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Annual Report 2011

ABENGOA

Corporate Social Responsibility 2011

Innovative technology solutions
for sustainability

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Summary of the report from the chairman

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Summary of the report from the chairman

2011 was a good year for Abengoa. Our innovative technology solutions for sustainability enabled us to once again report double-digit growth in spite of the adverse conditions plaguing current financial markets. We continue to reinforce our commitment to technology, the key driver of the company's business today, in order to continue contributing to the enhancement of quality of life for all.

Our revenues increased by 46 % over 2010, totaling 7,089 M€; ebitda totaled 1,103 M€, climbing by 36 %, and net income rose by 24 % from last year's figure for a total of 257 M€.

Our objective in 2012 is to keep growing and strengthen our financial structure, while taking into consideration today's complicated global context. It was for this reason that, in 2011 we welcomed First Reserve as a shareholder. As one of the major international investment funds specializing in the energy industry, their investment of 300 M€ reflects unequivocal support of our strategy. We also secured a significant strategic alliance with the Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais (CEMIG), one of Brazil's largest electrical power companies, which will enable us to develop new projects together. This alliance generated 479 M€ in cash proceeds for Abengoa and a reduction in net consolidated debt of 642 M€. Finally, the sale of our stake in Telvent allowed us to decrease net debt by 725 M€ and this move also marked the successful culmination of our presence in the systems integration sector.



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Summary of
the report from
the chairman

As an overall result of the above, at year-end 2011, net corporate debt dropped to 0.1 times our corporate ebitda, for a total of 120 M€, and total net debt, including non-recourse financing associated fundamentally with our concessions, was lowered to 5,510 M€, representing 5.0 times our consolidated ebitda. We ended the year with a cash position of 4,752 M€, which will allow us to meet our anticipated investment and debt commitments in 2012 with confidence.

The innovative spirit that inspired our founders more than 70 years ago is still alive today at Abengoa. We ended the year with a total of 190 patents, 43 granted and the others pending, thanks to the team of 682 people devoted to R&D+i under the direction of Abengoa Research.

We have always said that the future depends on the creativity of the present. An the present, in turn, depends on the training and dedication of the people who make up Abengoa, which today totals more than 22,000 professionals, up by 9 % over last year.

In 2011, we invested in more than of 1.4 M hours in training, and we introduced joint programs with renowned universities in various locations where we operate around the world.

We also unveiled the Loyola-Abengoa Research Center for the purpose of promoting the development of research activities and teaching focused on renewable energies and sustainable development.

Abengoa's commitment to sustainability is a priority in all of our actions. We strive to reduce the environmental impact of our business with the help of an integrated sustainability management system that makes it possible for us to measure and compare our activities footprint and set improvement targets.

We welcome all ideas or opinions that may help us improve and meet our objectives in upholding the commitment to sustainability we have undertaken. Feedback is welcome through the corporate social responsibility mailbox (csr@abengoa.com), our website (www.abengoa.com) and our corporate blog (blog.abengoa.com).

In summary, 2011 was a year of growth and accomplishments, which is a particularly significant given today's adverse economic environment. We are confident that 2012 will be a year of opportunities. We shall continue investing to solidify our businesses in high-growth sectors, contributing to the expansion of future options, and exploring new opportunities that allow us to create sustainable value.

Felipe Benjumea Llorente

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Profile of Abengoa

Abengoa is an international company that applies innovative technology solutions for sustainability in **the energy** and **environmental sectors** to generate **energy from the sun**, produce **biofuels**, **desalinate sea water** and **recycle industrial waste**, bringing long-term value to its shareholders through a management model based on encouragement of the enterprise culture, **social responsibility**, **transparency** and **professional rigor**.

Growth at Abengoa rests on five strategic cornerstones:

- Creation of **new businesses** to help combat climate change and foster sustainable development.
- A dedicated and highly competitive **human team**.
- **Permanent strategy** of creating value by **generating new options** and defining current and future businesses through a structured process.
- **Geographic diversification** throughout the markets offering the greatest potential.
- **Heavy investment in research, development and innovation**.

Photograph taken by Miguel Julca for the third edition of the Photography Competition on Sustainable Development.



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Profile of Abengoa

Abengoa business is composed of three key areas:

Engineering and construction

This area embraces the traditional and core business of engineering in energy and water, in which the company boasts more than 70 years of market experience. Abengoa specializes in the **performance of complex turnkey projects**: solar thermal plants, hybrid solar-gas facilities, conventional power plants and biofuel plants, hydro infrastructures, including large-scale desalination facilities, and power transmission lines, among others.

Concession-type infrastructures

Abengoa boasts an impressive and young portfolio of **proprietary assets under concession**, all generating income through long-term take or pay and power purchase agreements. This lines of business includes the operation of electrical power generation plants (solar, cogeneration and wind) and desalination facilities, as well as transmission lines. As these assets present no demand risk, the company can focus its efforts on streamlining operations.

Industrial production

This particular area encompasses businesses with a **hefty technological component**, such as biofuels, industrial waste recycling and development of solar technology, all businesses in which the company enjoys a position of leadership in the markets where it operates.

All this will enable Abengoa to cement its position as a global benchmark company in the development of technological solutions geared towards sustainable development.

Values

Integrity, which comes to the forefront in all actions performed by the company and its workers and collaborators, whether within or outside the company, and affecting the communities in which it operates, as well as society at large.

Legality, treated as an obligation that guarantees safety and security at work, and as a means of reducing risks within the businesses.

Professionalism, associated with the commitment to providing high levels of service when engaging in business, and to becoming involved in each and every business project undertaken.

Confidentiality, related to upholding principles of discretion and prudence in communications and relations with third parties, thus safeguarding the information in the company's possession.

Quality, which materializes not only through the company's products and services, but also through an overriding commitment to quality governing all Abengoa businesses and activities.

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Profile of Abengoa

2011 milestones

- **Solana**, located 70 km southwest of Phoenix, Arizona, is one of the world’s largest thermal solar plants under construction, and will boast 280 MW of gross installed capacity (250 MW net) through cutting-edge parabolic-trough technology. Solana will generate enough energy **to supply 70,000 US households**, while cutting yearly **CO₂ emissions by 475,000 tons**.

Solana will include six hours of storage through molten salt technology, enabling it to **store energy during cloudy spells** and after sunset. This storage capacity will allow Solana to generate enough electricity to meet peak evening demand during the Arizona summertime.



The construction and operation of Solana will bring with it huge economic and environmental benefits for the State of Arizona, and will help to accomplish the national energy independency objectives established by the “green economy”. Abengoa is confident that the project will generate between **1,600 and 1,700 new temporary jobs** during the construction phase, and **85 permanent positions** once completed.

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Profile of Abengoa

- **Mojave**, one of the largest concentrating solar power plants currently under construction, is located 150 km northeast of Los Angeles, California. The facility has an installed capacity of 280 MW of cutting-edge parabolic-trough technology, enough to supply power to over **54,000 households¹**, while curbing **annual CO₂ emissions by 350,000 t** when compared with a natural gas plant.

Mojave **will create over 900 jobs during the construction** and operation phase, and roughly one thousand direct and indirect jobs along the supply chain extending across the nation, involving the manufacture of components and rendering of the services required for a project of this magnitude.

The project will provide a major economic boost to the region and will help the State of California replace fossil fuels for solar power and other alternative sources that do not involve greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Hugoton**, one of the first commercial plants to produce second generation ethanol from biomass, the most abundant organic raw material on Earth (mix of agriculture waste, non-food energy crops and wood waste). The plant is located west of Hugoton in Kansas, and will have a production capacity of 25 Mgal (100 ML).

Hugoton will lead to the creation of **300 new jobs over the construction phase** and a further **65 jobs once operational**.

Construction of the plant is the result of the R&D work conducted by Abengoa, which has been working for over ten years on developing enzymatic hydrolysis and for five years on this specific project, perfecting its proprietary technology at the York demonstration plant in Nebraska, and in Babilafuente, Salamanca (Spain).

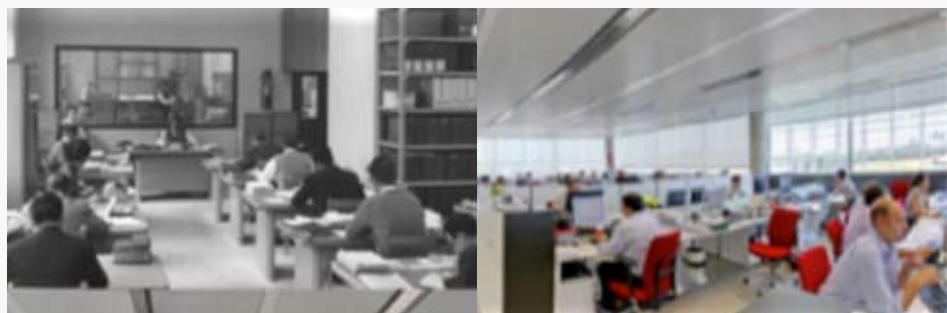


70th anniversary of Abengoa

2011 marked the 70th anniversary of Abengoa, which came into existence on 4 January 1941. On that day, engineers Javier Benjumea Puigcerver and José Manuel Abaurre Fernández-Pasalagua founded the company Abengoa S.L. in Seville, alongside a handful of friends and family members, with starting capital amounting to 180,000 pesetas (1,082 €).

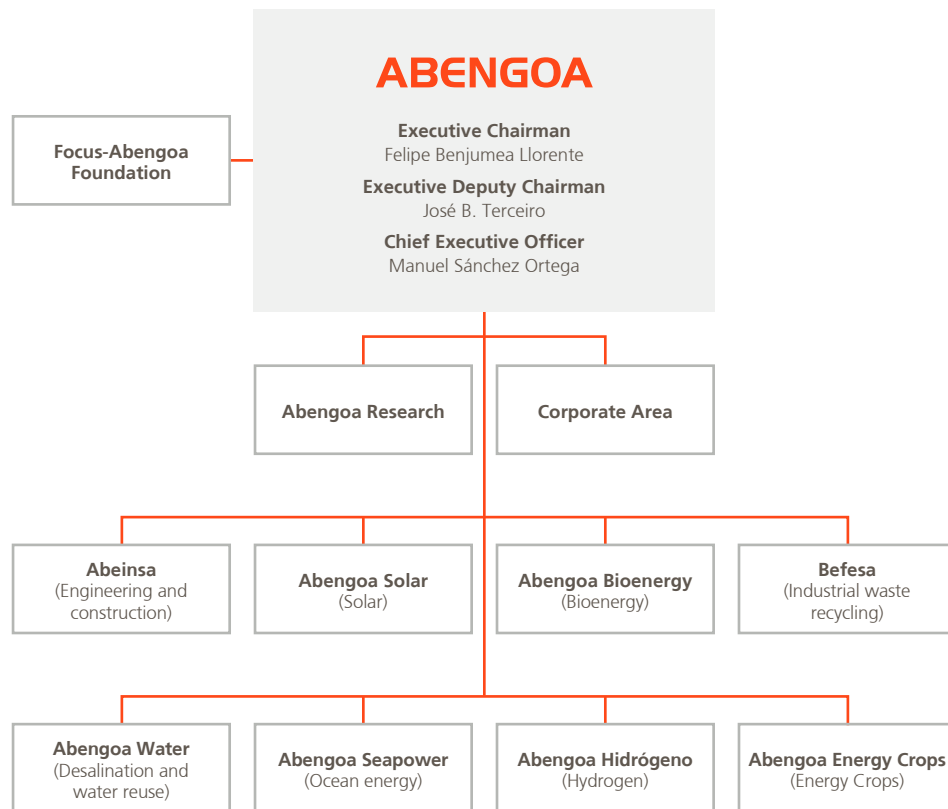
After seven decades of hard toil and commitment, adapting to meet market demands and relying heavily on technology and innovation, Abengoa has become a truly international venture, present on five continents, rolling out groundbreaking technological solutions on the path to sustainable development, and now employing over 22,000 workers.

The company celebrated its 70th anniversary by publishing a special edition of the Abengoa magazine, which illustrates, through dozens of photographs, each of the milestones that the company has reached to date since its humble beginnings.



¹ The difference in households supplied via Solana is due to the fact that Mojave has no storage capacity.

Management structure



	Engineering and construction	Concession-type infrastructures	Industrial production
Abeinsa	■	■	
Abengoa Solar		■	■
Abengoa Bioenergy			■
Befesa			■
Abengoa Water		■	
Abengoa Seapower			■
Abengoa Hidrógeno			■
Abengoa Energy Crops			■

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Profile of Abengoa

Key figures

	(k€)
Net revenues	7,089,157
Other operating income	858,517
Financial income	108,158.92
Profits of associates	4,229.01
Profit from discontinued operations	91,463
Economic Value Generated (EVG)	8,299,477
Raw material expenses	5,172,639.41
Third-party partners	16,281.99
Expenses from employee benefits	697,038.25
Operating costs	1,011,173.02
R&D costs	29,036.61
Financial charges	625,503
Dividends	18,094.00
Corporate income tax	28,829
Investments in the community	13,788.03
Economic Value Distributed (EVD)	7,828,819
Economic Value Retained (EVR)*	470,658
Material financial government aid received as capital subsidies	11,692.13
Material financial government aid received as operating subsidies	16,254.00

* EVR = EVG – EVD



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Profile of Abengoa

International presence

Abengoa, with headquarters in Seville (Spain), operates across the five continents through more than 600 subsidiaries and investee companies, facilities and offices.

The 70-plus countries in which Abengoa operated in 2011 were:

Latin America

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

North America

USA.

Europe

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

África

Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ghana, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tunisia.

Asia

Armenia, Bahrain, China, India, Iraq, Israel, South Korea, Japan, Lebanon, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and the United Arab Emirates.

Oceania

Australia.



Contribution to society

The economic value distributed by Abengoa is boosted with the payment of taxes, employee benefits and also the voluntary contributions that the company makes to social and cultural projects.

Taxes account for a large part of the economic contribution that Abengoa makes to society. This indicator is variable by nature and ultimately depends on the legal system in effect and how the company has performed.

Of the total amount of taxes paid in 2011, 36.67 % is attributed to Profit Tax. Likewise, 28.24 % corresponds to employee personal income and with holding tax applied and paid by the different group companies to the Tax Administration Agency, and 26.05 % is attributed to other taxes, fees and levies primarily involving taxes paid in Brazil.

Breakdown of taxes paid, by country:

List of countries (k€)	2011	2010
Brazil	142,619.4	60,353.7
Spain	54,356.4	55,157.7
France	18,622.0	9,813.5
USA	13,642.2	23,691.7
Morocco	13,634.3	1,817.9
Germany	13,065.2	8,971.9
Peru	12,513.5	(18,696.3)
Chile	6,702.5	5,177.6
Uruguay	5,936.9	6,633.7
Argentina	3,061.4	5,634.4
Sweden	2,710.2	2,066.5
Holland	(8,248.4)	15,081.2
China	(9,470.9)	266.4
Mexico	(11,890.4)	13,742.0
Others	4,848.5	10,925.6
Total taxes paid	262,102.8	200,637.4

List of geographic regions (k€)	2011	2010
Europe	81,615.9	86,192.0
Latin America	159,521.5	73,721.3
North America	13,642.2	30,294.0
Asia	(8,343.4)	1,617.7
Oceania	0.0	591.0
Africa	15,666.7	8,221.4
Total taxes paid	262,102.8	200,637.4

List of offices opened in 2011 by business area

Activities	Location	Country	Month
Corporate Area	Washington DC	USA	October
Concessions	Centurion	South Africa	June
Concessions	Minnesota	USA	October
Industrial engineering and construction	Sharjah	Arab Emirates	September
Industrial engineering and construction	Singapore	Singapore	April
Industrial engineering and construction	Bogotá	Colombia	July
Industrial engineering and construction	Ankara	Turkey	February
Industrial engineering and construction	Phoenix	USA	September
Industrial engineering and construction	Lima	Peru	September
Industrial engineering and construction	Bombay	India	June
Industrial production	Denver, Colorado	USA	July
Industrial production	Chile	Chile	May
Industrial production	Biscay	Spain	August



2012
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FOR ALL

International Year of Sustainable Energy for All

The UN General Assembly has heralded the year 2012 as International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, in recognition of the crucial role that energy plays in bringing about sustainable development.

Abengoa believes that 2012 offers a “valuable opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of increasing sustainable access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energy on the local, regional, domestic and international stages”.

The prevailing lack of access to non-contaminating, affordable and reliable energy undermines social and economic development. At present, more than 1.5 billion people lack electricity and, at the same time, developed countries are desperately attempting to reduce their contaminating gas emissions in the ongoing fight against climate change.

Abengoa supports this initiative and is firmly committed to the use of renewable energies as a means of attaining sustainable development.

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Sustainability, our commitment

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Sustainability,
our commitment

“The commitment to sustainability in all of its dimensions -social, environmental, and economic- is our main hallmark”

Sustainability is the essence of Abengoa. Working to ensure alternative ways of using available resources is the driving force behind the company; **the commitment to sustainability** in all of its dimensions -**social, environmental, and economic**- is the company’s main hallmark.

The economic, social and environmental status quo, where climate change and financial crisis occupy a central position, is forcing us to rethink the models followed up until now and bringing on **a change in the global paradigm**, which is beginning to provide **incentives to accountability over imprudence** and encouraging the pursuit of long-term instead of short-term benefits.

In this regard, the pursuit **of sustainability** plays a fundamental role in the ongoing evolution of the global business community towards **human progress**. Companies must ensure that the impacts derived from their activity are positive for **society** and the **environment**, and do so through **ethical** and **transparent** conduct contributing to the well-being of all. It is essential for organizations to **evaluate** and take their **environment** into account when **making decisions**.



First prize-winning photograph in the 3rd edition of the “Sustainability photography contest” taken by: Antonio Torres Saénz de Tejada.

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Sustainability,
our commitment

Consolation award in the 3rd edition of the "Sustainability photography contest" taken by: Manuel Fernández Valdés.

Risks and opportunities

The current situation and the ensuing changes expose companies to a number of **risks**. Abengoa has **identified** and must strive to **mitigate** a range of risks, and has also pinpointed a number of **opportunities** associated with these risks:

- **Reputational risks**

Related to company image. The company's image may be affected if stakeholders perceive negative or irresponsible attitudes on the part of the company.

On the other hand, the associated opportunity is that companies embracing a **proactive focus on sustainability** will gain support from customers, markets and stakeholders who value the efforts of **responsible companies**.



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■ **Regulatory risks**

Associated with the need for the company to **new regulatory frameworks**, entailing costs that could jeopardize the viability of certain operations.

Once again, there is a related **opportunity**, in that **investment in innovation** will help the company, among other things, to **cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**, leaving it better positioned to deal with regulatory change in this regard.

■ **Legal risks**

Related to **infringements of prevailing laws** and regulations.

As competing companies that do not abide **strictly with prevailing legislation** see their costs go up as a result of lawsuits or sanctions, those organizations that do fulfill their **commitments** will obtain **clear competitive advantages**.

■ **Physical risks**

Deriving from **natural catastrophes** brought on by phenomena such as **climate change**. These can seriously damage company installations, as occurred in the case of the tsunami and earthquake that devastated Japan in March of 2011 and that caused, among other things, what is considered to date to be the second worst nuclear catastrophe in history. Another prime example would be Hurricane Irene, which wreaked havoc upon the Caribbean and the east coast of the USA, causing serious damage to industries in the affected regions; or the earthquake that ravaged Haiti in 2010 and which led to massive humanitarian disaster and even impacted the global economy.

The tsunami in Japan unleashed a worldwide energy crisis that led to the closing of numerous nuclear plants. For this reason, one of the most obvious opportunities arises out of the need to **meet the gap in energy generating** capacity through plants that produce **electricity** from **other sources**, such as **renewables**.

■ **Risks related to company value**

Poor management of a company can have a negative effect on the company's market value. Furthermore, **sustainability indices** evaluate companies according to their **sustainability policies**, thus guiding **investors**.

Having reliable systems in place that enable the company to make decisions based on real information and having a thoroughly developed sustainability policy that is recognized in the markets will **mitigate** these types of risks and **create a competitive edge** for the organization.

■ **Risks that are difficult to measure**

These include market changes, exemplified by growing pressure to **reduce emissions**, which may give certain regions a **competitive edge** over others due to the **natural resources** available to them (access to solar radiation, for example).

Anticipating trends is a good way to capitalize on the opportunities related to risks which, due to their particular characteristics, are difficult to classify and are, a priori, unpredictable.

Apart from **managing risk**, Abengoa's sustainability policy must **create opportunities** from these risks through suitable monitoring, measurement, and rectification tools.

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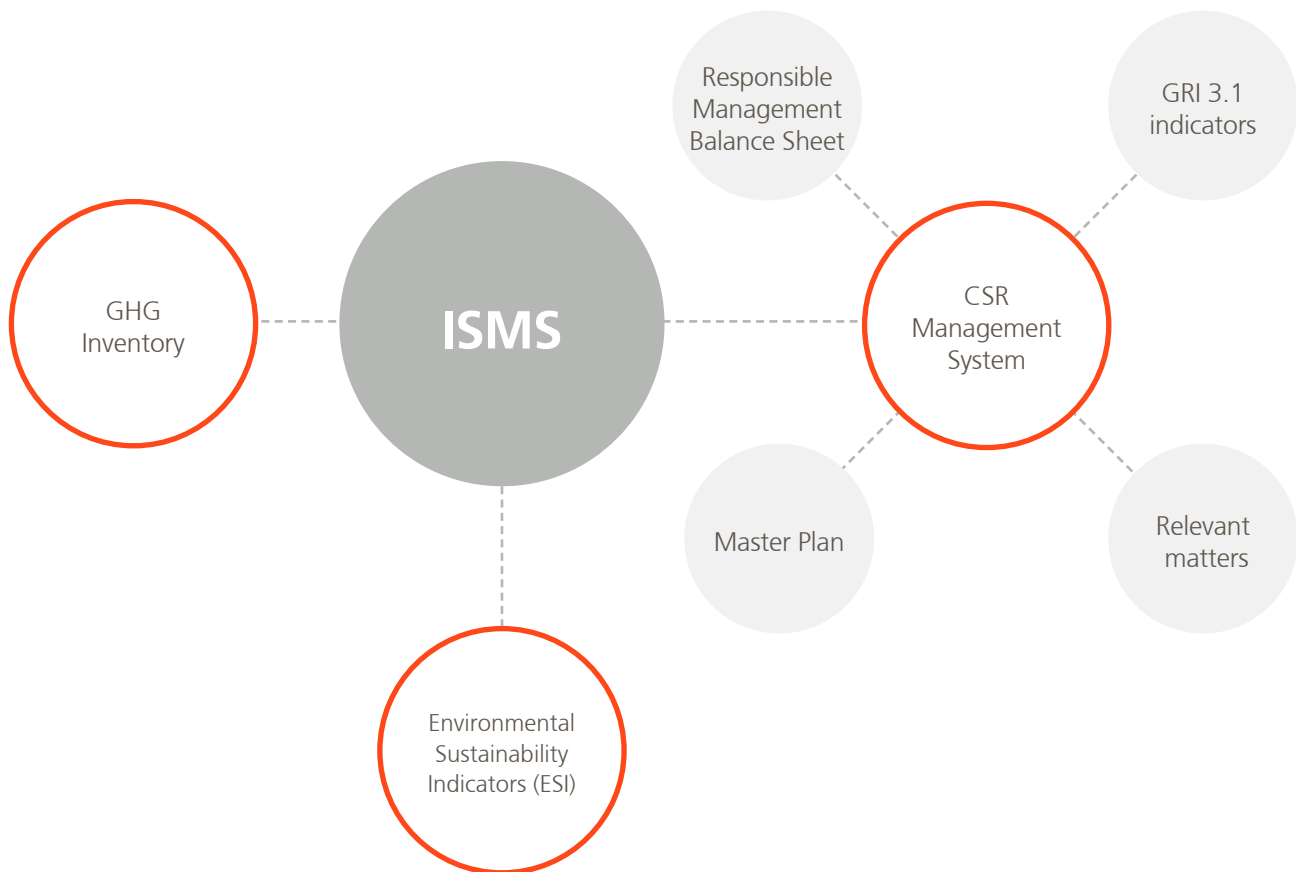
Sustainability,
our commitment

Integrated Sustainability Management System

Abengoa’s **commitment to sustainability** is a priority in all of its actions. Therefore, the company endeavors to **reduce the impact** of its business with the help of an **integrated sustainability management system** that makes it possible for the organization to **measure and compare** the footprint of its activities and set improvement targets.

The **Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS)** is made up of the **CSR Management System**, which covers the indicators listed in the GRI 3.1 guidelines, those designed under the **Strategic Plan**, those extracted from the **Procedure on Relevant Matters¹**, and those comprising the **Responsible Management Balance Sheet**; the **GHG Inventory**; and the **Environmental Sustainability Indicators (ESI)**.

The **purpose** of this system is to obtain **reliable consolidated data** on relevant CSR-related **quantitative and qualitative** indicators in order to manage the data appropriately and disclose the information in a **transparent** fashion to company **stakeholders**.



The ISMS takes the form of a **computer application** that takes in all of the information related to the system indicators and enables **reliable information** to be gathered in **real time**, which helps to **improve company management and decision-making**, while rapidly detecting potential risks to be mitigated and improvement areas on which to focus efforts.

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Sustainability,
our commitment

Responsible Management Balance Sheet

A scorecard or Responsible Management Balance Sheet was drawn up in 2011, comprising a selection of the most relevant indicators related to sustainability.

Implementation of the Responsible Management Balance Sheet, in addition to enabling the company to **improve the management** of sustainability issues which, due to their significance for the company and its stakeholders, are more **critical**, will improve **stakeholder** relationships by **disclosing** key figures **more frequently**, thus helping to **build confidence**.

The **selected indicators** will be reported periodically through the company website and in shareholder reports. They will also be audited twice a year in the same fashion as the annual accounts.

Economic indicators		2011
Total revenue		7,089,157 k€
Purchase volume		5,172,639 k€
% of purchases from local suppliers		81 %
Payment to Public Administrations		262,102.8 k€
Significant financial support received from governments		27,946.13 k€
R&D investment	Investment in R&D (M€)	90.6 M€
	Number of patents applied for	68
	R&D+i investment effort (R&D investment/revenues)*100 %	1.31 %
Social indicators		2011
Employees		
Job creation		8.79 %
Percentage of critical voluntary turnover	Percentage of voluntary turnover	3.20 %
	Percentage of critical voluntary turnover	0.88 %
Percentage of female employees	Percentage of women in executive positions	11.89 %
	Percentage of women in middle management positions	17.32 %
Training (hours of training / number of employees)		65.2
Absenteeism		2.78 %
Work-related accidents	Work-related accidents. Frequency rate	2,806.35
	Work-related accidents. Severity rate	0.3
Suppliers		
Number of suppliers evaluated with respect to human rights		17.482
Number of suppliers posing high degree of human rights-related risk detected within the supply chain		595
Percentage of high-risk suppliers		3.4 %
Percentage of audited high-risk suppliers		9.2 %
Communities		
Total amount of external social action		13.8 M€
Corruption		
Percentage of business units analyzed with respect to corruption-related risks		100 %
Percentage of employees trained in company anti-corruption policies and procedures		85.6 %
Environmental indicators		2011
Energy consumption (GJ) ⁽¹⁾		99,940,603
Direct emissions ⁽²⁾		2,953,020
Direct emissions from biomass ⁽²⁾		2,463,272
Indirect emissions ^{(2) (4)}		849,190
Sea water withdrawal (m ³)		130,407,394
Water withdrawal from other sources (m ³) ⁽³⁾		24,427,474
Abengoa's ISO 14001 - certified companies		88.18 %
Environmental audits performed		208

(1) Includes primary, electrical and thermal power consumption.

(2) Emissions units: (t CO₂ equivalents).

(3) Includes used, river, well, rain and grid water.

(4) Includes exclusively emissions derived from the consumption of electric and thermal energy, work-related travels, commuting trips to work, loss in transportation of electric energy, and emissions from the supply value chain of fuels used for the generation of purchased electric energy.

Corporate Social Responsibility Master Plan

Abengoa developed its **Corporate Social Responsibility Master Plan** with the aim of setting down sustainability-related guidelines to be followed through the definition of strategic actions aimed at integrating stakeholder expectations and anticipating new challenges facing the company and mitigating risks that are inherent to the company's business.

During the process of preparing and developing the plan, the company singled out approximately **100 main prescriptors** from among its key stakeholders in order to discover their expectations and perceptions regarding the company's performance with respect to each one of the matters they flagged as relevant.

The **Master Plan** facilitates vertical, horizontal, and **transversal deployment of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** strategy throughout the company by drawing up specific multidisciplinary actions that are adapted to the reality of the different companies and regions. It also enables the company to identify specific objectives for each initiative and to define **monitoring indicators** to evaluate fulfillment of the objectives set.

Just like the **strategic plans**, the Master Plan is reviewed on an annual basis by a **follow-up committee** set up expressly for this purpose.

The plan envisages the following subject areas:

- Attracting, developing, and retaining talent.
- Labor practices.
- Integrity and compliance.
- Corporate governance.
- Stakeholder dialog.
- Health and safety.
- Climate change.
- Crisis and risk management.
- Supplier relations.
- Customer relations.
- Social commitment and local impact.
- Environmental policy and management.
- Environmental performance.
- Biodiversity management.
- New business challenges.
- Relations with SRI investors.

The McKinsey three-horizon framework is used to organize and manage the issues. This strategy enables simultaneous management of three scenarios according to the degree of development and implementation of each of the areas.

In 2011, Abengoa initiated the company-level implementation stage, which is expected to be completed next year. Furthermore, the follow-up committee will also review the subject areas and working lines defined under the plan in 2012.

The **Master Plan** is one of the company's most important tools in the realm of CSR, not only in enabling alignment of all company actions with defined strategy, but also because it facilitates **monitoring of actions** and **objectives established** in each of the areas.

03

Sustainability,
our commitment

Principles of the Global Compact

Since 2005, Abengoa has been publishing an annual progress report on the [Global Compact website](#) in which the company reports to its stakeholders on its ongoing implementation of the 10 principles, underscoring the year-to-year goals and objectives set.



Consolation award in the 3rd edition of the "Sustainability photography contest" taken by: Irene Otemin.

Principle 1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed fundamental human rights within their sphere of influence.

Abengoa has undertaken in its labor practices the **Universal Declaration on Human Rights of the United Nations** and aligns professional conduct with all of its protocols, in addition to international agreements approved by the UN and, in relation to labor rights, by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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Sustainability,
our commitment

Principle 2. Businesses should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Abengoa's Common Management Systems, which contain rules that are binding on all employees and apply throughout the organization, without exception, set forth the **company's guidelines and policies on the protection of human rights**.

To guarantee the integrity of those who may have an influence on company activities, Abengoa requires all providers to sign up to the Social Responsibility Code (SRC) for suppliers and subcontractors, which includes eleven clauses based on the principles of the **United Nations Global Compact** and inspired by the **international SA 8000 Standard**.

In 2011, Abengoa developed a **system of responsible purchasing** that will be implemented in four stages and whose fundamental objectives are to incorporate sustainability criteria into supplier assessments and to standardize and endorse these processes, which currently vary due to the diverse characteristics of the suppliers contracted and the variety of company activities. Abengoa analyzed approximately 17,500 suppliers in terms of human rights-related risk over the course of the year.

Principle 3. Businesses should uphold freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.

Within an open atmosphere of ongoing dialog, Abengoa supports the free association of its workers and considers this an inalienable right.

Principle 4. Businesses should support the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor.

Abengoa's Common Management Systems establish the **company's guidelines and policies on recruitment**, as well as employee procedures and working conditions, all of which are intended to ensure efficient work and a suitable personal and professional life balance. In the **SRC** is included a specific clause to prohibit coercive hiring practices.

Principle 5. Businesses should support the abolition of child labor.

Abengoa **condemns all forms of child labor**, in accordance with the terms specified under Convention 138 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) concerning minimum age.

In the SRC, an agreement was reached to include the prohibition of child labor as a contracting prerequisite and a specific requirement to comply with the norms of the International Labor Organization.

Principle 6. Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Abengoa has its own **Equality Framework Plan**, which applies to all company personnel, and which seeks to ensure **equality in the treatment and opportunities between men and women**, while preventing any situation that may imply or constitute direct or indirect labor discrimination for reasons of gender.

In 2009, a work **harassment whistleblower protocol** was put in place at Abengoa to deal with any potentially discriminatory situation occurring within the company.

This protocol addresses whistleblower procedures and defines situations that could constitute harassment. It is applied in accordance with the principles of confidentiality, credibility and timeliness in order to ensure and protect the privacy, dignity and rights of company employees.

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Principle 7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.

Abengoa has a **sustainability policy** that is clearly defined under internal rules and regulations, in addition to a risk management system that includes environmental aspects, a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory, and specific emission reduction targets for all business groups, and specific Environmental Indicator system. All of this helps to detect environmental risks, present them, evaluate business sustainability, and set improvement targets.

Principle 8. Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.

Abengoa bases its business and management model on innovative technologies for sustainable development, thus ensuring the **sustainability** of not only **products and services**, but also **processes**.

Since the introduction of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory in 2008, Abengoa has **required all of its suppliers to report the emissions attributed to the products and services acquired** by the company, and therefore suppliers are under the obligation to provide information on the emissions associated with every order placed by the company. This enables the company to convey its policy and culture of helping to combat climate change to its supply chain.

Principle 9. Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Abengoa is an international company that applies innovative technological solutions for sustainable development in the energy and environment sectors, generating energy from the sun, producing biofuels, desalinating sea water, and recycling industrial waste, while bringing long-term value to its shareholders through a management model that champions enterprise, social responsibility, transparency, and rigor.

Abengoa upholds an ongoing commitment, through its innovation policy and strategy, to promoting **sustainable use of resources** and **raw materials** that spans their entire life cycle. Abengoa focuses efforts on innovation involving renewable energies. The drive towards and implementation of these technologies are based on sources characterized by low environmental impact and higher energy efficiency.

Principle 10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

Abengoa fights corruption through its **Code of Professional Conduct**, which governs the conduct and working relations of Abengoa employees, directors and officers with all stakeholders. This code demands the highest standards of honor and ethical conduct, includes procedures for dealing with personal and professional conflicts of interest, and requires suitable disclosure in the reports which Abengoa must present on a regular basis to government bodies; requires compliance with applicable laws, standards and regulations; addresses improper use or poor application of assets and business opportunities; demands **maximum confidentiality and fair treatment** both inside and outside of Abengoa; and demands immediate internal communication of failure to comply with the code, as well as appropriate communication of any illegal conduct.

In 2010, Abengoa implemented the **external whistleblower channel**, complementing the internal channel already in place and serving as an instrument for reporting any potential irregularity, non-compliance, or conduct in violation of the ethics, lawfulness and norms governing the organization.

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Furthermore, Abengoa has signed up to the **US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)**, which regulates the actions of all international companies that conduct any type of business in the USA, and makes it a crime for companies, as well as their directors, board members, employees, and representatives, to pay, promise, offer or authorize the payment of anything of value to a foreign official, foreign political party, officials of public international organizations, etc., for the purpose of obtaining any kind of improper advantage.

2011 milestones

- In May, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation and F.O. Licht inaugurated the tenth edition of the World Biofuels Conference, **"World Biofuels 2011"**.
- Inclusion of the company by the **"Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB)"** standard under the "Renewable Energies" category.
- New edition of **Carbon Training** held, as well as the **School of Energy and Climate Change**.
- Start-up of construction on the **Solana** and **Mojave solar plants** and the **commercial cellulosic bioethanol plant** in Hugoton, Kansas.
- Creation of two business units based on three company activities: **Hydrogen, Energy Crops, and Water**.
- **Patent** application process started for the **Integrated Sustainability Management System**.
- Creation of the **Responsible Management Balance Sheet**, which gathers together the **most relevant sustainability-related indicators**.
- Continuation of **Master Plan implementation**.

Improvement areas

The following areas for improvement with regard to sustainability were detected:

- Completing new functional features for the computer application of the **Integrated Sustainability Management System**. The aim is for the tool to be **completely linked** to the purchasing application and to **budget reporting systems**, thus allowing **consolidated data** on **relevant sustainability indicators** to be obtained: GHG Inventory, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Environmental Sustainability Indicators (ESI).
- **Increasing** the level of **involvement** of **those in charge** of the different areas of the **Master Plan** in order to facilitate more **effective implementation** and full coordination with Abengoa's **CSR** Department.

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Future goals and challenges

One of the objectives established for 2012 is the implementation of **five new functional** features within the **Integrated Sustainability Management System** to supplement existing functionalities:

- **Unified catalog** of Abengoa materials.
- Supplier **portal**.
- Product **labeling**.
- GHG emission **reduction plans**.
- Connection of human resource and training applications to the system.

2012 will also be the first year in operation of the **Responsible Management Balance Sheet**, with **relevant sustainability indicators** to be reported **more frequently** than up until now.

Another objective established for 2012 is the successful **implementation** of the **Master Plan** in all **companies** that are **relevant** to the organization in terms of sustainability, thereby helping company CSR strategy to permeate **all levels** of the organization in a **steady** and **synchronized** manner.

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Environment

“We pursue excellence in sustainable management”

Environmental protection is essential in attaining **sustainable development** that will enable us to ensure the existence of the resources available to us today for future generations. Caring for and protecting the environment is a task for everyone, one in which businesses play a fundamental role. Companies have **to be responsible** in conducting their business, endeavoring to minimize the impact of their activities to avoid compromising the future of our planet.

As part of its commitment to sustainability, Abengoa ensures the **environmental sustainability** of both its **products and services** and its **processes**. Accordingly, Abengoa measures, compares, validates and cushions the impact of its activity on the environment.

To this end, the company has designed an **Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS)**, which enables reliable information to be obtained on the most significant (social, environmental and economic) aspects of sustainability. The system makes it possible to gather data in real time, which promotes efficiency in management, improves decision-making, and helps mitigate the risks associated with the impact of company activity. In 2011, Abengoa began the process of registering a patent for the system.

Abengoa’s aim is to achieve **excellence in sustainable management** and make it the core element of company **strategy**.



Photo taken by Tomás Gallego, for the 3rd edition of the sustainability photography contest

Environmental management system and ESI indicators

Abengoa has established the **implementation of environmental management systems** based on the requirements of the **ISO 14001** standard as a strategic objective for all group companies. The aim is to mitigate any negative environmental impacts the company's products and services may have, and includes lowering the consumption of natural resources, and minimizing wastes and emissions generated by the company.

Practically all of Abengoa's activities fall under the scope of an environmental management system in accordance with the ISO 14001 standard, and all significant environmental impacts are identified according to each company's internal procedures. The **percentage of certified** Abengoa companies totaled **88.18 %** in 2011.

As far as measuring and monitoring environmental impacts and controlling associated operations are concerned, the company requires that all activities with significant environmental impact be covered under a **Monitoring and Measurement Plan**, as well as an **Operational Control Program**.

Furthermore, in 2011 Abengoa implemented the **Environmental Sustainability Indicator (ESI) system**. The system was also incorporated into the ISMS to enhance business management, enabling the company to measure and compare the sustainability of its activities in order to establish improvement targets.

The ESIs unify the different environmental management systems of each company based on the **ISO 14001 standard**, allowing information to be consolidated in order to establish common policies and objectives.

The indicator system covers the following categories of environmental concerns:

- **Biodiversity:** environmental response of facilities according to the sensitivity of the surroundings in which they are located.
- **Water:** sustainable performance of installations in relation to water consumption.
- **Energy:** sustainable performance of installations in relation to energy consumption.
- **Odors:** emission of bothersome odors beyond project sites or areas of operation.
- **Noise:** level of environmental noise produced by installations and areas of operation.
- **Effluents:** effluent discharge management in relation to the environmental quality of the receiving medium, dumping reduction, lowering the resulting impact, and control of administrative requirements.
- **Soil and aquifers:** degree of soil contamination of the site and potential impact on nearby aquifers.
- **Emissions:** sustainable installation performance in relation to air quality.
- **Raw materials, products and services:** impact on natural resources and recyclability of production in order to measure the use of materials consumed, suitability of products for reuse, and reutilization of means of production and transportation.
- **Waste:** management of wastes generated by installations in relation to waste treatment and final disposal.
- **Transport:** environmental impact of transporting raw materials and products and of providing services.

