned by the Board if it can be shown that:

(i) It is not necessary for the execution of the functions attributed to the external consultants.

(ii) That its cost is not fair in comparison with the importance of the problem and the assets and income of the Company.

(iii) That the technical assistance from the hiring can be provided by technicians and experts from inside the Company.

(iv) That the confidentiality of the information can be subject to risk.

C.1.41. Indicate and, where applicable, provide details of whether there is a procedure whereby Directors can have the information necessary to prepare the meetings of the Boards of Directors with sufficient time:

Yes.

Details of the procedure

Together with the corresponding notice of meeting, the Directors receive the information and documents related to of the order of the day items of the pertinent meeting.

According to article 13 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, it is established that:

Article 13.- Director's information

The Director is granted all the faculties needed so as to be informed about any aspect that may affect the Company, to examine its books, registers, documents and other records from social operations and to inspect its facilities.

However, with the main aim of not disturbing the ordinary management of the Company, the exercise of this information faculties is conducted through the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if it has an executive nature and, if the contrary applies, through the Managing Director who will assist the request of the Director by giving him the requested information, offering him a way to contact with the right person from the correct organization's structure or mediating so as to enable him to practice in situ the exam diligences and inspections desired.

C.1.42. Indicate and, where applicable, give details of whether or not the Company has laid down rules that oblige the Directors to report and, in cases that damage the Company's credit and reputation, resign:

Yes.

Explain the rules

Regarding this aspect, article 16.7 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, establishes that:

Article 16.7 – Information duties

Apart from communicating the information mentioned in the prior article 16.3 to the Company, the Director has to inform it about the number of shares from the Company that he owns directly or through the companies it participates in. Moreover, he has to inform about all the others that, in a direct or indirect way, are owned by people related to him.

The Director has to inform the Company about all the positions and functions he performs in other companies or entities, and, in general, about any fact or situation that can be relevant for his performance as a Director of the Company.

The Director has to inform, in addition, about any significant change in its personal situation that can affect the condition by which he was appointed Director.

Moreover, the Director has to inform about any circumstance that may affect the credit or reputation of the Company, in special, of the penal causes from whom he is accused of and of his relevant procedural matters. The Chairman can request the resignation of the Director, after having examined his situation, and this decision will have to be accepted by the Board.

C.1.43. Indicate whether or not any member of the Board of Directors has informed the Company that he/she has been prosecuted or hearings against him/her have been opened for any of the offences laid down in Article 213 of the Corporate Enterprises Act:

No.

Indicate whether or not the Board of Directors has analysed the case. If the answer is affirmative, give a reasoned explanation of the decision taken as to whether or not the Director remains in his/her post or, if the case, exposes the performance done by the Board of Directors until the date of the present report or that is expected to do.

C.1.44. Detail the significant agreements hold by the Company that enter into force, are modified or terminated whenever a change in the Company's control takes place resulting from a public acquisition offer, and its effects

Such agreements do not exist.

C.1.45. Identify in an aggregate form and indicate, in a detailed form, the agreements between the Company and its Managers and Directors or employees that have at their disposal severance payments when they resign or are unfairly dismissed or if the working relationship concludes due to a public acquisition offer.

Type of beneficiary:

General Manager

Description of the agreement:

The Company, at the end of the year 2014, has a contract subscribed with the senior management executives of the Company which contain severance payment clauses.

In this sense, the contract stipulates that in case of desistance due to any unilateral decision from the company, they will be entitled to receive a severance payment equivalent to three months of fixed remuneration. Moreover, in the case of unfair dismissal, the Company will have to pay its executives a gross severance payment equivalent to three months of fixed remuneration. In case of a change in the shareholding structure, the executive position will be insured by a one year contract, being the Company able to choose between its compliance or its termination by payment of 100% of the annual fixed retribution.

Indicate whether these contracts have to be communicated and/or approved by the bodies of the company or of its Group:

	Board of Directors	General Meeting
Governing Body that authorises the clauses	Yes	No

	YES	NO
Is the General Meeting informed of the clauses?		x

C.2. Committees of the Board of Directors

C.2.1. Provide details of all the committees of the Board of Directors and their members:

<u>Executive Committee</u>

Name	Position	Type
MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET	CHAIRMAN	Independent
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	BOARD MEMBER	Significant shareholder
EOLICA NAVARRA, S.L.U.	BOARD MEMBER	Significant shareholder
COMSA EMTE ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES, S.L.	BOARD MEMBER	Significant shareholder
MR IGNACIO GARCÍA-NIETO PORTABELLA	BOARD MEMBER	Independent

% of Executive Directors	0.00%
% of Proprietary Directors	60.00%
% of Independent Directors	40.00%
% of other external	0.00%

Audit Committee

Name	Position	Type
MR IGNACIO GARCÍA-NIETO PORTABELLA	CHAIRMAN	Independent
MR ESTEBAN SARROCA PUNSOLA	BOARD MEMBER	Independent
LARFON S.A.U.	BOARD MEMBER	Significant Shareholder

% of Executive Directors	0.00%
% of Proprietary Directors	33.00%
% of Independent Directors	67.00%
% of other external	0.00%

Appointments and Remuneration Committee

Name	Position	Type
MR FRANCESC HOMS I FERRET	CHAIRMAN	Independent
MR ESTEBAN SARROCA PUNSOLA	BOARD MEMBER	Independent
LARFON S.A.U.	BOARD MEMBER	Significant Shareholder

% of Executive Committee	0.00%
% of Proprietary Directors	33.00%
% of Independent Directors	67.00%
% of other external	0.00%

C.2.2. Complete the following table with the information relative to the number of women that are part of the committee of the Board of Directors during the last four years:

	Number of women							
	Year 2014		Year 2013		Year 2012		Year2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Executive Committee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Audit Committee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Appointments and Remunerations Committee	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

C.2.3. Specify whether the Audit Committee is responsible for the following:

	Yes	No
Supervising the preparation process and integrity of the financial information related to the Company and, where applicable, the Group, reviewing compliance with the standard requirements, the appropriate definition of the consolidation perimeter and the correct application of the bookkeeping criteria.	X	
Regularly reviewing the internal control and risk management systems so that the main risks can be identified, processed and appropriately publicised.	X	
Ensuring the independence and effectiveness of the internal audit duty; propose the selection, appointment, re-election and dismissal of the person in charge of the internal audit service; forward the budget for this service; receive periodic information on its activities, and verify that senior management considers the conclusions and recommendations in its reports.	X	

Setting up and supervising a mechanism that enables employees to communicate any significant irregularities, especially those related to finance and bookkeeping, and to do so in a confidential manner.	X	
Raising the selection, appointment, re-election and substitution proposals concerning the external auditor to the Board, as well as the terms and conditions of his/her contract.	X	
Likewise receiving information from the external auditor on the audit plan and the results of carrying it out and checking that senior management take its recommendations into account.	X	
Guaranteeing the independence of the external auditor.	X	

C.2.4. Describe the organisational and operational rules and the responsibilities attributable to each of the Board's committees.

Executive Committee (regulated by the article 7.2 of the Regulation of the Board of Directors)

The Board of Directors will be able to, after informing the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, constitute an Executive Committee for the better compliance with the functions attributed to the Board. The composition of the Executive Committee will have to fairly reflect the structure of the Board and respect the established equilibrium between the different types of Directors. It will have to be made up of at least 3 and a maximum of 6 Directors, and will need to meet at least once every 3 months. The appointment of its members will require the positive vote of at least 2/3 of the members of the Board. The Chairman and Secretary of the Board shall undertake the duties of Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

The Executive Committee will have, among others, the following faculties: to control the management of the company; to study and propose the main lines that define the business strategy and supervise their execution, with special emphasis on actions of diversification; to deliberate and inform, in order to bring the matters to the Board, on budget (with a breakdown of the forecast corresponding to each business line), investments and alliances or relevant resolutions, financial operations and business combinations.

Audit Committee (regulated by the article 7.3 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors)

The Board of Directors shall create a permanent Audit Committee, which shall be made up of a minimum of three (3) members and a maximum of five (5), appointed by the Board of Directors itself from amongst its members with a majority of non-Executive Directors. At least one of the members of the Audit Committee will be independent and appointed taking into account his knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing or both.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee will be elected by the Board of Directors of the Company from the non-executive Directors of the Board. The Audit Committee will have a Secretary, and if needed a Vice-Secretary, a position which corresponds to a practicing lawyer who will be appointed from mutual agreement among the members of the Board of Directors.

The members of the Audit Committee shall exercise their office for a maximum period of 4 years, and can be re-elected. The office of Chairman shall be exercised for a maximum period of four (4) years, and in order to be re-elected at least one year must lapse between their removal and their re-election as a member of the Committee.

The powers of the Audit Committee shall be, among others, the following: to inform the General Meeting of Shareholders on issues that are raised by the shareholders in the areas of their remit; to propose the appointment of the accounts auditors of the company; to supervise the efficiency of the internal control, the internal auditing services and the risk management systems, as well as ascertain the financial reporting process and the internal control systems; to establish the appropriate relationship with the auditors; to issue annual a report on the independency of the auditors; to oversee compliance with the codes of conduct and good governance of the company, and, especially, the legal provisions in force in those areas.

The Audit Committee shall meet at least 4 times per year, once per trimester, and, in any case, as often as deemed necessary by the Chairman or at the behest of one half of its members.

A meeting of the Audit Committee shall be validly constituted when the majority of the members meet together, themselves or their representative, accepting the agreements by a majority of the votes. In the case of a draw, The Chairman will have the casting vote.

Appointments and Remuneration Committee (regulated by the article 7.4 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors)

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee is made up of external Directors according to the number established by the Board of Directors, with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 Directors, appointed by the same Board of Directors and in its composition, an attempt is going to be made so as to make it mainly made up of Independent Directors.

The members of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee will exercise their functions during a maximum period of time of 4 years, being able to be re-elected. The Director will appoint a Chairman among the members of the Board. The Board itself will appoint a Secretary, who can be a non-member of it. The function of Chairman will be exercised during a maximum period of 4 years, and in order to be re-elected at least 1 year must lapse between their removal and their re-election as a member of the Board.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee will have an informative and consultancy function, without executive functions, with information, assessment and proposals faculties inside its activities domain.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee will have, among others, the following responsibilities: to formulate and revise the criteria that needs to be followed for the composition of the Board of Directors and the selection process of Board members; report to the Board of Directors the appointment proposals of independent Directors; inform about the appointment proposals for the rest of the Directors; make a proposal to the Board about the members that need to make up each of the committees and about the system and the amount of the annual remunerations of the Directors and to check it periodically.

C.2.5. Indicate, where applicable, the existence of Committee Regulations, the location at which they are available for consultation, and the modifications that have been made during the financial year. Also indicate whether any annual report on each Committee's activities has been voluntarily drafted.

According with that stated in the previous section, the regulation of the Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Appointments and Remuneration Committee are included in the Regulations of the Board of Directors (articles 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4, respectively), available in the company's website:

http://www.fersa.es/en/regulations-of-procedure-for-the-board-of-directors/

Anyway, during 2014 such regulation has not been modified and no annual report of the activities of each committee has been voluntarily elaborated.

C.2.6. Indicate whether the makeup of the Executive Committee reflects the participation in the Board by the different Directors depending on status:

Yes.

D RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

D.1 Identify the competent body and explain, if the case, the procedure for the approval of the related party transactions

Competent body to approve the related party transactions

Board of Directors / Audit Committee

Procedure for the approval of the related party transactions

Article 17 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors states the following:

Article 17.- Transactions of the Company with Directors and Shareholders

The Board of Directors formally reserves, either directly or through the Audit Committee, the knowledge of any relevant transaction of the Company or companies of the Group with a significant shareholder or Director. If, in emergencies, the authorization is given by the Executive Committee, it will be reported in the following meeting of the Board.