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The **primary objectives** of the system are as follows:

- **Securing Abengoa's business** by ascertaining and quantifying associated environmental risks and establishing procedures for mitigating these risks.
- Enabling heads of the different Abengoa companies to **measure** and **compare** the **sustainability** of their activities.
- Establishing **improvement targets**.
- **Ensuring** that the company is recognized as a business that upholds a commitment to **sustainability** and operates in a **sustainable** manner.

In short, the indicator system will facilitate **environmental risk detection** and coverage by determining aspects which have, or could potentially have, a **significant impact on the environment**.

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Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Abengoa has been reporting the **greenhouse gas (GHG)** emissions associated with its products and services since 2008 through the use of a system designed by the company for this purpose: the **GHG Inventory**, which, together with the **CSR Management System** and the **ESI Indicators**, today makes up the **ISMS**.

In order to implement the inventory, a **computer application** was also designed, providing the basis for the application that currently houses the ISMS. The tool incorporates **emissions accounting** for all scopes and sources established under Abengoa’s internal norm governing the inventory, which was devised in accordance with **international standards**.

The inventory norm establishes the mandatory nature of reporting for suppliers. In order to monitor emissions associated with the entire range of acquired goods and services, the computer application is linked to Abengoa company procurement applications, blocking purchases from providers who do not disclose their emissions and ensuring information on related emissions for each order placed.

In addition to signing the Abengoa **Social Responsibility Code**, all Abengoa suppliers are required to sign the **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System Implementation Agreement**. To date, more than **14,000** agreements have been signed worldwide.

The process of verifying Abengoa company inventories through the ISO 14064 – 1: 2006 standard commenced in 2011.



Light bulb replacement in India

On September 30, 2011, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change approved the registry of **Abengoa’s fourth Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project in India**. The “Replacement of incandescent light bulbs with high-efficiency compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)” project will generate around 361,670 carbon credits between 2011 and 2020.

This new initiative involves replacing around 6,000,000 100 W and 60 W incandescent bulbs for long-lasting 20 W and 12 W compact fluorescent lamps featuring higher illumination capacity in the district of Ahmedabad, India. The Gujarat Clean Development Mechanism Project Pvt. Ltd. enterprise contracted Abengoa to present the CDM project before the United Nations, in addition to carrying out the required validation and verification procedures for carbon credit issuance.

The aim of the project is to expand the use of high-efficiency lighting technology in residential households, and help lower CO₂ emissions as well as annual demand for electricity from the grid to which the district of Ahmedabad is connected, where fossil fuel plant-based electrical power generation predominates.

Emissions reduction is expected to total **36,167 tCO₂** per annum, which translates into the elimination of 60 GWh in grid consumption during the first year of project implementation.

The company holds a purchase agreement for all carbon credits generated during the life cycle of the project, where the first Emission Reduction Certificates (ERC) are expected to be received beginning in 2012.

Apart from environmental enhancement, the project will help improve quality of life for the region’s inhabitants through social well-being and access to better lighting at a low cost.

Calculation of Abengoa's main environmental indicators

Calculation of Abengoa's environmental indicators takes into account work facilities, their associated activities, and all projects promoted directly by the company.

Taken into consideration for other projects were the main figures deriving from company operations, excluding raw material inputs, consumption and waste attributable to the developers of these projects, and likewise excluding activities involving maintenance or operation conducted at customer facilities and procurement between Abengoa companies.

With the aim of **improving the reliability** of the **environmental indicators**, **improvements** were made to the process of compiling and aggregating data using a **computer application**. Some values from previous years were rectified in accordance with the revised classification, estimation and computation criteria.

All indicators were computed on the basis of specific protocols for measurement and calculation with the aim of standardizing application criteria. Policies were also developed to reduce paper, toner, water and office electricity consumption, and to collect waste for subsequent treatment or recycling.

Due to the nature and variety of Abengoa's activities, and given that it does not make sense to provide a comprehensive list of each and every item, shown are the most relevant items associated with the different environmental aspects. For this reason, available data were aggregated and consolidated so as to give a real and adjusted picture of the company's environmental impact according to the different activities conducted.



Environmental impact control, awareness, and minimization

The following, among others, are some of the most significant activities that have been carried out in order to minimize environmental impacts: prevention-related initiatives, environmental management, effluent and waste inspections, internal and external audits, certification by authorized entities, employee training, and the use of clean technologies.

Raw material inputs

Below is a list of raw material inputs used according to activity.

Construction/installation/assembly activities* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Material			
Aggregates and natural rocks	994,204	275,594	-
Binding materials used in construction (concrete, cement, plaster, etc.)	701,150	227,848	-
Ferrous metal materials	271,681	95,217	-
Glass and ceramic material	165,184	36,923	-
Lumber	1,156	25,319	-
Chemical products and non-renewable additives	819	3,816	-
Non-ferrous metal materials (aluminum)	1,993	1,845	-
Non-ferrous metal materials (copper)	8,087	1,415	-
Coating material (paint, varnish, etc.)	10,081	1,390	-
Oils, fats, and waxes	15,256	-	-
Fossil-based materials	1,719	-	-
Minerals for industrial, chemical, refractory and fluxing uses and for fertilizers and pigments	8,101	-	-
Plastics	1,681	-	-
Non-ferrous metal materials (other)	47,725	-	-

(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria

Distribution/intermediation/storage activities* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Material			
Non-ferrous metal materials (copper)	16,550	109,153	-
Non-ferrous metal materials (aluminum)	140	7,735	-
Plastics	5,400	6,791	-
Lumber	1,542	1,007	-
Ferrous metal materials (others)	9,082	-	-
Paper	157	-	-
Other	2,153	31,347	-

(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria

R&D Activities* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Material			
Oils, fats, and waxes	3	6	-
Paper	1	4	-
Chemical products and renewable additives	79	-	-

(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria

Provision of services/consulting/engineering* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Material			
Binding materials used in construction (concrete, cement, plaster, etc.)	8,470	3,781	-
Chemical products and non-renewable additives	2,241	2,464	-
Aggregates and natural rocks	991	1,107	-
Paper	80	814	-
Plastics	49	134	-
Non-ferrous metal materials (copper)	471	-	-
Lumber	31,704	-	-

(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria

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Production/manufacturing processes* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Material			
Vegetable feedstock (grains, vegetable oils, biomass, etc.)	10,653,426	8,413,146	-
Chemical products and non-renewable additives	1,284,135	830,089	-
Minerals for industrial, chemical, fertilizer, refractory, foundry and pigment use	41,530	659,922	-
Animal-based raw material inputs	74,822	77,188	-
Binding materials used in construction (concrete, cement, plaster, etc.)	15,341	50,105	-
Aggregates and natural rocks	28,430	34,496	-
Ferrous metal materials	422,626	22,481	-
Chemical products and renewable additives	24,168	13,173	-
Materials of fossil origin	68,047	10,580	-
Other	16,697	15,676	-
(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria			

The percentage of the total amount of materials utilized that are materials that have been valorized was 6 %.

Also taken into account are materials processed by companies dedicated to waste recycling through waste treatment, valorization, and recovery.

Waste* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Processed materials	1,770,508	1,664,289	-
(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria			

Energy

Listed as important elements under direct energy consumption are **fuels** consumed in the **different industrial processes**, including grain dryers, smelting furnaces, machinery, etc., and in the production of electrical power at cogeneration plants.

Energy (GJ)	2011	2010	2009
Petroleum derivatives	4,440,760	6,304,460	-
Coal derivatives	509,616	1,262,897	-
Natural gas	84,900,119	22,916,041	-
Biofuels	733,974	879,758	-
Biomass	9,336,866	11,744,536	-
Others	19,268	251,869	-
Energy total	99,940,603	43,359,561	-
(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria			

The rise in energy consumption in 2011 with respect to 2010 is primarily attributed to **start-up** of operations of new plants fuelled by natural gas.

Data on the amount of electrical power grid consumption corresponds to **permanent work centers**, including both production facilities and offices, and to those projects promoted directly by Abengoa.

Intermediate energy (GJ)	2011	2010	2009
Electrical energy	4,044,718	3,233,223	1,993,205
Thermal energy	1,643,355	1,420,822	1,118,017
(*) 2010 year-end estimation values were adjusted			

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If we transform this electrical consumption to the primary sources utilized for generation according to IEA data for the different countries where Abengoa operates, the result is as follows:

Indirect energy consumption by primary sources (GJ)	2011	2010	2009
Coal	3,398,402	2,281,945	1,007,833
Fuel oil	484,378	272,189	184,397
Gas	3,278,635	2,251,054	1,210,508
Biomass	231,934	166,123	115,305
Waste	102,500	64,196	40,731
Remainder*	3,226,190	1,583,248	1,158,439
Total	10,722,039	6,618,755	3,717,214

Energy produced and sales in 2011 is disclosed as follows:

Energy production and sales (GJ)		
Type	Production	Sales
Biofuels	51,546,852	58,864,504
Biomass	3,920,564	2,919,000
Electric	9,719,712	8,212,091
Thermal	3,691,492	224,592

The difference between the biofuel that is produced and sold is due to the purchase of gasoline for the production of different commercial mixtures of ethanol and the buy-sell transactions undertaken throughout the year to meet some specific peak demand of bioethanol.

It should be noted that **14 %** of the production of this energy is of **solar origin**.

The table below shows the results of proactive efforts to increase energy efficiency through technological process enhancements and other savings measures realized in 2011.

Energy-saving initiatives		
Initiative	Benefit obtained	Savings or investment (€)
Modifications to the condenser tank in the cold water heating system	Reduction in boiler natural gas consumption of 0.5 MWh	64,198
One of the plant's extruders will be replaced. This change will lead to a reduction in energy consumption due to improved technology.	The aim is to lower electrical power consumption to achieve electricity savings of 0.4 MWh	240,000
Substitution of the compressed air installation	Reduction in electricity consumption of 1 % over 2010	100,000
Calculation of natural gas consumption per ton of processed saline slag	Reduction in natural gas consumption per t processed of 1 %	18,000

Initiatives were in turn implemented with the aim of lowering indirect energy consumption. These initiatives involve business travel and commutes to and from work facilities and include, for example, facilitating bus service for employee **transportation**, and efficiently managing the supplier portfolio.

A variety of initiatives were carried out over the course of 2011 aimed at providing more **energy-efficient** products and services.

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Energy-saving initiatives for products and services		
Type of product	Initiative	Energy savings achieved
Desalinated water	Lowering cost and risk of reverse osmosis-based desalination through design, and operation and maintenance enhancements	The project has been under development since 2009, and therefore results are not yet available
Desalinated water	Developing the application of marine, wind and solar power to desalination, treatment-reuse and generation of drinking water	The project has been under development since 2009, and therefore results are not yet available
Desalinated water	Developing new desalination technologies to help lower specific consumption to below 2 kwh/m ³	The project has been under development since 2009, and therefore results are not yet available

Water

According to Abengoa’s information system, none of the sources used to collect water is on the Ramsar list of wetlands or may be considered especially sensitive. Nor is there any record of cases in which annual consumption totals more than 5 % of the volume of the sources affected.

The company’s policy on sustainability **prioritizes reduction** at source by minimizing the amount used or through **reuse** of the resource for activities in which potability is not a key factor.

Water withdrawal (m ³)	2011	2010	2009
Withdrawal sources			
River water	9,648,300	9,668,754	-
Sea water	130,407,394	83,050,309	-
Well water	5,884,328	6,666,764	-
Grid water	8,528,318	5,484,787	-
Rainwater	127,218	125,140	-
Used water	248,254	164,443	-

(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria

The increase in sea water withdrawal is due to the operational start-up of a variety of desalination plants.

The amount of recycled and reused water totaled 1,211 hm³, which amounts to 782 % of the total volume of water collected at Abengoa.

Wastewater discharge and spills

In companies in which, due to the nature of their business, the state of water utilized is negatively altered, suitable treatment is undertaken, with final quality being within the limits established under legal requirements, prior to discharge into a public water source.

All discharge operations are likewise authorized and controlled by the pertinent authorities.

Discharge (m ³)	2011	2010	2009
Effluents discharged to sewer networks or outside treatment facilities	1,708,267	1,137,497	372,791
Effluents discharged to surface water masses	72,542,252	48,391,034	15,275,209
Effluent discharges from land infiltration	8,059	5,818	1,066
Dispersed or undefined land discharges	1,211	773,273	-
Third-party delivery for reuse	63,360,318	42,613,544	2,110,046
Third-party delivery (steam)	61,125	52,270	4,509,327
Discharge into the environment (steam)	1,474,756	2,566	259,069

No significant accident spills were reported through the reporting channels in place in 2011, with other spills (oil, residues and chemical substances) entailing a total cost of below 10 k€.

No water resources or habitats affected by spills deriving from company activity were identified through Abengoa's reporting system.

Waste

As part of its normal course of business, Abengoa generates many different types of waste, most of which are **monitored** through the different **environmental management systems** implemented in each company. Here the most significant are shown according to final destination.

Non-hazardous waste* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Physico-chemical treatment	1,623	51	-
Ground or underground deposit	247,209	141,375	-
Permanent deposit	52	286	-
Prior storage	2,533	202	-
Treatment in soil	89,662	7,675	-
Dumping at specially designed sites	16,588	648	-
Utilization as fuel or other means of producing energy	1,598	214	-
Soil treatment, resulting in agricultural benefit or ecological improvement	2,968	2,986	-
Waste accumulation for use in subsequent operations	3,717	1,255	-
Recycling or recovery of organic substances that are not utilized as solvents	28,151	17,137	-
Recycling or recovery of metals and metal compounds	16,917	10,449	-
Recycling or recovery of other inorganic material	209,912	232,503	-
Recovery of elements used to reduce contamination	76	1,702	-
Combination or mixing	242	14	-
Utilization of waste obtained from operations	168	55	-
Land incineration	17	168	-
Deep injection	7,277	-	-
Surface reservoir	2,677	-	-

(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria

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Hazardous waste* (t)	2011	2010	2009
Ground or underground deposit	821	854	-
Land incineration	2,951	5,024	-
Prior storage	4,583	3,453	-
Dumping at specially designed sites	4,093	417	-
Physico-chemical treatment	4,935	16,088	-
Utilization as fuel or other means of producing energy	681	1,706	-
Waste accumulation for use in subsequent operations	1,674	298	-
Recycling or recovery of metals and metal compounds	9,715	7,550	-
Recycling or recovery of other inorganic material	90,198	76,288	-
Recovery of elements used to reduce contamination	860	56	-
Regeneration or other new use of oils	2,622	57	-
Deep injection	314	317	-

(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria

In accordance with our environmental management policy, all companies that generate hazardous waste conduct an exhaustive **process of identifying and monitoring** these types of **waste** and their quantities in all operations involving transportation to authorized agents, whether they belong to Abengoa or to outside companies.

Hazardous waste transportation (t)				
Country	Incoming domestic waste	Outgoing domestic waste	Waste imported internationally	Waste exported internationally
Argentina	6,153	-	-	-
Germany	133,044	3,040	157,980	21,982
Spain	487,919	154,624	118,748	-
Finland	-	-	32,560	-
France	12,068	-	41,067	3,677
Mexico	13,223	-	-	-
Peru	18,366	-	-	-
United Kindom	39,757	23,559	23,249	-
Sweden	22,045	-	-	-
Total	732,575	181,223	373,603	25,660

Emissions

The results of the Abengoa Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory in 2011 provide a complete picture of the **emissions** derived from **company activity**; a structured analysis according to the scopes and different sources, which also includes emissions from biomass operations and the differences. This inventory was accordingly disseminated out of a desire for other companies to also be able to situate their climate change policies at the core of their activities and interests.

Computation of GHG emissions took into account the **direct emissions** of all sources under the possession of Abengoa (combustion, process, transportation and emission leaks), **indirect emissions** from electrical power, thermal energy and acquired steam and the indirect emissions resulting from work commutes, losses in the distribution and transmission of electrical power, and emissions in the value chain of fuels consumed for generating acquired electrical power. Emissions linked to biomass combustion or processing are likewise reported.

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Emissions are calculated in accordance with the methodologies of the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** and the **GHG Protocol**, using, whenever possible, specific fuel emission factors; and in other cases, national GHG inventory values of the countries in which Abengoa activities are carried out, and, as a last resort, generic figures published by the IPCC.

Greenhouse gas emissions (t CO ₂ equivalent)			
	2011	2010	2009
Direct emissions	2,953,020	2,428,777	1,350,176
Direct emissions from biomass ⁽¹⁾	2,463,272	1,795,673	1,843,258
Indirect emissions ⁽²⁾	644,209	562,113	360,707
Other indirect emissions ⁽³⁾	204,981	149,909	83,004

(1) According to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

(2) Includes emissions from acquired electricity, thermal energy, and steam.

(3) Includes exclusively emissions derived from work-related travels (14,978 t), commuting trips to work (12,712 t), loss in transportation of electric energy (73,962 t), and emissions from the supply value chain of fuels used for the generation of purchased electric energy (103,329 t).

For Abengoa, the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory is an instrument for ensuring responsibility and efficiency in the struggle against climate change.

In contrast to other techniques for analyzing the local carbon footprint, the complete accounting of emissions engages all Abengoa companies, in all geographies.

Emission measurement in the Abengoa inventory has clear advantages over other instruments: it is **thorough**, in terms of both the consolidation perimeter and scopes; it is **verifiable** both internally and externally; it constitutes a **global model** upon which to base reduction targets; and it **binds** suppliers to climate preservation policies.

Abengoa requires group companies to draw up annual emissions reduction plans. As a result of the proposed emission reduction initiatives, a **reduction totaling 257,673 t of CO₂** over the 2010 GHG Inventory was estimated for 2011.

Taken into account in carrying out emissions accounting was variation in business, a factor that has a significant distorting effect on results. Thus, a company whose activity increased this year with respect to the previous year will also show a rise in its emissions levels. For this reason, success in fulfilling reduction plans lies in ensuring that the rise in emissions stays below the activity increase.

In order to eliminate this distorting effect, instead of carrying out a comparative study of emissions from one year with respect to emissions in the previous year, Abengoa conducts a comparative analysis between ratios: tons of CO₂/activity.

$$\frac{\text{Emissions 2009}}{\text{Revenues 2009}} \times \text{Revenues 2010} - \text{Emissions 2010} = \mathbf{E. reduction}$$

Listed below are some examples of the most significant initiatives carried out over the course of 2011.

Initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions	
Initiative	Reduction achieved (t CO ₂ equivalent)
Reduction in electric consumption by incorporating elements connected to pump motors to regulate speed	24,327
Improvement in cogeneration engine performance by upgrading motors with high-efficiency pre-chambers	1,192
Capture of CO ₂ released during the production process for sale to greenhouses	22,339

04

Environment

In addition, the development of specific methodologies was completed over the course of the year for labeling the emissions associated with the following products and services:

- Steel structure.
- Solar thermal kWh.
- Photovoltaic kWh.
- Waelz Oxide.
- Ferrosite.
- Waste treatment.
- Recovered aluminum (secondary).
- Bioethanol.
- Exported electricity, generated steam, and water desalinated in cogeneration plants.
- Sulfuric acid, oleum, and electricity generated in desulfurization plants.
- Desalinated water.

There has been no record via the Abengoa reporting channels over the last three years of any significant emissions of ozone layer-depleting substances deriving from company activity.

Emissions reported in 2011 are listed below.

Ozone layer-depleting substances (t)	2011	2010	2009
Substances that deplete the ozone layer	1.53	0.82	-
(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria			

NOx, SOx, and other atmospheric emissions (t)	2011	2010	2009
CO	11,346	26,372	26,496
VOCs	2,651	3,522	3,612
NOx	7,093	6,547	4,293
SOx	1,019	785	487
Particles	920	2,876	2,287
(*) 2010 year-end estimation values were adjusted			

Managing biodiversity

Abengoa understands that a sound **strategy for preserving biodiversity** requires a combination of elements involving **prevention, management and restoration** of any damage that may be caused to the natural habitats in which the company operates.

Keeping this aspect in mind at all times, environmental impact studies and monitoring tasks were carried out on the activities being conducted on land adjacent to or lying within protected areas, including the identification of affected species, as well as quantification and assessment of derived impacts (Appendix C, tables I, II).

Conservation of these habitats is an **objective** that encompasses **recovery and reforestation plans**, strategies geared towards **protecting plant and animal species**, and training in forest fire prevention, etc. (Appendix C, tables III, IV).

Products and services

Integration of environmental considerations associated with product and service design helps to lower risk and mitigate ensuing environmental impacts. A design that is favorable to the environment helps us take a more **proactive stance** in mitigating the level of product and service impact, identifying **new business opportunities**, and boosting technological innovation.

In certain activities, the **environmental impacts** of products and services that occur during utilization and at the end of their useful life may be of equal or greater importance than those resulting from manufacturing and pose an ever growing environmental challenge. In this regard, **no significant impacts derived** from transportation of products or other material goods used for company activities or in transporting personnel were identified through the Abengoa reporting system. Nor were any significant quantities of recovered products, containers or packages identified.

Environmental expenditure

Measuring the expenses related to environmental mitigation and protection helps Abengoa to determine the efficiency of its environmental initiatives. The following is a list broken down into rectification-related expenses and environmental expenses involving prevention and management.

Environmental Expenditure (€)	2011	2010	2009
Waste treatment and disposal	12,842,975	13,239,163	-
Emissions treatment	612,857	536,319	-
Expenses from purchasing and utilizing emissions certificates	2,025,632	2,751,783	-
Depreciation of specific equipment, maintenance, materials and services necessary for operation	4,656,022	4,240,292	-
Environmental liability insurance	610,754	630,790	-
Cost of remediation - cleanup and decontamination	661,072	559,437	-
Third-party environmental management services	1,138,624	1,408,187	-
Personnel dedicated to training and instruction	48,556	351,464	-
Third-party management system certification	263,656	210,553	-
Personnel for activities arising from environmental management	1,848,053	1,589,277	-
Research and development	1,382,899	7,367,413	-
Costs of implementing cleaner technologies	4,086	274,772	-
Other environmental management costs	3,865,400	153,166	-
Environmental training	75,972	1,165	-
(*) Data from 2009 are not available due to changes to classification criteria			
(*) 2010 year-end estimation values were adjusted			

In 2011, Abengoa reported four infractions related to inadequate management of hazardous waste occurring in 2010 in Murcia, with the total amounting to 330,557 €. There have been no reports at Abengoa of any other incidents.

In 2011, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency confirmed that Befesa Scandust would be fined SEK 12,149,785 (roughly EUR 1,185,576) for its failure to present its emissions balance sheet for 2006 in due time, caused in turn by a computer malfunction. Various Swedish companies struck with the same fine have lodged an appeal before the Court of Justice of the European Union. Befesa is currently considering following suit.

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Environment

2011 milestones

- **Emissions accounting** for the fourth consecutive year, disclosure of results for the third straight year, and verification of results and systems by an independent third party.
- New **GHG emission reduction plans** were established, and initiatives aimed at achieving the reductions proposed under the plans were drawn up.
- Calculation methodologies applied for the **carbon labeling** of products and services.
- Participation by Abengoa for the fourth consecutive year in the **Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)**, disclosing the company's complete GHG inventory and receiving a score of 92 out of 100 on the Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index, and a grade of B on the Carbon Performance Leadership Index.
- **Attendance-based training** in different regions on new features and **updating of the ISMS** for personnel involved in indicator reporting.
- Inclusion of the company by the **Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) Standard** in the "Renewable Energies" category, made up of companies dedicated to developing or manufacturing systems and equipment for renewable energies, and producing alternative fuels.

Photo taken by Gonzalo Zubiria Furest, for the 3rd edition for the Sustainability Photography Contest of Abengoa



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Environment

Improvement areas

Monitoring and reducing the impact of the company's activities on the environment is a task that requires continuous improvements in order to guarantee results. Noteworthy among these enhancements are the following:

- **Reviewing established environmental policies** in order to ensure proper mitigation of company-related environmental risks and the efficiency of the measures implemented to this end.
- Setting goals that are **achievable, requirable, and verifiable**.
- **Reducing** company **impacts** on the environment.
- **Adapting** the **GHG** inventory and **ESI** indicator **computer application** to user requirements in order to facilitate the data reporting process by ensuring data reliability.

Future goals and challenges

The primary objective among the goals that have been set for the coming years is the labeling of company products and services with the corresponding carbon footprint.

Also essential is ongoing improvement of the **environmental sustainability systems** developed by the company in order to make them a reliable tool of paramount importance in the decision-making process in pursuit of excellence in performance.

Abengoa has embraced a commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the sustainability of its products and processes, and focuses all of its energy on improvement, striving, year after year, to lead the way in **responsible management**.

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05 |

**Greenhouse
Gas Emissions
inventory**

The purpose of this report is to describe the **Abengoa Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG)** for the 2011 period.

The responsible persons of the present report elaboration are Fernando Martínez Salcedo, Sustainability General Secretary, and Carlos Sánchez Pérez, manager of the Corporate Control Department, in accordance with the specific requirements specified in Section 7.3 of the UNE-ISO 14064-1 Standard.

The report was verified with a reasonable level of assurance through a systematic independent process documented by Aenor.



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Greenhouse
Gas Emissions
inventory

General Company Information

Identification

Abengoa is an international company that applies innovative technology solutions for sustainability in the energy and environment sectors, generating energy from the sun, producing biofuels, desalinating sea water and recycling industrial waste.

Basic information

Our business is organized into three different activities:

Engineering and construction

Engineering and construction includes our traditional engineering activities in the energy and water sectors, with more than 70 years of experience in the market. We specialize in carrying out complex turn-key projects for solar-thermal plants, solar-gas hybrid plants, conventional generation plants, biofuels plants and water infrastructures, as well as large-scale desalination plants and transmission lines, among others.

Concession-type infrastructures

We have an extensive and young portfolio of proprietary concession assets that generate revenues that are governed by long term sales agreements with formats such as take-or-pay contracts, tariff contracts or power purchase agreements (PPAs). This activity includes the operation of electric (solar, cogeneration or wind) energy generation plants and transmission lines. These assets generate no demand risk and we focus on operating them as efficiently as possible.

Industrial production

The latter covers involving our businesses with a high technological component, such as biofuels, industrial waste recycling or the development of solar technology. The company holds an important leadership position in these activities in the geographical markets in which it operates.

Consolidation method

Inventory consolidation is performed based on company operational control. The consolidation scope taken in tu account, has been included in Appendix A of this document.

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

Inventory calculation methodology

Abengoa has developed an internal standard where methodologies for calculating the following sources are developed:

- **Scope 1 (Direct emissions sources):**
 - Stationary combustion sources
 - Mobile combustion sources
 - CO₂ emissions in metal recovery processes
 - Emissions of CO₂ from the bioethanol production process
 - Emissions from the composting process
 - Emissions from the decomposition of organic matter in landfills.
 - Process emissions from wastewater treatment plants
 - Fugitive emissions of natural gas
 - Fugitive emissions of HFC from refrigeration systems
 - Fugitive emissions of SF₆ from electrical equipment
 - Emissions of HFC/PFC from the use of solvents (not aerosols)
 - Emissions of HFC/PFC from the use of aerosols
 - Emissions of HFC/PFC from the use of foam blowing agents
 - CO₂ emissions derived from the use of lubricants
 - CO₂ emissions derived from the use of paraffinic waxes.
 - Diffuse emissions derived from the use of greenhouse gases

- **Scope 2 (indirect emissions)**
 - Emissions associated with generating purchased thermal energy.
 - Emissions associated with generating purchased electrical energy.

- **Scope 3 (other indirect emissions):**
 - Business trips.
 - Employee commuting to the workplace.
 - Indirect emissions from losses during electricity transport and distribution.
 - Indirect emissions due to the value chain of the fuels employed for the production of the electricity consumed.
 - Goods and services purchased.

Abengoa companies have excluded from their inventories those sources which imply a value less than or equal to 0,5 % of their total emissions.

Different sources have been employed as references for developing these methodologies: GHG Protocol tools, IPCC guidelines, National Inventories reports to UNFCCC, among other bibliographical information.

Most cases, the methodology used has been built on the general equation of:

Emissions = activity data x emission factor

Where the activity data is a representative parameter of the activity degree to which the emissions are associated with and the emission factor is made up by a statistic value or obtained by analytical data of the substances used during the activity. The most extended example is the combustion emissions calculation, where the activity data is the fuel consumption (in energy terms, for example) and the emission factor is a value obtained by stoichiometric data from the combustion reaction, expressed in emissions per energetic consumption.

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Greenhouse
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inventory

Other specific methodologies have been developed, such as:

Emissions in metal recovery processes: CO₂ emissions are calculated by a balance of matter, from the difference of carbon content in the process input flows and the carbon content in output flows. Flow rates measurements and carbon content analysis are involved in these calculations.

The emissions related to the use of biomass, which are counted separately come from the use of biomass as fuel and as a raw material in the bioethanol process.

Biogenic CO₂ emissions from bioethanol production process: Bioethanol production must be controlled, and stoichiometric relationship between ethanol and CO₂ production is applied for the calculations. It is supposed that per 46 kg of pure ethanol is produced; 44 kg of CO₂ is emitted.

Emissions from refrigeration systems: In this case, the amount of gas recharged due to maintenance activities is supposed to be emitted to the atmosphere.

Business trips: The travel expenses tools are integrated with the corporate GHG tool, allowing the automatic GHG calculation basing on the distance and transport means of each trip carried out by the staff. Emission factors employed have been taken from sources such as DEFRA, IPCC guidelines and GHG Protocol.

Employee commuting to the workplace: Employee surveys are launched in a yearly basis, obtaining the distances and transport means used by the staff in their displacement to/from the workplace. The emission factors used in this calculation are obtained from sources such as DEFRA, IPCC guidelines and GHG Protocol.

Indirect emissions from losses during electricity transport and distribution: Using the information published in statements such as the International Electricity Agency or the electric agencies of the countries where Abengoa works, ratios of the electricity grid distribution losses have been obtained. It has been assumed that the final consumption in our Companies must be increased due to these losses, so emissions are also increased.

Indirect emissions due to the value chain of the fuels employed for the production of the electricity consumed: Using country electricity mixes and bibliographic data related to the emissions generated during the fuels value chain, emission ratios have been estimated for the extraction, processing and transport of the fuels used for the electric energy production.

Goods and services purchased: Abengoa has included in all purchasing conditions the obligation for the providers to report the emission associated to the service and product there are providing, including their upstream emissions and covering at least the most important stage of the product life cycle assessment. A detailed validation of the information provided by the supplier is carried out, using life cycle analysis data bases for a wide range of products.

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Greenhouse
Gas Emissions
inventory

Greenhouse gases taken into consideration

The greenhouse gases taken into consideration for the inventory are those defined under the Kyoto Protocol:

- Carbon dioxide.
- Methane.
- Nitrous oxide.
- Perfluorocarbons.
- Hydrofluorocarbons.
- Sulphur hexafluoride.

Base year

Abengoa's inventory is the result of consolidating the inventories of its companies and each one of them define their own base year depending on their characteristics and, in this way, the perimeter variations are carried out at a subsidiary company level.

Uncertainty and base year

The uncertainty associated with the values of the emissions reported in this report is determined by the individual uncertainties of each one of the parameters employed in calculation thereof (activity data, emissions factors, and others).

Generally speaking, the activity data used in Abengoa's GHG Emissions Inventory estimation correspond to data subject to metrological control regulations, which ensures a high degree of accuracy, or are taken from the company's own meters subject to calibration and verification programs.

The emission factors used to carry out the Abengoa's GHG inventory are extracted from specific official sources for each source category. Selection of these emission factors is geared towards minimizing this uncertainty as far as possible. Unless clear evidence exists otherwise, probability density functions are assumed to follow a normal distribution.

A maximum level of relative significance has been set at 5 % with respect to the emissions total, with the exception of facilities subject to regulatory verification, in which case the level is to be set at either 2 % or 5 % in accordance with the requirements of Decision 2007/589/EC.

Abengoa has an internal system in place to estimate data reliability based on assigning quality indexes to each one of the parameters involved in emissions calculation. Based on the range of possible alternatives for determining each one of the factors involved in the methodologies for quantifying emissions, increasing quality indexes (on a decimal basis) are assigned to the most trustworthy options.

Subsequent statistical treatment of the individual quality indexes enables a single measurement of the reliability of the result to be obtained, which can in turn be compared to the value obtained for previous years, proving improvements made to the Abengoa's GHG Inventory.

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

GHG emissions

Scope 1

a) GHG emissions

GHG emissions inventory 2011			
Scope 1 emissions-Greenhouse Gases			
Non biomass emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)		Biomass emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	93,549	Mobile combustion	1,541
Stationary combustion	2,515,716	Stationary combustion	586,666
Fugitive emissions	10,704	Fugitive emissions	383
Processes	333,051	Processes	1,874,682
Total	2,953,020	Total	2,463,272

b) Emissions per GHG type

GHG emissions inventory 2011	
Scope 1 emissions -CO ₂ *	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	93,732
Stationary combustion	3,067,591
Fugitive emissions	411
Processes	2,196,720
Total	5,358,454

*Emissions from biomass are included

GHG emissions inventory 2011	
Scope 1 emissions -CH ₄	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	705
Stationary combustion	11,095
Fugitive emissions	5,329
Processes	10
Total	17,139

GHG emissions inventory 2011	
Scope 1 emissions -N ₂ O	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	654
Stationary combustion	23,695
Processes	11,004
Total	35,353

GHG emissions inventory 2011	
Scope 1 emissions -HFC	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Fugitive	3,099
Total	3,099

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

GHG emissions inventory 2011	
Scope 1 emissions –SF ₆	
Total emissions (t CO₂-eq)	
Fugitive	2,248
Total	2,248

*Note: PFC emission sources have not been identified.

Scope 2

a) GHG emissions

GHG emissions inventory 2011	
Scope 2 emissions- Greenhouse gases	
Total emissions (t CO₂-eq)	
Electric energy consumption	520,653
Thermal energy consumption	123,556
Total	644,209

Scope 3

a) GHG emissions

GHG emissions inventory 2011	
Scope 3 emissions- Greenhouse gases	
Total emissions (t CO₂-eq)	
Acquired supplies	6,759,727
Business trips	14,978
Employee commuting	12,712
Electric energy distribution losses	73,962
Value chain of the fuels used to generate de energy consumed	103,329
Total	6,964,708

GHG emissions per activity segment

	Industrial production	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and construction	Total
Scope 1	2,499,660	408,555	44,805	2,953,020
Scope 2	631,075	625	12,509	644,209
Scope 3	5,032,684	190,415	1,741,609	6,964,708
Total	8,163,419	599,595	1,798,923	10,561,937

In addition, the emissions from biomass are:

	Industrial production	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and construction	Total
Biomass	2,463,104	1	167	2,463,272

Verification Statement of AENOR on the Inventory of GHG 2011

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

Verification Statement of AENOR for ABENGOA on the Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to the year 2011

DOSSIER: 1993J0205/VIEJ01

Introduction

Abengoa (hereinafter the company) commissioned the Spanish Association for Standardisation and Certification (AENOR) to make a reasonable revision of the inventory of greenhouse gases (GHG) for the year 2011 of its activities included in the GHG report of 2011, which is part of this Declaration.

Inventory of GHG emissions Issued by the Organisation: Abengoa, Campus Palmas Altas c/ Energía Solar, 1- Palmas Altas 41014 Seville (Spain).

Representatives of the Organisation: Fernando Martínez Salcedo, Sustainability Secretary, and Carlos Sánchez Pérez, manager of the Corporate Control Department.

Abengoa was responsible for reporting its GHG emissions considered in accordance with the reference standard UNE-ISO 14064-1:2006.

Objective

The objective of the verification is to provide the interested parties with an independent and professional opinion on the information and data contained in the above mentioned GHG Report issued by Abengoa.

Scope of the Verification

The scope of the verification is established for the activities carried out by the companies belonging to Abengoa represented in 2011 annual report, volume II "Corporate Social Responsibility", appendix A, available in Abengoa's website (<http://www.abengoa.com>).

During the verification the information was analysed according to Operational control approach. The company reports all the GHG emissions attributable to the operations under its control.

The scope of the activities of the company is identified in accordance with the guidelines of standard UNE-ISO 14064-1:2006 in direct and indirect activities.

Direct, indirect activities and exclusions from the verification.

Scope 1- Direct GHG emissions

Direct emissions occur from sources that are the property of or are controlled by Abengoa. These include:

- Stationary combustion sources
- Mobile combustion sources
- CO₂ emissions in metal recovery processes
- Emissions of CO₂ from the bioethanol production process
- Emissions from the composting process
- Emissions from the decomposition of organic matter in landfills.
- Process emissions from wastewater treatment plants
- Fugitive emissions of natural gas

ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE NORMALIZACIÓN Y CERTIFICACIÓN (AENOR). C/ GÉNOVA 6, 28004 MADRID
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Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

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- Fugitive emissions of HFC from refrigeration systems
- Fugitive emissions of SF6 from electrical equipment
- Emissions of HFC/PFC from the use of solvents (not aerosols)
- Emissions of HFC/PFC from the use of aerosols
- Emissions of HFC/PFC from the use of foam blowing agents
- CO₂ emissions derived from the use of lubricants
- CO₂ emissions derived from the use of paraffinic waxes.
- Diffuse emissions derived from the use of greenhouse gases

Scope 2 – Indirect GHG emissions

Indirect emissions are those derived from the activity but generated by other entities, including the emissions of the generation of electricity acquired and consumed by the company. These emissions are:

- Emissions associated with generating purchased thermal energy.
- Emissions associated with generating purchased electrical energy.

Scope 3- Other indirect emissions

The rest of the indirect emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company, but occur in sources that are not the property of the company or controlled by it. These other emissions are:

- Business trips.
- Employee commuting to the workplace.
- Indirect emissions from losses during electricity transport and distribution.
- Indirect emissions due to the value chain of the fuels employed for the production of the electricity consumed.
- Goods and services purchased.

Exclusions

Abengoa companies have been able to exclude from their inventories those sources which imply a value less than or equal to 0,5 % of their total emissions.

Greenhouse gases taken into consideration

The greenhouse gases taken into consideration for the inventory are those defined under the Kyoto Protocol:

- Carbon dioxide.
- Methane.
- Nitrous oxide.
- Perfluorocarbons.
- Hydrofluorocarbons.
- Sulphur hexafluoride.

Base year

Abengoa's inventory is the result of consolidating the inventories of its companies and each one of them define their own base year depending on their characteristics and, in this way, the perimeter variations are carried out at a subsidiary company level.

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

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Materiality

For the verification it was agreed to consider as material discrepancies those omissions, distortions or errors that could be quantified and result in a difference of more than 5% with respect to the total of emissions declared.

Criteria

The criteria and information that have been taken into consideration to carry out the verification were the following:

- 1) Standard UNE-ISO 14064-1:2006: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
- 2) Standard UNE-ISO 14064-3:2006: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.
- 3) Internal Standard of Abengoa NOC-05/003 "Quality and Environment Management. Sustainability Management. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory"
- 4) Technical Instructions and procedures of Abengoa companies.

Finally, the "Abengoa Greenhouse gas emissions report 2011" was subject to verification.

AENOR waives any responsibility for decisions, regarding investment or of any other type, based on this declaration.

Conclusion

Based on the above, in our opinion *the information on the GHG emissions reported in "Abengoa Greenhouse gas emissions report 2011" is materially correct and is a fair representation of the emissions of its activities.*

In consequence with this Declaration below is a list of the emissions data that were finally verified. The information is broken down according to two different criteria:

- I) by scope according to Standard UNE-ISO 14064-1
- II) by activity segment


Lead Verifier: JOSE MAGRO GONZALEZ


Director of New Products: D. Jaime FONTANALS RODRIGUEZ

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

I) Verified data broken down by scope according to Standard UNE-ISO 14064-1

Scope 1

a) GHG emissions.

Scope 1 emissions-Greenhouse Gases			
Non biomass emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)		Biomass emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	93.549	Mobile combustion	1.541
Stationary combustion	2.515.716	Stationary combustion	586.666
Fugitive emissions	10.704	Fugitive emissions	383
Processes	333.051	Processes	1.874.682
Total	2.953.020	Total	2.463.272

b) Emissions per GHG type.

Scope 1 emissions -CO ₂ *	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	93.732
Stationary combustion	3.067.591
Fugitive emissions	411
Processes	2.196.720
Total	5.358.454

* Emissions from biomass are included

Scope 1 emissions -CH ₄	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	705
Stationary combustion	11.095
Fugitive emissions	5.329
Processes	10
Total	17.139

Lead Verifier:  JOSE MAGRO GONZALEZ

Director of New Products:  D. Jaime FONTANALS RODRIGUEZ

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

Scope 1 emissions –N ₂ O	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	654
Stationary combustion	23.695
Processes	11.004
Total	35.353

Scope 1 emissions –HFC	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Fugitive emissions	3.099
Total	3.099

Scope 1 emissions –SF ₆	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Fugitive emissions	2.248
Total	2.248

Note: PFC emission sources have not been identified.

Scope 2

Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Electric energy consumption	520.653
Thermal energy consumption	123.556
Total	644.209

Lead Verifier: JOSE MAGRO GONZALEZ

Director of New Products: Jaime FONTANALS RODRIGUEZ

05

Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

Scope 3

Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Acquired supplies	6.759.727
Business trips	14.978
Employee commuting	12.712
Electric energy distribution losses	73.962
Value chain of the fuels used to generate de energy consumed	103.329
Total	6.964.708


II) Verified data broken down by activity segment

The business of Abengoa is organized into three different activities: Industrial production, Concession-type infrastructures and Engineering and construction. Below is a list of the emissions data that were verified broken down by activity segment according to the ISO 14064-1 scopes.

	Industrial production	Concession-type Infrastructures	Engineering and construction	Total
Scope 1	2.499.660	408.555	44.805	2.953.020
Scope 2	631.075	625	12.509	644.209
Scope 3	5.032.684	190.415	1.741.609	6.964.708
Total	8.163.419	599.595	1.798.923	10.561.937

In addition, the emissions from biomass are:

	Industrial production	Concession-type Infrastructures	Engineering and construction	Total
Biomass	2.463.104	1	167	2.463.272


Lead Verifier: JOSE MAGRO GONZALEZ
Madrid, 14 February 2012


Director of New Products: D. Jaime FONTANALS RODRIGUEZ

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People

For Abengoa, the ongoing **trust and support of its stakeholders** is key to **overcoming** the challenges facing it and **crucial** to its **success**. Employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders and the communities where the organization conducts its different lines of business all underpin the company's structure.

Establishing **sturdy relations** between Abengoa and its different stakeholders **holds** the company together and stands it in better stead to tackle the challenges facing a company in constant flux.

Relationships between the company and its different stakeholders are based on **dialog**, meaning communication that remains **two-way**, continuous, **truthful, accurate** and **transparent** at all times. The various communication channels that the company has in place articulate and shape this process.

To ensure **efficient** and **effective** communication with stakeholders, Abengoa must tailor its different channels of communication to the specific characteristics of each stakeholder, or otherwise create **new channels** to meet the **communication needs** of its stakeholders. Abengoa therefore strives to maintain and improve the channels in place, while seeking out new means of communication to provide it with a more complete picture of the expectations of its stakeholders, the ultimate aim being to provide the best possible response in relation to the commitments assumed with them.



Channels of dialog

The type of dialog changes for every communication process, depending on the characteristics and nature of the parties involved. For this reason, the communication channels must also change accordingly. Abengoa is fully aware of the specific characteristics of each of its stakeholders and of their needs, and therefore establishes different channels of dialog.

With its main stakeholders **stakeholders** (employees, customers, suppliers, local communities and society at large), the company relies on the following channels:

Stakeholder	Company-stakeholder dialog channels	Stakeholder-company dialog channels
Shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate website. ■ Information on relevant corporate actions. ■ Investor Relations Department. ■ Public presentations -roadshows. ■ Meetings with analysts and investors. ■ Analyst and Investor Day. ■ General Shareholders' Meeting. ■ Publication of quarterly reports. ■ Quarterly presentation of results via audio and visual systems accessible from the Abengoa website. ■ Q&A session following results presentations. ■ Annual report. ■ Press releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Investor Relations Department. ■ Stakeholder mailbox. ■ Satisfaction surveys. ■ Public presentations -roadshows. ■ Meetings with analysts and investors. ■ Analyst and Investor Day. ■ General Shareholders' Meeting. ■ Quarterly presentation of results via audio and visual systems accessible from the Abengoa website. ■ Q&A session following results presentations. ■ Tours of the company's facilities for investors. ■ External whistleblower channel. ■ Annual report. Opinion survey. ■ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com).
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate website. ■ Corporate Intranet: Connect@. ■ Employee self-service. ■ Welcome manual. ■ Two-monthly gazette. ■ Spokespeople from Human Resources. ■ Health and Safety Committee. ■ Workers Committee. ■ Equal Treatment and Opportunities Committee. ■ Departmental seminars and talks. ■ Mailings. ■ People Center: IT tool for employees. ■ On-line training through the Abengoa Campus. ■ Annual report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate website and websites of the different business groups. ■ Stakeholder mailbox. ■ Corporate Intranet: Connect@. ■ Suggestion box. ■ Employee self-service. ■ Surveys on satisfaction and working environment. ■ IT troubleshooting application. ■ Improvement actions (IA) IT tool. ■ On-line training. ■ Assessment surveys. ■ 360 ° leadership feedback program. ■ Social welfare for employees. ■ Spokesperson from Human Resources. ■ Internal whistleblower channel. ■ Health and Safety Committee. ■ Workers Committee. ■ Equal Treatment and Opportunities Committee. ■ Open days. ■ Annual report. Opinion survey. ■ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com).
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate website. ■ Focus groups with customers. ■ Tool from the security management system. ■ Publicity and marketing. ■ Trade shows, forums and conferences. ■ Periodic visits paid to customers. ■ Annual report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Focus groups with customers. ■ Satisfaction surveys. ■ IT troubleshooting application. ■ Improvement action (IA) IT tool. ■ Various tools from the security management system. ■ Stakeholder mailbox. ■ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ■ Training sessions on products. ■ External whistleblower channel. ■ Annual report. Opinion survey.

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People

Stakeholder	Company-stakeholder dialog channels	Stakeholder-company dialog channels
Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate website. ■ Structured process for measuring supplier effectiveness. ■ Tool from the security management system. ■ Periodic visits paid to suppliers. ■ Annual report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Satisfaction surveys. ■ Structured process for receiving information and opinions from suppliers. ■ IT troubleshooting application. ■ Improvement action (IA) IT tool. ■ Tool from the security management system. ■ Stakeholder mailbox. ■ External whistleblower channel. ■ Annual report. Opinion survey. ■ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com).
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate website. ■ Annual report. ■ Website of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation. ■ Press releases. ■ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ■ Meetings with NGOs and educational institutions. ■ Open days. ■ Trade shows, forums and conferences. ■ Corporate blog. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Communication Department. ■ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ■ Meetings with NGOs and educational institutions. ■ Open days. ■ Trade shows, forums and conferences. ■ Corporate blog. ■ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ■ Assessment of beneficiaries of social programs and initiatives. ■ External whistleblower channel. ■ Annual report. Opinion survey. ■ Stakeholder mailbox.
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate website. ■ Annual report. ■ Communication Department. ■ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ■ Website of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation. ■ Meetings with NGOs, the press and educational institutions. ■ Open days. ■ Trade shows, forums and conferences. ■ Corporate blog. ■ Press releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Communication Department. ■ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ■ Meetings with NGOs, the press and educational institutions. ■ Open days. ■ Trade shows, forums and conferences. ■ Stakeholder mailbox. ■ Corporate blog. ■ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ■ External whistleblower channel. ■ Annual report. Opinion survey.

Abengoa also takes part in any scheduled scientific, technological or cultural events that may interest it in the cities or regions where it operates. Generally speaking, any activity considered lobbying is only undertaken with the backing of the different professional associations for the sectors of activity of Abengoa's various business groups. In the USA, the company engages in lobbying through the following professional associations: Cornerstone Government Affairs, Renewable Fuels Association, Association of Nebraska Ethanol Producers, Association of Missouri Ethanol Producers and the Kansas Association of Ethanol Producers.

In 2011, no contributions were made to political parties or related institutions.

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Informe Anual 2011

Our team

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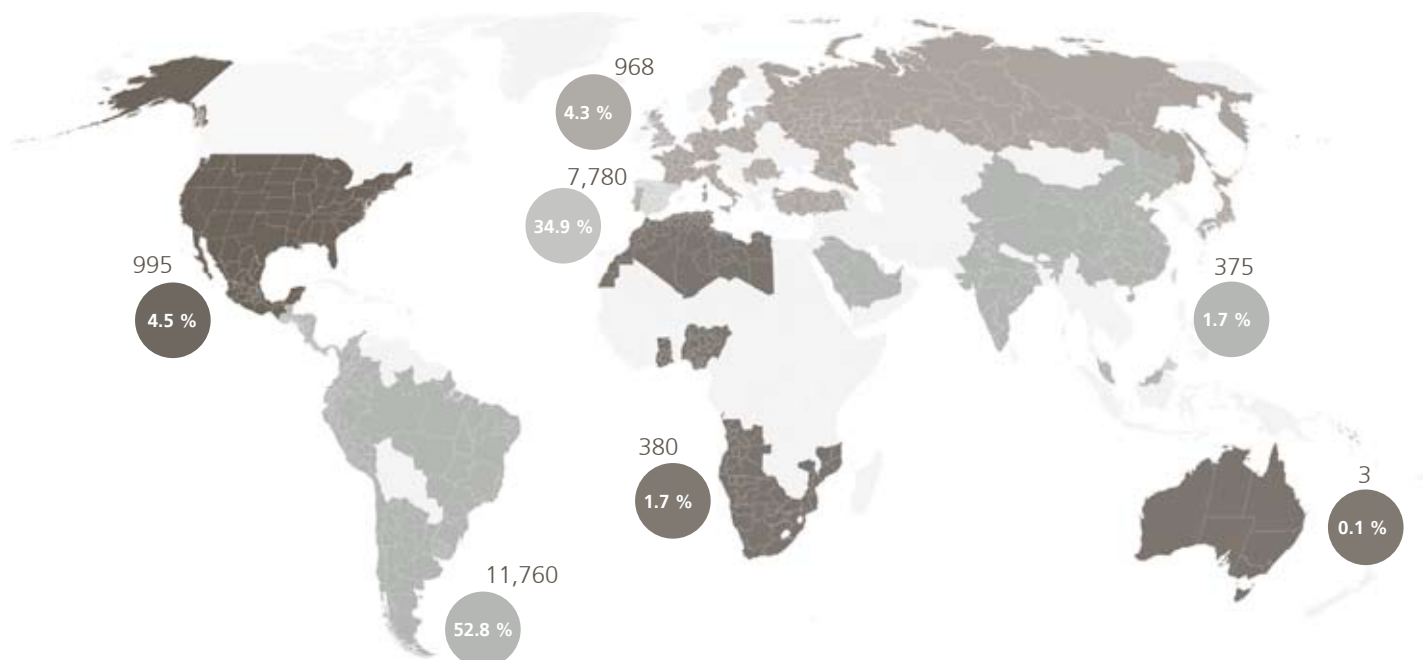
Our team

Abengoa is a leading company thanks to its people. Without our people, the organization wouldn't be what it is today. The key to the company's success is our team of highly skilled and committed people. They share in the company's bid to achieve sustainable development and combat climate change, and fully engage with every project.

Our team in figures

“People are key to our success”

As of December 31, 2011, the company employed **22,261 people**, almost 9 % more than in 2010¹.



Staff by area of activity	2011	2010	%11-10
Engineering and construction	14,089	13,282	6.72
Infrastructure under concession	309	127	143.31
Industrial production	7,863	7,030	11.85
Total	22,261	20,445	8.88

¹ The 2010 figures are stated exclusive of the Information Technology group – which was then still a part of Abengoa – to facilitate comparison with 2011.

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Our team

In 2010, the regions where the most jobs were created were North America and Asia.

Percentage variation in geographical distribution of jobs created with respect to 2010	2011 (%)
Spain	8.64
Europe	(1.43)
North America	42.96
Latin America	7.45
Africa	(6.63)
Asia	30.34
Oceania	-

By type of employment relationship – employee or worker – in 2011 up to 50 % of Abengoa staff were on permanent contracts.

Employment relationship	2011		2010	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Employees	59.27	40.73	66.2	33.8
Workers	43.78	56.22	43.8	56.2

Age pyramid	2011	2010	2009
>60	3.2	2.6	2.7
51-60	11.7	10.7	13.1
41-50	20.5	18.7	21.1
31-40	35.4	32.5	33.4
20-30	29.3	28.9	29.7

Average employee age at Abengoa, among men and women:

Average age (years)	2011	2010	2009
Staff average	37.3	36.95	37.5
Male average	37.8	37.4	37.9
Female average	34.7	34.6	34.8

Employee turnover (non-discretionary voluntary departures) in 2011 was 0.88 %, significantly less than in the previous year, when the figure was 1.55 %.

Turnover rates by region and gender were as follows:

Region	Non-discretionary turnover rate (%)
Africa	0.40
Asia	0.35
Spain	0.81
Europe	2.54
Latin America	0.50
North America	2.11

Sex	Non-discretionary turnover rate (%)
Men	0.93
Women	0.75

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At year-end 2011, distribution among men and women at Abengoa was 15.9 %. Women accounted for 29.05 % of total Abengoa employees, as against 27.91 % the previous year.

Percentage of local executives in countries where the company operates:

Managers	Total	Local	%
Europe	437	425	97.25
USA	203	151	74.38
Asía-Oceania	9	7	77.78

Protection of human rights

As an international business, Abengoa advocates sustainable growth on the basis of respect for Human Rights within the organization, throughout its value chain, and to the extent of its influence. The company accordingly rigorously opposes forced labor and child labor, and supports all initiatives aimed at eradicating these evils.

In the awareness of its responsibility to abide by and ensure compliance with Human Rights, Abengoa submits all its operations to assessment and review in terms of their impact on human rights, across the more than 600 entities of the Group and the five continents where Abengoa does business. In 2011, no complaints relating to human rights were received via formal channels. Nor were any activities or incidents detected involving risks as to discrimination, freedom of association, child labor or forced labor.

To assure protection of human rights for all its employees, all persons within the company are covered by supra-company labor regulations, independently of the nature of their activities or of the countries where such activities are carried out. Furthermore, as applicable under the national legal system of each country, special emphasis is placed on the collective bargaining agreements of the industry, territory, or those of the company itself, signed up to by workers, or their union representatives, depending on each case.

Abengoa abides by and supports its workers' freedom of association, which the company regards as an inalienable right. Via ongoing dialog with workers' representatives, Abengoa keeps employees informed about all topics that may be of their concern.

In addition, the company assures employees that they will be informed prior to any structural or organizational change, whether individually or via employees' representatives, pursuant to the notice periods prescribed by law and collective bargaining agreements, by way of a fundamental labor right.

Abengoa abides by these principles in its labor practices and assures that its employees' actions are in alignment with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its Protocols.

Training is one of Abengoa's most powerful tools in the prevention of human rights violations. Training is used to make employees aware of Abengoa's corporate culture and the values of the organization, as set out in its Code of Conduct.

The protection of human rights extends throughout the supply chain. Before undertaking any activity in cooperation with Abengoa, the company's suppliers and subcontractors are required to sign the Social Responsibility Code², which specifies company policy as to the protection of fundamental rights.

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Our team

These preventive measures have led to an absence of the situations referred to above. No violation of human rights has arisen, whether by Abengoa employees or suppliers or subcontractors.

Abengoa labor policy and its commitment to employees

In accordance with the corporate citizenship commitments acquired through adherence to the United Nations Global Compact in 2002, and the undertakings made under the organization's own Code of Conduct, Abengoa abides by a labor-related citizenship policy founded on a management system inspired by the **SA8000** international standard, which assures ongoing improvement in the company's corporate responsibility performance. The commitments under that standard include:

- Integrating **labor-related corporate citizenship** with the company's corporate strategy.
- **Assuring compliance with applicable law** and other commitments in this area.
- Promoting the **principles of the Global Compact** in the company's sphere of action: partners, suppliers and contractors.
- **Promoting and fostering the personal and professional development** of the people who make up the Abengoa organization through the creation of suitable working conditions and the promotion of continuing training.
- Recruiting, hiring, **training and promoting the most qualified individuals**, regardless of race, religion, color, age, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, nationality, or physical or mental disability.
- Assuring appropriate **preventive culture** in accordance with occupational risk prevention policy.
- Creating the necessary conditions to support employees' **work-life balance**.
- Assessing and reviewing the company's citizenship performance, reporting transparently on citizenship-related matters, and setting in motion **programs for ongoing improvement**.

Abengoa policy on employee pay

The company's employee pay scheme is compliant with laws and regulations and the commitments and principles that guide Abengoa's policies. The scheme takes account of employee skills, performance and quality of work, so assuring equal treatment and equal opportunities. Abengoa's pay scheme makes no distinction as to gender in any of the professional categories or physical locations where the company operates.

Comparison of average gross salary for women and men for the same professional category in different regions.

Average monthly salary	Men (€)	Women (€)
Graduate entrant	2,120.93	2,120.93

Value obtained from a representative sample of companies based Abengoa Campus Palmas Altas. Average gross monthly income calculated over 14 pays.

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Percent difference between the standard starting pay at Abengoa and the local minimum statutory pay, taking account of different professional categories.

2011	Average monthly salary by category (€)			Percentage paid above statutory minimum			
	Countries	Statutory minimum	Graduate	Administrative staff	Operator	Graduate	Administrative staff
Spain	641.40	1,954.08	1,217.72	1,151.77	305	190	180
Brazil	518.37	1,276.06	665.75	354.14	247	128	68
Uruguay	236.12	1,310.36	628.18	374.33	555	266	159
USA	898.08	2,776.68	1,762.03	1,579.33	309	196	176

Abengoa operates an executive development program and a specific scheme of executive performance assessment based on the 360 methodology, which evaluates a total 5 competencies on the basis of 25 questions and behaviors, such as: leadership, commitment, decision-making, strategic vision and results orientation. During 2011, 628 employees participated in the program.

This is a process of ongoing improvement that enables Abengoa and its people to track each individual's progress and adapt the system to new strategic aims.

Training

Training is vital to the development of Abengoa's people. Every year, a training plan is designed to meet staff training needs, combining face-to-face and online methodologies so as best to satisfy employee requirements. In 2011, the company provided more than 1.4 million hours of training.

Training topics

The Abengoa training plan embraces all topics required for the company to have in place a team of highly qualified professionals who are committed to the Abengoa culture. Highlights include the following programs:

- **Corporate training:** aimed at fostering the Abengoa culture: its values, principles and management model. The corporate topics address key issues such as the company's strategy, risk model, businesses and leadership vision.
- **General training:** aimed at improving each employee's professional skills in any of the disciplines relating to his or her job.
- **Occupational risk prevention training:** to reinforce awareness at all levels of the importance of supporting and abiding by occupational safety requirements and using protective equipment.
- **Environmental management training:** to help employees understand the organization's commitment to sustainability. In 2011, the company provided 30,853 hours of training on sustainable development and the struggle against climate change.
- **Environmental performance training:** relating to the systems supporting the company's environmental performance: Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) and ISO 14064.
- **Online training on the greenhouse gas inventory.**
- **Language training:** as a key element in an environment of ongoing international growth and globalization.
- **Internships:** implemented via the interns program.

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Our team



Abengoa University

2011 saw the setting in motion of Abengoa Universidad, a new concept in business education that operates training programs for the company's employees in partnership with world-class universities and business schools.

Over the year, Abengoa Universidad trained more than 500 professionals via the following programs:

- **Project Management Program:** enabling professionals to access best practices and the latest research literature on project management. The content and syllabus of the program are based on Abengoa's internal procedures. The program has underpinned the training of a large number of professionals in Europe, the United States, Latin America and China. In 2011, the first class of students graduated in the United States, having trained in a program implemented in partnership with Loyola Business School and McDonough Business School at Georgetown University.
- **Site Management Program,** aimed at providing a comprehensive view of site management and upgrading site managers' skills. To date, 240 employees in Spain, the United States and Latin America have trained in this program.
- **Management Skills Program:** designed to develop and reinforce Abengoa managers' leadership in their role as the points of reference of the organization. The program bolsters leaders' role as standard-bearers of Abengoa corporate culture, and assures that they are equipped with the necessary skills and capabilities to manage high-performance teams. Since its creation, 250 employees have trained in the various implementations of the program in Spain, Mexico, Peru and Abu Dhabi.
- **Management Development Program:** designed to provide managers with an overview of the company, its strategy and processes, so as to bolster Abengoa executives' development and leadership. The first implementation of the program, held in Spain, is training a class of 37 students and will come to completion in May 2012.

In 2012, two new programs will be set in motion: **Industrial Management Program; Technology Management Program.**

To implement this initiative, Abengoa has formed partnerships with the following higher education institutions:

- Universidad Loyola de Andalucía and Loyola Leadership School (Spain).
- Esade (Spain).
- Instituto Químico de Sarriá, IQS (Spain).
- Georgetown University and McDonough Business School (United States).
- Santa Clara University (United States).
- Thunderbird Business School (United States).
- Universidad Iberoamericana (Mexico).
- St. Xavier's College (India).
- Zayed University (United Arab Emirates).
- Universidad Pacífico (Peru).
- Universidad Pontificia Católica de Río de Janeiro (PUC) and IAG (Brazil).

In addition, to support communication among faculty and students, the platform has been created to enable access to teaching materials, group work and online tutorials.

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Training plan

	Attendees	Hours	Attendees	Hours	Attendees	Hours
	2011	2011	2010	2010	2009	2009
Language	3,806	126,832	2,545	91,910	1,452	49,871
Corporate	66,178	191,713	59,818	140,471	39,114	91,430
Prevention	316,101	420,407	342,617	290,124	186,570	246,466
General	36,787	204,072	37,817	228,214	36,292	152,664
Professional practice	671	508,338	510	271,209	539	333,816
Total	423,543	1,451,362	443,307	1,021,927	263,967	874,247

Training hours and attendees per activity during 2011:

Training hours per activity	2011
Engineering and Construction	1,017,598
Infrastructure under Concession	12,775
Industrial Production	420,990

Attendees per activity	2011
Engineering and Construction	328,592
Infrastructure under Concession	539
Industrial Production	94,412

In 2011 Abengoa taught an average of 65.2 training hours per person.

Every year, Abengoa provides all its employees with Common Management Systems courses, so that they can gain an understanding of the standards and rules by which the company is guided and keep abreast of updates, with a special emphasis on policy against corrupt practices and the Code of Conduct. Common Management Systems training actions in 2011 came to a combined total of 25,035 face-to-face teaching hours and 27,780 on line hours.



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Our team



Employee benefits

For Abengoa it is crucial to achieve a pleasant work environment, undergirded by a healthy relationship with employees. That is why the company provides its people with a range of **social benefits** in support of a **good work-life balance**, bolstering the commitment between company and employee, including:

- Scholarships.
- Life and accident insurance.
- Canteens at workplaces with large numbers of employees.
- Flexible pay³ for Abengoa Group employees in Spain, including kindergarten vouchers, medical insurance, training and IT systems.
- Workplace gym fully fitted for physical exercise and with areas for group activities.
- Subsidized childcare facilities at the main work centers.
- Medical department to improve employees' healthcare coverage, at workplaces employing more than 300 people.
- Leave: Spanish law entitles an employee to return to his or her job after maternity or paternity leave. In 2011, 96 % of employees taking maternity/paternity leave at Abengoa returned to work, and 90 % stayed in their original positions. Of this total, 68 % were men and 32 % were women.
- Pension plans are designed in compliance with the specific features of each jurisdiction in which Abengoa operates, with reference to the local laws in effect in each region.
- Social support.
- The La Antilla complex in Huelva, Spain, offers affordable summer accommodation to all employees.
- Flexible working hours at the main work centers.
- Employee social assistance: Abengoa has a social welfare department in place to keep track of personal, family-related, social or economic problems. Similarly, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation has a social fund set up to provide economic support to struggling employees.
- Free shuttle service to the central Campus Palmas Altas headquarters from various stops in the city of Seville.

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Our team

Abengoa's employee benefit scheme is managed through the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, which handles the overall management of the schemes and focuses its attention wherever the company is present and wherever most needed.

Employee benefits are applied equally among all Abengoa workers, regardless of whether they work full or part-time.

Flexible pay scheme

In 2010, Abengoa set in motion its flexible pay scheme for Spain-based employees. The scheme optimizes available net annual pay by allocating a part of it to purchasing products and services that the company can offer in a highly tax-efficient way. Each employee can therefore adapt his/her pay package to his/her own needs and choices.

In 2011, new products and services were added to the scheme, which now includes: residential rentals, medical insurance, restaurant cards, training, IT equipment and childcare vouchers. The more than 2 M€ of purchasing associated with the scheme garners a personal income tax saving of over 400,000 €.

Since the scheme has been such a success in Spain, in 2012 Abengoa will undertake research on the tax law prevailing in each country where it operates, with a view to extending the scheme internationally.

Occupational health and safety

Abengoa's occupational risk prevention policy is compliant with the various occupational health and safety regulations prevailing in the countries where the company operates, and is designed to integrate occupational risk prevention with the company's mainstream strategy by means of training and awareness-raising.

In accordance with the company's prevention policy and its Common Management Systems, all Abengoa Group entities have set up prevention committees, comprising senior management, department heads and dedicated prevention officers. The committees are in charge of tracking and monitoring implementation of the system.

In 2011, an Occupational Risk Prevention Officer was appointed. His brief is to integrate, bolster and improve Abengoa's prevention capability. In addition, a new occupational risk prevention committee has been set up to provide a worldwide channel for communication, information and coordination.

Accident data

Abengoa has achieved an occupational accident rate that is remarkably low when compared to the average for the industries in which it operates, particularly bearing in mind the nature of its activities.

In 2011, the company's accident rate was 2,806.35 (number of accidents requiring absence from work per hundred thousand employees), while the severity index was 0.30 (number of working days lost per thousand hours worked).

The overall rate of absence from work at Abengoa was 2.78 % (disciplinary penalties, accidents, absence with and without leave).

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Our team

Absence caused by common illness came to 1.47 %, while absence caused by occupational accidents came to 0.19 %.

By region, the absence rate (excluding strike) was as follows: Europe (Spain), 2.61 %; Europe (rest), 5.33 %; Asia, 1.90 %; Latin America, 2.98 %; North America, 1.55 % and Africa 2 %.

The number of occupational accidents requiring medically prescribed absence of more than one day was 752. Of these incidents, 69 arose while traveling between the work place and the employee's home. The accidents caused the loss of 14,413 working days, 1,416 of which related to the travel accidents.

In 2011, there were two fatal occupational accidents. One fatality was caused by the collapse of a tower, while the other was caused by collision with a traction unit.

The engagement and commitment of all employees to achieve ongoing improvement of the Abengoa risk prevention system continues to be the bedrock of the Management System.

A team of evaluators visited workplaces and sites to assess the occupational health and safety conditions under which the various activities were being conducted. Any detected shortfalls and irregularities give rise to appropriate troubleshooting reports and improvement actions.

In 2011, two events were hosted for executives in Spain and Latin America to raise awareness at all levels of company culture regarding occupational risk prevention.

Abengoa accords priority to minimizing occupational stress and preventing any disorders employees might suffer as a result of their jobs. The company accordingly runs training programs and informational talks, and healthy workplace guidance is provided in the company newsletter.

2011 milestones

- Founding of Abengoa Universidad and an IT platform for training programs.
- Reinforcement of e-learning methods.
- Establishment of the social work-life balance model at Campus Palmas Altas in Seville.
- Integration of different executive assessment processes.
- Introduction of the flexible pay scheme in Spain.
- International rollout of the POC PRL occupational health and safety initiative at entities in different business divisions.
- Launch of the FFA competition in support of integrating employees with disabilities.
- Implementation of a new Group-wide candidate assessment system.
- Design of the new internship program and recruitment of 200 people.
- Development of content and new functionalities for the Abengoa employment website.
- Integration of the Executive Intercommunication Plan with the rest of assessment mechanisms and tools.

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Our team

Improvement areas

- Skills upgrade for team management, dispute resolution and general management skills.



Future goals and challenges

- Executive information in the various regions and creation of new programs in support of company activities.
- Introduction of the Industrial Management Program and the Technology Management Program.
- Implementation of the Flexible Pay Scheme in the regions where the company operates.
- Preparation for implementing PPDA in the United States.
- Climate surveys conducted across the entire organization.

06.2

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Customers

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06.2

Customers

“Reliability and excellence in management are our hallmarks”

Product and service reliability and excellence in management are Abengoa’s hallmarks. The company’s ongoing success stems from its ability to introduce products and services into the market that meet and exceed customer expectations.

In order to maintain long-standing customer relationships, Abengoa **builds confidence** through a commitment to key variables, such as **transparency, quality, dedication, integrity**, and the **safety and security** of its **products and services**. Products and services in line with consumer needs, meeting delivery schedules, and suitable after-sales service are all essential. Therefore, the company strives for **continuous improvement of processes** and carries out an ongoing assessment of customer satisfaction.



Our customers

Abengoa's main customer profile by business area is as follows:

Engineering and construction

- Recipient companies of infrastructure design and/or construction services.
- Public administration.
- Private developers.

Concession-type infrastructures

- Public administration.
- Companies that provide support services to industry.
- Electric utilities.
- Industrial companies to which installations or technology are provided.
- Society as the end user of renewable energies.

Industrial production

- Oil companies.
- Petrochemical companies.
- Commercial companies.
- Financial institutions.
- Steel and foundry industries.
- Automobile sectors.
- Construction sectors.
- Chemical industries.
- Pharmaceutical industries.
- Public administrative bodies.
- Research facilities.
- Industrial mining area.
- Cellulose production industry.
- Afforestation, timber industrialization and trading companies.
- Livestock co-ops interested in DDGS.
- Primary zinc foundries.
- Primary aluminum industry.
- Transportation fuel producers and distributors.
- Society as the end user of renewable energy.

06.2

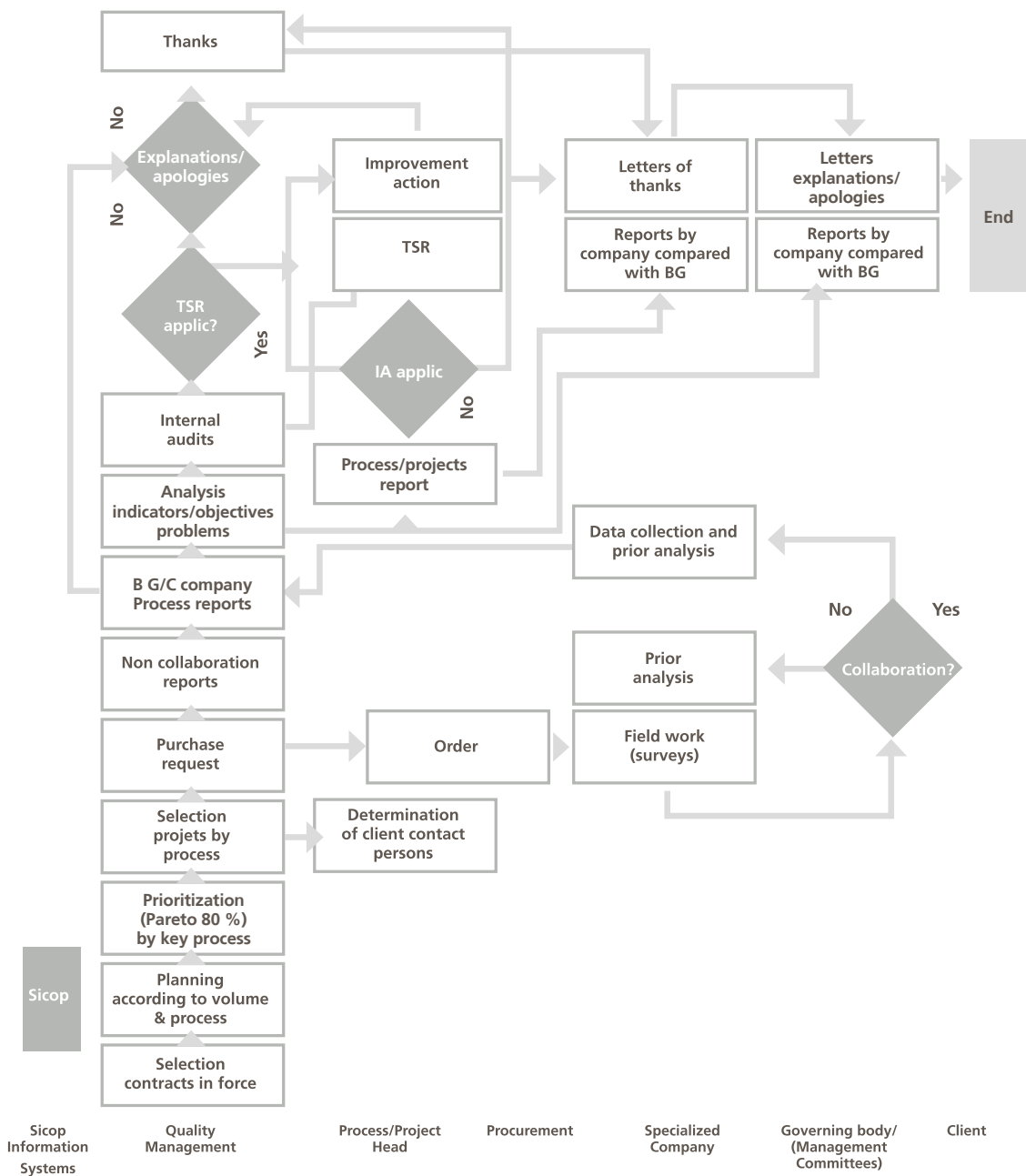
Customers

Customer satisfaction

Achieving customer satisfaction is essential for effective business development. Therefore, apart from the commitment to reliable products and services, systems have to be implemented to enable the company to ascertain **consumers' expectations** and **level of satisfaction**.

Based on the results obtained through these systems, specific **objectives and action plans** are drawn up in order to meet **expectations** and improve **customer satisfaction**. Implementation and smooth functioning of these processes is reviewed and evaluated by means of an annual program of control and follow-up visits.

Flow chart illustrating most common procedure.



06.2

Customers

The most widely used **tools** for gauging **customer satisfaction** are the following:

- Customer satisfaction surveys or interviews.
- Questionnaires on internal perception of customer satisfaction.
- Meetings held periodically with customers.
- Handling of claims and complaints.
- Congratulation letters, signing of agreements on agreed levels of quality, and customer assessments.

There were no reports via the reporting channels in place at Abengoa of any fines in 2011 for failure to comply with regulations regarding the supply and use of products and services.

Customer health and safety

Abengoa, in accordance with the requirements imposed by international standards, has a **management system** that focuses specifically on the **ongoing improvement of processes**, and which supports and executes the company's strategy.

This management system ensures that assessment is made of the lifecycle of products and services, as well as the impact on customer health and safety.

There were no incidents reported through Abengoa's reporting channels in 2011 deriving from failure to comply with legal regulations or voluntary codes and relating to the impacts of products and services on health and safety during their lifecycle.

Certification

Abengoa has undertaken to implement and certify the quality management, environmental management, and occupational risk prevention systems in accordance with the international **ISO 9001** and **ISO 14001** standards, as well as the **OHSAS 18001** specifications.

The corporate department of Organization, Quality, and the Environment has the duty to report on the evolution and status of the management systems in the different group companies by means of conducting control and follow-up visits.

ISO 9001

Quality-certified companies, by sales volume (%)	2011	2010
ISO 9001-certified	93.03	95.07
Uncertified	6.97	4.93

ISO 14001

Environment-certified companies, by sales volume (%)	2011	2010
ISO 14001-certified	88.18	86.24
Uncertified	11.82	13.76

OHSAS 18001

Prevention-certified companies, by sales volume (%)	2011	2010
OHSAS 1800-certified	87.53	86.54
Uncertified	12.47	13.46

06.2

Customers



In 2011 the number of **quality-certified companies** rose by 2.04 %, while the number of companies with certified environmental systems showed an increase of 1.94 %. The total number of companies with prevention system certification also climbed, in this case by 0.99 %.

Product and service labeling

International regulations and internal specifications require all legal requirements to be identified, as well as any other kinds of requirements that apply to group companies, and to their products and services.

Abengoa verifies compliance with all prevailing requirements on a regular basis, and, in the event of non-compliance, corporate Troubleshooting Reporting (TSR) and Improvement Action (IA) system applications duly record such instances for subsequent control and follow-up.

These requirements include all aspects pertaining to product and service information and labeling, although there were no cases of non-compliance in this regard reported through Abengoa's reporting channels over the course of the year.

Technology equipment and systems issued by Abengoa in the European Union require an **EC Declaration of Conformity and EC Labeling**.

As far as labeling of products related to biofuel production is concerned, there are three different product categories:

- **Bioethanol:** the European product is accompanied by information on **safety and quality** features, as well as information pertaining to product and feedstock sustainability. Also included are the corresponding safety and security form and waybill. The container is identified in compliance with ADR (European agreement pertaining to highway transportation of hazardous goods) or according to RID specifications in the case of railway transport. Each batch of bioethanol is accompanied by a **statement on sustainability**, specifying feedstock origin, corresponding greenhouse gas emission savings, and the traceability systems employed from feedstock to bioethanol, among other aspects.
- **DDGS:** bioethanol-produced DDGS (dried distillers grains with solubles) shipped bulk, along with documentation that includes data on the shipper and marketing company, authorized producer's registry number, technical product name, GMO (genetically modified organism) statement, protein, fat, fiber and moisture content percentage, and batch traceability. Information is also included on guaranteed quality systems employed in productive processes to yield the product.
- **Sugar:** produced at bioethanol plants in Brazil, and accompanied by the laboratory analysis demonstrating compliance with contracted specifications (polarization, color, moisture and ashes) and an invoice showing volume and consignment value.

Revenues from the sale of these products accounted for 11 % of total revenues for Abengoa in 2011.

In the case of construction projects, the customer sets down the guidelines and therefore all of the information required for responsible use of the completed project can be found in the documentation accompanying the supplied product or service.

Emissions labeling

Abengoa conveys **its commitment to sustainable development** and to **combating climate change** not only to its supply chain -through the signing of the Corporate Responsibility Code (CSR) and the requirement to report emissions- but also to its customers by engaging them in environmental initiatives.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions requires a change in production and consumption systems in order to make them more efficient, sustainable and environmentally-friendly. This evolution poses a challenge that must be undertaken by everyone alike: governments, businesses, suppliers, customers, and society at large.

Moving in this direction, Abengoa **will label** of its products and services with the **CO₂ emissions associated** with production in order to share this information with customers while acquiring a commitment to sustainability vis-à-vis the markets.

In 2011 Abengoa held a **“Design the CO₂ label logotype”** contest, encouraging employees to take part in designing the labels that will identify the carbon footprint of all company products and services.

Award-winning label in the “Contest for designing the company’s CO₂ label”.



The contest was organized for the purpose of using the design that best reflects the company in its commitment to sustainability in the face of climate change and rewarding the winning Abengoa employee.

The struggle against climate change is one of the cornerstones underpinning the company’s commitment to sustainability. Measuring emissions and quantifying efforts to reduce them is a task assigned to the company’s businesses, a duty derived from the business model based on consistency between providing innovative solutions for sustainability and the commitment to sustainability and combating climate change.

Marketing communications

Abengoa has not signed up to any standard or voluntary code related to marketing, advertising or other promotional or sponsorship activities. However, the company has a demanding and **stringent internal control procedure** for external communications, which is included under internal company norms.

This **control system** entails the existence of a **chain of internal authorizations** which are ultimately submitted to the company chairman. All heads of the areas involved must authorize and complete the information accordingly, thus ensuring that the resulting communications **neither contravene the company's principles and values** nor violate its Code of Conduct.

There were no reports through Abengoa reporting channels of any claims filed with respect to this matter at any Abengoa company in 2011.