The Board of Directors, directly or through the Audit Committee, will ensure that the transactions between the Company or companies of the Group with Directors or significant shareholders, are done in market conditions and taking into account the principle of treatment equality of the shareholders that are under the same conditions.

Regarding to ordinary transactions, which have usual or recurrent character, a generic authorization of the management and its execution conditions will be sufficient, having a favourable report of the Audit Committee previously.

The authorization of the Board will not be considered, however, necessary, when the conditions stated in section c) of article 4 of the present Regulation are given.

The Annual Corporate Governance Report of the Company will include information about these transactions.

Explain if an approbation of related-party transactions has been delegated, indicating, if the case, the body or people to whom it has been delegated.

Such function has not been delegated.

D.2. Detail the significant operations for its quantity or for its type that have taken place between the company or companies of its Group, and the significant shareholders of the company:

Name or company name of the significant shareholder	Name or company name of the company or group entity	Nature of the relationship	Type of operation	Amount (in thousands of Euros)
WINDMILL INVESTMENT, S.À R.L.	Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	Contractual	Financing agreements: loans	838

D.3. Detail the significant operations for its quantity or significant for its type that have taken place between the company or companies of its Group, and the administrators or senior managers of the company:

Name or company name of the administrators of senior managers	Name or company name of the related party	Relationship	Nature of the operation	Amount (in thousands of Euros)
GRUPO CATALANA OCCIEDNTE, S.A.	Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	Financial	Financing agreements. loans	3,412
LARFON S.A.U.	Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	Financial	Financing agreements. loans	1,500
MR TOMÁS FELIU BASSOLS	Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	Financial	Financing agreements. loans	600
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	Financial	Financing agreements. loans	150
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL ENHOL, S.L.	Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A.	Commercial	Purchase of financial assets	650

D.4. Detail the important operations carried out by the Company with other companies belonging to the same Group, provided that they are not eliminated in the process of drafting the consolidated financial statements and are not part of the Company's usual trading in terms of its purpose and conditions:

In any case, any operation inside the Group done with companies established in countries or territories considered as tax haven has to be notified:

D.5. Indicate the amount totalling the related party transactions.

D.6. Detail the mechanisms established to detect, determine and resolve possible conflicts of interest between the Company and/or the Group, and its Directors, Executives or significant shareholders.

Parts 3 and 6 belonging to article 16 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors establish that:

16.3. Conflict of interests

Situations of conflict of interest (directly or indirectly) involving the Directors will be reported to the Board of Directors. The affected Director will not intervene in the agreements or decisions taken in relation to the operation which conflicts with his interests.

The administrators shall report any direct or indirect shareholding that either themselves or people related to them have in the share capital of a company with the identical, analogous or complementary activity as that which constitutes the corporate purposes of the company, as well as the offices and duties they may hold or exercise on their own behalf or as employees in companies with the identical, analogous or complementary activity as that which constitutes the corporate purposes of the company.

16.4. Use of the Social assets

The Director will not be able to use the assets of the Company for personal purposes, neither will he be able to take advantage of the function he develops in the Company to get an equity advantage, unless the corresponding payment is made for it. Exceptionally, the Director can be exempted from the obligation of satisfying the payment, but in that case, in the framework of the by-law provisions, the equity advantage will be considered an indirect retribution and will need to be authorized by the General Meeting of Shareholders, being discounted from the direct retribution that the Director should get paid.

16.5 Use of non-public information

The Director will not be able to use non-public information from the Company for its own profit, neither directly nor by giving it to third parties. Neither will he be able to suggest to anyone operations related with the securities of the Company or one of its subsidiaries, associates or related companies whenever this non-public information has been given to him because of the function developed in the Company.

This article does not present any prejudice to the obligations of the Directors granted by virtue of the regulation of the Stock Exchange Market and the moral code contained inside the Corporate Code of Ethics and Conduct.

16.6 Business opportunities

The Director will not be able to undertake, for his own benefit or that of people related to him, any investment or other similar operation linked to the goods of the Company, from which he had prior knowledge due to his position, if the investment or the operation has been offered to the Company or this one has an interest for it, whenever the Company has not rejected the investment or operation without any influence coming from the Director and when to undertake it, the Board of Directors needs to authorize it.

In addition, the Corporate Code of Ethics and Conduct states as follows:

The professionals in the companies of the Group must fulfil their duties bearing in mind the Company's interests, regardless of each of their personal interests. Therefore, all situations must be avoided in which the professionals' personal interests could be in conflict with those of the companies in the Group. In particular, all personal incompatibility must be avoided, in particular of a financial nature that could interfere with performance of their work or have a negative impact on the Group's interests.

Similarly, all situations must be avoided that, even though they may not imply a real conflict of interest with the Company, could create an external appearance of such conflict of interest.

A personal interest of the professional is deemed to exist when the matter affects him/her or a person related thereto. Persons related to a professional shall be considered as the following: spouse; ascendants, descendants and siblings of the professional or of his/her spouse (or any person with a similarly close relationship); the organisations in which the professional, or persons related thereto, are in any of the situations of control stipulated by law; the companies or institutions in which the professional, or any persons related thereto, holds a post in the administration or management or from which he/she receives remuneration for any reason, whenever the professional exercises a significant influence on the financial and operational decisions of such companies or institutions.

The professionals in the Group must observe the following general principles in their actions regarding any possible conflict of interest: independence, abstention; and notification (to notify any conflicts of interest that have arisen). The aforementioned general principles for conduct must be observed, in particular, in cases when the situation of conflict of interest is or could reasonably be expected to be of such a kind that it implies a structural and permanent situation of conflict of interest between the professional, or a person related to the professional, and any of the companies in the Group.

In all other cases, only those activities or transactions may be carried out that could imply situations of conflict of interest if and when they are previously authorised in writing by the Company's Board of Directors, according to a proposal made by the Audit Committee.

D.7. Is more than one Group Company listed on the stock markets in Spain?

No.

Indicate the companies listed on the stock market in Spain:

Subsidiary company listed on the stock market:

Indicate if you have defined publically with precision the corresponding areas of activity and possible business relationships between them, as well as those of the listed subsidiary company with the rest of the Group companies:

Indicate possible business relationships between the parent company and the listed subsidiary company, and between the listed subsidiary company and the rest of the Group companies

Identify the mechanisms provided to solve the possible conflicts of interest between the listed subsidiary company and the rest of the Group companies:

Mechanisms of solving the possible conflicts of interest

E RISK CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

E.1. Explain the scope of the Risk Management System of the company.

The Fersa Group, in general, considers Risk to be any future event or contingency that could hamper the Company's ability to successfully meet its business objectives.

In this sense, the Group is submitted to several risks associated to the different countries and markets in which it operates, and that can prevent it to achieve its objectives and executing its strategies with success. It is for that reason the Board of Directors, aware of the importance of this aspect, encourages the implementation of the necessary mechanisms for the significant risks to be correctly identified, managed and controlled, and establishes, throughout the *General Policy of Risk Control and Management* of the Group, the mechanisms and basic principles for an adequate management of the risk, that allows:

a) achieve the strategic objectives that the Group determines;
b) provide the maximum level of guarantees to the shareholders;
c) protect the results and the reputation of the Group;
d) defend the interests of shareholders, clients, and other Groups interested in the continuity of the Company;
e) guarantee business stability and financial strength on a sustained basis throughout time;
f) separation of the areas that assume risks besides those that control them;
g) application of the transparency and good governance practices; and,
h) act according to the actual legal regulations and to the established commitments in the Corporate Responsibility framework.

For the development of the expressed commitment, the Board of Directors has with the collaboration of the Audit Committee that, as a delegate and advisory Board, supervises and informs about the adequacy of the evaluation and internal control system of significant risks.

Every performance aimed to control and mitigate the risks will be subject to the following basic principles of performance:

a) Integrate the risk-opportunity vision in the management of the Company, throughout the definition of the strategy and level of risk assumed, as well as the incorporation of this variable for the strategic and operative decisions.
b) Segregate, at an operative level, the functions among the risk assuming areas and the analysis, control and supervision areas, guaranteeing and adequate level of independence.
c) Guarantee the proper utilization of the risk hedging instruments and its register in accordance with that required in the applicable legislation.
d) Inform with transparency about the risks of the Group and the functioning of the developed systems for its control to the regulators and main external agents, maintaining the adequate channels to encourage the communication.
e) Align with such *Policy* all the specific policies that need to be developed in concept of risks in the different businesses, if it were the case, and companies controlled by the Group.
f) Ensure the adequate compliance of the corporate governance rules established by the Company throughout its corporate Government system and the actualization and permanent

improvement of such system in the framework of the best international practices of transparency and good governance, and carry out its monitoring and measurement.

g) Act always respecting the law and the corporate Government system of the Company and, particularly, the established values contained inside the Corporate Code of Ethics and Conduct

Such General Policy of Risk Control and Management of the Group is carried out through the procedures, methodologies and support tools, and that includes the following guidelines:

a) The identification of the significant risks of corporate governance, market, credit, liquidity, capital management, business, regulation, operational, environmental, reputational and others, taking into account the possible impact on the key objectives of management, the new investments and the financial statements (including contingent liabilities and other risks out of balance).
b) The analysis of such risks, not only in each one of the businesses or corporate functions but also taking into account its integrated effect on the Group and, particularly, the analysis of the risks associated to the new investments, as an essential element in the decision making in key of profitability-risk.
c) The settlement of political structures, guidelines and limits, as well as the corresponding mechanisms for its approval and deployment, allow contributing in an efficient way to manage risk in accordance with the risk strategy of the Company.
d) The implementation and control of the compliance of the policies, guidelines and limits, throughout the adequate procedures and systems, including the necessary contingency plans to mitigate the impact of the materialisation of the risks.
e) The measurement and risk control following homogeneous procedures and standards common in all the Group and, particularly, the monitoring and regular checking of the risks in the Income Statement with the aim of controlling the volatility of the annual result of the Group.
f) The information and internal control systems that allow to do a regular and transparent evaluation and communication of the results of the monitoring and management of risks, including the compliance of the policies and the limits.
g) The continuous evaluation of the suitability and efficiency of the application of the system and of the best practices and recommendations in concept of risks for the eventual incorporation in the model.
h) The audit of the system by the Internal Audit Department of the Group.

The General Policy of Control and Management Risk is developed and complements throughout the corporate risk policies that are established related to the business units and/or companies of the Group, if the case, that are detailed below, and that are also subject to supervision by the Audit Committee and approval by the Board of Directors.

Structure of the Risk Policies of the Group

- General Policy of Control and Management Risk

Corporate risks Policies

- Guidelines and general principles for the prevention of criminal risk.
- Delegation of authority.
- Financial risks management policy.
- Investments, purchases and suppliers policy.
- Guidelines for accounting policies.
- Project finance process and projects’ status.
- Granting policies and loans formalization conditions.
- Acquisition and disposal of own shares procedure.
- Guidelines of the regulated information to publish in the market.
- Internal Control System for Financial Information (ICFR).

E.2. Indicate whether there is a committee or governing body that is responsible for establishing and supervising these control devices:

With the aim of adequate the impact of the risks, the Audit Committee, as delegated and advisory Committee of the Board of Directors, and independent of the supervision of the proposals of the Management and/or the Internal Audit Department, has the autonomous capacity to suggest to the Board of Directors all that is thought of convenient for the establishment of the specific guidelines of the risks limits of the Group that are considered appropriate, being the same subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Related to the functions of such governing body, its own regulation, as well as the regulation of the Board of Directors, establishes that the functions of the Audit Committee are the following:

- Inform the Board of Directors about the questions presented by the shareholders about matters of its competency.
- Propose to the Board of Directors for submission to the General Meeting of Shareholders, the appointment of the account's auditors of the company according to the laws applicable to it.
- To supervise the internal control of the Company, the internal auditing, if any, and the risk management systems. Moreover it has to argue with the external auditors about the significant weaknesses of the internal control system detected during the auditing process.
- Supervise the process of elaboration and presentation of the regulated financial information and the internal control systems associated with the relevant risks of the company.
- Establish the convenient relationships with the auditors and auditing companies so as to receive information on questions that could put their independence in jeopardy, which will be subject to examination by the Board, and, in general, on any other issues that relates to the auditing process as well as other foreseen communications in the auditing legislation and the technical auditing standards in force at any time.
- In all cases, the Company will have to receive annually from the external auditors and auditing companies the written confirmation of their independency in issues relating to the Company or directly and indirectly related entities, as well as the information from the additional services of any nature provided to these entities by the mentioned auditors or companies, or by the person or entities in charge of these according to the auditing legislation.
- Issue annually, before the issue of the auditing statements, a report in which the independency of the external auditors or auditing companies will be expressed. This report will need to talk, in any case, about the additional services provided which are mentioned in the previous paragraph.
- Take care of the compliance with the code of conduct and proper governance of the Company, and in special, of the legal regulation relevant for these issues.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Within the scope of its competence, with the support of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors should ensure that the necessary mechanisms are introduced to identify measure, manage and monitor relevant risks of any type, establish the Company's risk strategy and profile, and approve the Group's risk policies.

In particular, it has to approve and supervise the risk control and management policy, as well as the routine monitoring of information and control internal systems.

E.3. Indicate the main risks that can affect the company in meeting the business objectives.

The risk factors which the Group is submitted to are, generally, the ones that follow:

a) Corporate governance risks: the Company assumes the need to maximise in a sustained form the economic value of the Company and its good aim in the long run, in accordance to social interest, culture and vision and corporate mission of the Group, taking into consideration the legitimate, public or private interests, that converge in the development of all business activity and, particularly, among the different interest Groups, the ones of the communities and territories in which the Company performs and those of its workers. For this, it is fundamental the compliance of the corporate governance system of the Company, integrated by the Articles of Association of the company, the corporate policies, the internal rules of corporate governance and the other codes and internal procedures approved by the competent governing bodies of the Company and inspired in the recommendations of good governance generally accepted.

b) Market risks: defined as exposure of the Group's results to variations in the prices and market variables, such as the exchange rate, interest rate, inflation, price of raw materials (electricity, emission rights, other fuels, etc.), prices of financial assets and others.

c) Loan risks: defined as the possibility that a counterparty does not comply its contractual obligations and produces an economic or financial loss in the Group. The counterparties can be final clients, counterparties in financial markets or in energy markets, partners, suppliers or contractors.

d) Liquidity risk: defined as the possibility of a company of not being able to attend its liabilities in the short run. For this, a careful management of the liquidity risk implies the maintenance of cash and sufficient tradable securities, the availability of financing throughout a sufficient amount of credit facilities and having the capacity to settle market positions.

e) Capital management risk: the objective of the management of capital risk is to maintain an appropriate ratio between the acquirement of internal and external financing (financial liability).

f) Financial restriction risk: the objective to manage such risk is to maximize the resources available by the Group, mainly throughout a proper generation of cash flow, optimization of the recurrent expenses, as well as the restriction in the grant of financial resources to the Group's subsidiaries.

g) Business risks: established as the uncertainty of the behaviour of the key variables intrinsic to the business, such as the demand characteristics, weather conditions, or the strategies of the different agents and others.

h) Regulatory risks: those resulting from regulatory changes established by the different regulators such as the changes in the remuneration of the regulated activities or the required conditions of supply, environmental regulation, fiscal regulation and others.

i) Operational risks: refer to the direct or indirect economic losses caused by inadequate internal procedures, technological errors, human errors or as a consequence of external successes, including their economic, social, environmental and reputational impact, as well as the legal risk.

j) Reputational risks: potential negative impact on the value of the Company as a result of a poorer behaviour of the company compared to the created expectations by the different interest Groups: shareholders, clients, media, analysts, Public Administration, employees and society in general.

k) Other risks: at certain moments and/or situations there may exist new factors that generate the identification of new risks (through the analysis of the risk map of the Group, among others) whose potential impact can be significant for the Group, and therefore, are taken into consideration in the decision making to mitigate the impact of such risks.

E.4. Identify whether the company has a tolerance level of risk or not.

The Group has not quantified a specific level of risk tolerance, being the same adapted to the different situations, taking into account the risk/opportunity combination.

Nevertheless, at the quality level, Fersa's risk map is the identification and valuation tool of all risks of the Group. All risks considered are evaluated considering probability and impact indicators

In accordance to these parameters, risks are classified as:

- Non-significant risk: risks which impact is very low or out of control of the company. These risks are managed to reduce the frequency in which they are produced only if its management is economically feasible.
- Low risk (tolerable): risks that occur with little frequency and that have a low economic impact. These risks are monitored to check that they are still tolerable.
- Medium risk (severe): frequent risks with a very high impact. These risks are monitored and, where appropriate, regularly managed.
- Top risk (critical): occur with low frequency but the economic/strategic/reputational impact is really high. These risks are constantly monitored.

E.5. Indicate which of the risks have taken place during the year.

Fersa's activity belongs to the renewable energy sources. This activity takes place in a changing environment, with regulations, subsidies or fiscal incentives that can suffer some modifications. The Group is subject to Government regulations and changes in the regulations or requirements can have an impact on the business, affecting the actual plants' profitability and the company's future capacity of financing projects.

In this context, on 13 July 2013 the RD 9/2013 12th July was released, in which urgent measures are adopted to guarantee the financial stability of the system. This RD abolished the RD 661/2007 still present on such date. This new RD establishes the new remunerative regime principles for the renewable energy generation plants and is submitted to the Government for the new remunerative regime to be approved. Under this new regulatory framework, the income from the special regime installations will come from:

- Income originated from the sale of electric power in the market.
- Income originated by the specific remunerative regime, if applicable. The specific remunerative regime will consist of the sum of two factors: the remuneration for the investment and the remuneration for the operation, which will be regularly checked.

Subsequently, on 6 June 2014, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism have approved the Royal Decree 413/2014 and the Ministerial Order that develops it, which regulate the activity of electric energy production using renewable sources, resolving this way the doubts about the regulatory framework that had been arising over the sector and existed as of 31 December 2013, and determining the new remunerative parameters for the wind facilities.

E.6 Explain the response and supervision plans for the main risks of the company.

The Fersa Group has available an updated Risk Map which shows that relevant risks are those that can negatively affect various aspects, such as: operations, economical profitability, financial solvency, information, corporate reputation and integrity of its employees, including the risk of fraud.

For this, the Company has identified which of these risks can affect the Group and which measures to mitigate have been used to cover in the best way such risk, minimizing its impact. Likewise, for other risks whose impact is still not covered, exists an execution calendar, established together with a plan of action, of the measures that will avoid a significant impact of such risks on the Group.

The execution of such measures is carried out by the Management of the Group, being the Audit Committee and, lastly, the Board of Directors the two governing bodies responsible for monitoring and approving the measures carried out, respectively.

F INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS (ICFR)

Describe the mechanisms that constitute the risk control and management systems in relation to the financial reporting process (ICFR) of your company.

F.1. Control framework of the entity
Inform, indicating the main features of at least:

F.1.1 Which bodies and/or functions are responsible for: (i) the existence and maintenance of an adequate and effective ICFR; (ii) its implementation; and (iii) its monitoring.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the FERSA Group (hereinafter “FERSA Group” or the “Group”) is the maximum decision body of the Group, delegating the ordinary management to the executive bodies and the management team, and concentrating, therefore, its activity on monitoring.

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility on the existence and maintenance of an adequate and effective ICFR, delegating this function to the Audit Committee.

Among its direct responsibilities, in terms of the internal control of the financial statements, which has to be exerted by the Board of Directors, without any prejudice to the effects that the delegations and powers granted may cause to third parties, and according to what it is established in its own Regulations, the following duties to be approved are, among others:

- The control and management of the risk policies, as well as the regular monitoring of the internal information and control systems.
- The financial information that, given its quoted condition, the Company needs to make public on a regular basis.

Audit Committee

The Regulations of the Board of Directors of Fersa, in its Article 7 Section 3, establishes that the main function of the Audit Committee is that of taking care of the well corporate governance and the transparency of all the actions that the Company undertakes in its economic and financial fields, external and internal auditing and compliance.

With this aim, the Audit Committee has been entrusted, through its own Regulations, with the functions of getting informed and monitoring the process of financial statements and the information and internal control systems of the Company, which include, among others, the following functions:

- Monitor the efficiency of the internal control of the company, the internal auditing, as the case may be, and the risk management systems, as well as discussing with the external auditors about the significant weaknesses of the internal control system identified during the development of the auditing process.
- Monitor the process of elaboration and presentation of the regulated financial statements and the internal control systems related with the relevant risks for the company.
- Take care of the compliance with the ethical moral code and the well governance of the company and, especially, of the legal requirements in relation with this matters.

The Board of Directors will establish with a permanent nature an Audit Committee that will be composed of a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of five (5) Directors, appointed, through a proposal made by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, by the Board of Directors itself among its members with a majority of non-executive Directors. At least one of the member of the Audit Committee will be independent and appointed taking into account his knowledge and experience in the fields of accounting, auditing or both. Moreover, the Chairman of the Audit Committee will be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company from among the non-executive Directors members of this Committee.

The members of the Audit Committee will perform their duties for a maximum period of four (4) years, with a possible re-election. The position of Chairman will be performed for a maximum period of four (4) years, and in order to be re-elected at least one (1) year must lapse between their removal and their re-election as a member of the Board.

It is also important to point out that the Audit Committee has available the function of Internal Auditing that, with the monitoring of the former, ensures the proper functioning of the information systems and the internal control, evaluating the efficiency of the ICFR and informing regularly of the weaknesses detected during the performance of its job and the assigned timetable for the proposed correction measures.

Moreover, it is a function that needs to be performed by the Internal Auditing Department that of evaluating and informing the Audit Committee about the efficiency of the established controls, as well as its effectiveness and, as the case may be, of the possible breaches of the internal control policies approved, based on the opinions of the different Managements and Departments of the Group.

Financial Management

The Financial Management of Fersa is in charge of performing the following functions in relation with the Internal Control of the Financial Statements:

- Revise and approve the *Policies and Manuals* referring to the management of the financial statements.
- Establish and spread the needed procedure for the internal control of the financial statements.
- Establish and maintain internal controls of the financial statements, with the main aim of ensuring its reliability, and guarantee that the reports, facts, transactions, and other relevant aspects, are notified properly inside the adequate timeframe.
- Monitor the compliance of the internal controls of the financial statements and of the internal controls and procedures aimed at spreading the information outside, as well as analysing and verifying the efficiency of the controls and their effectiveness.

Additionally, all the aspects related with the internal control of the financial statements are regulated in the corporate document *ICFR Organizational and Monitoring Model* which is applicable to all the companies belonging to the Fersa Group, whose aim is to establish the functioning principles and the responsible bodies of the key identified processes.

Lastly, it needs to be pointed out that the *Internal Control* System for *Financial Information* (ICFR) of the Group is evaluated and ratified annually by the Internal Auditing Department of Fersa, delegated by the Audit Committee, performing the monitoring of the appropriate functioning of the System, the evaluation of its design and effectiveness and informing of the weaknesses detected during the performance of the work, and notifying the timetable of the proposed correction measures.

F.1.2 If the following elements exist, especially those related with the process of elaboration of the financial statements:

- **The departments and/or mechanisms that are in charge of: (i) the design and revision of the organizational structure; (ii) clearly define the main line of responsibility and authority, with an adequate distribution of the tasks and functions; and (iii) of the existence of enough procedures so as to ensure its correct diffusion inside the entity.**

  The Financial Management of the Group is the one in charge of the design and revision of the organizational structure as well as of its modification whenever it considers so appropriate.