Customer privacy

Abengoa guarantees the **validity, integrity and security** of all information handled by the company, particularly in regard to all aspects of customers' personal data.



With the aim of ensuring security measures associated with communications and information systems, there is a **security policy** statement governing all Abengoa companies and which provides details of an **Information Security Management System** implemented as a tool for fulfilling security objectives, explicitly addressing all matters pertaining to policy, norms and obligations of users of the information systems.

There were no reports through Abengoa reporting channels of any claims filed by customers with respect to customer privacy and personal data leaks at any group companies in 2011.

06.2

Customers

2011 milestones

- In 2011 the number of environment-certified companies **went up by 1.94 %**; and the total number of prevention-certified companies increased by 0.99 %.
- In 2011 **164 TSRs¹** from customer complaints were recorded, which entailed “non-quality costs” (costs related to dissatisfaction) totaling 106,549 euros.
- The “Design the CO₂ label logotype” contest was held. Through this initiative, employees were tasked with designing the information label listing production-linked emissions to be attached to all Abengoa products and services.

Improvement areas

The tools used to determine **customer satisfaction** identified the following **areas for improvement** and **opportunities** on which the company should focus efforts:

- Communication channels.
- Transportation logistics.
- Process for handling claims.
- Invoicing process.
- Meeting new customer and market demands.
- Response time in requesting offers and resolving problems.
- Pre-service care.
- Meeting delivery schedules.
- Bureaucracy associated with procurement processes.

All of these issues will undergo rigorous analysis, after which an action plan will be drawn up, including goals, individuals in charge, and human and economic resources, with a view to ensuring enhancement in line with customer expectations.

Future goals and objectives

The results obtained through the tools used to measure customer satisfaction have led to a series of **actions required** to improve the degree of **customer satisfaction**.

Worthy of special mention are the following:

- Customer consolidation based on long-term contracts.
- Forging new financial, technological and business alliances with customers.
- Strengthening existing alliances.
- National and international customer portfolio expansion.
- Improving the project management and planning process.
- Upholding commitment to quality of products and services.
- Anticipating customer needs and expectations.
- Conducting surveys and/or interviews with partners involved in joint projects in order to ascertain their level of satisfaction.

06.3

Annual Report 2011

Suppliers

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06.3

Suppliers

“We uphold a relationship with our suppliers based on trust and mutual benefit”

Suppliers are indispensable in helping Abengoa to compete successfully in the market by ensuring the **quality** of its **products** and **services**.

In order for Abengoa to guarantee customer satisfaction, it is essential that suppliers understand the company's **expectations** and are able to **adapt** to its **needs** within a context of **mutual benefit**. Integration of suppliers as strategic partners is an essential component of this interactive process.

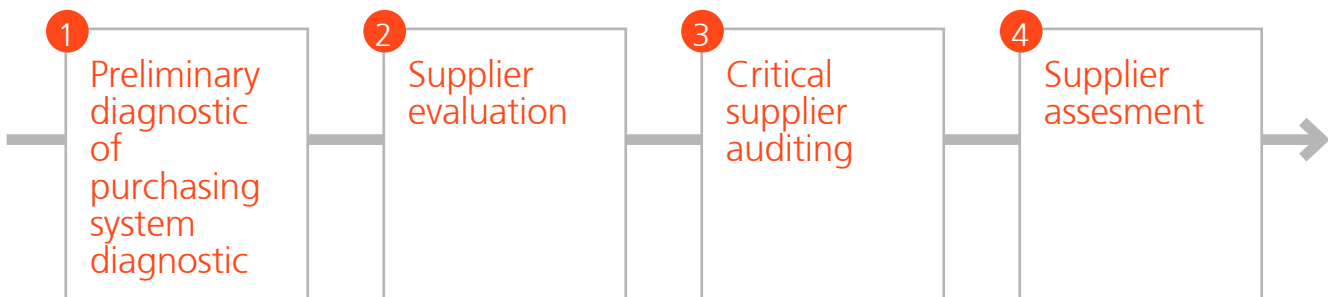
New **challenges** and the company's commitment to **ongoing improvement** demand supplier collaboration in the **implementation** of **advanced solutions** to **minimize risks** while at the same **optimizing costs** and **schedules**.



Responsible purchasing system

In 2011, Abengoa developed a system of **responsible purchasing** that will be implemented in four stages and which primarily **seeks** to incorporate **sustainability criteria** into supplier assessments and to unify and standardize these processes, which currently differ due to the diverse characteristics of the company’s chosen suppliers and the variety of company activities.

This process comprises **four stages**: preliminary diagnostic of the purchasing system, supplier analysis, critical supplier audits and, finally, supplier assessment or rating.



Implementing the system has required collaboration among Abengoa’s different purchasing departments in order to carry out an exhaustive diagnostic study of the existing purchasing system (phase 1), in addition to selecting evaluation criteria in keeping with the particular features of each company activity and carrying out risk analysis to determine suppliers posing a greater threat in terms of CSR-related risk (phase 2). Variables taken into account in conducting this analysis include the supplier’s country of origin, supply nature, degree of visibility and solvency risk.

During 2011, Abengoa **analyzed** approximately **17,500 suppliers** in terms of **human rights**-related risk over the course of the year. Of all the suppliers analyzed only **3.5 %** were flagged as **critical suppliers**.

The process is now in Phase 3, with critical supplier audits currently under way. To date, **55 on-site audits** have been conducted, which amounts to 9 % of the critical providers identified.

Audits are intended to determine the extent to which Abengoa suppliers ensure compliance with the principles set down in the company’s **Social Responsibility Code**, to which all Abengoa providers must adhere in order to work with the company (phase 3).

Furthermore, a supervisory committee will be set up to ensure effective auditing operation, establishing targets to be met and analyzing results obtained.

06.3

Suppliers

Abengoa supplier commitment

Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Since the introduction of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Abengoa requires **all of its suppliers** to report the **emissions associated** with the products and services acquired by the company (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System Implementation Agreement), and therefore suppliers have the obligation to provide information on the emissions linked to every order placed by the company.

In order to facilitate adaptation of all providers to these purchasing requirements, there is a transition period in which suppliers undertake in writing to implement an emissions reporting system. This transition period has a maximum duration of six months, after which Abengoa providers that have not provided data on their emissions or who have not expressed their commitment to implementing a reporting system are excluded as Abengoa suppliers. Only in exceptional cases may special authorization be granted, in which case the companies affected must carry out an estimation of the emissions derived from the product or service provided.



Supplier Social Responsibility Code

To guarantee the integrity of those who may influence company activities, Abengoa requires all suppliers to adhere to the Social Responsibility Code (SRC) for Suppliers and Subcontractors, which includes 11 clauses based on the principles of the **United Nations Global Compact** and inspired by the international **SA 8000** standard.

Abengoa requires its providers to ratify the (SRC) as a way of promoting observance of and compliance with social and environmental regulations.

In 2010 suppliers signed **2,406 agreements** with Abengoa companies, and in **2011** the total was **2,368**. This amounts to a total of **14,216 agreements** since the measure was introduced.

Adherence to the Social Responsibility Code	2011	2010	2009
Number of agreements signed	2,368	2,406	5,249

Local suppliers

Abengoa **helps** to create **wealth** in the countries in which it operates by implementing and developing economic **relationships with local suppliers**.

The table below shows the purchase volume in countries that have a specific weighting within the total number of purchases made by the group and the percentage corresponding to local suppliers¹.

Country	Total purchase volume in €	Local supplier (%)
Algeria	26,859	25.92
Argentina	28,532	94.24
Australia	805	100
Brazil	413,552	89.20
Chile	45,741	82.93
China	48,298	49.34
Chipre	122	100
Colombia	15,4	100
Costa Rica	3,663	72.70
France	43,956	65.76
Germany	92,690	83.93
Greece	0.39	100
Guatemala	3,093	95.35
India	8,013	83.95
Italy	58,6	100
Libya	162.7	57.93
Mexico	238,340	66.86
Morocco	22,245	53.20
Netherlands	538,552	59.67
Nicaragua	875	95.85
Panama	6.9	100
Peru	65,567	94.16
Poland	1,779	86.53
Portugal	144	82.21
Serbia	426	16.03
South Africa	172	100
Spain	4,805,909	81.52
Sweden	21,853	87.17
Switzerland	5,814	2.17
Turkey	6,473	88.36
United Arab Emirates	175,719	44.02
United Kingdom	11,119	87.05
USA	1,442,582	91.24
Uruguay	48,542	88.41

Abengoa helps small suppliers or those operating in regions characterized by slower development by:

- Obtaining **financing** or securing channels of access to funding.
- **Improving** supplier health and safety systems.
- Providing **technical training** geared towards **occupational risk prevention**.

06.3

Suppliers

Abengoa maintains close relations with suppliers and collaborators based on communication, knowledge and mutual support in order to create value for the entire organization.

RBSA Sustainability Assurance Standard

Abengoa, within the framework of the Renewable Energy Directive, has developed a sustainability assurance standard, the **RED Bioenergy Sustainability Assurance (RBSA)** scheme, which serves to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the directive in relation to any feedstock or productive process, ranging from agricultural production to biofuel commercialization and including industrial transformation processes. Abengoa is the first company to implement this system in Spain.

The RBSA standard, approved in July by the European Commission, establishes the binding operational requirements for all economic agents participating in the scheme and for management and maintenance thereof, and sets the highest standards of quality in processes involving certification and independent auditing of the information supplied.

This system also incorporates innovative methodology developed by Abengoa, mainly for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and developing sustainable maps with the aim of facilitating rigorous and effective implementation in supply chains of these innovative sustainability requirements.

This will enable biofuels developed by Abengoa to be marketed anywhere in the EU with accreditation of their being "sustainable", which will provide unique recognition of this assurance throughout all of Europe.

Leonesa Astur de Piensos (Lesa), a grain producer and marketer, was the first company to obtain Abengoa's biofuel sustainability assurance standard.

The different feedstocks produced by Lesa's 500-plus farmers will strictly adhere to all sustainability criteria under the directive; this implies upholding the highest standards with respect to the protection of biodiversity and carbon reserves existing within their areas of production, and traceability thereof in accordance with a rigorous mass balance system, in addition to entailing Greenhouse Gas Emission (GHG) levels in line with authorized thresholds.



06.3

Suppliers

From left to right: Carlos Sebastián Gascón, independent board member of Abengoa; Teresa Ribera, former Secretary of State for Climate Change; prize winner Antonio Navarrete, manager of Sulzer AG; first prize winner Lars Christian Hanses, president for Europe of Novozymes; prize winner Cristina Martín of Aislamientos Desmontables; José B. Terceiro, president of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation and vice chairman of Abengoa; and Carlos Más, president of PwC Spain

Sustainable Business Awards

At the end of 2010, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation introduced the Sustainable Business Awards to openly thank those Abengoa suppliers that have proved the most committed to sustainable development and the fight against climate change.

The contest is open to all Abengoa suppliers and awards prizes in two categories: one for small and medium-sized businesses (with fewer than 50 employees), and the other for large companies (with 50 or more employees).

First prize in the Large Company category was awarded to Novozymes for its "Life Cycle Assessments (LCA)" project, which includes supplying enzymes for bioethanol production, technical support in applying the enzymes and data on the carbon footprint associated with the enzymes supplied to Abengoa.



In the same category, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation awarded a runner-up prize to Sulzer AG for the company's "Energy and resource efficiency in the production process and products" initiative. The foundation also awarded a runner-up prize to Aislamientos Desmontables S.L., a company made up of 14 employees, in the Small and Medium-Sized Business category.

The awards ceremony for the first edition of the Sustainable Business Awards was held in June 2011. The event was presided over by then Secretary of State for Climate Change, Teresa Ribera. In attendance were José B. Terceiro, president of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation and vice chairman of Abengoa; Carlos Mas, president of PwC Spain, and Carlos Sebastián Gascón, an independent Abengoa officer and member of the panel of judges.

Also in attendance at the event were various representatives from the judging panel, whose members in this first edition were Matthew Bateson, managing director of Energy and Climate Change for the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); Cristina García-Orocóy, managing director of the Entorno Foundation; Carmen Gallastegui, executive president of the Ikerbasque Foundation, the Basque Foundation for Science, and professor of the University of the Basque Country; Lutz Guderjahn, vice president of ePURE (European Producers Union of Renewable Ethanol) and vice president of operations of CropEnergies AG; Carlos Sebastián Gascón, professor of Economic Analysis at the Complutense University of Madrid and independent board member of Abengoa; and Jordi Sevilla, senior counselor of PwC and former Spanish minister of Public Administration. PwC, in turn, was the firm in charge of technical advisory for the awards.

06.3

Suppliers

2011 milestones

- The percentage of **purchases** made from **local suppliers** in the main countries in which Abengoa operates totaled **81 %**.
- Over the course of the year suppliers signed **2,368 agreements** formalizing their **adherence** to the **Social Responsibility Code**.
- Analysis of approximately **17,500 suppliers** in terms of **human rights**-related risk over the course of the year. Of all the suppliers analyzed only **3.5 %** were flagged as **critical suppliers**.
- 55 suppliers audits were conducted within the framework of the responsible purchasing system. This represents more than 9 % of the critical suppliers detected.
- The 1st edition of the **Sustainable Business Awards** was held, publicly recognizing Abengoa suppliers that are most deeply committed to sustainable development and combatting climate change.
- Development, within the framework of the **Renewable Energy Directive**, of a sustainable assurance standard: **RED Bioenergy Sustainability Assurance (RBSA)**.
- The **SAP software system is being implemented** in all Abengoa companies, which will help to create a single procurement system.



Improvement areas

- The next steps envisaged in the process of implementing the sustainable purchasing system include the need to devise a **procedure for supplier assessment** and approval, reflecting the results obtained from supplier visits and audits conducted and rewarding excellence in sustainability practices.
- In keeping with the above, the company needs to define a **purchasing-related code of conduct**.
- It is also necessary to **promote sustainable practices** by increasing the number of feedstock supplier certifications.
- Work should continue on **developing supplier communication** channels to enable us to gain more accurate information on the degree of supplier satisfaction.
- In the local environment, work will be conducted on **supplier analysis and in building sustainable and lasting** supplier relationships.
- As for purchasing processes themselves, there is a need to **improve order placements** and the **supplier payment procedure**.

Future goals and challenges

Among the goals established by the organization for optimizing the purchasing system, the improvement actions detected and the fulfilment of supplier expectations, we may underline the following:

- **Consolidating implementation of the responsible purchasing** system throughout the company.
- Continuing global **development and engagement** with respect to the different **voluntary assurance schemes** approved by the European Commission.
- **Optimizing new payment tools**.
- Fostering **long-term supplier relations**.
- **Growing the supplier portfolio** in developing countries.
- Driving forward the **commitment to sustainability** throughout the Abengoa **supply chain**.

06.4

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06.4

Shareholders

“We create sustainable long-term value”

Abengoa is committed to a business strategy focused on **creating sustainable long-term value** for all of its stakeholders. For shareholders, value creation largely occurs through the payment of dividends and through maintaining a growing yield in earnings that contributes to a continuous rise in the company’s share value.

Abengoa continues to invest in R&D+i in order to **keep creating long-term** value through the innovative technology solutions for sustainability that have enabled the company to continue delivering double-digit growth rates in key figures for over a decade now.

In today’s environment in crisis, **diversification of sources of financing** is essential in achieving solid capital structure. Abengoa combines long-term financing for new products with a non-recourse structure with access to capital markets and public funds (financing, R&D+i investment subsidies and tax deductions), supplemented by funds from strategic alliances, asset rotations and special transactions.

In 2011 Abengoa set out to bolster its asset rotation policy and lend further flexibility to the company’s capital structure through transactions that included the sale of Abengoa’s stake in one of its business groups, signing of an agreement to welcome Cemig as a strategic partner in order to reinforce this alliance with a view to developing new business opportunities in Brazil, and the equity investment of strategic shareholder First Resource Corporation, one of the mayor international investment funds specializing in the energy industry.

These transactions are all aimed at empowering the company with the highest possible level of **financial versatility** in order to be able to adapt to any adverse situations. Abengoa seeks to continue with its **goals towards profitable growth** and **value creation** at rates similar to those achieved over the last decade.



Shareholder and investor dialog

Abengoa has an Investor and **Shareholder Relations Department** whose main purpose is to foster and facilitate **ongoing communication** with both groups of stakeholders, in addition to firms analyzing fixed and variable interest rates. The department also manages relations with credit agencies.

Fluid and **transparent communication** with **investors** and **shareholders** is a key factor in developing a relationship based on **trust** with these stakeholders. The department director has the duty of designing and implementing a program for communication with national and international financial markets in order to make the company's key financial figures and strategic actions known.

The importance given to **transparency** in all market-related information vis-à-vis the different agents involved is complemented by the fact that all of the company's analysts and investors, be they institutional or minority investors, are able to contact the Investor Relations team at any time.



To this end, a variety of channels intended to facilitate **ongoing dialog with the company** has been made available to all stakeholders. The different mailboxes open to the public constitute a direct communication channel enabling stakeholders to contact both the Investor Relations team as well as the company's most senior management bodies.

Access to a **whistleblower channel** is also provided through the corporate website. The purpose of this channel is to provide a specific means of **communicating with management** and the different governing bodies, serving as an instrument to **address** any potential situations involving irregularities, non-compliance or conduct contrary to the ethics, legality and norms governing Abengoa.

06.4

Shareholders

In addition to these generic channels, other more specific platforms are in place, including the **Electronic Shareholders'** Forum, through which shareholders, minority or otherwise, may request from directors any information or clarifications deemed pertinent regarding matters included on the General Shareholders Meeting agenda, or formulate in writing and submit any questions they consider relevant up until the seventh day prior to the scheduled Shareholders Meeting. Furthermore, shareholders may verbally request information or clarifications regarding matters on the agenda during the Shareholders Meeting and, if the directors are unable to provide the requested information during the meeting itself, they must do so in writing within seven days following the conclusion of the meeting.

Market presence through our communication channels

Abengoa has strengthened the relationship with its investors, working to enhance the investor service provided and the handling of requests through **forthcoming** and **transparent communication**, and addressing suggestions received by the department from the investment community through the new channels of communication that have been implemented.

2011 saw the integration of the **Financial Reporting** and **Investor Relations** teams **under a single manager** for the first time, which has afforded the resulting department **greater flexibility** in tailoring the information presented to each stakeholder, drawing an understanding of what investors wish to analyze together with the ability to treat the information presented accordingly.

Thus, quarterly earnings reports, in addition to providing the basic required information, include a comprehensive document analyzing the evolution of each segment and its corresponding key figures.

Apart from the customary **telephone channel**, earnings report presentations may be **attended** using an audio and video system that can be **accessed via the company website**, which in turn has been redesigned to make accessibility more intuitive and straightforward. In addition, following these presentations, a completely anonymous satisfaction survey is sent out to all participants for them to express their approval of the event or indicate potential areas for improvement.

The new department structure is intended to **maximize** the number of **meetings** and **seminars** held with investors, thus improving the company's exposure at conferences and increasing direct contact through visits to a greater number of financial arenas in which to present the company's results.

Abengoa participated in a total of **17 national and international roadshows in 2011**, addressing more than **600 institutional** investors in person. This activity involved visits to the most significant financial centers in Europe and the USA.

Socially responsible investors

Abengoa renewed its status as a component of the **FTSE4Good IBEX** index of **socially responsible investments**, which was reviewed in May 2011. This index, promoted by Bolsas y Mercados Españoles (the Spanish Stock Exchange), seeks to **foment responsible practices among companies**, in addition to helping investors from all over the world identify companies that have undertaken a commitment to corporate social responsibility in management.

06.4

Shareholders



Abengoa’s active participation in initiatives aimed at halting climate change, as well as the company’s presence on socially responsible indexes (SRI) demonstrate that the policies developed by the company meet the requirements established by international organizations. In this regard, Abengoa has implemented mechanisms to ensure that all company processes fulfill stringent sustainability criteria through continuous improvement and innovation.

The policy of the Investor Relations and Reporting Department is to maintain the **support of socially responsible investors** in recognition of the company’s business and management model and the efforts made in furtherance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The support received from these types of investors constitutes the best proof of the effectiveness of the company’s strategy of sustainable, social and environmental management.

Share structure and share performance

As of November 4, 2011 (last modification date) Abengoa’s share capital totals 90,641,108.58 €, represented by 107,612,538 fully subscribed and paid shares belonging to two separate classes:

- **90,469,680 Class A** shares, each with a par value of one euro, all of the same class and series, and each conferring one hundred votes as ordinary company shares.
- **17,142,858 Class B** shares, each with a par value of one euro cent, all of the same class and series, and each conferring one vote as shares with privileged economic rights attached, as established under Article 8 of the company bylaws.

Class A shares are admitted for official trading on the Madrid and Barcelona Stock Exchanges, as well as the Spanish Stock Exchange Interconnection System since November 29, 1996.

For the **sixth consecutive year**, in 2011 the dividend paid out by the company to its shareholders rose, this time totaling 0.20 € per share.

For purposes of historical reference, since Abengoa began trading shares on the stock market on November 29, 1996, the company’s stock has **appreciated by 801 %**, times the initial share price. Over this same period, the selective IBEX-35 Index has appreciated by 83 %.

History stock market performance of Abengoa
(vs. Ibex-35)
Since tender offer of 29/11/1996



06.4

Shareholders

Investor Day

Abengoa’s commitment to shareholders and financial analysts is linked to service excellence and offering thorough and accurate information within the framework of corporate governance practices that meet the most demanding criteria.

One of the company’s information-channeling events and the best example of its commitment to a policy of offering complete information is Investor Day, which was held for a sixth straight year in the month of April.

These kinds of events enable senior representatives of the management team to meet with the investing community over the course of a whole day to present the evolution in company activities and the latest developments.

The ultimate aim is simply to achieve direct interaction between analysts, banks and investors on the one hand, and those in charge of each of the showcased businesses on the other, in order for them to gather all of the information needed to make more thorough assessments, thereby contributing to decision-making that not only encompasses key variables, but also reflects direct, in-depth knowledge of each of the businesses presented.

With a particular view to Abengoa’s global dimension and international nature, this year saw the first Investor Day held outside of Spain. In light of the company’s shareholding structure, the decision was made to seek to maximize the presence of potential attendees by holding the event in the two main financial marketplaces, New York and London. A total of around 400 attendees were brought together, including analysts and financial institutions, investors, etc. Both day-long events featured the same agenda, with the exception of the special guests at each venue. The opening presentation of both events was given by Juan Verde, deputy assistant secretary for Europe and Eurasia of the US Department of Commerce; Nicholas Stern, author of the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change; followed by Manuel Sánchez Ortega, Abengoa’s chief executive officer.

British economist Nicholas Stern, inaugurated Abengoa Investor Day in London



One of the key objectives of the Investor Relations and Reporting Department is to enable company strategy and results to be reflected directly in share price by providing clear, useful and up-to-date information.

Such events clearly provide the investing community with the perfect opportunity to experience Abengoa’s business first-hand, proof of which is the fact that the 6th Annual Investor Day enjoyed record attendance.

2011 milestones

- Abengoa continues to be a consolidated component of the [Ibex35](#) index. Company share **value has appreciated by 801 %** since going public in 1996.
- CEO involvement in earnings presentations and **roadshows** following quarterly earnings reports.
- Change in reporting structure to facilitate understanding of Abengoa's business model and strategic vision.
- Participation at **17 national and international roadshows** affording the opportunity to address more than **600 institutional** investors in person.
- Abengoa's General Shareholders Meeting held on April 10, 2011 approved modifications of its bylaws with the aim of including the potential creation of Class B shares. This agreement was approved by a majority of over 90 % of the share capital represented at the meeting.
- The company held the 6th Annual **Investor Day** outside of Spain for the first time. The event took place in the world's two main financial centers, **New York** and **London**, in an attempt to reach the largest possible audience.
- **Introduction** of an official estimation of annual results aimed at helping the investing community project their assessments of Abengoa.
- **Introduction** of a participant survey service to identify improvement areas following any type of disclosure to the market (earnings presentations, special communications).
- Entry of the **First Reserve Corporation** into Abengoa's shareholding.
- **Strategic alliance with Cemig** for the development of new transmission lines in Brazil, and sale of the stake in Telvent, a reflection of the ongoing policy of asset rotation enabling Abengoa to maximize asset value.
- Abengoa's renewed status as a component of the [FTSE4Good IBEX](#) index of socially responsible investments.

Improvement areas

- Abengoa has continued to make headway over the course of the year in the gradual process of optimization in providing the information needed to be able to make the most thorough assessment of the company possible. The new structuring of the Investor Relations and Reporting team has contributed significantly to achieving this objective, with the idea being for this process to continue over time to the point of establishing an **ongoing relationship** in order to achieve interaction enabling all company **stakeholders** to suggest any improvements they deem appropriate.
- Abengoa will continue in its efforts to make the company known to the largest critical mass possible. Therefore, in line with the work conducted throughout the year, **visits will be extended** to geographical regions where **potential company stakeholders** have been identified.
- Work is currently being **carried out** to obtain the most **suitable tools** for helping analysts and investors better understand the company and with whom to in turn establish **dialog** enabling the company to take into account the **expectations** of these stakeholders.

06.4 |
Shareholders

Future goals and challenges

- Abengoa seeks to provide all of the information needed to **facilitate analysis** of the company by the different market players.
- To **entrench** the company's direct **assistance-based** relationship with stakeholders and to **enhance the information** disclosed. It is essential for the company to continually enrich the information it offers to its stakeholders, providing more detailed content in line with their needs and building **better channels for dialog** which, featuring new technologies, will help provide the best possible flow of information between the company and the national and international financial communities.
- Abengoa is fully at the disposal of its stakeholders to take on board any proposals aimed at **improving the service the company provides**. In the meantime, the company will continue to address the most demanding investors, while adapting to new legal requirements, staying on the cutting edge of new communication channels, and incorporating the latest technological changes into company services in order to **keep increasing the value of the company** and ensure **maximum market** visibility and **transparency**.

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The community

Abengoa has undertaken a commitment to **growing** alongside the **communities** in which it **operates**, strengthening ties between the company and society and promoting respect for human rights within its sphere of influence.

Through the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, the company guides and channels its relationship with the community by creating initiatives that generate tangible and intangible assets and **contributing** to local engagement by **establishing roots**, while at the same time promoting **scientific and cultural research** and dissemination of foundation heritage. The strategic orientation of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation serves companies through which Abengoa conducts its business activities.

Since its inception in 1982, Focus-Abengoa has been engaged in pursuits of general interest in four major areas: aid and **assistance, culture, education and research**, and **employee welfare**. The foundation has thus effectively become the social force driving Abengoa forward.

The foundation understands culture as a hallmark of advanced societies that plays an essential role in social development and progress. Business activity must transcend the economic dimension and play a role in addressing social and environmental challenges.

Major foundation initiatives in recent years include:

- Diego Velázquez Research Center.
- From the Earth to the Sun, linked to the Focus-Abengoa Campus.
- "Learning and Physical Education Practices: Everyone's Right", a universalized social program implemented in Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Mexico and India.
- Focus-Abengoa Forum on Energy and Climate Change.
- Creation of the Loyola-Abengoa Research Center in collaboration with the Loyola University Andalusia.

Since the 1940s, the work conducted through the Focus-Abengoa Foundation has sought to balance out economic, social and cultural development in the communities in which the company operates. In **2011**, Abengoa invested over **13 M€** in the areas mentioned above.

Area of activity	M€
Cultural area	3.9
Employee welfare action	3.9
Social development area	3.7
Education and research area	2.3
Total	13.8

Percentage distribution of total economic investment in community action in 2011



Preservation, dissemination and advancement of art and culture

Temporary ABC exhibition, “The Iceberg Effect. Spanish drawing and illustration between the ends of two centuries”

The “**The Iceberg Effect. Spanish drawing and illustration between the ends of two centuries**” exhibition took place between May and July 2011 at the Hospital de los Venerables in Seville. Curated by art critic and historian Juan Manuel Bonet, the exhibit included **350** exemplary **pieces** from the ABC Collection, which comprises around **200,000 works**.

Visitors were treated to **over a century of Spanish history**, illustrated through the works of important painters such as Maruja Mallo, Ramón Gaya, Benjamín Palencia, Penagos and Bartolozzi; newspaper cartoon masters including Joaquín Xaudaró, Tono, K-Hito, Antonio Mingote, Chumy Chúmez, Máximo and Sancha; and professional illustrators and sculptors.

The importance of this exhibit lies in the wide range of works included, enabling visitors to find out about the mechanics of Spanish drawing in the 19th century, illustration, and caricature art.



Music

The Focus-Abengoa Foundation has been organizing a variety of musical activities with the aim of disseminating organ music for 20 years:

- **Promotional concerts**, featuring Spanish organists who have earned top grades in completing their organ studies at the higher music conservatories.
- **Master Concert Series**, with performances by three prominent figures in organ music of renowned international prestige.
- **Organ course**, offering prestigious organists the chance to take master classes.
- **Organ teaching** recitals for students.

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The community

International painting Award

The winner of **first prize** at the 28th edition of the Painting Award held in 2011 was Miguel Galano. He received a cash prize of **24,000 €** for his work titled "Népliget".

The two second awards, each receiving a cash prize of 6,000 €, were Álar Haro Sánchez for his work titled "Embarque para Citerea", and Ismael Iglesias Serrano of Bilbao for his work titled "CTRL+Z (XXX)".

Miguel Galano's award-winning canvas in this years painting prize.



Collection of paintings, sculptures and graphic artwork

The **painting, sculpture and graphic artwork** collection comprises more than **200 works**, thanks to activities such as the painting award, monographic exhibitions of prominent figures on the contemporary art scene, foundation acquisitions, and donations. In 2011, 33 graphic works of artists from the Juana de Aizpuru Gallery were acquired. Rendered using a variety of techniques, silk screen printing and etching, all of these works from the 70s to the 90s are numbered and signed by the artist.

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The community

Library and engravings room

The **Focus-Abengoa Foundation** library contains over **6,000 titles** spanning the 16th century to our time, and all of them share the common elements of Sevillian authorship and a connection to the history of Seville.

Employee welfare

Abengoa considers its **employees** to be the company's **main asset** and driving force of today and tomorrow, and for this reason special emphasis is placed on **pursuing and providing ideal working** conditions through a pledge to personal growth, training and recognition of employees in all working areas. Abengoa seeks the personal and professional satisfaction of its people and establishes policies accordingly to help each of the company's workers achieve their goals.



Employee welfare assistance

Each year, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation awards academic financial aid to Abengoa staff members, spouses, children or orphans, at different educational levels, and also provides aid for special education.

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The community

In 2011, **2,545** scholarships were granted to the children of company employees, benefiting a total of **1,405** families.

Study completion awards

Below is a list of awards granted in 2011 according to education level and prize amount:

- **First and second compulsory secondary education prizes**, each totaling 600 €.
- **First and second higher secondary education prizes**, each totaling 600 €.
- **First and second intermediate training school prizes**, each totaling 600 €.
- **First and second higher training school prizes**, each totaling 600 €.
- **First and second associate degree study prizes**, each totaling 800 €.
- **First and second bachelor's, engineering and architecture degree study prizes**, each totaling 800 €.

Research grant

This year's research grant was awarded to María del Pilar Ayuda Durán for her work titled "**Initiation of replication and genome stability in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae***", which will be carried out at the Biology Faculty of the University of Salamanca.

Grants and funding

Two 900 € foreign language study grants were awarded to children of company employees in 2011. The beneficiaries were Miguel Vicente de Miguel Tristancho and Miguel Ybarra Abaurrea.

Professional enhancement awards

This award program is intended for staff members who have participated over the course of the year in one of the training courses or programs promoted by Abengoa. **Four editions** of the program are held **every year**, and each edition awards a 600 € cash prize for academic excellence.

Vuela Program for children of Abengoa employees

The Vuela Program was conceived in 2008 with the aim of giving the children of company employees the chance to obtain firsthand knowledge of the company where their parents work while gaining their first practical professional experience in a leading company in sustainability and discovering a different country and culture.

In 2011, there were **15 beneficiaries from Europe, Latin America and North America** in the winter and summer editions of the internship grant program.

Social development area

Achieving balance in the economic, social and cultural development of the communities in which Abengoa operates is a top **priority for the company**. Abengoa pays particular attention to the most vulnerable social groups, including children, women, and the elderly and disabled people; as well as underprivileged communities. The company conducts analyses to determine overriding needs and establishes channels of cooperation and development to provide assistance to those who are most vulnerable.

In 2011, Abengoa earmarked **3.7 M€ for the aid** and assistance area, of which 0.1 M€ was allocated to Argentina, 1.0 M€ to Peru, 2.2 M€ to Spain, and the remainder to India and Brazil.

Aid and assistance area by country	M€
Spain	2.2
Peru	1.0
Brazil	0.2
India	0.2
Argentina	0.1
Total	3.7

Learning and Physical Education Practices: Everyone's Right (LPEP)

The **"Learning and Physical Education Practices: Everyone's Right" (LPEP)** program was created in 2005. The aim of the program is to provide **assistance to and cooperate** with exemplary institutions in supporting the most vulnerable social groups (children, women, the elderly, and the disabled) in communities where Abengoa operates.

The LPEP was launched in **Argentina** in the towns of Quimilí, Monte Quemado and Alderetes in collaboration with the Hermanas de la Cruz convent, and subsequently implemented in Tintina together with the Franciscan Sisters. Program presence extended in 2008 to include **Peru**, through centers belonging to the congregation of the Hermanas Josefinas de la Caridad sisterhood and the Nuestra Señora del Rosario parish in Manchay. In 2010 the program expanded to include **Brazil** in collaboration with the Hermanas del Buen Consejo congregation.

In 2011 the program spread to **India** through collaboration with Jesuit missionaries and the Hermanas Hijas de la Cruz congregation, specifically in the regions of Nani Singlioti and Mandal; the program was also implemented in **Mexico**, in this case in conjunction with Celamex, a Jesuit institution that has been serving people in marginalized situations for over 50 years. The LPEP Program will soon be deployed in **Chile**.



Those who have been there since the beginning

The Adivasis ("those who have been there since the beginning") are an indigenous community of India that lives in extreme poverty and is discriminated against socially because of their caste. LPEP efforts focus on three major areas: basic education, nutrition, and development of local village economies.

Focus collaborates in 18 bal baris or nursery schools with the aim of getting 3- to 6-year-old children ready to start school by teaching the country's official language, writing, and the other basic skill requirements for school access; thereby improving prospects for family development.

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The community

The LPEP works with vulnerable groups in four areas:

- **Non-formal education area**, involving, among other things, school support, follow-up and tutoring for conventional students and those with special educational needs, as well as adult literacy.
- **Physical and sports education area**, involving the promotion of children’s sports activities, and physical therapy for disabled and elderly people.
- **Occupational training area**, through which professional training is provided to members of the community where the program is carried out, as well as adolescents, and the disabled.
- **Social protection and food safety area**, where workshops are conducted on nutrition, health and hygiene, as well as tasks aimed at providing psychological support to children.



Peru’s first power linemen school

Abengoa has implemented the first power line operator school in Peru. This program seeks to **recruit and train high-voltage** tower assembly technicians from among **people without experience** in the communities in which the company operates within the country. Selected individuals will study for two months at the Senati technical school, and, once they have completed this stage successfully, Abengoa will recruit them for a year so that they can apply what they have learned. Abengoa will provide funding for the course through an agreement signed with the **Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)**.

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The community

Ainhoa Arteta in concert for the San Rafael senior citizens residence

In March 2011, the foundation held a **special benefit concert** performed by renowned soprano **Ainhoa Arteta** accompanied by Father Ayarra, organist of the chapel of the Hospital de los Venerables and Seville Cathedral. for the San Rafael senior citizens residence, which serves 49 senior residents in the care of the Hermanas Josefinas de la Caridad sisterhood in Dos Hermanas, Seville.

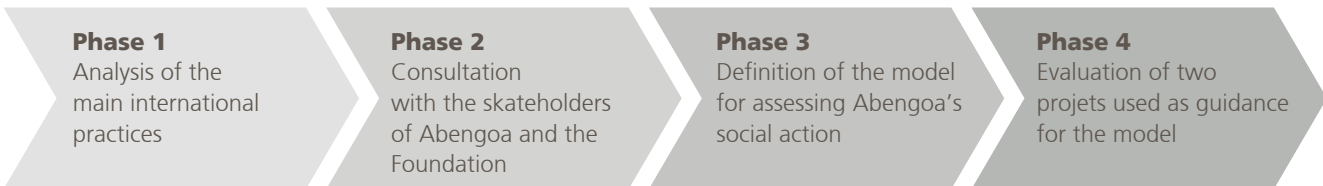


Methodology for measuring the impact of social action

Resources earmarked for **social action** must undergo an **assessment of their effectiveness** in order to concentrate social action wherever the community may obtain the best returns.

To this end, Abengoa has implemented a **project** intended to define a model for **determining the tangible and intangible impact** of the social action carried out by the company.

Abengoa began to devise a methodology for creating a simple and practical analytical tool in 2010.



The tool will enable the company to:

- Calculate **value generated** for stakeholders.
- Help improve the **management of activities** involving social affairs.
- Increase **transparency**.
- Demonstrate the **effectiveness of investments** in social activities.
- Determine **intangible impact**, as well as the effect on company reputation.
- Facilitate **alignment** of activities with business objectives.
- **Enhance decision-making** when investing in different initiatives.
- Facilitate application of the model to projects that are already in progress, completed projects or to plan out in which projects to invest.
- **Facilitate verification** by an independent third party in order to certify truthfulness.

The final phase of the procedure, consisting of the assessment of two pilot projects, was carried out in 2011. The chosen projects were the **Vuela internship** grant program and the **LPEP program in Argentina**.

Education, research, and dissemination of knowledge

Diego Velázquez Research Center

The creation of the Diego Velázquez Research Center came about as the result of the acquisition in 2007 of Velázquez's canvas titled "Santa Rufina" by the Focus-Abengoa Foundation for the city of Seville.

This facility addresses the **need** for a place of **research, dissemination** and **reflection** concerning the beginnings and consequences of the Sevillian painter's works.

The collection includes three paintings from Velázquez's Sevillian period: "Santa Rufina", "The Imposition of the Chasuble on San Ildefonso", and "Immaculate Conception", as well as works by Francisco Pacheco, Herrera el Viejo, Martínez Montañés, Cavarozzi, Zurbarán and Murillo.

View of Seville

An endless number of cultural works came into Seville through the Guadalquivir River to turn the city into one of the most bustling hubs of artwork during the first third of the 17th century.

Some paintings remained in the city and served as the impetus and point of reference for a good number of artists, who saw reflected in them the developments achieved in other cities such as Antwerp or Rome. The canvas that best captures this juncture is "**View of Seville**", an anonymous work from the 17th century, regarding which Juan Miguel Serrera pointed out that the details reveal more than the whole, in presenting a city which at the time was the spitting image of the world better than any other perspective representation that has been preserved.



Prize for the best doctoral thesis on a Sevillian theme

The prize was awarded to Dr. Clara Bejarano Pellicer for "**Music and Musicians in Seville under the Reign of the Habsburgs**", constituting an original and innovative contribution to the historiography of the Modern Age in approaching a little known topic.

International Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez Award

In this year's third edition of the International Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez Award **created by the Focus-Abengoa Foundation to stimulate scientific studies related to art**, history, culture, literature and aesthetics during Velázquez's century, the panel of judges decided not to award the prize in that sufficient eligibility requirements had not been met.

8th Javier Benjumea Puigcerver Research Award

The Social Council of the University of Seville and the Focus-Abengoa Foundation awarded the **"8th Javier Benjumea Puigcerver Research Award"** to Antonio Gómez Expósito, professor of electrical engineering and director of the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Seville, for his work titled "Estimating multi-level status: a new paradigm for networks in the 21st century".

Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez Legacy Endowment

In 2011, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation was presented with the Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez Legacy Endowment from the honoree's legal heirs, Francisco Rocha Nicolás and Benito Navarrete Prieto. Prof. Pérez Sánchez was a key director of the Prado National Museum (1983 – 1991) and artistic advisor to the Foundation.