  Inside the Fersa Group the appropriate guidelines of authority and responsibility have been developed for the different processes, for each business unit of the Group. It also exists an organizational chart that develops the authority guidelines at different levels. Moreover the authority policy is centralized.

  The definition of the tasks and functions to be performed is carried out for each business department, being the functions that currently need to be performed in each of the relative positions of the Internal *Control* System for *Financial Information* , as it is detailed on the *ICFR Organizational and Monitoring Model*, report finally approved by the Audit Committee in 2011, clearly identified and formalised. This document is available for all the employees of the Group through a network unit of common access which exists in all the internal servers of the Group.

Lastly, it needs to be pointed out that the Group, through the approval of the Management and the Audit Committee, elaborated in 2011 the *ICFR Operation Model*, where the functioning of the reports is detailed (identification of key controls, formats, and those responsible of conducting the evaluation and supervision) as well as the executive reporting to be realized by the Internal Audit Department, and the evolution and supervision of the ICFR in its totality. This document is available for all the employees of the Group through a network unit of common access which exists in all the internal services of the Group.

- **Code of conduct, approval bodies, degree of diffusion and instruction, principles and values included (indicating if specific mentions in the registry of operations and the elaboration of the financial statements exist), bodies in charge of analysing the breaches and of suggesting corrective actions and sanctions.**

The Fersa Group has a Corporate Code of Ethics and Conduct, approved by the Board of Directors in 2011, that explains the ethic commitments and responsibilities, in the management of the business and its corporate activities, assumed by the professionals of Fersa and its subsidiaries, being these ones Directors or employees, of any type, inside these companies.

The Corporate Code of Ethics and Conduct (part of the welcome pack for new employees, which includes a letter of agreement subject to acceptance and signature by all Group employees) forces all the professionals of the Group, independently of their hierarchical level and their geographic or functional location. Also in accordance with it, executives and employees of the companies and entities belonging to the Group, including also the members of the Board of Directors, as well as those people whose activity is subdued to the said Code, are considered professionals of the Group.

The Corporate Code of Ethics and Conduct is composed by:

- The General Principles that regulate the relationship with the implicated parts and that define the reference values for the Group activities;
- The Behaviour Principles that regulate the relationship with all the parties involved, and provides specific guidelines and norms that the contributors of Fersa must abide by so as to respect the general principles and prevent the risk of non-ethic performance;
- The implementation mechanisms, that describe the duties of the Audit Committee, relating to the diffusion, implementation and control of the Corporate Code of Ethics and Behaviour, and of the Internal Audit Department, which are the supervision and emission of reports as well as modification proposals, and of the Management, through the diffusion of its reports as well as the training of the professionals.

It needs to be pointed out that all the professionals inside the Fersa Group need to provide formally their conformity with the Corporate Code of Ethics and Behaviour, without any exception. Moreover, the compliance with the Code is understood without any prejudice to the strict compliance of the Corporate Governance System of the Company, especially, of the *Internal regulations for conduct in the Securities Markets*.

Lastly, it needs to be pointed out that, in reference with the Corporate Code of Ethics and Behaviour, in 2012 it has been elaborated and approved, by the Board of Directors, the *Regulation of disciplinary proceedings and sanctions regime.* This Regulation complements the Ethics Code, given that it regulates the disciplinary procedures of the misdemeanours committed by the professionals of the Group. Moreover, point out that the body in charge of proposing the sanction and/or corrective measures is the Management of the Group, or the Audit Committee, as the case may be.

- **Channel of complaints, that allows the communication to the Audit Committee of irregularities of financial and accounting nature, in addition to temporary breaches of the code of conduct and irregular activities in the organization, informing as the case may be if this one is of confidential nature.**

  The Fersa Group has available, since 2011, a channel of complaints, through the establishment of an email account enabled for this purpose, so as to make it possible for all the professionals to notify, in a secure and anonymous way, all the irregular conducts, non-ethical or illegal ones that, according to them take place during the development of the Group activities.

  The established procedures for the use of this Channel guarantee the confidentiality, given that the received information is managed by an independent third party, being this figure the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Group.

  It is important to highlight that at the start point of such channel of complaints it have been informed to all professionals of the Group not only of its implantation but also of its functioning. Moreover, the objective of such channel and its guidelines of functioning are regularly reminded.

  Any complaint done through this channel will be reported by the Audit Committee of the Fersa Group to the Board of Directors, notifying in this way the result of each investigation conducted and the measures adopted in the case were the complaint was found to be true.

- **Training and regular updating programs for those employees involved in the preparation and revision of the financial statements, as well as the evolution of the ICFR, that cover at least, accountable norms, auditing, internal control and risk management.**

  The Group's will is to permanently update the knowledge that the staff related with the financial field has about the changes in the ICFR. For that, the constant communications with the external auditors and other independent professionals ensure this permanent update.

  Moreover, it is in the Group's intention to conduct specific training sessions in relation with the aspects that relate to the process of elaboration and control of the financial statements for the staff involved in the elaboration of the Financial Statements of the Group.

  Likewise, the persons involved in the elaboration of the financial reports receive as ongoing training certain periodical information about the main novelties of the financial, tax and/or corporate governance nature from external independent professionals, apart from their punctual assistance to the courses on regulatory amendments and similar matters.

F.2. Evaluation of the financial statements' risk

Inform, at least, of:

F.2.1. Which are the main characteristics of the process of risk identification, including the mistakes or fraud, in relation to:

- **If the process exists and is documented.**

The Fersa Group has available a Risk Map whose maintenance and updating is responsibility of the General Meeting/Executive Committee, through which some of the strategic decisions of the company are supported. This *Risk Map* (redesigned and updated during 2014), considers that the relevant risks are those that can negatively affect the economical profitability, the financial solvency, the corporate solvency and the integrity of its employees, including the risk of fraud.

In relation to that said in the previous paragraph, the Group develops continuously the measures to mitigate possible fraud in different activity lines and tasks, as well as elaborates the necessary manuals and procedures in cooperation with legal advisers. Due to the continuous character of the process, there are constant activities in the area (Risk Map, Manuals, Procedures, Ethical Code, Regulations, Conflicts of interest/related parties, Compliance, etc.) that avoid the fraud in the Company, therefore the development of a unique and determinate Policy is not an objective but only one of the measures of conduct.

During the year 2014 the Group has continued identifying and updating, through the General Control and Risk Management Policy the main risks of the Company and of the other companies integrated in the Group, organizing the appropriate internal control and information systems, and continuously monitoring them. The objective of such Policy is to establish the principal basics ant the general framework of performance for the risk control and management of all types to which the Company and the Group are exposed to. This Policy is developed and is complemented with the different corporate risk policies and specific policies of risks that can be established in relation to the companies of the Group

- **If the process covers the totality of the objectives of the financial statements, (existence and occurrence; integrity; valuation; presentation, breakdown and comparability; and rights and obligations), if it is updated and if so how frequently.**

Currently, as a continuation of the work conducted during the past year in relation to the Internal Control Procedures and Financial Reporting Manual, the Financial Management of the Group has identified the control objectives for each risk, as well as the people responsible for them, according to the established methodology, taking into account the following potential mistakes in the financial information:

- Integrity.
- Validity.
- Register.
- Cut-off (operations).
- Valuation.
- Accounting classification.
- Breakdown and comparability.

- **The existence of a process of identification of the perimeter of consolidation, taking into account, among other aspects, the possible existence of complex business structures, instrumental entities or of special purpose.**

Regarding the identification of the Consolidation perimeter, the Group keeps a corporate register clearly identifiable and regularly updated that collects the totality of its participations, without considering their nature, direct or indirect, as well as any entity in which the Group has the capacity of exercising the control independently of the juridical form through which control is obtained.

The consolidation perimeter of Fersa is monthly determined by the Financial Management, together with the Accountancy Department of Fersa, and under a supervision of an external auditor, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Accounting Standards (hereinafter, “IAS”) 27, and other local accountancy regulation. The possible changes in the consolidation perimeter are notified to all the Group companies.

- **If the process takes into account the effects of the other typologies of risks (operating, technological, financial, legal, reputational, environmental, etc.) according to the extent by which they affect the financial statements.**

In relation to that said on the paragraph A, the Group has established a risk identification procedure in relation with the financial statements. Moreover, the Group has a Financial Risk Management Policy which has the objective of integrating the management of financial risks on the culture of the Group and on its strategic objectives through the following objectives:

- The identification, analysis, management and mitigation of all those financial risks that the Group is exposed to because of the activity it develops.

- The supply of a scheme for the organization that facilitates that the financial activity takes place in a consistent and controlled form.
- The improvement of the decision making and financial planning through an exhaustive and structured understanding of the business activities.
- The contribution to a more efficient use of capital inside the Group.
- The reduction of the volatility given in the financial areas of the businesses.
- The protection of the financial assets.
- The development and support of the people and of the base of knowledge of the organization.
- The optimization of the operative effectiveness.

Inside this risk management process, and in the sense previously referred, the Accountancy Department, inside the Financial Management, has documented the methodology and the procedures that need to be followed for the management of risks and financial information (inside the framework of action of the *Internal* Control *System for Financial Information*), collecting the key processes, the financial information and associated control activities risk, evaluating the concrete action guidelines for the proper implementation, functioning and supervision. The resulting document is called *ICFR Procedures Manual*, whose version was initially approved both by the Management of the Company as well as by the Audit Committee in 2011, and that has been continuously updated and audited by the Group during the following years.

It is important to point out that in relation with the ICFR Procedures Manual the processes, risks and controls included in the above mentioned document have been entirely audited and updated during the year 2014. On the other hand, in relation with the Risk Map the Management of the Group, together with the Internal Auditing Department, have redefined and updated the document during 2014, identifying which are the executed activities that mitigate the identified risks as well as the programmed activities that are subject to execution. During 2015 the Group expects to have all the risks identified in such Risk Map mitigated/covered by the relevant identified actions.

- **Which governance body of the entity supervises the process.**

The supervision of the process is detailed in the document *ICFR Organizational and Monitoring Model*, approved by the Management of the Company and the Audit Committee, being the latter the body in charge of the supervision of the off process. Point out that in the functions of the Audit Committee, through their own Regulations, was included during 2012 the function of supervision body of the mentioned process. This way, and according to what was previously stated, the periods and big processes that elaborate the financial statements are analysed – at least – once per year so as to identify potential mistake risks, in relation with attributes such as validity (existence and authorization), integrity, valuation, presentation, cut-off and register.

F.3. Control Activities

Report, indicating your main characteristics, if you have available at least:

F.3.1. Financial statements' revision and authorization procedures, and the description of the Internal Control System of the Financial Statements, which needs to be published in the Spanish Securities Exchange Commission (CNMV), indicating who is held responsible, as well as the descriptive documentation of the activity flows and controls (including those related to the risk of fraud) of the different types of transactions that can affect significantly the financial statements, including the procedures of accounting closure and the specific revision of the trials, estimates, valuations and relevant consequences.

The Fersa Group, through the Financial Management, is in charge of referring quarterly, semi-annual and annually the mandatory financial information to the Spanish Securities Exchange Commission (CNMV). This financial information is elaborated by the Financial Management Department, through the different departments dependants of this Management Department. In this stated process the Accountancy Department is relevant, which, during the process of closure of the accounting cycle, undertakes different control activities that insure the fairness of the sent information. Additionally, the Management Control unit, also integrated inside the Financial Management Department, analyses and supervises the elaborated information.

Ultimately, the Financial Management Department analyses and approves the mentioned financial statements. In coordination with the Internal Auditing Department and the legal advice, as well as the General Management and the Operations Management, the Financial Management Department sends quarterly to the Spanish Securities Exchange Commission (CNMV) the mandatory financial statements (Quarterly, Biannually, Annually... Report) as well as the relevant facts of the Group.

Moreover, prior to sending the information to the market, the Audit Committee supervises the financial statements that it is given. During those closures of the accounting cycle that coincide with the ending of a semester, the Audit Committee also has available the comments and information given by the external auditors of the Group in relation with the results of the revision works performed. Finally, the Audit Committee informs (in relation with the biannual closures) the Board of Directors about the financial statements' conclusions presented so that, once they get the approval of this body, they can be sent to the Spanish Securities Exchange Commission (CNMV). In this sense, the Group has the *Manual of Regulated Information to Post in the Markets*, subsequently approved by the Audit Committee, through which those mandatory communications that are required by the regulatory body are detailed, and those risks and controls related with this issue are identified.

In 2011, the Financial Management, through the coordination and execution of the Accountancy Department, elaborated the *Internal* Control *System for Financial Information Manual*, that includes narrative of activities, identification of risks and flow charts, as well as the matrix of the risks and controls that facilitated their monitoring and control.

The procedures are developed for those processes that are considered as significant and relevant in relation to the financial statements, being them the following:

- Financial Closing (Accountancy closing and Consolidation)
- Impairment test
- Hedging treatment
- Treasury
- Operating Revenues recognition
- Exchange differences
- Operating information published about the portfolio distribution

All the processes just stated are permanently monitored and supported by the Financial Management and the Internal Auditing Department of the Group. The conclusions about the compliance and effectiveness of the verification of the resulting ICFR, are revised and evaluated through Internal Auditing and by the Financial Management, presenting them for their analysis and conclusion to the Audit Committee through the corresponding regular quarterly *Reports,* and being sent an opinion of such control environment by the external auditor.

The mentioned control weaknesses and/or improvement aspects detected during the internal process of control result in a specific action plan for each of them, in which the internal Auditing Department monitors, controls and informs, as it has been doing with the corresponding reports of the Internal Audit Department throughout the year 2013, the Audit Committee until its final correction. Moreover, it is important to point out that the specific revision of the trials, estimates, valuations, provisions and relevant repercussions to quantify some assets, liabilities, income, expenses and obligations registered and/or broken down in the Annual Accounts, are constantly supervised by the Financial Management of the Group.

Lastly, point out, specifically, that the Company throughout the last three years has made an effort in the elaboration of those key performance measures so as to prevent, mitigate or diminish the risk of fraud inside the Group, such as: the Corporate Code of Ethics and Conduct, the establishment of the Channel of Complaints, a centralized management of the conferral of power, the establishment of a Investments, Purchases and Suppliers' Management Policy, as well as an Accounting Policies Manual, among others.

Moreover, during 2013, the Group developed and formalised, through one of the relevant measures taken to prevent fraud situations, that have to do with an adequate internal control, the Criminal Risk Prevention Manual. The objective of such Manual is to indicate the behaviour and general principles of performance that are expected from the professionals of the Group and that suppose key values of it to reach the business objectives and prevent the materialization of penal risks, in order to avoid the non-compliance of the applicable legal regulation, and being adapted like this to the actual legal framework. This manual will gather together all the actions and measures that the Company has conducted and considered convenient, among which the prior stated ones stand out, as well as the activities related to its control.

F.3.2. Policies and procedures of internal control of the information systems (among others, of security access, change control, their operating continuity and segregation of functions) that support the relevant processes of the entity in relation with the elaboration and publication of the financial information.

The Group develops in a continuous manner (under the denomination *Computer Systems Plan*) the establishment of an information system where a map with the different applications that need to be implemented is developed, under the establishment of the convenient polices and security measures. With a permanent nature, revisions of this information system will be conducted, prioritizing and applying the measures that the Management of the Company deems convenient. Currently, the initiatives arose from such system are being carried out without interruptions.

In relation to the general segregation of duties in general, and to the information systems in particular, the Group will define in a formal and final way during the year 2015, as included in the Audit Plan of the Group, a corporate policy that fits the current needs and that can be implemented in the current or future computer programs that will be developed.

In relation with the continuity of the operations, that of data storage, the Fersa Group has the following security measures so as to avoid any loss of physical or electronic information due to accidents:

- Back-ups kept inside the company.
- Back-ups kept outside the company.
- Back-ups safeguarded by the supplier of computing services.
- Division of the server by access profiles according to the user's profile.

During the year 2011, the Fersa Group implemented a new ERP, which meant the migration of the financial information from the previous system to the new ERP system. This process, which is included inside a continuous-improvement process, allows, among other aspects, for the maintenance of the access and control security levels inside some acceptable and operating thresholds inside the organization, both for the financial information and that of a different nature. Moreover, the implementation of said ERP has derived in a total automation of the accounting ending and consolidation processes, mitigating the financial and accounting risk of manually introduced errors (excluding the non-accounting adjustments that, being extraordinary, are necessary to be introduced manually in the system), harmonizing the processes and systems of information and reporting (as well as implementing the additional controls considered necessary). Additionally, during 2013 and 2014, those measures that have been deemed appropriate for the improvement of the reliability and security of the processes, such as the management of orders through the system, as well as their respective authorizations through its corresponding approval scale, among others, have been incorporated.

During 2014 the Group has finished the development of the Information Security and Systems Manual. The objectives of the document are, among others, to establish the technical and organizational measures of the information technologies, spread the information technology security policies and standards, minimize the risks in the use of information technologies, and ensure a major integrity, veracity, and confidentiality of the generated information. The document has been revised by the Audit Committee and approved formally by the Board of Directors and entered into force on 30 September 2014.

F.3.3. Internal control policies and procedures aimed at supervising the management of the activities subcontracted to third parties, as well as those evaluation aspects, calculation and valuation conducted by independent experts, that can affect in a material way the financial statements.

In general terms, the Fersa Group has no significant functions subcontracted to third parties with a direct or indirect impact in the financial statements. The evaluations, calculations or valuations conducted by third parties that can affect in a material way the financial statements are considered relevant activities for the generation of financial statements that result, as the case may be, in the identification of priority mistakes risks, which implies the design of related internal controls. These controls cover the analysis and internal approval of the fundamental hypothesis that need to be applied, as well as the revision of the evaluations, calculations or valuations conducted by external parties, through the corroboration of the internally performed calculations.

This way, whenever the Company uses the services of an independent third party, it makes sure about the competence and technical and legal abilities of the professional, and about the independent expert's reports, and that the Group has control activities and competent professionals so as to validate the fairness of his conclusions. In any case, the results or reports of the hiring process related to the accounting, financial or legal fields are supervised by those responsible of the Financial Management or other departments if that was deemed appropriate.

Additionally, the Group has a current *Purchases and Suppliers' Management Policy*, by which the investments and purchases approvals' process is detailed, as well as the selection, hiring and suppliers' management process policy. This policy defines, standardizes and formalizes the principles and criteria so as to homogenize the approval process of investment projects, purchases and working and/or management contracts. In the same way, it is deemed highly relevant by the Fersa Group the importance of minimizing the global costs of the equipment and materials purchases and the hiring of works and services, guaranteeing the strategic alignment of the allocations, the conformity of the processes with the approved purchasing processes and the compliance with the defined requirements by the petitioning internal client.

F.4. Information and communication

Report, indicating your main characteristics, if you have available at least:

F.4.1. A specific function aimed at defining, keeping updated the accountancy policies (body or department of accounting policies), as well as solving those doubts or conflicts that may arise from their interpretation, while keeping a fluid communication with those responsible for the operations inside the organization, as well as a manual of updated accounting policies and announcement to the units through those operated by the entity.

The responsibility of applying the Accounting Policies of the Group is unique for all the geographical area of the Fersa Group and is centralized in the Financial Management of Fersa. Among others, the functions of this Management Department, together with the intense participation of the Accountancy Department, are the following:

- To define and update the Manual de Políticas Contables of the Fersa Group.
- To analyse those operations and transactions undertaken or that are foreseen to be undertaken by the Group with the main aim of determining its suitable treatment in accordance with the accountancy policies.
- Direct a monitoring of the new regulatory projects in process in the IASB, of the new norms passed by this same Body and of the related recognition process conducted by the European Union so as to determine the impact that its implementation will have on the Consolidated Accounts of the Group.
- Solve any doubt that may arise in any of the companies of the Group about the application of the Accountancy Policies.

Generally, and also in those cases in which the application of the accountancy regulation is specially complex, the Financial Management of the Fersa Group notifies its external auditors about the accountancy analysis' conclusions reached by the Group and requests them their opinion.

The Accountancy Policies of the Fersa Group are developed in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter "IFRS") and are collected in a document called Accountancy Policies Manual of the Fersa Group*.* The Fersa Group, through the Accountancy Department, and under the supervision of the Financial Management Department, developed and formalized during the year 2011 the mentioned Manual*,* which collects the accounting principles and criteria of the companies of the Group, determining the registry and valuation guidelines so as to homogenize the accountancy in all the companies of the Group, thus making sure of the uniformity of the accountancy information. This Manual includes the detail of the sufficient information that the Accounting Department and the Financial Management have deemed necessary and significant, thus making sure that both the subsidiaries and the holdings have an adequate knowledge of them. Such Policies include a general framework and a detail of the policies performed; being these the ones referring to Impairment tests*,* Policies and methods of capitalization of costs, Swaps calculations, and Dismantling provisions*.*

It needs to be pointed out that these Accountancy Policies were approved by the Financial Management Department and the Audit Committee, as well as supervised by the external auditor. Additionally, inside the Fersa Group, other procedures and sub-procedures of relevant business can be found. All these documents are available for all those in charge of elaborating the Financial Statements of the different Companies that make up the Group.

Lastly, it needs to be pointed out that the Accountancy Policies Manual of the Fersa Group is regularly updated, being constantly under review.

F.4.2. **Catch and preparation mechanisms of the financial statements with homogeneous formats, of application and utilization by all the units of the entity or the Group, that support the main financial statements and notes, as well as the detailed information of the ICFR.**

So as to refer the information for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Fersa Group, as well as the information that needs to be included in the Closing Report (Quarterly/Biannual) that is sent to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, the Group relies on a standard reporting template that is send monthly (under an homogeneous format and of application by all the companies of the Group). For that, it has been established a closing timetable, that all the subsidiaries need to follow. This reporting template, in a centralized way, includes the main financial statements, the detail of the intercompany balance, the detail of the balances that suffer from modifications due to the interpretation of the IFRS and the explanation of the main balances.

These reports are transmitted to the Control Management Department for their revision from:

The operating subsidiaries located abroad.
The Accountancy Department (Fersa itself and subsidiaries whose accountancy is internalized).

Once the quality of the information is checked by the Control Management Department, this financial information is send through the internal network to the Accountancy Department, which is in charge of undertaking the consolidation process.

The Fersa Group works with an ERP of application and reporting of the financial statements. This application incorporates the companies whose accountancy is internalized and which have a unique plan of accounts. This ERP covers, on the one hand, the necessities of reporting its financial statements individually and eases, on the other hand, the consolidation process and the subsequent analysis and revision. This tool achieves the centralization in a unique system of all the information corresponding to the accountancy of the individual financial statements of the subsidiaries that make up the Group as well as the notes or breakdowns needed for the elaboration of the annual accounts. The system is managed in a centralized way, has an homogeneous format, and uses a unique plan of accounts, following the guidelines of the Accountancy Policies of the Group.

Lastly, it needs to be pointed out that the Fersa Group, through the formal approval of the management and the Audit Committee, has a current ICFR Operation Model, in which it is detailed the functioning of the Reports relative to ICFR (identification of the key controls, format, and those responsible for the evaluation and supervision) as well as the executive reporting that needs to be conducted by the Internal Auditing Department of the Group, and the evolution and supervision of the ICFR in its totality.