This Legacy Endowment, as the result of its thematic singularity, focusing on the study of Spanish and Italian Baroque painting and drawing, constitutes Spain's most important text and photographic Art History library. It comprises essentially monographs on Spanish, Italian and European artists from the 14th to the 20th century.

The collection is presently found at Foundation headquarters, the Hospital de los Venerables in Seville, and will eventually serve as an international center dedicated to the Baroque and Velázquez's Sevillian period.

Focus-Abengoa Foundation schools

In November, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, in collaboration with Menéndez Pelayo International University (UIMP), inaugurated the **8th edition of the Baroque School, "The Moral Landscape of the Baroque"**, under the direction of Amelia Valcárcel, professor of moral philosophy and politics at the UNED.

Forum on Energy and Climate Change

Through its initiatives involving renewable energies, the Forum on Energy and Climate Change contributes to the debate on changing the energy model from a multi-disciplinary perspective.

The 7th School of Energy and Climate Change was held in 2011 around the theme of "Which Energy Model?" under the direction of Professor Carlos Sebastián. The 10th edition of the World Biofuels Conference also took place in 2011.

2011- 2012 academic year program

The program essentially uses its existing assets to convey knowledge in an enjoyable manner to students and to stimulate creativity and critical expression.

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The community

The organ of the Chapel of Los Venerables, incorporated in 1991, is integrated into the educational program through teaching recitals for students conducted by José Enrique Ayarra, head organist of the Cathedral of Seville and Hospital de los Venerables.

In 2012 teaching recitals will be expanded to include an organ seminar for university students: **“The Baroque Organ: Essence and Music”**.

The foundation’s artistic heritage has been enriched since 2007 through the acquisition of Velázquez’s Santa Rufina canvas and the creation of the permanent collection at the Velázquez Center, enabling a combination of diffusion and education through the preparation of a program of tours focused especially on students: for preschool and **elementary schoolchildren**, workshop visits are conducted at the Velázquez Center, and for compulsory secondary education and upper secondary students there are guided tours of the Velázquez Center and Hospital de los Venerables.

Focus-Abengoa Campus

The campus is a place of encounter that was created by the Focus-Abengoa Foundation for the purpose of historical-landscape, archeological, technological and environmental education alongside the Green Corridor of the Guadamar River. This protected landscape was created by recovering the land affected by the toxic mine tailings that were released after a holding dam collapsed at the Aznalcóllar mine in 1998.

The campus is engaged in a heritage project called “From the Earth to the Sun. History of the Landscapes of the Guadamar” with the aim of illustrating existing archeological reality through the transformation of landscapes since the dawn of humanity to our time.

Campus headquarters are located at the Casa Quemada estate adjacent to the Solúcar Solar Complex, taking in a rural building from the early 20th century dedicated to farming and livestock that at the same time integrates campus infrastructure through facility refurbishment.

This place features a permanent exhibit room, where, upon entering, a wall map illustrates implementation in this territory of the Solúcar Complex, highlighting the historical and environmental heritage elements of the region. Two integrated screens provide real-time images of the solar plant and its production process. A showcase and exhibition panels illustrate results of archeological exploration carried out through the project.

A second space houses the projection room for viewing the scientific documentary “From the Earth to the Sun”, which lends a multi-disciplinary perspective to the analysis of construction in surrounding landscapes and the significance of clean energies from an ecological and socially responsible approach.

Here there is also an exhibit on the existing relationship between different energy sources and the evolution of the landscape throughout history.



Impacts of Abengoa activity on the community

Business area	Description of the project generating public benefit	Description of actual and anticipated positive impacts	Description of actual and anticipated negative impacts
Engineering and construction	El Zapotillo Aqueduct- Los Altos de Jalisco-León Guanajuato, Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Efficient, sustainable and secure supply of drinking water to 1.5 M inhabitants 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Construction of a power transmission line between the towns of Carhuamayo - Carhuaquero in Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supply of electricity to towns and villages ■ Job creation ■ Local development 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Construction of a power transmission line between the towns of Chilca - Marcona - Montalvo in Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supply of electricity to towns and villages ■ Job creation ■ Local development 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
Concession-type infrastructure	Solar thermal plant with 50 megawatts of power at the Écija Solar Complex - Helienergy 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local industry development ■ Job creation ■ Clean energy supply ■ Reduction in CO₂ emissions 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Sea water desalination plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved access to drinking water supply ■ Improved level of service through increased service coverage in the region ■ Local economic development ■ Boost to business opportunities, mainly tourism, food and small-scale industries ■ Maximization of the social and health benefits of secure and reliable clean water supply ■ Creation of new long-lasting jobs 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Sea water desalination plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved access to drinking water supply ■ Improved level of service through increased service coverage in the region ■ Local economic development ■ Boost to business opportunities, mainly tourism, food and small-scale industries ■ Maximization of the social and health benefits of secure and reliable clean water supply ■ Creation of new long-lasting jobs 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Solar thermal plant with 50 megawatts of power at the Écija Solar Complex - Helienergy 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local industry development ■ Job creation ■ Clean energy supply ■ Reduction in CO₂ emissions 	No current or anticipated negative impacts

Business area	Description of the project generating public benefit	Description of actual and anticipated positive impacts	Description of actual and anticipated negative impacts
Industrial production	Construction of Solana, a 280 MW storage-equipped parabolic trough plant in Arizona (USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation ■ Local economic development ■ Boost to local industry ■ Clean energy supply ■ Reduction in CO₂ emissions 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Construction of Mojave Solar, a 280 MW parabolic trough plant in California (USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation ■ Local economic development ■ Boost to local industry ■ Clean energy supply ■ Reduction in CO₂ emissions 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Construction of two parabolic trough plants at the El Carpio Solar Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation ■ Local economic development ■ Boost to local industry ■ Clean energy supply ■ Reduction in CO₂ emissions 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Construction of two 50-MW plants at the Castile-La Mancha Solar Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation ■ Local economic development ■ Boost to local industry ■ Each plant will power 25,700 households ■ Each plant will prevent the emission of over 31,400 tons of CO₂ per annum 	No current or anticipated negative impacts
	Construction of two parabolic trough plants at the Extremadura Solar Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation ■ Local economic development ■ Boost to local industry ■ Clean energy supply ■ Reduction in CO₂ emissions 	No current or anticipated negative impacts

Risk associated with trucks hauling waste in close proximity to the community was detected in industrial production activity in chicla region, in the south of Lima (Peru). Measures applied to prevent and mitigate risks consist of irrigating facility entrances using sodium chloride.

Protection of human rights

There were no reports in 2011 via Abengoa’s information channels of any discrimination-related incidents, nor is there any record of incidents involving infringements of the rights of indigenous people.

2011 milestones

- **Conservation and upkeep** of the **Focus-Abengoa Foundation** headquarters: **Hospital de los Venerables**.
- Promotional concerts: **“The Baroque organ as an expression of the popular soul”**.
- **Master concert** cycle: **“The Central European Organ: Forging Cultures”**.
- **Master Course** on **“The Baroque Organ in the Netherlands”**, taught by Dutch organist Pieter Van Dijk.
- **Concert performed by Ainhoa Arteta**.
- 1,638 visitors to the **“The Iceberg Effect”** exhibition.
- Publication of the book titled **“From the Earth to the Sun”**.
- Publication of the book titled **“Roman Bética Art. Mosaics. Painting. Decorative Art”**.
- Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez Legacy Endowment.

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The community

- Incorporation of the **Foundation library into the Idea network**.
- Inauguration of **educational visits** to the Focus-Abengoa campus.
- Reopening of the "Explore Seville. Five Glances through One Hundred Engravings" exhibition.
- **Organ teaching recitals** for students.
- **Guided workshop** tours to the Velázquez Center and Hospital de los Venerables.
- Participation in World Youth Day (WYD).
- Antonio López's "**The Quince Tree**" canvas on loan to the exhibitions on the painter held in Madrid and Bilbao.
- Exhibition of the winning entries from the **2011 Painting Award**.
- 8th edition of the School of the Baroque, "**The Moral Landscape of the Baroque**".
- 7th edition of the School of Energy and Climate Change, "Which Energy Model?".
- Incorporation of the LPEP Program into other group companies.
- **Assessment of local impact** of social action channeled through the LPEP Program in Argentina.
- Improvement in **health and nutrition** in schools in India through the **LPEP** Program.

Improvement areas

The following issues were identified in 2011 as areas for improvement:

- **Expanding** musical activity to include the **university crowd**.
- Enhancing and expanding **diffusion** of the **contemporary art** collection.
- Stepping up the number of **visits** to **Foundation schools**.
- Increasing the **international scope** of **awards**.
- Expanding the **employee welfare** action area.

Future goals and challenges

The following objectives have been established for 2012:

- International "**Murillo and Justino de Neve**" exhibition organized in conjunction with the Prado National Museum and the Dulwich Picture Gallery of London.
- International "**Light: Noor. A Reflection of Islamic Civilization through Art and Science**" exhibition.
- **Expanding the LPEP to the Dadwada** mission in India, where efforts will focus on basic education and nutrition at the bal bari schools.
- **Extending social education of children** and teenagers in Mandal, India to one of the poorest "Adivasis" tribes.
- **Building a nursery school** with English as the official language in Nani Singlioti, India.
- Encouraging Abengoa **employee participation** in the **social program**.

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Innovation, our tool

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07

Innovation,
our tool

Innovation is a **key** factor on the path towards a **sustainable** and more highly **developed world**, with a higher level of well-being for all. It is a **dynamic process** that is carried out by utilizing all of the resources available to the society of knowledge, science and technology. A commitment to **innovation** is tantamount to a commitment to **sustainability**.

Abengoa is a company with a strong technological base, one in which research, **development** and **innovation** (R&D+i) constitutes **the key driver behind its growth** and value creation. One of the company's principal objectives is accomplished through R&D+i: acquiring essential competencies through the generation of future options.

“Committed to innovation means committed to sustainability”

Innovation as a competitive edge

Abengoa occupies a position of international leadership in a significant number of key areas of the **“green economy”**, where the company upholds an ongoing commitment through its innovation policy and strategy to promoting sustainable use of resources and raw materials spanning their entire lifecycle. Abengoa focuses its push towards innovation on renewable energies. Sources with low environmental impact and higher energy efficiency provide the basis for driving forward and implementing these technologies. This technological development leads to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and less reliance on fossil energy sources.

In order to meet the challenges the company takes on, Abengoa has set up research facilities in a variety of places around the world, including, among others, Seville and Madrid in Spain; Denver and New York in the USA; Arnhem in Holland; Duisburg in Germany; and Montevideo in Uruguay.



07

Innovation,
our tool

Abengoa also leads alliances with international partners with the aim of developing competitive proprietary technology in the field of renewable energies by adopting an **“innovation ecosystem”**, meaning a system through which to foster collaboration among universities, government agencies, public research institutes, technology centers and businesses in order to create knowledge networks. These institutions include: the aerospace center, DLR (Deutschen Zentrums für Luft- und Raumfahrt) and the Fraunhofer ISE in Germany, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) in the USA, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Australia, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) in France, the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) and the Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT) in Spain, in addition to highly prestigious national and international universities, such as the University of Rochester and the University of California Merced in the USA.

Key areas of activity

Abengoa has been working on **electrical power generation** based on substituting fossil fuels for **solar energy** and on developing energy storage technologies.

In the area of **biofuels**, company activities are focused on the development of technologies for producing biofuels from lignocellulosic biomass, especially bioethanol via enzymatic hydrolysis and gasification and catalytic synthesis of alcohols; in addition to obtaining high added-value bio-products.

The company also provides solutions spanning the complete **water** cycle, centered on the development of reverse osmosis desalination technology, which enables drinking water to be obtained from sea and brackish water, as well as the development of technologies for treating wastewater for subsequent regeneration to enable reuse, thereby generating new water sources wherever water is in short supply.



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Innovation,
our tool

“In 2011, we
invested 90.6 M€,
31 % up on the
previous year”

Through its **marine power** business line, Abengoa participates in a variety of R&D projects via consortiums, noteworthy among which are the Cenit TEcoAgua project and the SOWFIA (Streamlining of Ocean Wave Farms Impact Assessment) project to harness wave energy.

Abengoa is likewise working on the development of new **hydrogen production systems** based on renewable sources, as well as second-generation fuel cells. The company is also involved in **CO₂ capture and storage programs** as a way to eliminate GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions into the atmosphere.

Managing innovation

Innovation management at Abengoa is part of **company strategy**, formalized through a three-horizon approach in which R&D+i programs are defined with a view to developing new products, processes or services, or innovating existing products, processes or services. Conceived long-term, up to 30 years, R&D+i programs are undertaken partially over 10 years and in specific 3- or 4-year projects. These are the projects in which Abengoa’s R&D+i materializes.

Abengoa’s research and technological innovation projects are developed according to stage-gate model, which alternates developmental stages with critical control points in order to thereby achieve a framework for excellence and alignment with the company’s strategic objectives.

With a view to R&D decision-making and activity follow-up processes, in 2010 Abengoa implemented an **indicator system** devised in accordance with the basic principle of “what cannot be measured cannot be improved”, and which enables the company to assess the tangible and intangible aspects of innovation. The purpose of the system is to create a quantifiable reference framework for measurement and analysis of R&D+i at Abengoa. The company also intends to disseminate and use the system as a means of enhancing innovation management and decision-making. In 2011, Abengoa also started reporting on the investment drive indicator, enabling it to gauge the correlation between R&D investment and sales.

System of R&D indicators:

- **R&D personnel**, including all personnel directly employed in this area, as well as those who provide services directly related to R&D activities, such as directors, administrators, and office personnel.
- **Number of patents applied** for per year.
- **R&D investment**, defined as the total sum of gross annual R&D expenditure, including in-house operating and capital expenses.
- **Investment drive**, which correlates R&D investment with sales in percentage terms.

At Abengoa, most of our R&+i investment is channeled into applied research and the development of technologies that will allow us to reach our strategic objectives relating to sustainability and new products.

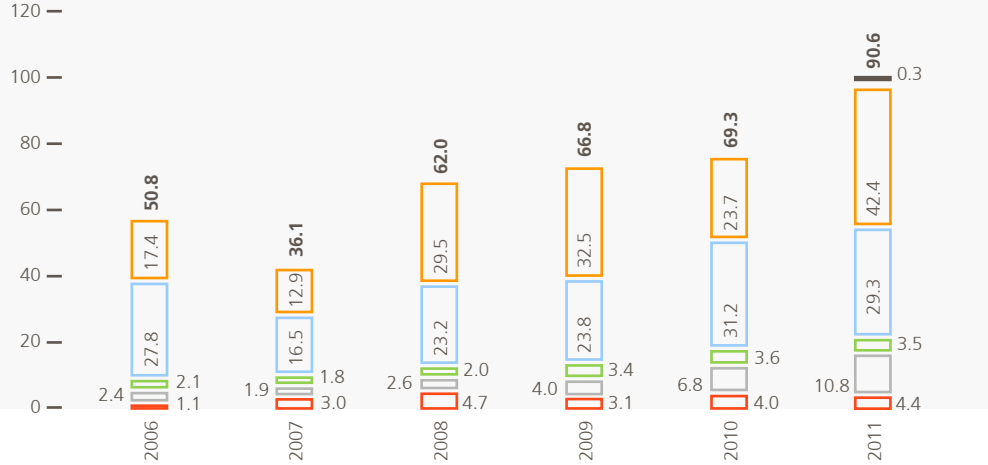
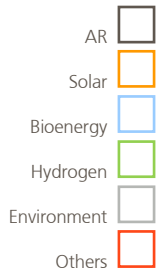
Investment in R&D totaled **90.6 M€** in 2011, up 31 % on the previous year and amounting to approximately 1.3 % of revenue and 12 % in annual growth from the **investment** (CAGR06-11).

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our tool

The table below shows the area distribution of R&D investment at Abengoa in recent years:

Investment in R&D
* All investment pertaining to Telvent has been removed



Due to the rise in the number of patents, in 2011 Abengoa began to implement a technological monitoring and knowledge protection system in order to ensure more efficient management of the entire patent portfolio and ascertain the state of the art of the different technologies worldwide.

The table below shows the evolution in the **number of patents** and the number of Abengoa **personnel involved in R&D** work between 2009 and 2011.

Innovation indicator system	2011	2010	Var. 11-10 (%)
Accumulated patents	190	122	56
R&D personnel	682	563	6.6
Investment drive (%)	1.31	1.40	(6)

R&D assessment

As an essential part of the range of actions **geared towards managing innovation** at Abengoa, the **R&D** assessment process is intended to help achieve the company's **strategic objectives** while at the same time **minimizing risks** linked to R&D+i project investment decisions.

In this regard, the first steps were taken in 2010 by devising a common, company-wide methodology to enable quantification of R&D+i at Abengoa, both in economic terms and in terms of value creation. In 2011, R&D was evaluated throughout the company by applying this methodology to Abengoa's R&D programs.

The overriding aim of this exercise is to provide useful information in order to enhance the quality of strategic **R&D+i** investment **decisions**, introducing qualitative and quantitative aspects, and taking into account the entire range of criteria that should affect the final decision.

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Criteria incorporated into R&D assessment

R&D assessment involves reflecting on essential issues related to company strategy: how defined programs fit in with strategy, how projects and programs are aligned, or the way in which risk is diversified. It also enables analysis of the viability of the different lines of work, with costs and returns considered globally. This allows Abengoa to identify the impact of R&D on the company's present results and on its short-, medium- and long-term projections.



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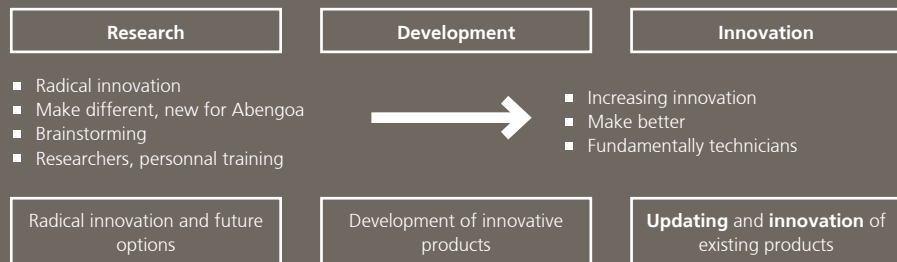
Abengoa Research

The greatest human and business advances have been the result of technological development. Leading companies that have managed to maintain their positions of leadership over the years have invariably done so on the basis of their technology.

2011 marked the creation of Abengoa Research, a new **Abengoa subsidiary devoted to R&D** and established as the core instrument in the company's focus on innovation. This focus has materialized over the years in the company's commitment to knowledge and technological and business leadership.

Abengoa Research began conducting its activity in October, embracing the vision of becoming an international point of reference in R&D, and to this end pursues the following objectives:

- **Generating knowledge** and promoting the application of this knowledge in the area of energy and sustainable development.
- Serving as the **technological base** for all of Abengoa's present and future businesses.
- Delivering **competitive edges** to the company's business areas on the basis of research and technological development.
- Providing **high-level technical support** services to the company's business units.
- Contributing to the **development of new technologies** and calculation, design and verification tools.
- Raising the scientific and **technical standard** of the company's R&D projects.
- Training **highly qualified personnel** in the scientific and technical areas related to the company's businesses.
- **Disseminating scientific and technical advances** that may be relevant for Abengoa's activity.



Abengoa Research will conduct its research activity in the following areas of knowledge:

- Functional and structural materials and nanotechnology.
- Fluid mechanics.
- Solid and structural mechanics.
- Thermal engineering.
- Process engineering.
- Biotechnology.
- Engineering and electrical networks.

To reinforce this unwavering commitment to R&D, Abengoa and the Universidad Loyola Andalucía Foundation have set up **Loyola-Abengoa Research (LAR)**, Andalusia's first joint university-corporate R&D center.

LAR, which will be located at Abengoa's Campus Palmas Altas **headquarters in Seville, is a center for research in the area of renewable energies and sustainable development**, created as a scientific and technological forum capable of proposing solutions for the future, and as a platform for training professionals dedicated to R&D+i.

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2011 milestones

- Over 1,800 hours of operation for the Eureka superheated steam plant.
- Development of:
 - **Thermal storage and heat transfer fluid (HTF) systems.**
 - **Heliostats** enabling 20 % cost reductions.
 - **Experimental plant in Cartagena where a variety of algae process configurations** and technologies will be tested.
 - **Post-treatment system for remineralization** of desalinated water through reverse osmosis, which achieves savings of 15 % over conventional systems.
 - **Wastewater treatment** system based on pressurized filtration and proprietary microfiltration membrane technology.
 - Hydrogen storage processes based on **hydrosilanes and aminoboranes**, and start-up of the borohydride-based system.
 - Portable fuel **cell-based electrical power generating** systems.
 - **Kinetic storage** devices, also referred to as inertia wheels, in different applications.

Parabolic troughs at an Abengoa solar plant



Improvement areas

Abengoa's **commitment to innovation** necessarily implies continuous improvement. Thus, as described in previous years, R&D assessment has been conducted across the company's different sectors of activity, encompassing a **lively and dynamic process** which **feeds itself**, thereby enabling ongoing monitoring and detection of areas for technical and process-related decision-making improvement.

Future goals and challenges

Having introduced **Abengoa Research**, the greatest challenge now facing the company is its consolidation as an international reference point for cutting-edge R&D in the area of energy and the environment.

In the field of **second-generation biofuels**, Abengoa was selected to design, build and operate the US Department of Energy's (DOE) major biorefinery demonstration plant located in Hugoton, Kansas, construction of which began in September 2011.

The aim of the project is to turn approximately 300,000 t per annum of agricultural waste, such as corn stubble (stalks and husks) into approximately 100 ML of biomass ethanol per year (around 23 Mgal), using an innovative process of enzymatic hydrolysis. The plant will make the most of agricultural crop waste which would otherwise not be employed for use as a raw material input. This is estimated to cut annual gasoline consumption by more than 59 ML, which will prevent the emission into the atmosphere of over 139,000 t of CO₂.

One of the main challenges for the **solar area** is increasing its management capability through new ways to store energy, in order for solar energy to be supplied even at times where there is not enough solar radiation. Other related technological challenges include higher efficiency in converting solar energy into electrical power and cost reduction.

Objectives in the **water** segment are as follows: positioning the company as a leader in desalination; being technologically competitive in generating drinking water, urban and industrial wastewater treatment and reuse, and cementing leadership in hydro infrastructures and water resource management models and systems.

In the **aluminum waste recycling area**, R&D+i activities are aimed at improving performance in recovering raw materials and aluminum waste and optimizing operational processes and product quality, while also developing new and improved technologies contributing to sustainable development.

In the area of **one-stop industrial waste management**, the objective is to develop new technologies for adapting to the continuous changes in environmental law and the diversification towards new environmental markets, as well as the increasing number of treatable wastes, and to harness energy from these in such a way as to optimize waste processing.

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Corporate governance, transparency
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Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management

Transparency is essential in maintaining long-term stakeholder relationships based on trust. Abengoa therefore guarantees direct ongoing **access** to **quality information** on the company.

Corporate governance

Applying **good governance practices** that help to increase the transparency of the information published by the company generates value and improves third-party communications to thereby minimize risks and maximize benefits. For this reason, Abengoa addresses **transparency** and **management** needs in accordance with both national and international standards of business ethics.

Along these lines, in 2010 the International Advisory Board was, created in 2010, increased the number of women forming part of the company's senior management, and Abengoa continues improving its efforts towards comprehensive prevention of corrupt practices.

In 2011, the appointment of Manuel Sánchez Ortega as the company's chief executive officer was ratified, and the number of members of the International Advisory Board was increased. Apart from this, Abengoa remains the only company listed on the Spanish stock market to have its **Annual Report on Corporate Governance undergo independent third-party verification**, obtaining the highest level of assurance.

Photo from left to right: Manuel Sánchez, chief executive officer; Felipe Benjumea, chairman; Germán Bejarano, director of Institutional Relations and deputy chairman; José Domínguez, chief technical officer; Patricia Malo de Molina, Communications director; Javier Molina, president of Industrial Waste Recycling; Santiago Seage, president of the Solar business group; Alfonso González, president of Industrial Engineering and Construction; Miguel Ángel Jiménez Velasco, general secretary; and Anabel Morillo, director of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation



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Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has its own **internal rules** and regulations which complement the provisions of Spain’s recent **Capital Companies Act**, subjecting the actions of directors to a set of rules on conduct, governed by the principles of business ethics and geared towards upholding the overriding priority of corporate interests and ensuring the transparency of Board resolutions.

Composition of the Board of Directors	
Mr. Felipe Benjumea Llorente	Executive chairman
Prof. José B. Terceiro -en rep. de Aplicaciones Digitales S.L.	Executive vice chairman. Coordinating officer
Mr. Manuel Sánchez Ortega	Chief executive officer
Mr. José Joaquín Abaurre Llorente	Member
Mr. José Luis Aya Abaurre	Member
Mrs. M ^a Teresa Benjumea Llorente	Member
Mr. Javier Benjumea Llorente	Member
Prof. José Borrell Fontelles	Member
Prof. Mercedes Gracia Díez	Member
Mr. Ricardo Martínez Rico	Member
Prof. Carlos Sebastián Gascón	Member
Mr. Ignacio Solís Guardiola	Member
Mr. Fernando Solís Martínez-Campos	Member
Mr. Carlos Sundheim Losada	Member
Mrs. Alicia Velarde Valiente	Member
Mr. Miguel Ángel Jiménez-Velasco Mazarío	Non-board member secretary

The Board is composed of 15 members, 3 women and 12 men, whose ages range from 47 to 68. 7 of them are proprietary directors, 5 independent directors and 3 internal directors. None of them is a Board Member in any listed company.

In 2011, the Abengoa Board of Directors met on 11 occasions (one of which was held in writing, without a physical meeting having been called).

Following a favorable report from the corresponding committee, the Board is to approve at its plenary session the following company policies and strategies:

- Investment and financing policy.
- Definition of group structure.
- Corporate governance policy.
- Corporate social responsibility policy.
- Strategic or business plan, as well as management objectives and budget.
- Policy on remuneration and performance review of members of senior management.
- Policy on risk control and management, as well as periodic monitoring of internal reporting and control systems.
- Dividend policy, as well as policy on treasury stock and, in particular, restrictions thereon.

To ensure that control mechanisms are functioning properly and effectively, the Audit Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee also have their own internal rules and regulations.

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Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management

Audit Committee

This committee is primarily made up of non-executive members, thereby meeting the requirements established under standards of good governance. Likewise, in accordance with article 2 of the Internal Rules and Regulations, the office of committee chairman must fall upon a non-executive officer. These characteristics also apply to the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.

The duties and powers of the Audit Committee, as stipulated under the regulations, include **overseeing and resolving conflicts of interest**. Pursuant to the Regulations of the Board of Directors, directors are duty bound to inform the Board of any situations involving potential conflict in a preventive fashion and to abstain from taking any action until the committee has handed down a ruling.

Audit Committee	
Chairman	Prof. Carlos Sebastian Gascón
Members	Mr. José Joaquín Abaurre Llorente
	Prof. José B. Terceiro
	Prof. Mercedes Gracia Díez
	Mrs. Alicia Velarde Valiente
Non-committee member secretary	Mr. Miguel Ángel Jiménez-Velasco Mazarío

Appointments and Remuneration Committee

Committee duties and powers include reporting to the Board of Directors on Board and Advisory Board appointments and remuneration, as well as the general compensation and incentive policy for members of these boards and for senior management; informing the Board of matters related to gender diversity; proposing the remuneration policy of directors and senior executives and individual remuneration of directors; and overseeing compliance with the remuneration policy established by the company.

The Appointments Committee acts as a watchdog to ensure that in filling any vacancies that may arise, selection procedures are not affected by implicit bias blocking the recruitment of female directors, and that shortlists include female candidates whose professional profiles meet the profile sought. The committee is the body in charge in all such cases and draws up and passes its proposal, stating grounds, to the Board of Directors, applying the criteria of independence and professionalism established under the Regulations of the Board of Directors and under the Committee's own rules and regulations.

The performance of the Board and of executive officers is assessed at the proposal of the Appointments Committee by means of substantiated reporting to the Board at its meeting held during the first subsequent quarter, once the previous fiscal year has ended and the accounting results for the year or at least an estimation thereof have been obtained as well as the audit report, all of which are indispensable elements of the assessment process.

Appointments and Remuneration Committee	
Chairwoman	Prof. Mercedes Gracia Díez
Members	Mr. José Luis Aya Abaurre
	Prof. José B. Terceiro
	Mrs. Alicia Velarde Valiente
	Prof. Carlos Sebastian Gascón
Non-committee member secretary	Mr. José Marcos Romero

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Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management

Strategy and international vision

Abengoa voluntarily supplements its efforts by creating support bodies to ensure full awareness of the needs of the company’s principal stakeholders and optimal business development. These bodies are: the **Strategy Committee and the International Advisory Board**.

Strategy Committee

This committee comprises the executive chairman, the executive vice chairman, the chief executive officer, the director of Corporate Strategy and Development, the Business Group directors, the chief technical officer, the director of Human Resources, the director of Organization, Quality and Budgets, the financial director, the director of Planning and Control, the director of International Institutional Relations, the general secretary for Sustainability, and the general secretary.

This committee meets monthly and is governed by the Internal **Code of Conduct in Stock Markets**, which sets down a series of obligations to protect information and uphold the duty of secrecy, while addressing preliminary decision-making and disclosure aspects of relevant corporate actions, establishing for such purpose the pertinent procedures for ensuring internal and external confidentiality, recording ownership of shares, and dealing with transactions involving securities, and conflicts of interest.

International Advisory Board

Conscious of the international implications of its business concerns, in 2010 Abengoa created the International Advisory Board, whose election is incumbent on the Board of Directors.

Although the board was initially made up of seven members, the decision was reached in 2011 to increase the number of members to eleven, all of whom have a clearly international background.

The Advisory Board is set up as a non-regulated voluntary body for purposes of providing consultation and technical advice to the Board of Directors, to which it remains accountable as a consultation and professional advisory body. Its main duty is that of supporting the Board of Directors by providing collaboration and consultation, gearing its activity towards addressing queries raised by the Board of Directors or presenting any proposals deemed pertinent.

Composition of the International Advisory Board	
Prof. José Borrell Fontelles	Chairman
Mr. Alberto Aza Arias	Member
Mrs. Pamposh Bhat	Member
Mr. Kemal Dervis	Member
Lord Douro	Member
Mr. Álvaro Fernández - Villaverde y Silva	Member
Prof. Ricardo Hausmann	Member
Mr. Jerson Kelman	Member
Prof. Mario Molina	Member
Mr. Bill Richardson	Member
Lord Nicholas Stern	Member

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Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management

Transparency and rigor in management

Abengoa is keenly aware of the importance of suitably managing risks in order to fulfill strategic planning and meet objectives, and understands the need for having a Risk Management System in place.

This system is global and dynamic in nourishing itself through constant feedback, and meets the following set of requirements:

- Risks must be managed at all company levels without exception.
- The system must be fully integrated in keeping with objectives and in line with operations undertaken to meet these objectives.
- Management supports, evaluates and monitors the system, and adheres to the guidelines set down regarding risk management.

Abengoa Code of Conduct

The honesty, integrity and sound judgment of Abengoa’s employees, directors and officers is essential to the company’s reputation and success. The Code of Conduct governs working relations within the company between Abengoa staff and relationships between Abengoa personnel and the company’s stakeholders. This code may be consulted through the company intranet, Connect@, available to all employees, and is also available on the corporate website. Any changes made to the code are duly communicated throughout the organization with no exceptions or delays.

Practices for preventing corruption

Anti-corruption act

In the fight against extortion, fraud and bribery, Abengoa, in addition to its own Code of Conduct, adheres to the provisions of the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which regulates the actions of all international companies that conduct any type of activity in the USA.

The act makes it a crime for companies or any of their members to pay, promise, offer or authorize the payment of anything of value to a foreign official, foreign political party, officials of international public organizations, etc., for the purpose of obtaining any kind of improper advantage.

The company also has a specific communication channel in place that is available to employees and serves as an instrument for reporting any potential irregularity, non-compliance, or conduct in violation of the ethics, legality and norms governing the organization.

The US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) complements the requirements established under Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act.

The US Department of Justice is the body ultimately in charge of overseeing compliance with the anti-bribery act for national and foreign companies, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) being responsible for application to listed companies.

In 2011, 486 audit reports were conducted, which include, among other aspects, reviews and analyses of corruption-related risks in companies deemed material. The number of legal audits performed in companies categorized as material totaled 49. And the total number of companies categorized as being material in which the aforementioned audits

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were performed was 80. There were no reports over the course of the year of any incidents involving corruption. No incidents involving monopolistic practices or breaches of free competition occurred in 2011.

Whistleblower channels

Together with the Audit Committee, Abengoa manages a whistleblower mechanism, which was implemented in 2007 in accordance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The company currently has two whistleblower channels in place:

- **Internal:** available to all employees via electronic mail or ordinary mail whereby they may report any irregularities in matters of accounting, auditing or breaches of the Abengoa Code of Conduct.
- **External:** enabling any third parties unrelated to the company to report irregularities, fraudulent acts or conduct that contravenes the Abengoa code of conduct via the corporate website (www.abengoa.com).

Claims may be submitted with the petition of assurance of **whistleblower confidentiality**, and may also be sent in anonymously.

Abengoa's aim in creating these channels is to provide a specific means of **communication** with company management and governing bodies serving as an instrument for reporting any incident that potentially involves irregularity, non-compliance or conduct that runs contrary to the ethics, legality and norms governing the group.

Development of a SAP module for SOX

Implementation of Process Control got under way within the company in 2011. This provides a technological solution for automating the internal control model and monitoring fulfillment thereof, thus increasing security in company operations and cutting travel-related costs.

Internal control is a process intended to add value by **enhancing an organization's operational efficiency**, regulatory compliance, financial information reliability, and protection of assets.

The benefits of implementing this tool are as follows:

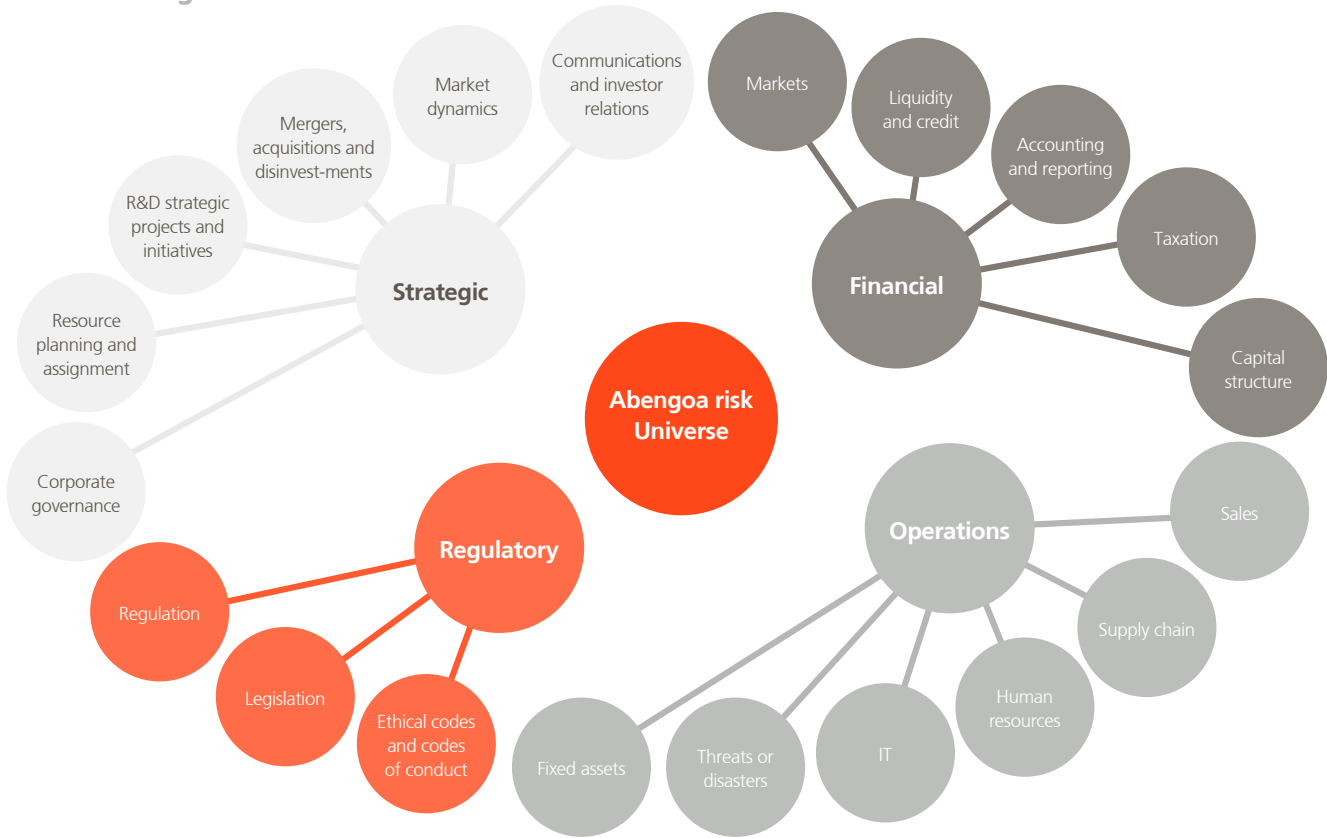
- **Automation of control mechanisms to speed up auditing**, documentation and monitoring processes.
- **Reduction in the level of user effort** in maintaining the internal control model throughout the organization.
- **Reduction in travel-related costs** when carrying out internal control testing.
- **Centralization** of documentation processes and internal control management throughout the organization.
- Because it is a global integrated solution, it enables **control tests** to be conducted across the company.

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Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management

Risk management model

Abengoa's Universal Risk Model comprises a total of 94 main risks that may affect company business.



For each risk, a monitoring procedure has been set up, along with at least one quantitative indicator and a level of tolerance that rates the risk depending on the likelihood of occurrence and the potential impact for the company.



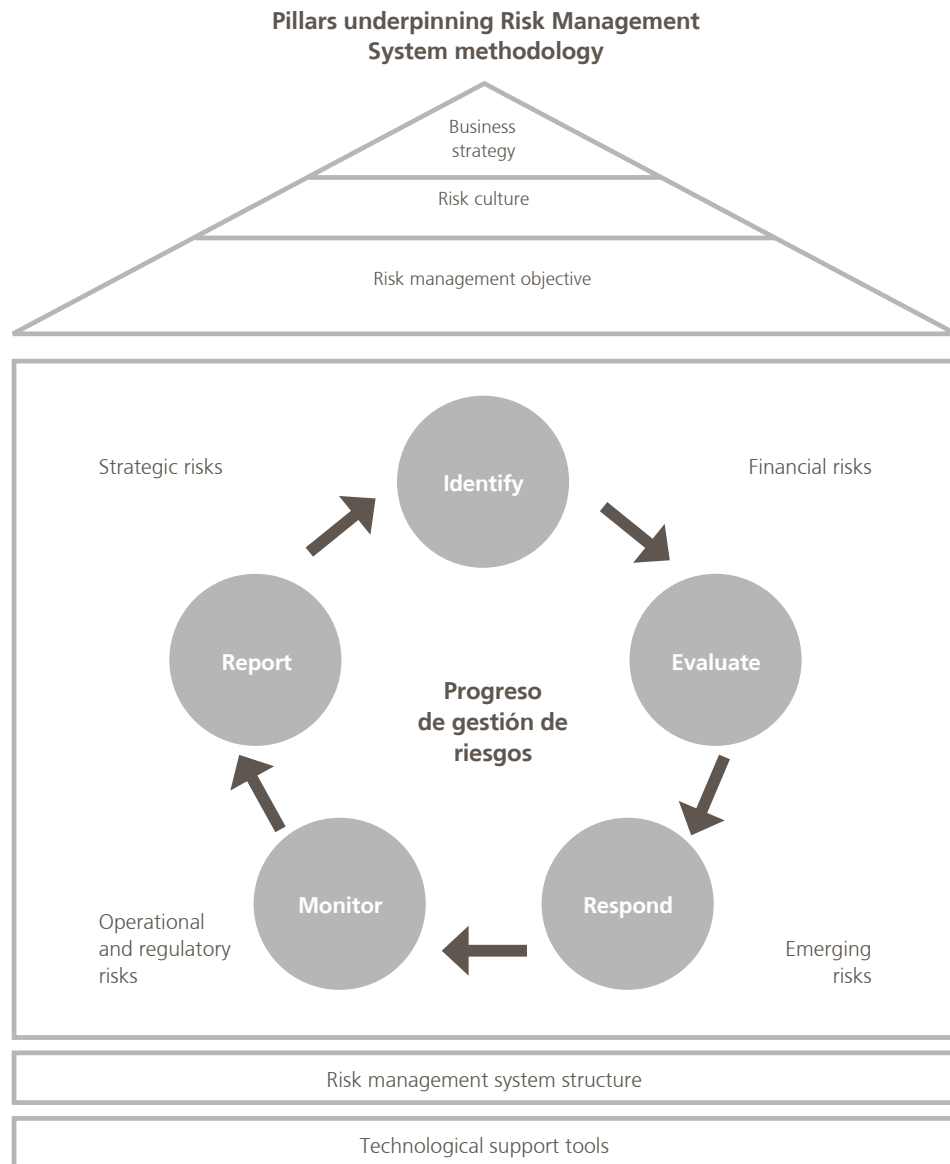
How the Abengoa Universal Risk Model works

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The Abengoa Risk Model is reviewed periodically and falls under the responsibility of the Internal Auditing Department, those in charge of the indicators, and heads of Corporate Risk Management. The company designs and plans measures for mitigating relevant risks based on this model.

Risk management philosophy is reflected in and applied through the Abengoa Risk Management System, illustrated below as follows:



The response mechanisms devised and included under the different Abengoa risk management systems are intended to:

- **Eliminate** risk.
- **Control and minimize risk** as far as possible using strategic or security measures (supply diversification, and quality, maintenance, prevention and other systems).
- **Third-party transfer** so that Abengoa is in no way held liable for the risk, either through an insurance firm or other third party (supplier, subcontractor).
- **Financial withholding**, in the event that it is not possible to otherwise control the risk involved.

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Evaluating CSR-related risks of facilities

Last year, Abengoa developed a system for evaluating the CSR risks of its facilities, which enabled it to identify the principal environmental and social risks where the company operates, in line with its commitments to sustainability.

The resulting risks were identified based on material corporate social responsibility-related matters of interest to the company, which are identified under the Strategic Plan and included in the following areas.

- Labor practices.
- Occupational health and safety.
- Suppliers.
- Social commitment and local impact.
- Environmental management and climate change.
- Ethics, integrity and compliance.

In 2011, four pilot projects were carried out at different Abengoa facilities in India, Brazil, and in Huelva and Seville in Spain.

The project consists of consolidating risk management in all company facilities through this model which, apart from identifying risks, also helps manage stakeholder dialog and conflicts at these facilities.

This risk analysis will enable the company to draw up a specific stakeholder map to cover facilities and ensure sustainable long-term businesses.



eCRM development

Implementation of the Archer eCRM solution began in 2010. This technological solution enables automation of the process of determining, evaluating, responding to, monitoring and reporting on risks that make up the Abengoa Universal Risk Model.

This technological solution began to use in 2011, helping to automate all processes involved in risk management for the entire range of business activities and sectors, while at the same time tailoring risk evaluation, response, monitoring and reporting to reflect all company activities and sectors through a common standardized and centralized methodology.

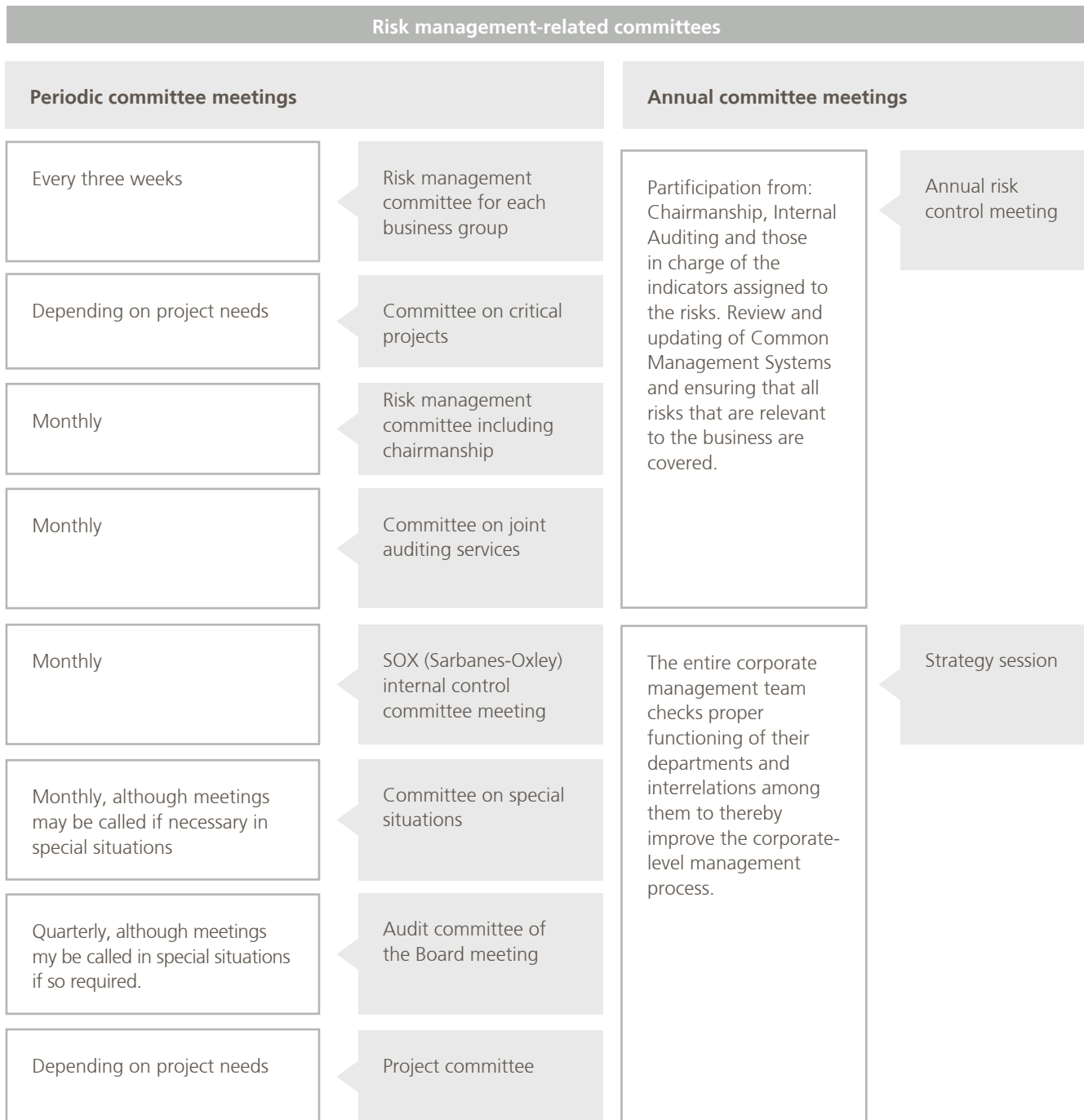
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Risk management manual

In 2011, the new risk management manual was prepared with the aim of helping the company to identify the different elements comprising the Abengoa Risk Management System, the basic tool for achieving strategic objectives and effective day-to-day company management.

Abengoa risk management organization chart:



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2011 milestones

- More members appointed to the International Advisory Board.
- Ratification of the appointment of Manuel Sánchez Ortega as chief executive officer.
- Entry of First Reserve as a strategic shareholder.
- Rise in the number of women in executive positions.
- 138 training sessions on the company's Common Management Systems held in 73 cities in 23 different countries, with a total of over 8,000 attendees.
- Training on the whistleblower channel and the requirements of the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.
- Implementation of the Archer CRM tool to quantify the company's exposure to different business risks, enabling the organization to obtain a dynamic risk map in real time.
- Verification by an independent expert of Internal Auditing competencies in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Improvement areas

- Enhancing alignment with international corporate governance practices.
- Reinforcing the international nature of the organization's corporate governance.
- Gauging the degree of stakeholder awareness of the company's whistleblower channel mechanisms.

Future goals and challenges

- Being one of the pioneering companies in transparency and rigor in management.
- Adapting to new international standards on a voluntary basis.
- Submitting corporate governance activity to future benchmarking on international indexes in order to foster company transparency.
- Driving forward and strengthening the Common Management Systems in order to mitigate the company's business risks.

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Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD)

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Independent
Panel of Experts
on Sustainable
Development
(IPESD)

Concluding Report of the Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development

President: Jermyn Brooks, Transparency International, Chair Business Advisory Board

Members: María Mendiluce, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Director Energy & Climate; Francesca Broadbent, Responding to Climate Change, Editor; Charles Donovan, Visiting Professor, EADA Business School; Sol Iglesias, Asia Europe Foundation, Director of Intellectual Exchange; Antonio Vives, Stanford University, Consulting Professor, Civil and Environmental Engineering

Introduction

The IPESD ("the Panel") was appointed again in September 2011, with one new member, to conduct an analytical review of Abengoa's 2010 Corporate Social Responsibility Report.

The Panel's objectives remained:

- 1) improving the transparency of information about the company's CSR, and
- 2) forming a judgement on the materiality of the company's CSR Report and its responsiveness to stakeholders.

The defined scope of the Panel's work comprised:

- A reading of the 2010 Report;
- The formulation of ten questions for response by management, following the same process and scope as in the previous year;
- A review of the company's responses to these questions.

As in 2010, the Panel visited Abengoa's head office to discuss the company's sustainability strategy and its CSR reporting. Our concluding comments have therefore benefited both from explanations and written documentation received during our visit to Sevilla. The Panel did not however review the accuracy of the data included in the report, assurance of this data is provided by the company's external auditors.

The Panel again expresses its recognition of Abengoa's commitment to sustainability and to transparent reporting. Dialogue continues with the company on its implementation of CSR principles and how to report effectively on its related activities. The Panel remains of the opinion that reporting could be improved by concentrating more on Abengoa specific processes and performance, illustrated with examples, and less on general descriptions of environmental and social standards and regulations.

Overall comments on the 2010 report

We recognize that the report contains valuable information and provides many insights into Abengoa's approach to incorporating CSR principles into its business.

At the same time we had hoped that the 2010 report could have been shorter than earlier reports but understand the wish of different interests within Abengoa to see their views and performance reflected in the report. We continue to believe that some themes could be referred to in the text with a website reference for those stakeholders who might be interested in specific areas of the company's activities but which are overall deemed less material. Indeed it is this concept of what is material for the CSR reporting where in our view improvements could lie, as demonstrated in Abengoa's answer to our question no. 8. We would encourage Abengoa to use the results of their internal and external issues matrix as a strict guideline for future reporting with a view to increasing the impact of the company's reporting on sustainability activities.

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Independent
Panel of Experts
on Sustainable
Development
(IPESD)**Specific Comments on Abengoa's responses to the Panel's questions**

The Panel does recognize a greater focus in the 2010 report on the important areas of GHG emissions and biodiversity, in line with our requests last year. We appreciate the way that Abengoa has responded to these questions on the 2010 report:

- LGHG emissions - Abengoa does not yet have a verified record of GHG emissions for more than two years and was therefore unable to show trend information as requested by the Panel. Our review will therefore want to return to this area next year.
- Biodiversity - the Panel would welcome in future cases or examples of how the company has dealt with challenges resulting from major construction projects and new sites.

In connection with our questions relating to governance concerning respect for minority interests we accept that Abengoa acted in accordance with the law. We believe that as minority interests may need more protection than provided currently under Spanish law, Abengoa might wish to introduce a consultation process in similar situations in future.

We have also suggested that a number of responses could usefully be shortened without loss of meaning for the report's users.

Signed by the President of the IPESD**Jermyn Brooks**

20 of February 2012

Questions of the IPESD on the 2010 CSR Report

GHG management

1. We welcome the inclusion of all operating entities in the capture of GHG emissions data.

- In order to understand the evolution of GHG emissions, can Abengoa disclose the historical trends and the breakdown of GHG emissions by activity and explain any major change in the trends?
- Furthermore, can Abengoa include targets established as this would increase the transparency of Abengoa's commitments and help explain and align the actions undertaken in relation to those commitments?

In 2008, Abengoa implemented the Abengoa greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory, which in addition to recording the direct and indirect emissions of all companies that make up the corporation, takes into account emissions derived from third party-acquired products and services.

At present only the 2009 and 2010 annual inventories have been verified by a third party and disclosed externally. Given such a short history, it is not yet possible to have a clear picture of how the company's GHG emissions have evolved over time.

Below is a summary chart which shows anticipated reductions for the year 2011 over the 2010 GHG inventory by business group and consolidated total:

Reduction targeted for 2011	Anticipated reduction	Performance base	2010 Inventory*	Performance base percentage with respect to the 2010 inventory (%)	Reduction percentage with respect to the 2010 inventory (%)
Bioenergy	221,617	2,567,968	7,581,217	33.9	2.9
Abeinsa	17,352	1,591,015	1,637,141	97.2	1.1
Solar	648	42,516	274,951	15.5	0.2
Befesa	15,618	378,702	981,580	38.6	1.6
Corporate	2,437	25,082	29,333	85.5	8.3

*Includes Abengoa intercompany purchases.

Reduction targeted for 2011	Anticipated reduction	Performance base	2010 Inventory*	Performance base percentage with respect to the 2010 inventory (%)	Reduction percentage with respect to the 2010 inventory (%)
	25,673	4,605,283	9,562,055	48.2	2.7

**Abengoa intercompany emissions are excluded from the total.

* As the 2008 GHG inventory was not published, it could not have been included in the table.

Renewables

2. Abengoa generates significant revenues from energy markets that are subsidized by governments. However, in the last year there have been important changes in regulation and support mechanisms (mainly feed-in tariffs) of renewable energies in Spain and in other countries.

- Does Abengoa see any specific obligation to society that arises from the use of public subsidies and could Abengoa explain the impact of the changes in the different support mechanisms from renewables across the relevant countries of operation on its sustainability strategy and specific renewable targets?

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Public support in the form of subsidies entails a duty for organizations to enhance social well-being. In the case of renewable energies, Abengoa is making a significant contribution to help the range of subsidized technologies ascend up the learning curve, thus improving efficiency and lowering costs so that these technologies may become competitive on their own in the energy market as soon as possible. In the particular case of second-generation biofuels, this reduction in production costs would not have been possible without Spanish or European energy policy.

Furthermore, the technology being developed by Abengoa to generate power using renewable sources involves numerous benefits for society from an economic, geopolitical and environmental standpoint.

The development of renewable alternatives also helps to halt climate change as the result of the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This plays a decisive role in enhancing people's quality of life by decreasing the number of health risks, lowering environmental impact, and driving down economic costs.

In the specific case of solar power, over the last years, we have received public support, for example in the form of R&D grants and feed-in tariffs. This support has helped us to develop cutting-edge solar technologies, especially in the area of Concentrating Solar Power (CSP), and to build commercial plants in Spain, the USA, and other markets.

Public support has helped the CSP industry to take the first steps towards a full-scale energy transition, in which our economies depend less on petroleum and nuclear energy but on electricity generated from renewable sources. Abengoa aims to continue driving that change by developing and rolling out new solar technologies that are technologically mature and economically viable within the next few years. Abengoa is investing heavily in R&D and has a clearly defined technology roadmap to reduce the cost of CSP significantly over the coming years. Putting to use Abengoa's own resources as well as public funds, we aim to be competitive with conventional energy sources by 2020.

In our experience, there are different regulatory frameworks, such as Feed-in Tariffs in Spain or Federal Loan Guarantees in combination with Renewable Portfolio Standards in the USA, that have proven their capacity to trigger the development of CSP projects and make them economically viable, while serving their purpose of creating value to society.

In the US, the Obama administration has signalled their intention to continue supporting the roll-out of renewable energy sources. With the presidential elections later this year, we do not expect any concrete measures in the immediate future. In Spain, the new government has announced the continuation of the Feed-in Tariff scheme for CSP projects that are currently included in the pre-assignment registry. At the same time, the government announced a moratorium on new renewable energy projects while conducting an in-depth review of Spain's energy policies. This review process may take some time. In any case, the government also announced that it stands by Spain's National Renewable Energy Plan of November 2011, which states the objective to install a total of 4.8 GW of CSP in Spain until 2020. This implies the need to install approximately 2.4 GW of additional CSP capacity beyond the plants currently included in the pre-assigned registry.

In view of all these developments, our objective to reduce the cost of renewable energy over the coming years in order to become competitive with current traditional energy sources will continue to be the cornerstone of our strategy.

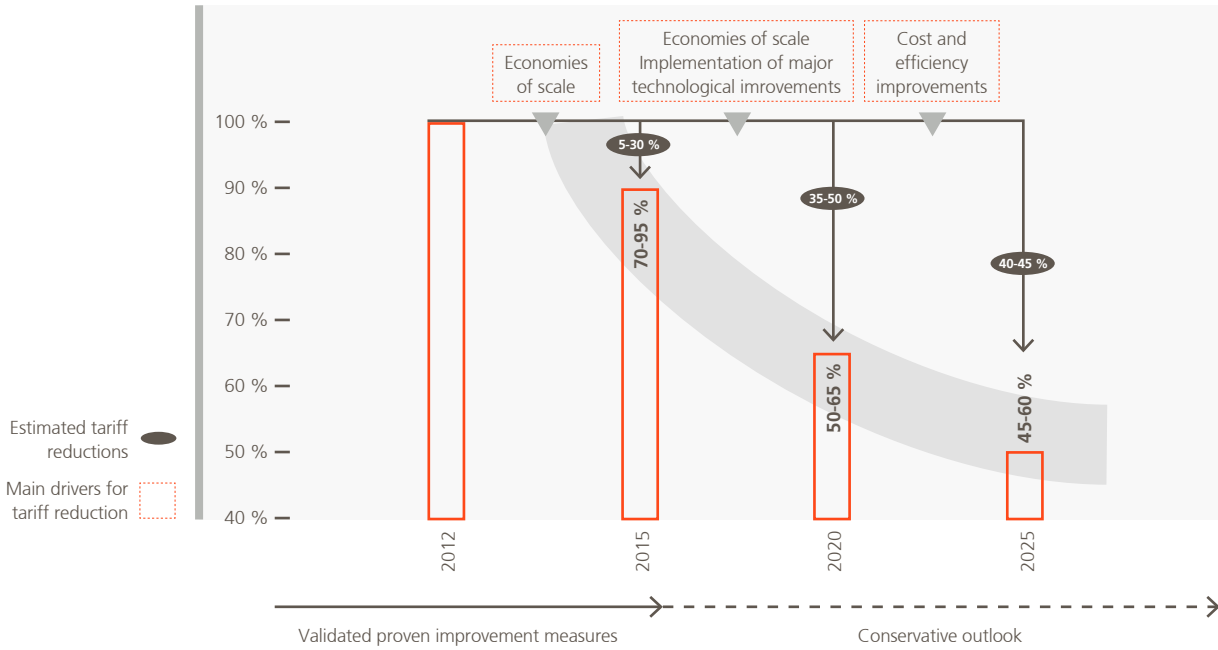
- **Has Abengoa managed to reduce the cost of deployment of its renewable technologies as a result of public support policies and its own R&D efforts, thus facilitating a widespread and scaled-up deployment in developing countries?**

In the case of Solar power, Abengoa has successfully reduced the cost of CSP over the last years and will continue to do so in the future. The European Solar Thermal Electricity Association (ESTELA) report illustrates the important technological progress of the sector. Abengoa has participated in this study and shares its conclusions, summarized in Figure 3 below.

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In the case of bioethanol, this liquid fuel is commoditized and its price is determined by the market forces. Public regulation has helped to create a market and to develop more efficient second-generation technologies like biomass-based ethanol.



Notes: Tariffs equal the minimum required tariff, and are compared to 2012 tariffs. Source: A.T. Kearney analysis.

Biodiversity

3. Abengoa describes in its CSR report a systematic process for managing the biodiversity impacts of its activities, the Environmental Sustainability Indicator (ESI) system.

- Can the company provide more information about how many projects/contracts have been rejected due to the ESI screening process and what is the proportion of rejected projects to the total number screened?

The Environmental Sustainability Indicators (ESI) constitute an environmental management system that was devised to monitor, compare, report on and set improvement targets for Abengoa facilities. This environmental management system is not a mechanism for prior assessment of environmental impact and is therefore not geared towards analyzing and determining a project’s environmental viability.

Pre-project environmental impact analysis processes are carried out in accordance with existing legal requirements and specific regulatory procedures designed for this purpose.

Therefore, once the environmental viability of a project has been verified, the ESIs enable us to increase facility sustainability and accomplish objectives that are more demanding than those covered under environmental regulations.

In line with this approach and based on this environmental viability analysis, no project is actually rejected, but rather modified in relation to the initial design or developed through measures approved by the management, such as impact compensation initiatives.

4. Engineering, construction and energy companies can cause large impacts on the surrounding environment and communities.

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- **Please describe how Abengoa mitigates the social and environmental impacts of construction works and in particular how it mitigates the impact of waste (in particular hazardous waste) created by operations.**

Abengoa has implemented a variety of initiatives to mitigate the environmental and social impacts of its activity. Fundamentally, environmental impacts are mitigated through the environmental management systems in place at all Abengoa companies and, specifically, by means of the GHG inventory and the ESI indicators.

As far as the social dimension is concerned, impacts that may be generated by projects are mitigated through community dialog and specific actions aimed at addressing citizens' expectations, including project information campaigns and open house events. Thus, as in previous years, in 2011 the Solúcar Solar Complex, located in Sanlúcar la Mayor, Seville, held informative open house events for local community members. In addition, Abengoa facility risk analysis was implemented over the year through a pilot project consisting of carrying out risk assessments in four of the company's most significant facilities in order to determine procedure improvement areas based on the results obtained. Following procedure rectification, the questionnaire will be deployed among the other facilities. This will enable us to detect and mitigate social, environmental and economic risks and to identify endorsers and establish mechanisms for dialog with endorsers.

With the aim of mitigating the impacts of wastes generated during operations, Abengoa takes action through a specific management process based on operational control of activities, designed in keeping with an environmental management system in accordance with the 14001 Standard and approved by an external entity.

In accordance with our Environmental Management Policy, all companies that generate hazardous waste carry out an exhaustive process of identifying and tracking transport of these types of wastes to government-authorized agents, regardless of whether they belong to Abengoa or to outside companies.

In relation to our construction business, Abengoa subsidiaries have a raft of waste management procedures in place that establish the standards for managing the waste generated by the company and its subcontractors. One example of these types of practices is the construction waste management plan for the Helienergy I CSP plant, which includes definitions, identification and management systems that apply to wastes, transfer treatment and duties.

Monitoring and control documents likewise enable the identification of each waste allotment, the authorized carrier, and final destination in delivery to a government-authorized agent in accordance with Spanish and European regulations.

- **What have been the most significant incidents related to these wastes and how have they been managed?**

The most significant incident relating to waste management occurred in 2001 in the Spanish region of Murcia and involved a boiler explosion at Trademed, a company specializing in the treatment and deposit of industrial waste. At that time, however, the company was yet to be integrated within Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales and was, therefore, under Abengoa management.

To avoid more incidents of this kind in the future, the following steps were taken:

- Construction of drum storage facilities, all fitted with the corresponding security and safety systems.
- Paving of transit zones and implementation of rainwater channeling and collection systems across these zones.
- Modernization of the waste treatment and inertization zone, thus equipping the facilities with cutting-edge infrastructure geared towards excellence in waste treatment, focusing on minimization, reuse and valorization before final disposal (such as by fitting grinding mills for empty drums and containers so that they can subsequently be valorized).

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Similarly, Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales conducts continuous assessments of compliance to environment law and regulations in accordance with the environmental management system.

As a result of this effort, Abengoa has not received any reports of any incidents taking place since the incident occurring in the area.

■ **Are there any synergies with Abengoa’s waste management business?**

Generally speaking, there is no reason for these synergies to arise. At Abengoa there are two potential cases at present:

- Companies whose activity generates wastes that serve as raw material inputs for a process of another Abengoa company.
- Companies whose activity generates wastes that are identified and treated by third parties without necessarily being managed by any of our companies.

Management of our own waste accounts for only a very small percent of group business, making it practically impossible to obtain synergies from this process. Most of our knowledge is obtained from Abengoa subsidiaries that manage the waste of external third parties and, at the moment, we cannot harness this within our own management processes as we do not generate the kinds of waste we are specialized in, meaning those that make up core waste management business at Abengoa.

5. As each Abengoa company already has a management system which assesses lifecycle phases of products, the report could benefit from more detail on the results.

■ **Broadly, how does Abengoa monitor and report the life-cycle and eco-efficiency of its products, and what are the company’s long-term intentions on reporting?**

Assessment of the eco-efficiency of Abengoa products and services is a project that is currently at the preliminary stage. Over the course of 2011 Abengoa finished developing the methodologies needed to calculate the carbon footprint of its major products and services, based primarily on the GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Analysis and PAS 2050 and, where applicable, on use of the Product Category Rules (PCR).

The companies have therefore been prepared to proceed to calculation of the carbon footprint of their products and services, with this being a process they will carry out in 2012 based on the 2011 GHG inventory.

The following are listed below as examples of methodologies:

- Solar energy: calculation will be made of the carbon footprint related to thermoelectric (CSP kWh produced by either a central receiver or by a parabolic trough station) and photovoltaic (photovoltaic kWh produced through conventional silicon cells and dual-axis tracking) power.
- Desalinated water: using data from the Befesa desalinating plant in Skikda, the methodology has been developed to calculate the carbon footprint of a cubic meter of desalinated water.
- Zinc recovery process: for which information from one of our zinc recycling plants in which purified Waelz oxide is obtained was used to label this product as a by-product and supplementary service. Under this methodology the ferrosite (slag commercialized as a byproduct for use as a building material) and waste management activity resulting from the process were taken into account.

Human Resources

6. It is our understanding that in 2010 Abengoa completed implementation of the internal standard, Social Responsibility Management System (SRMS) based on SA8000, across its significant operations.

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What are the major actions Abengoa has undertaken as a result of implementation, and what are Abengoa’s intentions on reporting the results from its internal audit?

In keeping with the social responsibility commitments acquired through adherence to the United Nations Global Compact and those deriving from the company’s own Code of Conduct, Abengoa has undertaken a policy on labor-related social responsibility consisting of the integration of a management system inspired by the international SA8000 model, which assures ongoing improvement in the company’s social performance.

While Abengoa has not established deadlines for Abengoa companies to become certified, to date three companies have already done so. Furthermore, the company has taken the standard’s management model as a reference for application throughout the company.

Along these lines, committees on labor-related social responsibility have been set up in all groups, companies, and business units.

- Differences in local salary levels are significant – what are Abengoa’s policies which direct this, and how does this relate to the SA 8000 standards on remuneration?

At Abengoa salary categories in each country surpass the MIW and therefore, in line with the specifications of the SA8000 Standard, the company’s remuneration policy ensures that all employees are able to meet basic needs and allows for a certain degree of discretionary expenditure capacity.

The table below, published in the 2010 CSRR, shows the percentage difference between Abengoa’s standard starting salary and local minimum inter-professional wage (MIW), taking different professional categories into account.

2010	Average monthly starting salary paid out by categories (€)			Percentage paid above MIW			
	Countries	Degree holders	Administrative personnel	Operators	Degree holders	Administrative personnel	Operators
Spain		1,846.02	1,074.36	1,074.36	292	170	167
Brazil		1,010.14	683.06	365.15	435	294	157
Argentina		1,191.61	712.08	648.30	343	205	187
USA		2,705.87	1,731.76	1,303.99	296	190	143

* Data on Brazil, Argentina and the United States are calculated based on 12 payments. Data for Spain were calculated based on 14 payments.

Supply chain

7. Please describe the process followed by Abengoa to assure supplier compliance with its sustainability policies.

- **How many suppliers does Abengoa consider could pose a risk to Abengoa’s sustainability, how many of those suppliers have been audited for compliance, and what have been the results (total number and proportions disqualified, placed onto an improvement program, and found to be compliant, respectively)?**
- **How many of those audits were conducted by independent assessors?**

As part of Abengoa’s unwavering commitment to sustainability, it is essential for the company to be able to rely on providers who embrace this commitment and undertake to uphold sustainability. Therefore, since 2008 Abengoa requires that all company suppliers sign up to the Abengoa Social Responsibility Code (SRC) based on the principles of the Global Compact and inspired by the SA8000 Standard, which includes commitment in complying with and promoting social, environmental and ethical aspects.

In 2010, suppliers signed 3,862 agreements with Abengoa companies; in 2009 this figure was 7,596, and in 2008, 5,299. This amounts to a total of 16,757 signed agreements as of December 31, 2010.

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In addition, since 2008 Abengoa has been requesting the information needed from all company providers in order to determine the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions linked to their production processes. This information enables the company to undertake the process of lowering the emissions associated with raw material inputs by selecting suppliers whose production processes are more sustainable.

In 2011 we embarked on the development of a responsible purchasing system which will enable us to ascertain the number of suppliers who may pose a sustainability-related risk to the company. Four main phases have been identified during this process:

1. Preliminary purchasing system diagnostic
2. Supplier analysis
3. Supplier auditing
4. Sustainability-based supplier assessment or rating

Implementation of the first two phases required collaboration among the purchasing departments of the different Abengoa companies in order to select various assessment criteria allowing for the particular characteristics of each company activity to be taken into account.

In carrying out supplier analysis, variables including supplier country of location, supply nature, degree of visibility with respect to customers or the media, solvency risk, etc. were evaluated.

The supplier auditing model is intended to determine the degree to which Abengoa providers ensure compliance with the principles specified in the Abengoa Social Responsibility Code. Audits will be defined according to the supplier's degree of criticality, obtained during analysis (Phase 2), and will be carried out through self-assessment questionnaires, offsite audits or onsite audits in which visits will be made to supplier facilities, for which it remains to be determined whether this process will be handled by an independent third party or by a multidisciplinary Abengoa team.

A committee of Abengoa purchasing managers has also been set up in order to oversee smooth operation of the model, establish objectives to be achieved, and analyze the results obtained from the audits.

Through this procedure, Abengoa seeks to engage its providers in the commitment to corporate social responsibility and sustainability by conveying corporate values to the supply chain, forestalling any conduct that may contravene our principles of performance, and rewarding the excellence of our suppliers and providers.

At the end of 2010, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation introduced the Sustainable Business Awards created to publicly acknowledge Abengoa suppliers who have made an active contribution to sustainability through their performance and set an example for other organizations. The award ceremony for the first edition was held in June 2011 and prizes were presented to Novozymes and Sulzer AG in the Large Company category and to Aislamientos Desmontables in the SME category.

Materiality

8. The complex matrix diagram and the large number of issues listed as significant in the CSR report make it difficult to understand the process whereby Abengoa determines which are the most material items for inclusion in the report.

- **Could Abengoa explain which were the key stakeholders it consulted and which top five issues they identified?**
- **Similarly, which top five issues were identified through internal consultation processes?**
- **If these top externally and internally identified issues had been plotted on the materiality matrix diagram, what result would have emerged?**

The contents published in the 2010 Corporate Social Responsibility Report (CSRR) cover aspects and indicators reflecting the significant social, environmental and economic impacts of the company or those that may have a substantial influence on stakeholder assessments

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and decisions according to the results of the process of analyzing relevant matters carried out by Abengoa at the end of 2010.

The procedure for selecting relevant CSR matters which is centered on two bases for analysis that subsequently intersect to obtain the final result:

- external factors, related to the expectations of Abengoa’s stakeholders and the importance they attach to the different matters; and
- internal factors, which determine the significance of the different issues for the business, company management and, ultimately, in meeting objectives that form part of business strategy.

The following were analyzed in preparing the list of external factors:

- International reporting standards, consisting primarily of the GRI and the AA1000 AS (2008).
- Chief competitors and comparable companies, both national and international.
- Socially responsible investors. The analysis of indexes such as the DJSI and the FTSE4Good helps to determine which matters are significant for investors and shareholders.
- International initiatives, including the United Nations Global Compact and Caring for Climate.
- Reader response to last year’s report, obtained through the communication channels made available for this purpose.
- Periodic review of applicable law.
- The media. Through the analysis of Abengoa’s media presence and that of other companies in the industry, the positive and negative CSR-related issues receiving the most attention from the media were identified.

In preparing the list of internal factors, the results of similar procedures conducted within the different Abengoa businesses were analyzed, and a committee composed of Abengoa employees and managers was set up, representing all company sectors and activities.

The five issues that received the highest score among the matters determined to be relevant were the following:

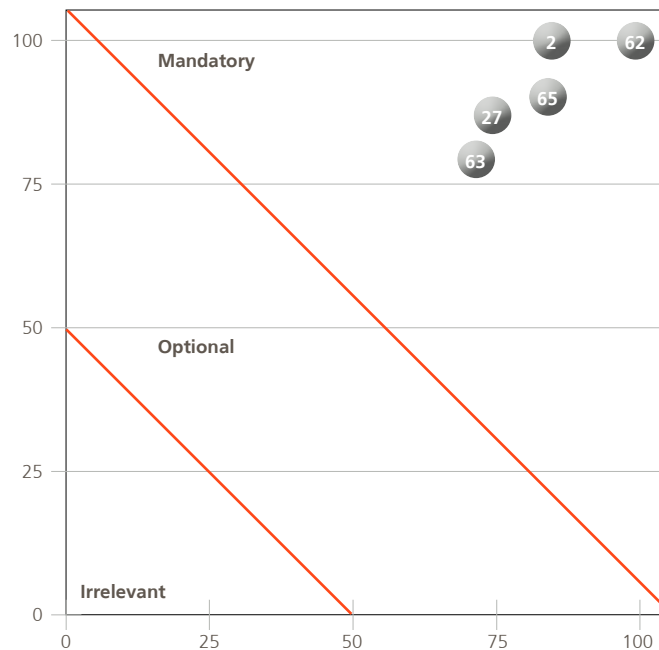
Matter	Number assigned in the chart*	Pertinent field	Main stakeholders affected	Score obtained through the procedure
CO ₂ emissions associated with Abengoa products and services. Reduction plans and policy in the fight against climate change.	27	Emissions	Society	97
Career and professional development plans for company employees. Professional development programs, performance assessment and training plans.	63	Social	Employees	89
Company reputation and recognition in the markets, businesses and communities as a supplier of innovative technology committed to sustainability. Building brand image.	2	Labor	Shareholders Employees Society	87
Work-life balance (flexible working hours, telecommuting) for company employees. Initiatives promoted by Abengoa to guarantee such balancing.	62	Social	Employees	81
Attracting, developing and retaining talent. Existing plans for attracting employees and labor and training policies within the company.	65	Social	Employees	80

* The numbers appearing next to the relevant matters are those that were assigned in the preliminary list of factors and which are plotted on the matrix to illustrate the issues.

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The five issues are illustrated below:



The five external factors deemed to be of most relevance were the following:

1. Reputation and recognition
2. Attracting, developing, and retaining talent
3. Creating jobs
4. Work-life balance
5. CO₂ emissions

And the five internal factors considered to be most relevant were the following:

1. Work-life balance
2. Company career plan and professional development
3. Promoting diversity and equality between men and women
4. Lack of women in executive positions at corporate level and across business groups
5. Working environment and employee satisfaction surveys

Governance

9. What action does Abengoa take to protect the interests of minority shareholders, besides complying with Spanish capital market laws?

As an example, could Abengoa explain how the recent private placement of Class B shares was valued and how minority shareholders' investments in Abengoa were protected? Were they consulted on the transaction?

In addition to complying with legal requirements pertaining to shareholder reporting, Abengoa has implemented specific communication channels, such as the Shareholder's Electronic Forum, through which shareholders, be they minority or not, may request from administrators any information or clarifications they find necessary regarding issues included in the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting or formulate any questions they consider to be of relevance in writing for submission thereof up until the seventh day before the scheduled Shareholdings' Meeting.

Shareholders may also verbally request information or clarifications regarding matters on the agenda during the Shareholders' Meeting and, in the event that it is not possible to fulfill the shareholder's right at that time, administrators are obligated to provide such information in writing within seven days after the conclusion of the Shareholders' Meeting.

In addition, Abengoa maintains ongoing contact with company shareholders through its Web site, where shareholders are provided with an email address they can use to transmit all types of queries to the company.

Abengoa's General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 10, 2011 approved modification of the company bylaws with the aim of including potential creation of Class B shares. This agreement was approved by a majority of over 90 % of current social capital. Furthermore, in the interest of protecting the interests of minority shareholders, the investment agreement reached with the First Reserve Corporation, by means of which the USA investment fund specializing in energy sector investments purchased an equity interest in Abengoa through the subscription of Class B shares, received a favorable report from the Board of Directors of Abengoa, S.A. and underwent prior assessment by means of the report issued by KPMG, S.L. as the independent external auditor differing from the company's accounts auditor designated by the Mercantile Registrar.

The transaction approved by resolution of the Board of Directors (which has power of issuance, delegated expressly by the General Shareholders Meeting held on April 10, 2011) does not require proactive consultation with minority shareholders due to being a transaction carried out with a qualified investor. Minority shareholder interests are nevertheless protected by the presence of independent officers on the Board. Pursuant to regulations pertaining to the securities market, the Board comprises a sufficient number of recommended independent officers to perform their duty: that of protecting the interests of shareholders without being conditioned by relationships with the company, its significant shareholders or company directors.

In short, with respect to the transaction involving placement of Class B shares, minority shareholder interests were safeguarded through approval of the transaction by agreement of the Board of Directors and by means of favorable reports from the Board itself as well as the auditor.

Anti-Corruption Policies

10. The CSR reporting complies with the GRI criteria, but we would suggest benchmarking this reporting against the UNGC/TI 10th Principle Reporting Guidelines which call for a more complete account of anti-corruption policies and how they are implemented and monitored. Abengoa reports that there were no instances of corruption in 2010.

- **Can the company explain how it applies a zero tolerance policy in difficult countries where it has substantial business in Latin America, Africa and Asia and how it deals with solicitation for small and larger bribes in such environments?**

Abengoa, which signed up to the Global Compact in 2002, upholds each one of the ten principles, and strives for complete integration of these principles into the strategy and policies governing the company's day-to-day operation. With regard to Principle 10: "businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery", the company has different procedures in place that are intended to prevent all types of corruption within the company.

Abengoa has developed an internal approval system which ensures that all contracts comply with the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). The Internal Risk Control Procedure likewise makes sure that the individual who authorizes payments is different from the person who manages a contract. As a further guarantee, since 2007 Abengoa voluntarily submits its Internal Control Systems to external evaluation by means of the issuance of an audit opinion in keeping with PCAOB standards and compliance auditing specified in Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act.

In addition, all Abengoa employees have an obligation to know, understand and abide by laws and regulations, along with the provisions of Abengoa's Code of Conduct and other policies, that apply to conducting business. In the event that a national, state or local agency has adopted a more stringent policy than Abengoa's policy regarding gifts and gratuities, the company's employees and representatives must adhere to this more stringent policy.

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In this regard, the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) makes it a crime for companies and their officers, directors, employees, and agents to pay, promise, offer or authorize the payment of anything of value to a foreign official, foreign political party or officials of public international organizations for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Payments of this nature strictly contravene Abengoa's policy even if the refusal to make them may cause Abengoa to lose a business opportunity. For this reason, Abengoa upholds this law and ensures due compliance by incorporating into its Code of Conduct, known by all employees and published on the corporate Web site, the aforementioned prohibitions.

The company also has a specific communication channel with management and governing bodies in place for employees and any other interested parties to serve as an instrument for raising any issues that may involve instances of irregularity, non-compliance or conduct which contravenes ethics, legality and norms governing Abengoa operations and in compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. There were no corruption-related incidents recorded through these information channels at Abengoa in 2010.

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Awards and acknowledgments

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Awards and acknowledgments

Internationalization 2010 award being accepted by José B. Terceiro, Vice-Chairman of Abengoa.