F.5. Supervision and functioning of the system

Inform, indicating your main characteristics, at least of:

F.5.1. The supervision activities of the ICFR carried out by the Audit Committee, as well as if the company has an internal audit function that has among its competences that of support to the audit committee when supervising the internal control system, including the ICFR. Moreover the scope of evaluation of the ICFR done during the year will be informed as well as the procedure for which the person in charge of executing communicates its results, if the company has an action plan that details the corrector measures, and if it has been considered its impact on the financial information.

It is up to Audit Committee, in any case, the following tasks, according to the existing definition in the Regulations of the Board of Directors of the Group:

a) Report to the General Meeting of Shareholders on the issues raised by shareholders on matters within its competence.

b) Propose to the Board of Directors for submission to the General Meeting of Shareholders the appointment of auditors or audit firms of society, according to the regulations applicable to the entity.

c) Monitor the effectiveness of internal control of the company, internal audit where applicable, and risk management systems, and discuss with the external auditors any significant weaknesses in internal control detected during the audit.

d) Supervise the preparation and presentation of regulated financial information and internal control systems associated with significant risks of society.

e) Establish appropriate relationships with auditors or audit firms to receive information on any issues that may jeopardize their independence, for consideration by the Committee, and any others related to the development process of the audit accounts and other communications under the audit legislation and technical auditing standards applicable at all times.

f) In any case, they shall receive annually from the external auditors or audit firms a written confirmation of their independence from the Company or related entities directly or indirectly, as well as information on additional services of any kind provided to such entities by the mentioned auditors or companies or by persons or entities related thereto in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on auditing.

g) Issue annually, prior to the emission of the audit report, a report expressing an opinion on the independence of the external auditors or audit firms. This report shall, in any case, on the provision of additional services referred to above.

h) Ensure compliance with codes of conduct and governance of society and, in particular, of the laws relating to such matters.

In relation to internal control systems and risk management, the Audit Committee will have the following main functions:

a) Overseeing the financial reporting process and internal control systems associated with significant risks of the Company, so that the main risks are identified, managed and disclosed properly.

b) Ensure that the control policy and risk management detects at least:

i. The different types of risk faced by the Company, including financial or economic risks, contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks;
ii. The level of risk that the Company considers acceptable;
iii. Measures in place to mitigate the impact of identified risks, in case they happen;
iv. The Information systems and internal control that will be used to control and manage the above risks, including contingent liabilities and off-balance risks.

c) Ensure that the Management establish proper controls through the creation and implementation of manuals or codes, which are aimed to mitigate the inherent risks in the development of the activity of the Company, such as: risk assessment system, Internal Control System for Financial Information (ICFR), policies and procedures of internal control and corporate ethical code of behaviour, code of criminal prevention, reporting channel and associated protocols, communication and training policies, etc.

Furthermore, and in relation to the functions relatives to financial information, the Audit Committee will have the following main functions:

a) Monitor the preparation and integrity of financial information of the Company and checking the compliance with regulatory requirements, the proper delimitation of the consolidation perimeter and the correct application of the criteria.

b) Check that compliance with the principles and practices generally accepted in accounting and financial reporting standards that are appropriate at each moment.

c) Evaluate any proposal by Senior Management on changes in accounting policies and practices.

d) To help improve the transparency of information disseminated by the Company to the stock markets on the system of internal control over financial reporting of the Company.

e) Know any claim, clarification or data request made by the regulators or agencies legally authorized for it. Such incidents will be reported immediately by the Secretary of the Board to the members of the Committee as soon as it becomes aware.

Finally, note that the Audit Committee pursuant to the Rules of the Board of Directors and the Regulations of the Committee, is responsible for overseeing the internal audit function, ensuring its independence, monitor its services and review the annual plan work, among others.

The Internal Audit Department, delegated by the Audit Committee and as reflected in its annual planning, performs a supervision to check the correct performance of ICFR, evaluating its design and effectiveness. This activity is based in the continuous revisions during the year, and the result thereof reported to the Audit Committee, which reviews and evaluates it, being recorded such revisions on the different sessions held during the year by the Audit Committee.

The Fersa Group has the Internal Auditing Committee since 2011, which has been incorporated inside its organizational structure, under the direct supervision of the Audit Committee.

Among the functions of the Internal Auditing Department is included that of assisting the Audit Committee in relation with the supervision of the correct functioning of the internal control system. In particular, in relation with the ICFR, is responsibility of the function of internal control, with at least an annual nature, to analyse the effectiveness of the controls, identifying weaknesses and elaborating improvement recommendations through the emission of the corresponding Reports. These reports are presented to the Audit Committee, with the internal control weaknesses identified together with the action plans adopted by those responsible of the Group for its mitigation.

Deriving from this, the Internal Auditing Department performs the permanent monitoring of the action plans agreed by the different organizations so as to correct the identified weaknesses and adopt the suggested improvement measures. Specifically, during the year 2014 different cycles in different companies of the Group as well as in the corporate Financial area have been revised, coinciding both with the quarterly closures and the biannual ones. These revisions enable that the function of Internal Auditing performs an evaluation of the internal control system – both about its design and its operation – and emits an opinion about the effectiveness of the internal controls established so as to guarantee the fairness of the financial statements, which afterwards transmits to the Audit Committee in the framework of the meetings that are regularly held.

Regarding the proper design and effectiveness of the mentioned financial statements' control, it needs to be pointed out that all the processes detailed in the ICFR Procedures Manual elaborated by the Group include the so called Risk Control Matrix (RCM) and the flowcharts associated to each of the processes that imply some risk and the needed mitigating controls. These tools are a part of the ICFR Procedures Manual, thus its updating will be made on an annual basis, as well as the performance of the planned internal auditing works.

Particularly, related to the ICFR, the Group has nowadays developed a ICFR Procedures Manual (Narratives, Flows and Matrixes), which involves the flows of the key material activities to which it is precise to control the risk, and where are described the possible risks and the controls performed to mitigate that risks.

Based on that Manual, during the year 2014 the Internal Audit Department has executed the audits related to every single process identified in the Manual, analysing the suitability of existing controls in each of the department figures and their weaknesses. At the end of each audit a Report has been elaborated, in which is evaluated the level of control existing in the process, and where are included once identified, the weaknesses of control and the recommendations necessary to mitigate that weaknesses and the action plans to solve them in 1 years' time. The conclusions of this annual review process, both related to the identified issues as well as to the action plans to solve them, are presented during the year in the Audit Committee meetings, and which is also present the Financial Management. These meetings conclude on the effectiveness of internal control system of each of the processes on the whole Group.

In addition to that said in the previous paragraphs, the Internal Audit function - which reports functionally to the Audit Committee, and has as main function to ease the analysis, evaluation and monitoring effective internal control systems and risk management relevant for the Company and its Group -, performs in support of the Audit Committee, an independent review of the design and operation of internal control system, identifying gaps and developing recommendations for improvement. As a result of this, the Internal Audit function performs continuous monitoring of the action plans agreed with different corporate departments, correcting identified deficiencies and carrying out suggestions for improvement.

Specifically, during the year 2014 every cycle identified as relevant for the Group companies has been revised as well as corporate finance area, coinciding both quarterly and semi-annual closures. Such reviews enable the Internal Audit function conducts an evaluation of the internal control system, (both on its design and its operation) and issue an opinion on the effectiveness of internal controls to ensure the reliability of financial information, an opinion which is transferred to the Audit Committee as part of the meetings held periodically.

F.5.2. If the Company has a discussion procedure by which, the auditor of the accounts (in accordance with what is established in the NTA), the internal auditing function and other experts, can notify the high executives and the audit committee or the managers of the company of the significant internal control weaknesses identified during the revision process of the annual accounts or those others that have been requested. Moreover it will inform about whether it has an action plan that aims at correcting or mitigating those observed weaknesses.

Generally, the discussion procedure about the significant internal control weaknesses identified is based on regular meetings that the different agents hold. In this sense, the Internal Auditing function notifies in a periodical basis the Financial Management Department and the Audit Committee about the conclusions of the internal control identified in the carried out revisions of the ICFR and in the internal audits carried out during the year, as well as the implementation condition of the action plan and those responsible for its mitigation.

In turn, the auditor of the Group has direct access to the Management, as well as the General Management, maintaining periodic meetings (for referring biannual information, before the annual financial statements formulation to expose the incidences detected and before the start of the audit to explain the scope of this coming audit) for both to obtain necessary information for the development of his work and to communicate the control weaknesses detected during this work. Additionally, the auditor informs biannual to the Audit Committee about the conclusions of his work related to checking the bi-annual/annual financial statements of the Group including any aspect that he considers relevant. Also, annually and bi-annually, the external auditor presents to the Management and the Audit Committee his conclusions, among which include the internal control weaknesses detected during the course of his work.

Furthermore, the Accounting Department, responsible of elaborating the consolidated financial statements also maintains meetings with the external auditors and the Internal Audit Department, as well as for the biannual closing report as well as for the annual one, to deal with the relevant questions related to the financial information

F.6. Other relevant information

There is no other relevant information with respect to the ICFR that has not been included in the present report.

F.7. External audit Report

Inform of:

F.7.1. If the SCIIF information forwarded to the markets has been reviewed by the external auditor, in which case the entity should include the report as Appendix. Otherwise, should report their reasons.

Fersa Group has considered relevant that the information related to the Internal Control System of Financial Reporting (ICFR) sent to the markets has to be under review, on a proposal of the Audit Committee, by the external auditors of the Group.

The scope of the auditor's review procedures have been performed according to ‘Performance Guide’ about the report of the auditor referred to the relative information to the Internal Control System for Financial Information (ICFR) published on July 2013.

A copy of the report issued by the auditor is attached in the joint Appendix.

G DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Indicate the Company’s degree of compliance with the recommendations given in the Unified Code of Good Governance.

In case of failure to comply with any recommendation or only partially complied, there must be included a detailed explanation of the reasons so that the shareholders, investors and the market in general, have the sufficient information to value the performance of the company. No general explanations will be allowed.

1. **The Articles of Association of listed companies should not limit the maximum number of votes that can be issued by the same shareholder or contain other restrictions that prevent the Company from being taken over through the purchase of its shares on the market.**

   See epigraphs: A.10, B.1, B.2, C.1.23 and C.1.24.

   Complies.

2. When the parent company and the subsidiary are listed, they must both publicly define the following in detail:

a) The respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between them, as well as those of the dependent listed company with the remaining Group companies;

b) The mechanisms in place to solve possible conflicts of interest that may occur.

See epigraphs: D.4 and D.7

Not applicable.

3. Although it is not expressly required in mercantile legislation, they should submit the transactions that involve a modification to the Company's structure for approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders, especially the following:

a) The transformation of listed companies into holding companies through the creation of subsidiaries or the incorporation of essential activities into dependent enterprises that hitherto had been carried out by the company itself, even though this party holds full domain over the former;

b) The acquisition or disposal of essential operating assets, when this involves an effective modification of the corporate purpose;

c) Operations that have the same effect as liquidation of the company.

See epigraph: B.6

Complies.

4. The detailed proposals of the agreements to be adopted by the General Meeting of Shareholders, including the information referred to in Recommendation 28, should be published with the publication of the announcement of the call to the meeting.

Complies.

5. In the General Meeting of Shareholders, the matters that are substantially independent must be voted separately so that shareholders can exercise their voting preferences separately. And the said rule should be applied, in particular:

a) To the appointment or ratification of Directors, which must be voted on separately;

b) In the event of amendments to the Articles of Association, to each Article or Group of Articles that are substantially independent.

Complies.

6. The companies should allow the division of the vote so that the financial brokers legitimated as shareholders but acting on behalf of different clients can issue their votes in accordance with the instructions given by the said clients.

Complies.