Management

- World Finance 2010 award recognizing the outstanding work conducted by the company in relation to corporate governance in Spain.
- Deal of the Year prize awarded by Trade Finance to companies whose operations merit international recognition due to their magnitude.
- Internationalization 2010 award from the Employers' Circle in recognition of the significance of the federal loan guarantee granted to the company by the US Department of Energy (DOE) in July 2010.



- **2010 European Partner Award** received from the company Huawaei, in recognition of the pan-European collaboration between the two companies.
- Prize for **Safety and Excellence** awarded by the logistic company Burlington Northern Santa Fe, LLC.
- **European Seal of Excellence EFQM 400+**, awarded by the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) through the Club for Excellence in Management (CEG) and Aenor.
- **Project Finance Award for the Latin American Transaction of the Year** for financing the largest cogeneration power plant in Mexico.

Achilles Sustainable Supplier Award



Sustainability

- **Achilles Sustainable Supplier Award** for the most sustainable provider in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), presented by the Achilles South Europe company.
- **CSP Today** Award in the category of "CSP achievement in emerging markets" for the development of Mexico's first CSP plant.
- **Life+** Award presented by EU members states, which, along with the team from the EU LIFE financing program, selected the best projects relating to good environmental practices to have been completed between 2009 and 2010.

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Awards and acknowledgments

- Chennai (India) desalination plant shortlisted by Global Water Intelligence, financial and strategic analyst in the **water and desalination industries**, for 2010 Plant of the Year.
- **Special mention** at the **1st Edition of the Cemex Foundation Sustainable Supply Chain Awards**, recognizing business projects intended to increase, enhance and develop sustainable business performance.

Innovation

Recognition of contribution to and promotion of economic activity within Spain at the V Conference of the VII European Union R&D Framework Program in Spain.

Secretary General of the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation presents awards at the V conference of the VII European Union R&D Framework Program held in Spain

- **VII Seville Bridging Cultures Award** from the Sevilla Nodo Entre Oriente y Occidente Foundation, in recognition of Abengoa's worldwide drive towards technological development.



Social development

- **Innova disCapacidad** Award presented to Abengoa for its CSR initiative aimed at fostering integration into the workforce of disabled persons.
- **First prize** at the **6th Competition for Programs on Physical Fitness and Balanced Nutrition of the Regional Government of Andalusia** in recognition of the social and labor model implemented at the Campus Palmas Altas headquarters.
- **Honorable mention** from the Seville Association of Businesswomen (AES) for the company's policy on equal opportunities in the working environment, as well as the incorporation of female executives on the Board of Directors.

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Level of application | **158**

Principles regarding quality of information
governing report preparation | **159**

Principles regarding quality of information
disclosed under the GRI | **164**

Scope and focus

Abengoa, true to its commitment to transparency, has published a **Corporate Social Responsibility Report (CSRR)** for the **ninth¹ consecutive year**. This report includes trustworthy and balanced information on the company's performance, the main social, economic and environmental impacts of its activity and any other matters that may substantially influence stakeholder assessments and decisions.

The report covers all of Abengoa's activities in every country in which the company operates, and therefore the information disclosed includes the three activities around which the company's business is structured: engineering and construction, concession-type infrastructures, and industrial production.

The report preparation process followed the guidelines stipulated in **Version 3.1 of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)**, whose aim is to define a common structure for corporate social responsibility reports by orienting companies on report content, scope and coverage so that readers may compare the performance of different companies, thus providing assurance of the quality of the information disclosed.

This report also takes into account the principles of the **AA1000AS** standard, the world's first sustainability assurance norm, to lend quality and accuracy to the information contained in the CSRR, ensuring transparency in Abengoa's communications and helping to build confidence among company shareholders. The principles established under the standard require that the organization be actively involved with its stakeholders, identifying and fully understanding the sustainability aspects that will have an impact on performance for subsequent use of this knowledge in developing responsible business strategies and performance objectives. These principles therefore enable the organization to focus on what is relevant, providing a framework for determining and responding to opportunities, while managing risk and complying with non-financial aspects.

CSRR11 also reports on the commitment Abengoa upholds to the **United Nations Global Compact**, the ten principles of which govern company performance, activity and strategy. Respect for human, labor-related and environmental rights and anti-corruption are the guiding principles of the sustainable business model driving Abengoa forward in the 70-plus countries in which the company operates.

Abengoa has defined a Corporate Social Responsibility Management System in line with the guidelines established under the international non-certifiable ISO 26000:2010 "Guidance on Social Responsibility" standard, which provides orientation for the company on the principles underlying social responsibility, recognition thereof, and engagement of interested parties, fundamental matters and issues comprising this social responsibility (corporate governance, human rights, labor practices, the environment, fair operating practices, active participation in consumer issues, and community development), as well as the ways to integrate socially responsible conduct into the organization.

At Abengoa, these orientations are covered under the internal corporate social responsibility standard (NOC-10/003), which includes and is referenced to the following Common Management Systems (NOC):

- NOC-04, on **Human Resources**, which covers all aspects related to policies, principles and commitments pertaining to labor practices, human rights, diversity, equality, personnel training and development, industrial relations, professional development and compensation, occupational risk prevention, the Labor Social Responsibility (LSR) management system, Code of Conduct, and whistleblower channel, among others.
- NOC-05, on **Quality Management and the Environment**, including aspects relating to quality management and customer relations, management of environmental aspects, preparation of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory, and the Social Responsibility Code for suppliers, among others.

¹ The CSRR10 erroneously stated that it was the company's sixth report published when in fact it was the eighth publication.

- NOC-08, on **Consolidation, Auditing, and Management of Tax Affairs**, encompassing all aspects related to auditing and internal control, the audit committee, corporate governance, transparency, and anti-corruption policies, among others.
- NOC-03, on **Management of Legal Affairs, Risk Analysis, and Insurance Management**, covering aspects relating to regulatory compliance, risk analysis and management (including sustainability and corporate social responsibility-related risks), contractual relationships with suppliers and partners, and good governance, among others.
- NOC-10, on **Corporate Identity and Communication and Corporate Social Responsibility**, which includes all aspects pertaining to CSR management and strategy, CSR reporting and auditing, performance disclosure in the realm of sustainability and CSR, analysis of relevant issues, and social action management, among others.

In accordance with the policies, regulations and procedures designed, a series of measures relating to the introduction of the following key aspects of the CSR Management System were revised in 2011:

Code of Conduct

- Accessibility of the code of conduct by all employees of Abengoa through the Webpage (Corporate Intranet and Webpage).
- Imparting annual training that is compulsory for all employees and new incorporations through its Welcome and Integration Handbook, for the purpose of encouraging knowledge of the Code of Conduct. 8,493 employees underwent the Code of Conduct training in 2011.

Whistleblowing Channel:

- Confidentiality of and accessibility to the whistleblowing channel, available to all employees through the Corporate Intranet or Webpage.
- Imparting annual training that is compulsory for all employees and new incorporations through the company's Welcome and Integration Handbook, for the purpose of encouraging knowledge of said channels, together with procedures to followed if there is need for whistleblowing. 8,493 employees underwent the Whistleblowing Channel training in 2011.

CSR Agreements with Suppliers:

- Developing and introducing a Supplier Certification and Endorsement procedure by which, as prerequisite to working with Abengoa, companies within its supply chain are bound to undersign a Social Responsibility Code based on the SA 8000 International Standard, by which they undertake to comply with all the aspects of social and environmental responsibility outlined in the United Nations World Pact and by which they accept possible inspections of their facilities.

Quality and Environmental Management System:

- Annual program of Control and Monitoring Visits (VCS), through which the corporate management for Organization, Quality and the Environment is responsible, under the scope of the environment, for reporting on the evolution and situation of the Management Systems in the various companies of the group, verifying the fulfilment of objectives and progress of synergies generated through control and monitoring visits.
- 93.03 % of our companies hold valid ISO 9001 Standard certificates for their Quality Management Systems and another 88.18 % hold valid ISO 14001 for their Environmental Management Systems.
- Imparting supplementary training to the companies, depending on the age of the certificates, on the various aspects considered in said certifications.

Equality Framework Plan

- Developing an Equality Plan at corporate level, that applies to everyone in the company.
- Imparting specific training on the SA 8000 Standard.

Unless otherwise indicated in the text, The performance indicators cover the activities in 2011 of all Abengoa companies that have a significant social, environmental or economic impact and whose management lies under the effective control of the organization. Also included, depending on relevance and availability, is information from previous years to offer report readers a chance to formulate a more complete view of the company's evolution.

Material changes on the report

Due to the acquisitions and divestments that took place over the course of 2011, the consolidation perimeter is not identical to that of 2010, with the main difference with respect to previous years being that all companies that were part of the Information Technologies (Telvent) business group, and which accounted for approximately 33 % of Abengoa's total revenue for 2010, no longer belong to the group. The list of companies can be found in **Appendix A**, and further information on the sale of Telvent is provided in Volume III on "Legal, Economic and Financial Information" of Abengoa's 2011 Annual Report.

Verification

By means of the Integrated **Sustainability Management System (ISMS)** featuring capture and computation instruments that enable us to obtain reliable and consistent real-time data, and through a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators, Abengoa gains knowledge on the environmental, social and economic impact of company activity in the areas in which the company operates. This facilitates daily management of sustainability-related information by simplifying the process of gathering and documenting reliable information, in turn facilitating data review and consolidation.

The system relies on the indicators listed in Guide v.3.1 of the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative), the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory, the Environmental Sustainability Indicators (ESI), and any other indicator devised to measure the company's performance in the working areas specified under the Strategic Plan, on the Responsible Management Balance Sheet, or the indicators extracted from the relevant issues procedure.

The purpose of this system is to obtain reliable consolidated data on relevant CSR-related quantitative and qualitative indicators in order to manage the data appropriately and disclose the information in a transparent fashion to company stakeholders.

Information reliability requires systematic consistency in the consolidated data, and that data be traceable or reconstructible, accurate and complete in identifying and taking data sources into consideration. Accordingly, Abengoa has effective internal control mechanisms in place to help prevent, detect and rectify significant errors in the data reported. All information systems from which the indicators included in this report are obtained underwent rigorous processes of internal and external control, supervision, and auditing.

In 2009 Abengoa set up a specific sustainability auditing area, which has been in charge since then of performing ongoing and periodic internal controls to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Abengoa's sustainability information.

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Report
preparation process

The ISMS is therefore audited internally on a regular basis at all levels in order to guarantee the reliability of the information contained in the system. In 2011 the following internal auditing, review and control procedures were performed:

- Corporate audits (on CSR, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, and system implementation).
- Control and monitoring visits (quality, environment, prevention, inventory, LSR and CSR).
- Audits conducted at business group-level.
- Review and control performed at company-level.

As an independent external verifier, the firm PwC reviewed the report in order to check application of the AA1000 Assurance Standard (2008) and Version 3 of the Global Reporting Initiative Guide (GRI G3), according to the Level A requirements. The review was conducted with a reasonable degree of assurance for all principal and additional indicators reported, for which sufficient proof was obtained to reduce the risk of material error to an acceptably low level. The verification report outlines the scope of the work conducted, as well as the conclusions reached. The methodology followed for the review process was defined according to the stipulations of the ISAE 3000 standard.

PwC likewise reviewed the extent to which the Corporate Social Responsibility Management System devised by Abengoa reflects the orientations and recommendations defined under the international **ISO 26000:2010** standard, reviewing implementation within the group companies of certain relevant aspects: Code of Conduct, whistleblower channel, social responsibility covenants with suppliers, quality and environmental management systems, Equality Plan.

During 2011, the **Greenhouse Gas Inventory** was verified in accordance with the specific requirements laid down in section 7.3 of ISO 14064-1. The report was verified through a systematic and independent process duly documented by Aenor, which provided a reasonable degree of assurance.

The report was also reviewed in its entirety by the **Global Reporting Initiative** and by Abengoa management, and received a grade of **A+**.

Level of application

AA1000AS Standard	GRI	External Verification
		
✓	✓	✓

Principles governing report preparation

As its method for determining relevant issues, defining contents, and ensuring the quality of the information contained in this report, Abengoa chose to apply the three principles defined under the AA1000 AS (2008) standard: inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness; as well as the four GRI principles: materiality, stakeholder inclusiveness, sustainability context and completeness.

Materiality (under GRI and AA1000)

Information is considered material if omission or distortion thereof may have an effect on the decisions or actions of the stakeholders of the reporting organization. Materiality therefore refers to the relevance for the business of the different aspects related to sustainability.

Therefore, the information contained in the CSRR 2011 covers aspects and indicators that reflect the company's significant social, environmental and economic impacts or those which may have a substantial influence on stakeholder evaluations and decisions.

In 2011 Abengoa conducted an analysis of materiality through a procedure for determining relevant CSR matters, which is centered on two bases for analysis that subsequently intersect to obtain the final result: external factors (those related to the expectations of Abengoa's stakeholders and the importance the latter attach to the different matters) and internal factors (which determine the significance of the different issues for the business, company management, and, ultimately, in meeting objectives envisaged under business strategy). The use of both perspectives is essential in fulfilling the principle of inclusivity defined under AA1000 AS (2008).

The following sources were taken into account in preparing the list of external factors:

- **International reporting standards**, consisting primarily of the GRI and the AA1000 AS (2008).
- **Sector-wide analysis** of the main homologous and competing companies, both domestic and international.
- **Socially responsible investors**. Index analysis, including the DJSI and the FTSE4Good, enables the company to identify issues that are material to investors and shareholders.
- **International initiatives**, including the United Nations Global Compact and Caring for Climate. These and other voluntary agreements consist of a series of principles that demand certain commitments from the company, which are evaluated on a yearly basis in order to identify new material issues.
- **Analysis of reader response to last year's report** submitted through the communication channels made available for this purpose.
- **The media**, by analyzing Abengoa's media exposure and that of homologous and competing companies; positive and negative CSR-related matters receiving the most attention from the media have been identified.
- **Prescriptors**. The company has examined public documentation from social and sectorial (energy and environment) associations and organizations working in areas of interest to Abengoa and its business.

To select internal factors, a committee on relevant matters was set up, composed of **14 employees** from representative company areas and presided over by the director of Corporate Social Responsibility. Through a secret voting process, the committee came up with a selection of internal issues (related to company values, policies and strategies, and staff concerns) and analyzed the degree of materiality of each issue, that of the external factors, and of relevant issues extracted from comparable procedures performed within the company; also taking into account the nature and dimension of each aspect analyzed to prepare a list of priorities.

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Report
preparation process

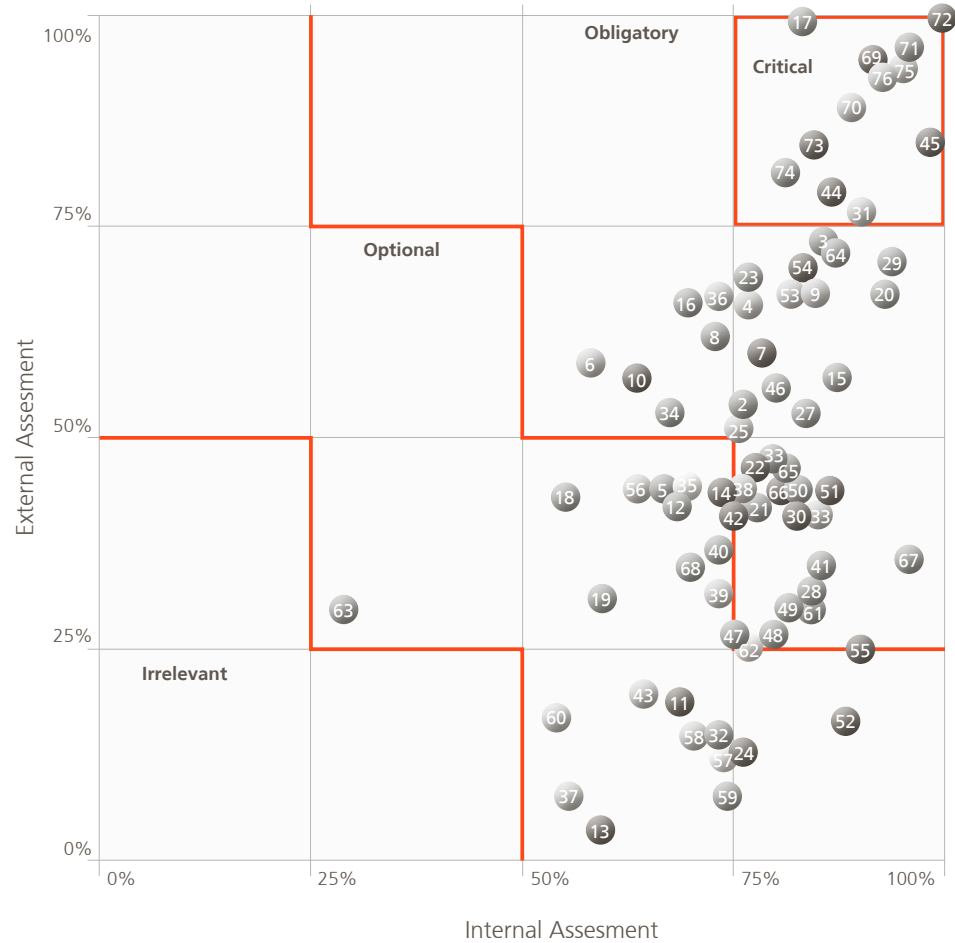
As a way to reinforce the identification and definition of material issues, a series of stakeholder interviews were conducted with the aim of honing the selection of critical or priority issues for each stakeholder.

The matrix resulting from the Material Issue Procedure classifies matters as obligatory, optional or non-material, according to whether or not they should be included in the CSRR. The five obligatory matters with the highest score are flagged as critical and should be analyzed in greater depth in the CSRR. Monitoring indicators are devised for obligatory and critical matters to enable the company to monitor them over time.

Relevant Matters - Results			
Matter No.	Identification No.	Relevant Matters	Monitoring Indicators ²
1	2	Good practices in corporate governance	LA13, P6C2I1, Tomo IV
3	4	Legal and regulatory risks and opportunities	EC2
4	6	Awards and acknowledgments	2.10
5	7	Code of conduct	4.8, 4.9, P3C1I1, P3C2I1, P5C4I1, P10C2I2, P10C2I1, P10C6I1, P1C3I1, P3C1I1
6	8	System to ensure compliance with code of conduct	P3C3I1, P10C3I1, P6C3I1,
7	9	Corruption	SO2, SO3, SO4, P10C2I2, P10C3I1, P10C2I1
8	10	Lobbying	SO5
9	15	Mechanism involving assessment of projects posing potential risk of violation of human rights	HR1, HR2, BGP
10	16	Project development	P1C5I2,
11	17	Future of renewable energies*	EN6, P8C1I1
12	20	R&D	BGR
13	23	Efficiency and water demand management systems	EC2, EN8, EN9, EN10, P8C5I2, P8C5I3, P8C7I1, P8C7I2
14	25	Discharges	EN10, EN21, EN25, P8C10I1, P7C2I2, ISA
15	27	Specific energy efficiency initiatives and plans	P9C2I1
16	29	Climate change policy/strategy	EC2, P9C1I1, P7C1I1
17	31	CO ₂ footprint*	EN16, EN17, EN18
18	34	Other emissions (NoX, SoX, coolants)	EN19, EN20, P8C9I1,
19	36	Waste production and management	EN22, EN24, P8C8I1, P8C10I2, P8C10I3
20	44	Policies, practices aimed at fomenting labor stability*	LA1, LA2, LA3, LA10, LA11, LA12, L11, L12, L13, L14,
21	45	Promoting diversity, non-discrimination*	HR4, HR9, P6C2I3, P6C2I2, P6C2I3, P6C3I1,
22	46	Processes employed to manage knowledge and organizational learning	LA10, LA11
23	53	Programs developed to foment safe practices	PR1, PR2, P1C4I1
24	54	Health and safety performance	LA6, LA7, LA8, LA9, P2C2I1, P1C2I1, P1C2I3
25	64	Policies and practices pertaining to social commitment. Definition of a social investment strategy or program	EC1, EC8, HR1, SO1,
26	69	Promoting internal communication*	4.16, P3C3I1, P1C3I1,
27	70	Excellence in management, innovation, and entrepreneurship*	BGR, P1C4I2
28	71	Universal risk model*	4.11, EC2, SO2, BGR, 1.2, 4.11, P8C2I4, P1C2I1,
29	72	Career training and internal promotion plan*	LA11
30	73	Projects and research*	EN6, P8C1I1, P8C7I2, P8C1I2, BGR
31	74	Mechanisms ensuring effective fulfillment of working hours*	LA7, P4C2I2, P4C3I1, P4C1I1
32	75	Motivation as growth driver*	LA11,
33	76	Alignment of business with strategy*	1.1, 1.2, P1C2I5, P10C1I1, P7C1I1

2 GRI indicators; GC: Global Compact Progress Report indicators; RMBS: Responsible Management Balance Sheet; ESI: Environmental Sustainability Indicators; SP: Strategic Plan performance guidelines; matters indicated by an asterisk (*) were extracted from the internal committee

Relevant matters
2011



Stakeholder inclusiveness (GRI) and inclusivity (AA1000)

These two principles dictate that the reporting organization identify its stakeholders, take them into account in drawing up strategy, and describe in the report how the organization has addressed stakeholder expectations and interests. Abengoa, during the process of preparing and developing its Strategic CSR Plan, identified approximately 100 key stakeholder prescriptors in order to ascertain the importance they attach to the challenges identified, and to gauge their perception of Abengoa’s performance with respect to each of the matters, and the state of matters deemed material.

As an accompaniment to the procedure for analyzing relevant CSR-related matters, in 2011 Abengoa conducted a series of interviews with external experts and members of prestigious international organizations, including the Business Social Compliance Initiative, the Nature Conservancy, the World Resources Institute, the Man and Nature Foundation, the Association of Renewable Energies, the International Labor Organization, Transparency International, and Oxfam, among others, to learn about the challenges and trends in critical CSR matters in the sectors to which Abengoa belongs, and to find out their perception of the company’s performance with respect to these critical matters.

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Report preparation process

The following issues were addressed in the interviews:

- Supplier requirements.
- Conservation of resources and biodiversity in developing renewable energies.
- Current challenges and trends in developing renewable energy (solar).
- Good CSR practices in developing renewable energy (solar).
- Climate change.
- Biofuels.
- Future of renewable energies.
- Risks and opportunities derived from laws and regulations.
- Good practices and labor risks (ILO standards).
- Transparency.
- Corruption.
- Local community relations.

For the fourth consecutive year, Abengoa has undergone an evaluation by an Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD), made up of independent professionals of renowned international prestige in the environmental, social and economic spheres. This panel lends a voice to the perspectives and opinions of Abengoa's stakeholders so as to ensure that the company reports information on the issues they find material, while providing recommendations on expected company performance with respect to these matters.

The members of the panel conducted an analytical review of the CSRR published by Abengoa in 2010 with the aim of fostering information transparency by participating in an open dialog between the company and its stakeholders, and by issuing their evaluation of the materiality of the company's CSRR and the solutions provided to its stakeholders. The responses provided by Abengoa to the questions formulated by the IPESD were verified externally by PwC and obtained a reasonable level of assurance.

Prior to preparing the questions, the members of the IPESD also held face-to-face meetings with those in charge of the areas they considered CSR-critical in order to conduct an up-close analysis of company strategy and performance and thereby supplement the information they had gathered from reading the report.

Furthermore, Abengoa has a range of communication channels and mechanisms in place with which the company maintains ongoing open dialog with its stakeholders in order to ascertain needs and expectations.

Sustainability context (GRI)

The reporting organization should present its performance within the broader context of sustainability. The question underlying sustainability reporting is the way in which the organization contributes, or plans to contribute in the future, to the improvement or deterioration of economic, environmental and social trends, developments, and conditions at the local, regional, or global level.

Abengoa is an international company that applies innovative technological solutions for sustainable development, and, throughout this report, evaluates company performance within the context of its contribution to its stakeholders and to the environment.

Abengoa has been a very active company in terms of communicating and disseminating initiatives associated with sustainability. In 2011 seminars were organized around themes such as climate change, sustainability, and renewable energies; forums for heightening society awareness were promoted, such as the Focus-Abengoa Forum on Energy and Climate Change; numerous articles were published internally and externally on these

subjects, and distributed to different company stakeholders and included on the website, the contents of which are structured around the cornerstones underpinning the company's business model: environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and transparency and rigor in management. The company also features a corporate blog consisting of articles of opinion published on a variety of matters related to sustainability. This [blog](#), accessible through the corporate website, is open to comments from any reader with the aim of encouraging dialog.

Completeness (GRI)

Completeness refers to suitable coverage of the indicators and material aspects, in order for them to reflect significant social, economic and environmental impacts and enable stakeholders to assess the performance of the reporting organization during the period covered by the report.

This report was prepared with the intention of appropriately reflecting the intrinsic implications, risks and challenges of each line of company business, making information accessible to a wide-ranging and heterogeneous audience. The document gives greater priority to certain aspects over others, depending on the materiality matrix established in the analysis of material matters, and is complemented by case studies and specific examples. To help understand the text and find information, and so as to ensure uniform presentation, a common structure was devised for all chapters and sections.

Indicator coverage, understood as all entities whose performance is described in the report, extends to all Abengoa subsidiaries, including joint ventures, operating on the five continents, over which the company has effective control of management. Appendix A lists the companies included within the scope of the report. Any additional exclusion is specified accordingly within the indicator itself.

Responsiveness (AA1000)

In 2011 Abengoa continued to implement its Strategic CSR Plan, which defines the framework and guidelines to be followed by the company in the realm of sustainability through a set of actions that integrate stakeholder expectations into company strategy.

In addition, a corporate scorecard or Responsible Management Balance Sheet was introduced during the year. Comprising a selection of relevant CSR-related indicators for which reporting was conducted on a more regular basis, it has helped to improve stakeholder confidence while enabling us to analyze changes in key figures.

In 2011 Abengoa reinforced and enhanced the company's CSR reporting system through the Integrated Sustainability Management System, which combines all material information pertaining to sustainability, thus improving measurement and control of company performance.

11
Report
preparation process

Principles regarding quality of information disclosed under the GRI

In preparing this report, every effort was made to present the information in accordance with GRI principles pertaining to quality.

Balance

The report should reflect positive and negative aspects to enable a reasonable assessment of company performance.

The CSRR 2011 provides data on positive and improvable aspects of performance, as well as the objectives facing the company. The process of identifying material issues (see section on materiality) also contributes to compliance in this regard. In addition, the opinion of the IPESD, published in the report, allows the reader to gain an understanding of the perception of company performance held by society at large.

Comparability

The contents and data published in the report enable the reader to analyze evolution and change, and the report therefore includes a comparison with the previous year and also indicates any changes in calculation methods.

Accuracy

This report underwent a verification process to ensure the accuracy of quantitative data and confirm evidence and appropriate context for the qualitative information.

Timeliness

The report must be published on time according to a regular schedule so that stakeholders may make decisions based on the right information.

Abengoa has been publishing its Corporate Social Responsibility Report annually since 2003. These reports are available from the [company's website](#).



11
Report
preparation process

Clarity

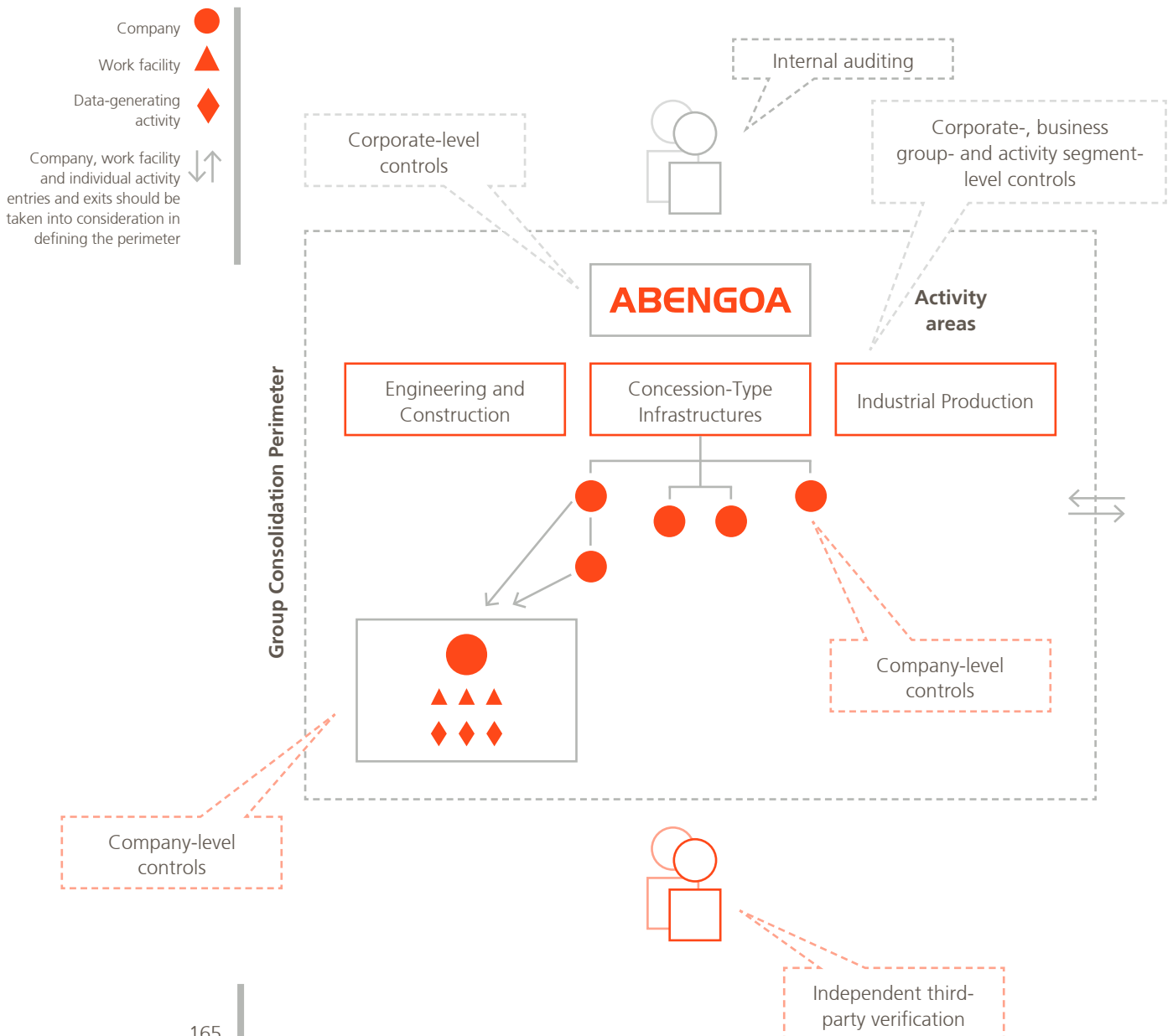
Information should be presented in a way that is understandable and accessible. Abengoa prepares a digital edition of the report, which can be accessed by the public via the following address: annualreport.abengoa.com. The company also distributes the report to its shareholders, main customers, the media, responsible investment institutions, and other interested parties.

The CSRR was prepared by taking into account stakeholder recommendations on how the information should be presented. This report also includes a glossary of technical terms and terms with which readers may be less familiar.

Reliability

The information and procedures followed in preparing the report must be gathered, recorded, compiled, analyzed and presented in such a way as to hold up to examination and guarantee the quality and materiality of the information disclosed.

The procedure for consolidating information adhered to the following scheme:



12

Annual Report 2011 | External verification

12.1. Independent verification report | **167**

12.2. GRI Review report | **172**

12.1

Annual Report 2011 | Independent verification report



A free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails.

**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE
2011 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT**

To the Board of Directors of Abengoa, S.A.:

Scope of our work

We have been engaged by the Board of Directors of Abengoa, S.A. to verify with reasonable assurance the following aspects of the 2011 Corporate Social Responsibility Report (hereon, the 2011 CSRR) of Abengoa, S.A. and its Group companies (hereon Abengoa) for the year ended 31 December 2011:

- the core and additional performance indicators for FY 2011 (referred to on pages 178 to 183 of the 2011 CSRR) proposed in the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) version 3.1 (hereon, GRI-G3 Guidelines) as well as the indicators included in the "Responsible Management Balance Sheet" (presented on page 21 of the CSRR), in accordance with Abengoa's Corporate Social Responsibility reporting system.
- the adaptation of the contents of the 2011 CSRR to the principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness set down under Standard AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard 2008 issued by AccountAbility, Institute of Social and Ethical Accountability (hereon, AA1000APS (2008)), as described on pages 159 to 163 of the 2011 CSRR.
- the information used by Abengoa to respond to the questions posed by an Independent Panel of Experts in Sustainable Development (hereon IPESD), included in Abengoa's 2011 CSRR, as described on pages 137 to 150 of the 2011 CSRR.
- the adaptation of the Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) of Abengoa, referred to in its Internal Standard NOC-10/003, to ISO 26000:2010, Guidance for Social Responsibility (hereon ISO 26000) and the implementation of five key aspects of the ISMS: the Code of Conduct, the whistle blowing channels, the Social Responsibility Agreements with suppliers, the quality and environmental management systems and the Equality Plan, as described on pages 156 and 157 of the 2011 CSRR.

The preparation of the 2011 CSRR and its contents and the preparation of the information that responds to the questions of the IPESD is the responsibility of Abengoa Management, which is also responsible for defining, adapting and maintaining the management and internal control systems from which the information is obtained and the systems for applying the principles of the AA1000APS (2008), as well as the preparation and updating of the ISMS in accordance with the guidelines of ISO 26000. Our responsibility is to issue an independent report based on the procedures applied during our review, which refers exclusively to the information for 2011. This report is issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of our engagement letter dated 17 October 2011.

Criteria for performance of our verification

We have carried out our work in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (hereon, ISAE3000) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), for a reasonable level of assurance that requires, for engagements of this type, verification

12.1

PwC verification
report on CSRR11

procedures and the procurement of sufficient evidence that supports the information presented in order to reduce the risk of error or omission in said information to an acceptably low level. Furthermore, we have also carried out our work in accordance with *AA1000 Assurance Standard 2008* (hereon, *AA1000AS (2008)*), of *AccountAbility*, under a Type 2 high assurance engagement, which corresponds to reasonable assurance as per ISAE 3000.

Our reasonable assurance work has consisted of the formulation of queries presented to Management, and the different units of Abengoa that have participated in the preparation of the 2011 CSRR and in the design of the ISMS, and in the application of certain procedures that are broadly described below:

- Interviews with personnel and management of Abengoa responsible for compiling the information, for ascertaining the management principles and approaches applied in the preparation of the 2011 CSRR, and, specifically, the preparation of the core and additional performance indicators as well as the indicators of the "Responsible Management Balance Sheet".
- Analysis of the processes for compiling, validating and consolidated the information selected.
- Testing by sample of the IT and internal control systems in relation to the compilation of the selected indicators.
- Verification by substantive testing of the quantitative and qualitative information obtained from the indicators and its proper compilation. In the case of financial information relating to the EC1 and EC4 indicators, included in the 2011 CSRR, we have verified that they are obtained from the 2011 annual accounts of Abengoa audited by PwC, which issued an unqualified audit report dated 23 February 2012.
- Interviews with Abengoa personnel and management, both at the corporate and business group level, in order to ascertain the procedures, systems and management approaches in relation to the consideration and compliance of AA1000APS (2008) principles, and review of the opinions of external stakeholders and of the IPESD.
- Evaluation and sampling of the management practices and documentation available in relation to the systems of participation of the stakeholders and the communications and response processes in relation to the material issues.
- Interviews with the persons responsible for the preparation of the responses to the IPESD questions, verifying that the information in these responses is properly based on internal or third-party evidence and documents.
- Meetings with Abengoa personnel responsible for the preparation of the policies, management standards and procedures that make up Abengoa's ISMS in order to ascertain the management principles and approaches applied in its design, and obtain the information necessary for external verification.
- Review of the existence of policies, management standards and/or procedures, within Abengoa's ISMS, for each of the guidelines and recommendations under ISO 26000 in the matters referring to organizational governance, human rights, labour practices, environment, fair operating practices, consumer issues, community involvement and development, and ways of integrating socially responsible behaviour in the organisation.
- Meetings with Abengoa personnel and management in order to verify, through sampling and substantive testing of specific management practices, and available documentation related to the implementation of the five key aspects of the ISMS.

In relation to ISO 26000, this report in no way can be construed as certification thereof, in light of the fact that ISO 26000 does not contain requirements but guidelines and recommendations, and is treated, therefore, by definition, as an uncertifiable standard.

Our work has not included an examination of the reliability of the information provided by third parties.



Independence

We have performed our work in accordance with the independence standards required by the Code of Ethics of the *International Federation of Accountants (IFAC)*. Our work has been carried out by a team of sustainability specialists with a wide range of experience in the review of reports of this type.

Conclusion

As a result of our work we can conclude that:

- The core and additional performance indicators for FY 2011 proposed in the GRI-G3, referred to on pages 178 to 183 of the 2011 CSRR, the scope and limitations of which are defined in the chapter "GRI Index", as well as the indicators of the Responsible Management Balance Sheet, referred to on page 21 have been prepared reliably and appropriately, in all significant aspects, in accordance with Abengoa's CSR reporting system.
- The responses given by Abengoa to the queries formulated by the IPESD respond reliably and appropriately, in all significant aspects, to the evidence analysed.
- The 2011 CSRR has been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness established under the AA1000APS (2008). Specifically:
 - **Inclusivity:** Abengoa Management has set up various processes of engagement and participation of its stakeholders, both at the corporate and different levels of the organisation, in order to include their expectations in the development of its sustainability strategy.
 - **Materiality:** Abengoa Management has set up a structured and adequate system for identifying and prioritising the material sustainability issues that are relevant to the organisation and its stakeholders.
 - **Responsiveness,** Abengoa Management has various processes for developing appropriate responses to the material issues and the expectations of the stakeholders.
- Abengoa's ISMS described on pages 20, 155 and 156 of the 2011 CSRR, has been prepared and adapted, in all significant aspects, to the guidelines of ISO 26000, and the five selected key aspects are being implemented according to the ISMS policies, management standards and procedures.

Recommendations

On the basis of our verification, we bring to your attention various findings and recommendations that will be presented to Abengoa Management. We set out below a summary of the most significant recommendations for improving the application of the AA1000APS (2008), which do not modify the conclusions expressed in our report.

Inclusivity

Abengoa maintains an ongoing dialogue with its stakeholders through different channels of communication and has systematic mechanisms for ascertaining their expectations and priorities. As part of this process, since 2009, the Company has carried out surveys to find out the opinions of its main stakeholders and uses an Independent Panel of Experts in Sustainable Development (IPESD). We recommend continuing the extension of the analysis of stakeholders' expectations in order to include, with the same depth, all stakeholders, internally and externally, and to cover new geographic areas in which the Group is operating. In addition it is recommended to continue enhancing, embedding and prioritising dialogue that makes possible the direct involvement of the stakeholders in the development and scope of a responsible, strategic response to sustainability.

Materiality

Abengoa has continued in 2011 to improve its procedure for analysing material issues. Abengoa has reviewed the evaluation process in order to better identify material issues and incorporate the analysis undertaken by each of its business groups. We recommend continuing to move forward in the

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PwC verification
report on CSRR11



communication process of the material issues, which will allow the prioritisation of resources, both at corporate as well as business group level, with regards to the priority CSR action plans.

Responsiveness

During 2011, Abengoa has strengthened and improved its CSR reporting system, creating automatic links between the various IT tools, integrating the CSR data system, the environmental management system and the GHG inventory, as well as developing a CSR KPI scorecard ("Responsible Management Balance Sheet"). We recommend continuing to foster transparency mechanisms in relation to both internal and external stakeholders. We also recommend using the developed CSR IT tool to monitor and communicate more frequently the CSR commitments through the key indicators of the "Responsible Management Balance Sheet". Likewise, we recommend that Abengoa periodically update the CSR executive plans prepared at all levels in order to bring them into line with the possible changes in expectations of the stakeholders.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

M.ª Luz Castilla
Director
23 February 2012



12.2

Annual Report 2011 | GRI Review report



Statement GRI Application Level Check

GRI hereby states that **Abengoa S.A.** has presented its report "2011 Corporate Social Responsibility Report" to GRI's Report Services which have concluded that the report fulfills the requirement of Application Level A+.