7. The Board should carry out its functions on the basis of a unified purpose and independence, giving the same treatment to all the shareholders and following the Company's interest, understood as maximising the Company's economic value in a sustained manner.

It should also ensure that, in its relations with the stakeholders, the company observes legislation and regulations; fulfils its duties and contracts in good faith; observes the uses and good practices of the sectors and territories in which it operates; and observes the additional principles of social responsibility it has voluntarily accepted.

Complies.

8. As the core of its mission, the Board should adopt the Company's strategy and the organisation required for its implementation, as well as supervising and controlling the management's fulfilment of targets and observance of the Company's corporate interest and purpose. Accordingly, in its plenary session, the Board reserves the competency for adopting the following:

a) The general policies and strategies of the company, and more specifically:

- **i) The strategic or business plan, as well as the management aims and annual budgets;**
- **ii) The investment and finance policy;**
- **iii) The definition of the Group companies structure;**
- **iv) The corporate governance policy;**
- **v) The corporate social responsibility policy;**
- **vi) The remuneration policies and assessment of performance of senior management;**
- **vii) The policy for control and management of risks, as well as periodic monitoring of the internal information and control systems;**
- **viii) The dividend policy, as well as the treasury stock policy, with special focus on their limits.**

See epigraphs: C.1.14, C.1.16 and E.2

b) The following decisions:

- **i) At the proposal of the chief executive of the company, the appointment and possible resignation of senior executives, as well as their compensation clauses.**
- **ii) The remuneration of Directors, as well as, in the case of executives, the additional remuneration through their executive duties and other conditions that their contracts must include.**
- **iii) The financial information that must be published periodically, given its status as a listed company.**
- **iv) All kinds of investment or operations which, due to the amount or special characteristics, are of strategic nature, unless approval falls to the General Meeting;**
- **v) The creation of acquisition of shareholdings in special purpose enterprises or enterprises with registered offices in countries or territories considered as tax havens, as well as any other transactions or operations of a similar nature which, due to their complexity, could hamper the Group's transparency.**

c) The operations that the company carries out with Directors, with major shareholders or shareholders represented on the Board, or with related parties ("related-party transactions").

However, this authorisation by the Board should not be considered necessary for the related-party transactions that meet the following three conditions:

1. **They are carried out by virtue of contracts whose terms and conditions are standardised and applied generally to many clients;**
2. **They are carried out at prices or rates generally established by the person acting as the supplier of the good or service in question;**
3. **Their amount does not exceed 1% of the Company's annual revenue.**

It is recommended that the Board should approve the associated transactions after a favourable report has been issued by the Audit Committee or, where applicable, any other party to which that function has been commissioned; and, besides not exercising or delegating their right to vote, the members of the Board who are affected should leave the meeting room while the Board deliberates and votes on the matter.

It is recommended that it should not be possible to delegate the competencies attributed to the Board here, except for those mentioned in paragraphs b) and c), which may be adopted in emergencies by the Executive Committee and subsequently ratified by the Board in its plenary session.

See epigraphs: D.1 and D.6

Complies .

9. **The Board should have the necessary size for effective, participatory operation, which means that it should not have fewer than five or more than fifteen members**.

See epigraph: C.1.2

Complies.

10. **The external Proprietary and Independent Directors should represent a broad majority of the Board and the number of Executive Directors should be the required minimum, taking into account the complexity of the corporate Group and the percentage of participation of the Executive Directors in the Company's capital.**

See epigraphs: A.3 and C.1.3

Complies.

11. **Among the external Directors, the ratio between the number of Proprietary Directors and the Independent Directors should reflect the proportion between the Company's share capital represented by the Proprietary Directors and the rest of the share capital.**

This criterion of strict proportionality could be reduced as the weight of the Proprietary Directors is greater than that which would correspond to the total percentage of the share capital they represent:

1º In companies with high capitalisation in which the shareholdings legally considered as majority are very few or non-existent, but there are shareholders with stock that has an absolute high value.

2º When these are companies that do not have a plurality of shareholders represented on the Board, and there are no related-parties between the shareholders.

See epigraphs: A.2, A.3 and C.1.3

Complies.

12. **The number of Independent Directors should represent at least one third of the total number of Directors.**

See epigraph: C.1.3

Complies.

13. **The character of each Director must be declared by the Board before the General Meeting of Shareholders, which shall effect or ratify their appointment, an appointment that shall be confirmed or reviewed annually, as appropriate, in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, with prior confirmation by the Appointments Committee. The said report should also explain the reasons why Proprietary Directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders whose holding is less than 5% of the share capital; and reasons should be given for the rejection, where applicable, of formal requests for presence on the Board from shareholders whose holding is equal to or higher than that of**

others at whose request Proprietary Directors have been appointed.

See epigraphs: C.1.3 and C.1.8

Complies.

14. That when the number of female Directors is very low or non-existent, the Board explains the reasons and the initiatives adopted to correct this situation; and that, more specifically, the Appointments Committee ensures that when new seats on the Board are available:

a) The selection procedures are not affected by an implicit bias that prevents female Directors from being selected;

b) The company purposefully seeks women that satisfy the professional profile, including among potential candidates.

See epigraphs: C.1.2, C.1.4, C.1.5, C.1.6, C.2.2 and C.2.4.

Complies partially .

We believe that in light of the current structure of the company, we have not found any female candidates. However, we are carrying out systematic actions to include a female Director on the Governing Bodies of the Group.

15. That the Chairman, as the person responsible for the effective performance of the Board, ensures that the Directors receive sufficient information beforehand; stimulates the debate and active participation of Directors during the Board Sessions, safeguarding their right to take their own position and express their own opinion; and organises and coordinates the periodic assessment of the Board together with the chairmen of the relevant Committees as well as, if appropriate, that of the Managing Director or chief executive.

See epigraphs: C.1.19 and C.1.41

Complies.

16. When the Chairman of the Board is also the Company's chief executive, one of the Independent Directors should be empowered to request the call to meeting of the Board or the inclusion of new matters on the agenda; coordinate and echo the concerns of the external Directors; and direct the Board's assessment of its Chairman.

See epigraph: C.1.22

Complies.

17. The Secretary of the Board should make particularly sure that the Board's actions:

a) Comply with the content and spirit of the laws and their regulations, including those approved by the regulating bodies;

b) Are in accordance with the Articles of Association of the company and with the Meeting Rules and Regulations, those of the Board and any others that the company has;

c) Take into consideration recommendations concerning good governance set forth in this Unified Code which the company has accepted.

And, in order to safeguard the Secretary's independence, impartiality and professionalism, his/her appointment and dismissal must be reported by the Appointments Committee and approved by the Board in its plenary session; and the said appointment and dismissal procedure must be laid down in the Board Regulations.

See epigraph: C.1.34

Complies.

18. **The Board should meet as regularly as necessary to carry out its functions effectively, following the schedule of dates and business laid down at the beginning of the year, where each Director may propose other business for the agenda not considered initially**.

See epigraph: C.1.29

Complies.

19. **The non-attendance of the Directors should be reduced to essential cases and quantified in the Annual Corporate governance Report. And if representation is essential, it must be designated with instructions.**

See epigraphs: C.1.28, C.1.29 and C.1.30

Complies.

20. **When the Directors or the Secretary express concern for any proposal or, in the case of the Directors, for the Company's progress and the said concern is not resolved by the Board, it should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at the request of the person expressing the said concern.**

Complies.

21. **In its plenary session, the Board should assess the following once a year:**

a) The quality and effectiveness of the Board's performance;
b) Based on the report prepared by the Appointments Committee, the performance of the Chairman of the Board and the chief executive of the company;
c) The operation of its Committees, based on the report prepared by these.

See epigraphs: C.1.19 and C.1.20

Complies partially.

The whole Board evaluates once per year the performance of its functions. This function is performed by the chief executive of the company, but points (a) and (c) are not met.

22. **All the Directors should be able to exercise the right to gather the additional information they consider necessary on business that falls within the competency of the Board. And, unless the Articles of Association or the Regulations of the Board lay down otherwise, they should address their requirement to the Chairman or Secretary of the Board.**

See epigraph: C.1.41

Complies.

23. **All the Directors have the right to obtain the advice they need for the fulfilment of their functions from the Company. The Company should lay down the appropriate ways of exercising this right, which, under special circumstances, could include external advisory services on the Company's account.**

See epigraph: C.1.40

Complies.

24. **The Company should establish a guidance programme to provide new Directors with rapid and sufficient knowledge of the Company, as well as its rules on corporate governance. And that they also offer Directors updated awareness programmes whenever circumstances deem such action advisable.**

Complies.

25. **The Company should require the Directors to devote the time and effort necessary for carrying out their function effectively and, consequently:**

a) The Directors notify the Appointments Committee of the other professional obligations in case these could interfere with the dedication required;
b) That the companies establish rules on the number of Boards of which their Directors can form part.

See epigraphs: C.1.12, C.1.13 and C.1.17

Complies partially

The Company requires that the Directors spend both time and effort necessary to undertake their offices effectively. However, there is no regulation on the number of boards on which the Directors may sit.

26. **The proposal for the appointment or re-election of Directors raised by the Board to the General Meeting of Shareholders, as well as their provisional appointment by co-optation, should be approved by the Board:**

a) At the proposal of the Appointments Committee, in the event of Independent Directors.
b) Following a report from the Appointments Committee, in the event of remaining Directors.

See epigraph: C.1.3

Complies.

27. **The companies should publish the following information about their Directors on their website and keep the said information up-to-date:**
a) Professional and biographical profile;
b) Other Boards of Directors to which they belong, whether or not these are listed companies;
c) An indication of the classification of Director to which they belong, specifying, in the event of proprietary Directors, the shareholder they represent or with whom they are linked.
d) Date of the first appointment as Director of the company, as well as subsequent appointments; and
e) Company shares and stock options of which they are the holder.

Complies partially.

The company's web page contains information on point d above.

28. **The Proprietary Directors should present their resignation when the shareholder they represent sells all his/her shares in the Company. They should also present their resignation, in the corresponding number, when the said shareholder lowers his/her shares in the Company to a level that requires a reduction in the number of his /her Proprietary Directors.**

See epigraphs: A.2, A.3 and C.1.2

Complies.

29. **That the Board of Directors does not propose the standing down of any Independent Director prior to compliance with the statutory period for which they were appointed, unless there are good reasons observed by the Board following a report from the Appointments Committee. More specifically, justified reason shall be understood to exist when the Director has breached**

the duties that are inherent to their post or has incurred some of the circumstances that make the Director loose its condition of independent, according to that described in Decree ECC/461/2013.

The dismissal of Independent Directors resulting from takeover bids, mergers or other similar corporate transactions that represent a change to the Company's share capital structure could be proposed when the said changes to the structure of the Board are brought about by the criterion of proportionality indicated in Recommendation 11.

See epigraphs: C.1.2, C.1.9, C.1.19 and C.1.27

Complies.

30. **The Company should establish rules that oblige the Directors to report and, where applicable, resign in cases that can damage the Company's reputation and credit and, in particular, oblige them to inform the Board of the criminal cases in which they appear as an accused party, as well as their subsequent procedural events.**

If the Director is tried or a sentence is issued against him/her for the commencement of a hearing for any of the crimes laid down in Article 213 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, the Board should examine the case as soon as possible and, in view of the specific circumstances, decide whether or not it is fitting for the Director to continue in his/her post. And, the Board should give a reasoned account of all the events in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

See epigraphs: C.1.42, C.1.43

Complies.

31. **All the Directors should clearly express their opposition when they consider that any proposed decision submitted to the Board may be contrary to the Company's interests. And this should apply especially to the Independent Directors and other Directors not affected by the potential conflict of interest in the case of decisions that may damage the shareholders not represented on the Board.**

When the Board adopts significant or reiterated decisions on which the Director has formulated serious reservations, the said Director should draw the corresponding conclusions and, if he/she decides to resign, explain the reasons in the letter referred to in the following Recommendation.

The scope of this Recommendation also includes the Secretary of the Board, even though he/she does not have the status of Director.

Complies.

32. **When, either due to resignation or any other reason, a Director abandons his/her post before the end of his/her mandate, he/she should explain the reasons in a letter sent to all the members of the Board. And, without prejudice to the said resignation being notified as a relevant event, the reason for the resignation should be accounted for in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.**

See epigraph: C.1.9

Complies.

33. **The remuneration made through shares in the company or companies in the Group, options over shares or instruments referenced to the value of the share, variable remuneration associated with the Company's performance or social security systems should be limited to the Executive Directors.**

This Recommendation will not cover the provision of shares when it is conditioned to the Directors maintaining them until their resignation as a Director.

Complies.

34. The remuneration of the external Directors must be the amount necessary for compensating the devotion, qualification and responsibility required by the post; but not so high as to compromise their independence.

Complies.

35. The remuneration related to the Company's results should take into account the possible exceptions included in the external auditor's report, which may reduce the said results.

Complies.

36. In the case of variable remuneration, the remuneration policies should incorporate the necessary technical precautionary measures to ensure that the said remuneration is related to the professional devotion of the beneficiaries and do not result simply from the general evolution of the markets or the Company's activity sector or other similar circumstances.

Not applicable.

37. When there is a Delegated or Executive Committee (hereinafter called "Executive Committee"), the participation structure of the various categories of Directors should be similar to that of the Board itself and its Secretary should be the Secretary of the Board.

See epigraphs: C.2.1 and C.2.6

Complies.

38. The Board should always be aware of the matters dealt with and the decisions adopted by the Executive Committee and all the members of the Board should receive a copy of the minutes of the sessions of the Executive Committee.

Complies.

39. The Board of Directors should constitute not only the Audit Committee required by the Securities Market Act, but also one or two separate committees: the Appointments Committee and the Remuneration Committee.

The rules governing the make-up and operation of the Audit Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee or Committees should be given in the Regulations of the Board and include the following:

a) That the Board designates the members of these Committees, in accordance with the knowledge, skills and experience of the Directors and the duties of each Committee; deliberate on the proposals and reports; and report on the activity and the work carried out at the first plenary Board meeting following the committee meetings;
b) That these Committees are made up exclusively of external Directors, with a minimum of three. The above is understood as without prejudice to the attendance of Executive Directors or senior executives when so agreed expressly by the members of the Committee.
c) Their Chairmen should be Independent Directors.
d) That outsourced consultancy can be used whenever deemed necessary for the performance of their duties.
e) That minutes of their meetings be taken, with a copy sent to all Board members.

See epigraphs: C.2.1 and C.2.4

Complies.

40. **That the supervision of compliance with the internal codes of conduct and the rules of corporate governance are attributed to the Audit Committee, to the Appointments Committee or, if these are separate, to the Compliance or Corporate Governance Committee.**

See epigraphs: C.2.3 and C.2.4

Complies.

41. **The members of the Audit Committee and, in particular, its Chairman should be appointed on the basis of their know-how and experience in bookkeeping, audits and risk management.**

Complies.

42. **The listed companies should have an internal audit function which, under the supervision of the Audit Committee, should monitor the correct functioning of the internal control and information systems.**

See epigraph: C.2.3

Complies.

43. **The person responsible for the internal audit function should present his/her annual work plan to the Audit Committee; he/she should inform it directly of the incidents occurring during its development; and, at the end of each year, submit an activities report**.

Complies.

44. **The risk control and management policies should identify at least:**

a) The different kinds of risk (operational, technological, financial, legal, those affecting the corporate reputation, etc.) which are faced by the company and which include - as part of the financial or economic risks - contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks;
b) The setting of the risk level that the company believes is acceptable;
c) The mechanisms to mitigate the impact of the risks identified, in the event that they materialise;
d) Internal control and information systems which shall be used to control and manage the foregoing risks, including the contingent liabilities or off-balance sheet risks.

See epigraph: E

Complies.

45. **The Audit Committee should be responsible for the following:**
1. In relation to the internal control and information systems:

a) That the main identified risks as a consequence of the supervision of the effectiveness of the internal control of the company and the internal audit, if the case, are managed and acknowledged correctly.
b) Ensuring the independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function; proposing the selection, appointment, re-election and dismissal of the person in charge of the internal audit service; forwarding the budget for this service; receiving periodic information on its activities, and verifying that senior management considers the conclusions and recommendations in its reports.

c) Setting up and supervising a mechanism that enables employees to communicate any irregularities of importance, especially those of a financial and bookkeeping nature, and to do so in a confidential manner.

2. In relation to the external auditor:

a) Receiving regular information from the external auditor on the audit plan and the results of carrying it out, and checking that senior management take its recommendations into account.
b) Ensuring the independence of the external auditor and, to this end:
  i) That the company notifies the change of auditor to the CNMV as a relevant event and attaches a declaration on the possible existence of disagreements with the outgoing auditor and, if there is any disagreement, the content thereof.
  ii) In the case of the resignation of the external auditor, it should examine the circumstances leading to the said resignation.

See epigraphs: C.1.36, C.2.3, C.2.4 and E.2

Complies.

46. The Audit Committee should be able to call any of the Company's employee or manager, and also have them appear without the presence of any other executive.

Complies.

47. The Audit Committee should report to the Board before the Board adopts the corresponding decisions on the following matters indicated in Recommendation 8:

a) The financial information that must be published periodically, given its status as a listed company. The Committee should ensure that the intermediate accounts are prepared under the same bookkeeping criteria as the annual accounts and, accordingly, consider the appropriateness of a limited review by the external auditor.
b) The creation or acquisition of shareholdings in special purpose enterprises or enterprises with registered offices in countries or territories considered as tax havens, as well as any other transactions or operations of a similar nature which, due to their complexity, could hamper the Group's transparency.
c) The related-party transactions, unless that preliminary report function has been attributed to another of the supervision and control committees.

See epigraphs: C.2.3 and C.2.4

Complies.

48. The Board of Directors should seek to present the accounts to the General Meeting without reservation or exception in the auditors' report and, in whatsoever exceptional case, both the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the auditors should clearly explain to shareholders the content and scope of the said reservations or exceptions.

See epigraph: C.1.38

Complies.

49. Most of the members of the Appointments Committee (or the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, if there is only one Committee) should be Independent Directors.

See epigraph: C.2.1

Complies.

50. Besides the functions indicated in the above recommendations, the following responsibilities should correspond to the Appointments Committee:

a) Assessing the skills, knowledge and experience required on the Board, subsequently defining the duties and aptitudes required by the candidates to cover each vacancy, and assessing the time and dedication required to correctly perform their duties.
b) Properly examining and organising the succession of the Chairman and chief executive and, if appropriate, making proposals to the Board to enable the foregoing succession to occur in an organised and well planned manner.
c) Reporting the appointments and resignations of senior executives proposed to the Board by the chief executive.
d) Notifying the Board on the gender diversity issues shown in Recommendation 14 of this code.

See epigraph: C.2.4

Complies

51. The Appointments Committee should consult the Company's Chairman and chief executive, especially with regard to business concerning the Executive Directors.

And that any Director may request the Appointments Committee to consider potential candidates they consider ideal to cover vacancies.

Complies.

52. Besides the functions indicated in the above Recommendations, the following responsibilities should correspond to the Remuneration Committee:

a) Proposing to the Board of Directors:
i) The remuneration policy for Directors and senior executives;
ii) Individual remuneration of executive Directors and the other conditions of their contracts.
iii) The basic contractual conditions of senior executives.

b) To ensure that the remuneration policy established by the company is duly observed.

See epigraph: C.2.4

Complies

53. The Remuneration Committee should consult the Company's Chairman and chief executive, especially with regard to business concerning the Executive Directors and senior executives.

Complies

H OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If you consider that there is any important principle or aspect regarding the corporate governance practices applied by your company or companies of the Group which have not been covered in this report, but that are necessary to include to cover a more complete and reasonable information about the structure and governance, please explain below.

2. In this section, any other information or clarification related to the preceding sections of the report can be included in this section, insofar as they are relevant and not reiterative.

   Specifically, please indicate whether the company is subject to legislation other than Spanish in the area of corporate governance, and, as the case may be, include the information that must be disclosed and that differs from that required by this report.

3. The company can also include if it has voluntarily joint to other ethic codes or of good international, sectorial or of other fields practices. As the case may be, the such said code and the joining date will be identified.

   2.
   EPIGRAPH C.1.3.
   Regarding the section C.1.3 we inform that in relation to Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L., the significant shareholder represented is Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L. itself; moreover, Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L. represents Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L. itself. However, the system prevents stating it in the C.1.3. section, therefore the information has been completed under the heading "Other significant shareholders".

   Likewise, and in relation to the same section C.1.3 referred to the Directors Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L., Eólica Navarra, S.L.U., Grupo Catalana Occidente, S.A., Grupo Empresarial Enhol, S.L., Larfon, S.A.U. and Mytaros B.V., we inform that their appointment has not been informed by any Committee. However, in that section it has been stated that the Appointments and Remunerations Committee had informed about their appointment because the Questionnaire requires the name of specific Committee.

   EPIGRAPH D.3
   Explanations of the related section, as the questionnaire does not allow to widen the information in connection with the following related transactions, corresponding to the epigraphs D.2 and D.3:

   During the second half-year of 2014 Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. signed a series of loans granted by its main shareholders in relation to the construction of a new wind farm Postolin for the amount of 6,500 thousand Euros. These loans mature on 31 May 2015.

   Transaction with Grupo Empresarial Enhol

   On 30 September 2014 the company Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L. (a company from the group Grupo Empresarial Enhol) and Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. sign an agreement under which they offset 650 thousand Euros over the collection right that Generación Eólica Internacional, S.L. had as a result of the sale of a wind farm in Poland.

   3.
   Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. is a signatory entity in the UN Global Compact since 7 August 2013, to which it has joined voluntarily. By this agreement Fersa recognizes its commitment to the ten (10) Principles of the Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labour standards, environment and work against corruption.

This Annual Corporate Governance Report has been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company in its session held on 20 February 2015..

Indicate whether or not there have been Directors who voted against or abstained from voting on the adoption of this report.

No.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FERSA ENERGIAS RENOVABLES, S.A.

Annual Accounts and Director's Report
at 31 December 2014

The members of the Board of Directors of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A, according to article 8 of the RD 1362/2007, declare that, insofar as they know, the annual individual and consolidated financial statements corresponding to the year closed at 31 December 2014 and formulated in its meeting on 20 February 2015, have been drawn up under the applicable accounting standards, offer a faithful image of the net assets, financial situation and results of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and the companies comprising the consolidated Group as a whole, and that the Director's report includes a faithful analysis of the business earnings and the position of Fersa Energías Renovables, S.A. and the companies comprising the consolidated Group taken as a whole, along with the description of the main risks and uncertainties faced, duly signed by all the Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Signed: Mr Francesc Homs i Ferret Chairman	Comsa Emte Energías Renovables, S.L. (represented by Mr José María Font Fisa) Board Member
Eólica Navarra, S.L.U. (represented by Mr Luis Oliver Gómez) Board Member	Group Empresarial Enhol, S.L. (represented by Mr Guillermo Mora Griso) Board Member
Mytaros B.V. (represented by Mr José Vicens Torradas) Board Member	Group Catalana Occidente, S.A. (represented by Mr Jorge Enrich Izard) Board Member
Larfon, S.A.U. (represented by Mr José Francisco Gispert Serrats) Board Member	Signed: Mr Tomás Feliu Bassols Board Member
Signed: Mr Ignacio Garcia-Nieto Portabella Board Member	Signed: Mr Esteban Sarroca Punsola Board Member

Barcelona, 20 February 2015