GRI Application Levels communicate the extent to which the content of the G3.1 Guidelines has been used in the submitted sustainability reporting. The Check confirms that the required set and number of disclosures for that Application Level have been addressed in the reporting and that the GRI Content Index demonstrates a valid representation of the required disclosures, as described in the GRI G3.1 Guidelines.

Application Levels do not provide an opinion on the sustainability performance of the reporter nor the quality of the information in the report.

Amsterdam, February 21st 2012



Nelmara Arbex
Deputy Chief Executive
Global Reporting Initiative



The "+" has been added to this Application Level because **Abengoa S.A.** has submitted (part of) this report for external assurance. GRI accepts the reporter's own criteria for choosing the relevant assurance provider.

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a network-based organization that has pioneered the development of the world's most widely used sustainability reporting framework and is committed to its continuous improvement and application worldwide. The GRI Guidelines set out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance. www.globalreporting.org

Disclaimer: Where the relevant sustainability reporting includes external links, including to audio visual material, this statement only concerns material submitted to GRI at the time of the Check on February 9th 2012. GRI explicitly excludes the statement being applied to any later changes to such material.

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Annual Report 2011 | GRI index

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Profile					
Strategy and Analysis					
1.1	Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization.	-	01	Summary of the report from the chairman	4-5 ✓
			03	Sustainability, our commitment	18-19 <u>Partially</u> ¹
1.2	Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	196-202 ✓
Organizational Profile					
2.1	Name of the organization.	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	7 ✓
2.2	Primary brands, products, and/or services.	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	8-10 ✓
			07	Innovation, our tool	118-119 ✓
2.3	Operational structure of the organization, including main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	11 ✓
			Appendix A	Report Perimeter	190-201 ✓
2.4	Location of organization's headquarters.	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	13 ✓
2.5	Number of countries where the organization operates, and names of countries with either major operations or that are specifically relevant to the sustainability issues covered in the report.	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	13 ✓
2.6	Nature of ownership and legal form.	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	13 ✓
			6.4	Shareholders	97 ✓
2.7	Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers/beneficiaries).	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	8-10, 13 ✓
2.8	Scale of the reporting organization.	-	01	Summary of the report from the chairman	4-5 ✓
			11	Shareholders	97 ✓
			02	Profile of Abengoa	15 ✓
2.9	Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure, or ownership.	-	11	Report preparation process	157 ✓
2.10	Awards received in the reporting period.	-	10	Awards and acknowledgments	152-153 ✓
Report Parameters					
Report Profile					
3.1	Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	-	11	Report preparation process	157 ✓
3.2	Date of most recent previous report (if any).	-	11	Report preparation process	155 ✓
3.3	Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.)	-	11	Report preparation process	155 ✓
3.4	Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	-	-	Back cover	209 ✓
Report Scope and Boundary					
3.5	Process for defining report content.	-	11	Report preparation process	159-165 ✓
3.6	Boundary of the report (e.g., countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, joint ventures, suppliers). See GRI Boundary Protocol for further guidance.	-	11	Report preparation process	157 ✓
	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report (see completeness principle for explanation of scope).	-	15	Appendix A	190-201 ✓
3.7	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organizations.	-	11	Report preparation process	157 ✓
3.8	Data measurement techniques and the bases of calculations, including assumptions and techniques underlying estimations applied to the compilation of the Indicators and other information in the report. Explain any decisions not to apply, or to substantially diverge from, the GRI Indicator Protocols.	-	11	Report preparation process	157 ✓

⁽¹⁾This does not include objectives, performance or lessons learned

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report	
3.9	Data measurement techniques and the bases of calculations, including assumptions and techniques underlying estimations applied to the compilation of the Indicators and other information in the report. Explain any decisions not to apply, or to substantially diverge from, the GRI Indicator Protocols.	-	11	Report preparation process	157-158	✓ Partially ²
3.10	Explanation of the effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (e.g., mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/periods, nature of business, measurement methods).	-	11	Report preparation process	157	✓
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report.	-	11	Report preparation process	157	✓
GRI Content Index						
3.12	Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report.	-	13	GRI Index	174-183	✓
Assurance						
3.13	Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report.	-	11	Report preparation process	158	✓
Governance, Commitments and Engagement						
Governance						
4.1	Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	126-127, 129	✓
4.2	Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	126	✓
4.3	For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	126	✓
4.4	Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body.	-	6.4	Shareholders	95-96	✓
			08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	131	✓
4.5	Linkage between compensation for members of the highest governance body, senior managers, and executives (including departure arrangements), and the organization's performance (including social and environmental performance).	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	127	✓
				Corporate governance report	20-21, 64-65	✓
4.6	Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	127	✓
4.7	Process for determining the qualifications and expertise of the members of the highest governance body for guiding the organization's strategy on economic, environmental, and social topics.	-		Corporate governance report	17-18	✓
4.8	Internally developed statements of mission or values, codes of conduct, and principles relevant to economic, environmental, and social performance and the status of their implementation.	-	02	Profile of Abengoa	7-8	✓
			08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	130	✓
4.9	Procedures of the highest governance body for overseeing the organization's identification and management of economic, environmental, and social performance, including relevant risks and opportunities, and adherence or compliance with internationally agreed standards, codes of conduct, and principles.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	126, 129	✓
4.10	Processes for evaluating the highest governance body's own performance, particularly with respect to economic, environmental, and social performance.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	127	✓

⁽²⁾ The entire methodology and basis for indicator calculation was applied in accordance with the protocols established in the reporting system.

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GRI index

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Commitments to External Initiatives					
4.11	Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization.	-	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	130, 135 ✓
4.12	Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses.	-	03	Sustainability, our commitment	23-25 ✓
4.13	Memberships in associations (such as industry associations) and/or national/international advocacy organizations in which the organization: * Has positions in governance bodies; * Participates in projects or committees; * Provides substantive funding beyond routine membership dues; or * Views membership as strategic.	-	6.1	Our team	69 ✓
			07	Innovation, our tool	107, 118 ✓
Stakeholder Engagement					
4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.	-	06	People	60-62 ✓
4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage.	-	11	Report preparation process	159 ✓
4.16	Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group.	-	11	Report preparation process	159 ✓ <u>Partially</u> ^a
4.17	Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organization has responded to those key topics and concerns, including through its reporting.	-	11	Report preparation process	161-162 ✓
^a The list includes all stakeholder dialog channels employed by the company; however, it does not specify frequency by type and category due to the fact that this would entail information whose exhaustive nature would exceed the purpose of the report.					

Economic Performance Indicators

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
Economic Performance						
EC1	Direct economic value generated and distributed, including revenues, operating costs, employee compensation, donations and other community investments, retained earnings, and payments to capital providers and governments.	P	02	Profile of Abengoa	12, 14	✓
			03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
EC2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organization's activities due to climate change.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	17, 19	✓
EC3	Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations.	P	6.1	Our team	71	✓ Partially ¹
EC4	Significant financial assistance received from government.	P	02	Profile of Abengoa	12	✓
			03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
Market Presence						
EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry level wage compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation.	A	6.1	Our team	68	✓
EC6	Policy, practices, and proportion of spending on locally-based suppliers at significant locations of operation.	P	6.3	Suppliers	88	✓
EC7	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation.	P	6.1	Our team	66	✓
Indirect Economic Im pacts						
EC8	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro bono engagement.	P	6.5	The Community	113-114	✓

⁽¹⁾ Management procedures require that all Abengoa employees have life and accident insurance coverage, with the companies in each country being in charge of taking out these policies.

Environmental Performance Indicators

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
Materials						
EN1	Materials used by weight or volume.	P	04	Environment	34-35	✓
EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials.	P	04	Environment	35	✓
Energy						
EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			04	Environment	35	✓
EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary energy source.	P	04	Environment	35-36	✓
EN5	Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements.	A	04	Environment	36	✓
EN6	Initiatives to provide energy-efficient or renewable energy based products and services, and reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives.	A	04	Environment	36-37	✓
EN7	Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved.	A	04	Environment	36	✓
Water						
EN8	Captación total de agua por fuentes.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			04	Environment	37	✓
EN9	Fuentes de agua que han sido afectadas significativamente por la captación de agua.	A	04	Environment	37	✓
EN10	Porcentaje y volumen total de agua reciclada y reutilizada	A	04	Environment	37	✓
Biodiversity						
EN11	Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.	P	04	Environment	41	✓
			15	Appendix C	206-208	✓
EN12	Description of significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.	P	04	Environment	41	✓
			15	Appendix C	206-208	✓
EN13	Habitats protected or restored.	A	04	Environment	41	✓
			15	Appendix C	206-208	✓
EN14	Strategies, current actions, and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity.	A	04	Environment	41	✓
			15	Appendix C	206-208	✓
EN15	Number of IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk.	A	04	Environment	41	✓
			15	Appendix C	206-208	✓
Emissions, Effluents, and Waste						
EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			04	Environment	32, 39-40	✓
EN17 ¹⁾	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			04	Environment	32, 39-40	✓
EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	A	04	Environment	32, 39-40	✓
EN19	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight.	P	04	Environment	41	✓
EN20	NOx, SOx, and other significant air emissions by type and weight.	P	04	Environment	41	✓
EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination.	P	04	Environment	38	✓
EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.	P	04	Environment	38-39	✓
EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills.	P	04	Environment	38	✓
EN24	Weight of transported, imported, exported, or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VIII, and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally.	A	04	Environment	39	✓

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GRI index |

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
EN25	Identity, size, protected status, and biodiversity value of water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by the reporting organization's discharges of water and runoff.	A	04	Environment	38	✓
Products and Services						
EN26	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation.	P	04	Environment	42	✓
EN27	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category.	P	04	Environment	42	✓
Compliance						
EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.	P	04	Environment	38, 42	✓ Partially ²
Transport						
EN29	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials used for the organization's operations, and transporting members of the workforce.	A	04	Environment	39-40, 42	✓
Overall						
EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type.	A	04	Environment	42	✓

²This does not include the number of non-monetary sanctions.

Social Performance Indicators

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
Labor Practices and Decent Work Performance Indicators						
Employment						
LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract, and region.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			06	People	64-66	✓
LA2	Total number and rate of employee turnover by age group, gender, and region.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			06	People	64-66	Partially ¹
LA3	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by major operations.	A	6.1	Our team	71-72	✓
LA15	Return to work and retention rates after parental leave, by gender.	P	6.1	Our team	71	✓
Labor/Management Relations						
LA4	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.	P	6.1	Our team	66	✓
LA5	Minimum notice period(s) regarding significant operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements.	P	6.1	Our team	66	✓
Occupational Health and Safety						
LA6	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programs.	A	6.1	Our team	72	✓
LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			6.1	Our team	72-73	Partially ¹
LA8	Education, training, counseling, prevention, and risk-control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families, or community members regarding serious diseases.	P	6.1	Our team	73	✓
LA9	Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions.	A	6.1	Our team	73	✓
Training and Education						
LA10	Average hours of training per year per employee by employee category.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			6.1	Our team	68-70	Partially ¹
LA11	Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing career endings.	A	6.1	Our team	68-69	✓
LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews.	A	6.1	Our team	68	✓
Diversity and Equal Opportunity						
LA13	Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity.	P	6.1	Our team	64-66, 127	✓
				Corporate governance report	16-19, 28, 33	Partially ¹
LA14	Ratio of basic salary of men to women by employee category.	P	6.1	Our team	67	✓
Human Rights Performance Indicators						
Investment and Procurement Practices						
HR1	Percentage and total number of significant investment agreements that include human rights clauses or that have undergone human rights screening.	P	6.3	Suppliers	87	✓
⁽¹⁾ This does not show a breakdown of leaves from work by age group.						
⁽²⁾ This does not include information on suppliers.						
⁽³⁾ This does not include a breakdown of the average annual figure for the number of training days by gender.						
⁽⁴⁾ This does not include information on minority groups.						

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
HR2	Percentage of significant suppliers and contractors that have undergone screening on human rights and actions taken.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			6.3	Suppliers	86	✓
HR3	Total hours of employee training on policies and procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations, including the percentage of employees trained.	A	6.1	Our team	66, 70	✓
Non-discrimination						
HR4	Total number of incidents of discrimination and actions taken.	P	6.1	Our team	67	✓
			6.5	The Community	114	✓
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Core						
HR5	Operations identified in which the right to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at significant risk, and actions taken to support these rights.	P	6.1	Our team	66	✓
Child Labor						
HR6	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor, and measures taken to contribute to the elimination of child labor.	P	6.1	Our team	66-67	✓
Forced and Compulsory Labor						
HR7	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor, and measures to contribute to the elimination of forced or compulsory labor.	P	6.1	Our team	66-67	✓
Indigenous Rights						
HR9	Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken.	A	6.5	The Community	114	✓
HR10	Percentage and total number of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews and/or impact assessments.	P	6.1	Our team	66-67	✓
Society Performance Indicators						
Community						
SO1	Nature, scope, and effectiveness of any programs and practices that assess and manage the impacts of operations on communities, including entering, operating, and exiting.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			6.5	The Community	102-108	✓
			15	Appendix B	201-205	✓
SO9	Operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.	P	6.5	The Community	114	✓
SO10	Prevention and mitigation measures implemented in operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.	P	6.5	The Community	114	✓
Corruption						
SO2	Percentage and total number of business units analyzed for risks related to corruption.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
			08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	130-131	✓
SO3	Percentage of employees trained in organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures.	P	03	Sustainability, our commitment	21	✓
SO4	Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption.	P	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	131	✓
Public Policy						
SO5	Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying.	P	06	People	62	✓
SO6	Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians, and related institutions by country.	A	06	People	62	✓

Code	Definition	Indicator type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
S07	Total number of legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes.	P	08	Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management	131	✓
Compliance						
S08	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations.	P	6.2	Customers	79	✓
Product Responsibility Performance Indicators						
Customer Health and Safety						
PR1	Life cycle stages in which health and safety impacts of products and services are assessed for improvement, and percentage of significant products and services categories subject to such procedures.	P	6.2	Customers	79	✓
PR2	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning health and safety impacts of products and services during their life cycle, by type of outcomes.	A	6.2	Customers	79	✓
Product and Service Labeling Core						
PR3	Type of product and service information required by procedures, and percentage of significant products and services subject to such information requirements.	P	6.2	Customers	80-81	✓
PR4	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning product and service information and labeling, by type of outcomes.	A	6.2	Customers	80	✓
PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction.	A	6.2	Customers	78-79, 83	✓
Marketing Communications						
PR6	Programs for adherence to laws, standards, and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.	P	6.2	Customers	82	✓
PR7	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship by type of outcomes.	A	6.2	Customers	82	✓
Customer Privacy						
PR8	Total number of substantiated complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data.	A	6.2	Customers	82	✓
Compliance						
PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services.	P	6.2	Customers	79	✓

Definitions

AA Certification: principles contained in the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). ([+ info](#))

AA1000AS standard: international rules on sustainability assurance based on the principles of inclusiveness, materiality, and responsiveness.

Abengoa's Common Management Systems: norms and procedures of mandatory compliance for all Abengoa employees and businesses that have been devised to mitigate risks through control processes and procedures for authorizing exceptions.

Business Monitor of Corporate Reputation (Merco in its Spanish acronym): assessment instrument that gauges the reputation of companies operating in Spain. ([+ info](#))

Carbon footprint: amount of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere as the result of company activity.

Caring for Climate: an international initiative launched by the United Nations Global Compact to advance the role of the business community in addressing climate change. ([+ info](#))

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): one of the three flexibility mechanisms envisaged under the Kyoto Protocol to enhance the roll-out of projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries (Parties not included in Annex I) in cooperation with developed countries (Appendix I). The mechanism is defined in Article 12 of the Protocol and aims to help developed countries meet their GHG limitation and reduction commitments, while also helping developing nations to ensure sustainable development.

Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI): index that annually evaluates the environmental, financial and social performance of the world's leading companies committed to sustainability. ([+ info](#))

Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS): a voluntary standard recognizing organizations that have implemented an environmental management system and undertaken a commitment to continuous improvement. ([+ info](#))

Environmental Sustainability Indicator System (ESI): set of environmental indicators created by Abengoa to contribute to enhanced business management, enabling the company to measure and compare the sustainability of its activities and establish future improvement goals.

European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM): model for helping to create European organizations that implement principles of quality in their business processes and stakeholder relations. ([+ info](#))

FTSE4Good IBEX: stock market index whose purpose is to measure the performance of companies that meet standards of practice in corporate responsibility. ([+ info](#))

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): international institution aimed at enhancing the quality, rigor and usefulness of sustainability reports. ([+ info](#))

Greenhouse gas inventory: the set of procedures and tools provided under an internal norm designed by Abengoa on the basis of international standards aimed at gaining exhaustive knowledge of the direct and indirect GHG emissions resulting from each company activity, including emissions derived from third party-acquired products and services. The inventory thereby helps to promote environmentally responsible practices among suppliers.

Guidance: orientation regarding the company's key figures in order to estimate results prior to official publication of financial figures.

Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD): group composed of experts on sustainable development of renowned international prestige that analyzes the company's CSR-related performance, while evaluating the company's responsiveness to stakeholder expectations.

ISAE 3000: benchmark establishing parameters for the verification of non-financial information.

ISO 14001: international certification of environmental management systems.

ISO 14064: international environmental standard that lends credibility and assurance to reports on greenhouse gas emissions and reduction.

ISO 26000: international standard that provides performance guidelines for all types of organizations in areas related to social responsibility, the environment, human rights, and consumer rights.

ISO 27001: international standard establishing requirements related to information security management systems.

ISO 9001: international certification of quality management systems.

Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) certification: system that certifies the sustainability of building projects using a common measurement standard. ([+ info](#))

Local directive: directives that apply in the region in which the Abengoa company in question operates in accordance with the regulatory backdrop.

Local supplier: any supplier that has a permanent business base in the country and is considered tax resident in the same country, including in its invoices a tax identification number issued by the tax authorities for the country in question.

Materiality: issues and matters that may have significant economic, environmental and social impacts for the organization and influence assessment of company performance.

OHSAS 18001: international certification for occupational health and safety systems.

R&D+i: Research, Development and Innovation.

Roadshows: information sessions targeting investors and analysts and conducted by the company for the purpose of presenting financial results.

SA8000: international certification establishing minimum conditions for engagement in socially responsible labor practices and bringing benefits to the entire supply chain.

Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act: set of regulations of mandatory compliance for all companies listed in the USA which seeks to ensure the reliability of financial information and protect the interests of shareholders and investors by establishing a suitable internal control system. ([+ info](#))

Social action: initiative intended to meet basic social needs and expectations.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights: a common ideal of attainment for all individuals and institutions to promote respect for freedoms and rights and to secure their universal

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Glossary

recognition and application. Approved on December 10, 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Socially responsible investors (SRI): operators who add social, environmental and good governance-related criteria to traditional financial investment criteria.

Stakeholders: individuals or entities that may be significantly affected by the activities, products and/or services of an organization and that likewise affect the organization.

Strategic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plan: guidelines that define the company's CSR-related performance framework, integrating stakeholder expectations into company strategy, identifying specific objectives and drawing up specific action aimed at strengthening the company's relationship with society.

Sustainable development or sustainability: having the capacity to meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

United Nations Global Compact: UN initiative whose objective is to achieve voluntary commitment from entities in the realm of social responsibility through the implementation of ten principles. ([+ info](#))

US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA): set of regulations prohibiting USA companies and any of their subsidiaries, regardless of the location of employees and operations, from directly or indirectly resorting to bribery of foreign public officials for the purpose of gain. ([+ info](#))

Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI): web design enabling people with disabilities to better perceive, understand, browse and interact with the Web.

Units of measurement					
Magnitude	Name	Symbol	Magnitude	Name	Symbol
Length	meter	m	Energy	joule	J
Area		m ²	Energy		Wh
Area	hectare	ha	Power	volt	V
Volume		m ³	Power	watt	W
Volume	liter	L	Mass	gram	g
Time	second	s	Mass	ton	t
Time	hour	h	10 ³	kilo	k
Time	second	s	10 ⁶	mega	M
Speed		km/h	10 ⁹	giga	G
Speed		m/s	10 ¹²	tera	T

Foreign currency	
Currency	Symbol
Euro	€
US Dollar	\$
Brazilian Real	BRL

Other considerations		
One trillion	1 T€	1.000.000.000.000 €
One billion	1 G€	1.000.000.000 €
Million	1 M€	1.000.000 €
Thousand	1 k€	1.000 €

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Appendix A

List of Companies as of December 31st, 2011

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
AB Bioenergy France, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
AB Bioenergy Hannover GmbH	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abacus Project Management, Inc.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
ABC Issuing Company, Inc.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abeinsa Brasil Projetos e Construcoes Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abeinsa Infraestructuras Medio Ambiente, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Ingenieria y Construccion Industrial, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abelec, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abema Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abencasa-Abengoa Comer. Y Administraçao, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abencon, S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abencor Perú	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abencor Suministros Chile	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abencor Suministros S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abencs	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abencs Construction, L.P.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abencs Investments, LLC	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Argelia, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Energia Sp. z o.o.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Energia, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Energie S.A.R.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Engineering Privated Limited (AEPL)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Ghenova Engineering, Inc.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Ghenova Ingeniería S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Inversiones, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener México, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener North America Construction Services, Inc.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener-Dragados Industrial-México, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abengoa Bioenergía Agroindustria Ltda	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Biodiesel S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Brasil	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Inversiones, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Nuevas Tecnologías, S.A. ABNT	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Outsourcing, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía San Roque, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Santa Fe Ltda.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Trading Brasil Ltda	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Biomass of Kansas, LLC.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Corporation	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Developments, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Engineering & Construction, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Funding	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Germany	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Hybrid of Kansas, LLC.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Investments, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Maple, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Meramec Renewable, Inc.	Industrial production	Bioenergy

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Appendices

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Abengoa Bioenergy Netherlands B.V.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy New Technologies, Inc.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy of Illinois, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy of Indiana, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy of Kansas, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Operations, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Renewable Power US, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Technology Holding, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Trading Europe, B.V.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Trading US, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy UK Limited	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy US Holding, Inc	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Ventures, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Chile, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Cogeneración Tabasco, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Concessoes Brasil Holding S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Construção Brasil, Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Finance	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Abengoa Hellas Solar Power Systems Limited Liabilities Company	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa México, S.A. de CV	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Perú, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Puerto Rico, S.E.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Abengoa Research, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abengoa Servicios S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Solar Engeneering (Beijing), Co. Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar España, S.A.	Industrial production	Solar
Abengoa Solar Extremadura, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar Inc	Industrial production	Solar
Abengoa Solar India Private Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar Internacional, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar Italia S.r.l.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar New Tecnoleges, S.A.	Industrial production	Solar
Abengoa Solar Power, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar PV, Inc	Industrial production	Solar
Abengoa Solar S.A.	Industrial production	Solar
Abengoa Solar South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar Ventures S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Abengoa T&D Corporation	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Transmisión Norte S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Transmisión Sur, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Abenor, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abenta Concessões Brasil	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abenta Construção Brasil Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abentel Telecomunicaciones, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abentey Brasil, Lda	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abentey Hugoton General Partnership	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abentey Mojave General Partnership	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abentey, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abratey Construção Ltda.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Aelsa, Abener El Sauz, S.A. De CV	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction

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Appendices

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Agua y Gestión de Servicios Ambientales, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Aguas de Skikda	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Al Osais-Inabensa Co. Ltd	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Aleduca, S.L	Industrial production	Solar
Alianza Medioambiental, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Almadén Solar, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Aludisc, Aluminios en Disco S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Aprofursa, Aprovechamientos Energéticos Furesa, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Arao Enerxías Eólica, S.L..	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Araucana de Electricidad, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Arizona Solar One, LLC	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Asa Bioenergy Holding, AG	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Asa Bioenergy of Nebraska, LLC	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Asa E.& E.H., AG	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Asa Iberoamérica, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Asa Investment AG	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ASA Investment Brasil Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Ashalim Solar Power One Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
ASI Operations Inc.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
ASO Holdings LLC	Industrial production	Solar
ATE II Transmissora de Energia, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE III Transmissora de Energia, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE IV Sao Mateus Transmissora de Energia	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE IX Transmissora de Energia, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE Transmissora de Energia, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE V Londrina Transmissora De Energia S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE VI Campos Novos Transmissora de Energia,S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE VII Foz do Iguaçu Transmissora de Energia, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE VIII Transmissora de Energia S.A. (antes ATE XV)	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE X Abengoa Brasil Administração Predial Ltda	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XI, Manaus Transmissora de Energia	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XIII, Norte Brasil Transmissora de Energia S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XVI Transmissora de Energia	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATN 1, Abengoa Trasmisión Sur, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
ATN 2, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Aurorex, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Aznalcóllar Solar, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Banitod, S.A. (futura Holding Eólico, S.A.)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Bargoa, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Befesa Agua Djerba, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Befesa Agua Internacional S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Befesa Agua Nungua, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Agua Tenes S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Befesa Aluminio S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Apa, S.R.L	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Befesa Argentina,S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Brasil	Industrial production	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Befesa CTA Qingdao S.L.U	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Befesa Desulfuración, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Escorias Salinas, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Gest. Res. Ind, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services

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Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Befesa Infrastructure India, Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Befesa Limpiezas Industriales México S.A. de C.V.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Medio Ambiente, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa México, S.A. De C.V.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa PCB	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Perú, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Plásticos, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Portugal Gestão de Resíduos Industriais, Bgri, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Reciclaje de Residuos de Aluminio S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Salt Slag, Ltd	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Salzschlacke GmbH	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Scandust AB	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Servicios Corporativos, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Servicios S.A	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Silvermet Adana Celik Tozu Geri Donusum Anonim Sirketi (Befesa Silvermet Adana Steel Dust Recycling)	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Silvermet Izmir Celik Tozu Geri Donusum Anonim Sirketi (Befesa Silvermet Izmir Steel Dust Recycling)	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Silvermet Turkey, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Steel R & D, S.L.U.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Steel Services GmbH	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Uruguay	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Befesa Valera S.A.S.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Valorización de Azufre,S.L.U.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Valorización S.L Sociedad Unipersonal	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Water Projects S.L	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Waterbuilt GP, Inc.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Freiberg GmbH & Co KG	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Amoreb., S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Aser, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Comercial, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Duisburg GmbH	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Gravelines, S.A.S.U.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Sondika, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Sur, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc, S.A.U.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Betearte	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Biocarburantes de Castilla y León, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Bioeléctrica Jienense, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Bioener Energía, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Bioetanol Galicia Novas Tecnologías, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Bioetanol Galicia, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
BUS Germany GmbH	Industrial production	Environmental Services
C.D. Puerto San Carlos S.A. De CV	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Captación Solar, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Captasol Fotovoltaica 1, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 10, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 11, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 12, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 13, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar

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Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Captasol Fotovoltaica 60 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 61 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 62 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 64 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 65 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 66 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 67 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 68 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 69 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 71 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 72 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 74 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 75 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 76 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 77 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 78 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 79 S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Carpio Solar Inversiones, S.A.	Industrial production	Solar
Casaquemada Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Centro Industrial y Logístico Torrecuéllar, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Centro Tecnológico Palmas Altas, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Chennai Water Desalination Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Coaben SA de CV	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Cogeneración del Sur, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Cogeneración Motril, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Comensa, Construcc Metalicas Mexicanas, S.A. De CV	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Complejo Medioambiental Tierra de Campos, S.L	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Concecutex SA de C.V.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Concesionaria Costa del Sol S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Concesionaria Hospital del Tajo, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Consorcio Abengoa Kipreos Limitada	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Consorcio Constructor Alto Cayma	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Construcciones y Depuraciones, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Construtora Integração Ltda.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Copero Solar Huerta Cinco, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Cuatro, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Diez, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Nueve, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Ocho, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Seis, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Siete, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Tres, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Covisa, Cogeneración Villaricos, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Cycon Solar, LTD	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Dimange Inversiones, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Ecija Solar Inversiones, S.A	Industrial production	Solar
Ecoagricola, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Ecocarburantes Españoles, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Ecología Canaria, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services

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Appendices

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Ecovedras SA	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Energoprojekt-Gliwice S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Enernova Ayamonte S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Enicar Chile, SA	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Eucomsa, Europea Const. Metálicas, S.A.	Engineering and construction/ Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction / Solar
Evacuación Valdecaballeros	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Evacuación Villanueva del Rey, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Explotaciones Varias, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Explotadora Hospital del Tajo, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Faritel, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Financiera Soteland, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Fotovoltaica Solar Sevilla, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Freener-g LLC	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Fundación Santa Angela para Grupos Vulnerables	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Galdán, S.A	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Geida Skikda, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Geida Tlemcen, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Gestión de Evacuación Don Rodrigo, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Gestión Integral de Recursos Humanos, S.A.	Industrial production	Tecnologías de la Información
Girhmex, S.A. De C.V.	Industrial production	Tecnologías de la Información
Global Engineering Services LLC	Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Green Visión Holding BV	Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Harper Dry Lake Land Company LLC	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Cinco, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Cuatro, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Diez, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Doce, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Nueve, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Ocho, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Once, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Siete, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Trece, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helio Energy Electricidad Tres, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veinticinco, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veinticuatro, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veintidos, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veintitres, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veintiuno, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helios I Hyperion Energy Investments, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Helios II Hyperion Energy Investments, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Hidro Abengoa, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Huepil de Electricidad, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Hynergreen Technologies, S.A.	Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Hypesol Energy Holding, S.L.	Industrial production	Solar
Inabensa Bharat Private Limited	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa Electric and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing (Tiajin)Co. Ltda.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa France, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction

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Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Inabensa Maroc, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa Portugal	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa Rio Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Inabensa Saudi Arabia, LLC	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inapreu, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Iniciativas Hidroeléctricas de Aragón y Cataluña S.L. (IHCAC)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Iniciativas Hidroeléctricas, SA	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Iniciativas Medioambientales, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Insolation 1, S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation 2, S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation 17 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation 18 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation 19 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation 20 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 10 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 11 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 12 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 13 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 14 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 15 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 16 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 4 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 5 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 6 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 7.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 8 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 9 S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Instalaciones Fotovoltaicas Torrequeúllar, 1 S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Instalaciones Fotovoltaicas Torrequeúllar, 2 S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Instalaciones Fotovoltaicas Torrequeúllar, 3 S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Instalaciones Inabensa Insaat Enerji Limited Sirketi	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Instalaciones Inabensa.Pty.Limited	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inversiones Eléctricas Transam Chile Limitada.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Inversora Enicar S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Italgest Abengoa Solar, S.r.l..	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Italica Solare Sr.l	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Kaxu CSP South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Keyland Sistemas de Gestión S.L	Engineering and construction	Tecnologías de la Información
Khi CSP South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Klitten, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
L.T. Rosarito y Monterrey, S.A. De CV	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Las Cabezas Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Las Cabezas Solar S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Linares Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Lineas 612 Norte Noroeste, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Linha Verde Transmisora de Energia S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Logrosán Solar Inversiones, S.A.	Industrial production	Solar
Manaus Constructora Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Marismas PV A1, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A10, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar

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Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Marismas PV A11, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A12, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A13, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A14, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A15, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A16, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A17, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A18, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A2, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A3, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A4, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A5, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A6, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A7, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A8, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV A9, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B1, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B10, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B11, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B12, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B13, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B14, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B15, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B16, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B17, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B18, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B2, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B3, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B4, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B5, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B6, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B7, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B8, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV B9, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C1, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C10, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C11, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C12, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C13, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C14, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C15, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C16, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C17, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C18, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C2, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C3, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C4, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C5, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C6, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C7, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV C8, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar

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Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Marismas PV C9, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV E1, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV E2, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marismas PV E3, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Marudhara Akshay Urja Private Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Micronet Porous Fibers ; s.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Mojave Solar LLC	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
MRH-Residuos Metálicos, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Mundiland, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Tecnologías de la Información
Myah Bahr Honaine, S.P.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Nicefield S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Nisca Fornecimiento de Materiais Eléctricos Ltda	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nisca Industrial Supplies Corporation	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nisca Mexico, S.A. de CV	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nisca Middle East, FZE	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nisca Suministros Industriales, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Nisca, Negocios Industr. y Comer. S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Norventus Atlántico, S.L	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
NRS Consulting Engineers	Industrial production	Environmental Services
OMEGA Operação e Manutenção de Linhas de Transmissão S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Palmatir S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Palmucho, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Pomacocha Power S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Power Structures Inc.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Precosa, Puerto Real Cogeneración, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Procesos Ecológicos Carmona 1, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Procesos Ecológicos Carmona 2, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Procesos Ecológicos Lorca 1, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Procesos Ecológicos Vilches, S.A.	Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Proecsa, Procesos Ecológicos, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Proyectos de Inversiones Medioambientales, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Qingdao BCTA Desalinataion Co.Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services
Qingdao Befesa Agua Co., Ltd (WFOE Qingdao)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Rajathan Photon Energy	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Recytech SA	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Redesur	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Residuos Ind. De la Madera de Córdoba, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Resurce, Resid. Urbanos de Ceuta, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Rioglass Solar 2	Industrial production	Solar
Rioglass Solar Holding, S.A.	Industrial production	Solar
Rioglass Solar Inc.	Industrial production	Solar
Rioglass Solar, S.A	Industrial production	Solar
S.E.T Sureste Peninsular, S.A. De CV	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Sanlucar Solar, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
SAS Abengoa Bioenergia Biomasse France	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Scios. Aux. Admon., S.A. De CV (Saxsa)	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Servicios Culturales Mexiquenses, S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Servicios de Ingenieria IMA S.A (SDI -IMA)	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Shams One Company LLC	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Shams Power Company PJSC	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Shariket Tenes Lilmiyah Spa	Concession-type infrastructures	Environmental Services

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Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Siema AG	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Siema Factory Holding AG	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Siema Investment, S. L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Siema Technologies, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Simosa I.T., S.A	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Simosa IT Uruguay S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Simosa IT US, LLC	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Simosa, Serv. Integ. Manten y Operac., S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Sinalan, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Sistemas de Desarrollo Sustentables S.A. De C.V.	Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Soc. Inver. En Ener. y Environment, S.A. (Siema)	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Sociedad Inversora Lineas de Brasil, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Sol3G	Industrial production	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Diez, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Doce, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Dos	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Nueve, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Ocho, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Once, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Quince, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Seis	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Tres	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Uno	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solacor Electricidad Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solacor Electricidad Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solar de Receptores de Andalucía, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solar Nerva SLU	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Solar Power Plant One (SPP1)	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Solar Processes, S.A.(PS-20)	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Cinco, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Cuatro, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Tres, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Cinco, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Cuatro, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Séis, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Tres, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad, S.A. AZ-50	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solnova Solar Inversiones, S.A	Industrial production	Solar
Solúcar Andalucía FV1, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solúcar Andalucía FV2, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solúcar Castilla FV1, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Solúcar Castilla FV2, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Soluciones Ambientales del Norte Limitada S.A	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Solugas Energía S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Son Rivieren (Pty) Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
South Africa Solar Investments, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
SRC Nanomaterials, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
STE-Sul Transmissora de Energía, Ltda.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica

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Company name	Area of activity	Business group
SYI Metalurji Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Tarefix S.A	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Telvent BV	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Telvent Implantación de Sistemas S.L	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Teyma Abengoa, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Construcción, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Forestal S.A.	Industrial production	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Gestión de Contratos de Construcción e Ingeniería	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Teyma India Private Limited	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Environment S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Middle East, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Paraguay, SA.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Servicios de Ingeniería y Construcción Internacional, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Sociedad de Inversión, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Uruguay ZF, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma USA & Abener Engineering and Construction Services Partnership (Solana Abener - Teyma)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Teyma USA Inc.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Tivanel S.A.(futura Teyma Renovables)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Total Abengoa Solar Emirates Investment Company, B.V.	Industrial production	Solar
Total Abengoa Solar Emirates O&M Company, B.V.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Transportadora Cuyana, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transportadora del Atlántico, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transportadora del Norte, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transportadora Rio de la Plata, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transportadora Sanjuanina, S.A. (antigua Transportadora Dolavon S.A.)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Trinacria Spzoo	Industrial production	Environmental Services
TSMC Ing. Y Contrucción	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Valorcam S.L	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Zero Emissions Technologies, S.A.	Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Zeroemissions (Beijing) Technology Consulting Service Co. Ltd	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Zeroemissions Carbon Trust, S.A	Industrial production	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Zeroemissions do Brasil, Ltda	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Zeroemissions Eastern Europe, LLC	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction

Appendix B

Social action programs carried out by Abengoa

Area of activity	Country	CSR activity or action undertaken
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to the Seminario Metropolitano de Sevilla
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to Carmelitas Descalzas
Engineering and construction	Spain	Internal Abengoa magazine
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to Hermanas de la Compañía de la Cruz
Engineering and construction	Spain	Padre Pulgar Association
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to Hermanitas de los Pobres
Engineering and construction	Spain	La Antilla home for the elderly

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Area of activity	Country	CSR activity or action undertaken
Engineering and construction	Spain	Royal Academy of Engineering (Real Academia de Ingeniería)
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to Hijas de la Caridad
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to the Parishes of San Benito and San Bernardo
Engineering and construction	Hungary	Donation to ASEPAM
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to Fundación Universitaria Comilla - ICAI
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to Salamanca University
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to the Regional Development Institute of Seville University
Engineering and construction	Spain	Special recognition of Abengoa employees for 25 years of loyal service.
Engineering and construction	Spain	Donation to Fundación Consejo de Spain - USA.
Engineering and construction	Spain	Beaterio Stma Trinidad
Engineering and construction	USA	Sponsorship of the "Desalination Industry Action for Good" seminar.
Engineering and construction	Spain	Sponsorship of the II Conference on Hydraulic Infrastructures
Engineering and construction	Spain	Economic collaboration on the technical seminar "Uncertainties facing irrigation"
Engineering and construction	Hungary	Sponsorship of the prizes handed out at the Global Water Awards 2011
Engineering and construction	Spain	Restoration of the altarpiece at the Hermanas de la Cruz de Utrera convent
Engineering and construction	Spain	Restoration of the roof, coffering and mezzanine of the high and low choir at the Church and Monastery of Carmelo de Utrera
Engineering and construction	Morocco	Subsidizing the sporting activities of an orphanage in Casablanca
Engineering and construction	Argentina	Contributions to and collaboration with Fundación Santa Ángela and Compañía de las Hermanas de la Cruz
Engineering and construction	Mexico	Major maintenance of green areas
Engineering and construction	Mexico	Maintenance of green areas - creation, adjustment and maintenance of public green areas, involving landscaping work and tree pruning, daily watering of grass, and maintenance and, where necessary, replacement of plants.
Engineering and construction	Mexico	Children's drawing competition: "Forests: Nature at your Service"
Engineering and construction	Mexico	Reforestation - soil conservation program through the annual replanting of trees in two regions of Tabasco state suffering heavy deforestation and unauthorized logging of timber trees, with 4,250 native trees planted to date.
Engineering and construction	Mexico	Reforestation - soil conservation program through the annual planting of trees in wooded areas of the Cruz Blanca natural site (Cuajimalpa borough of Mexico City) suffering heavy deforestation and unauthorized logging of timber trees
Concessions	Brazil	EBE_ Donation to the Santa Rita Orphanage.
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's artistic expression competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Reconditioning work at the rural and community academy of Cerro Pelado
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Informative talks to provide guidance, training and initial insertion into the labor market
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Photography competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Internal soccer championship and Pilates classes for Teyma workers
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Participation in the zero-absenteeism campaign promoted by Unicef and Deres
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Library to improve high school graduation
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Participation in the zero-absenteeism campaign promoted by Unicef and Deres
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Campaign to prevent heart diseases
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Award of schooling grants
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Construction of a ramp for the disabled and reconditioning of a mini-soccer court at the Sagrada Familia social and sports club
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Flu vaccinations

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Area of activity	Country	CSR activity or action undertaken
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Raising awareness of breast cancer and handing out of information on how to help prevent it (launched on Mother's Day)
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Contribution for the refurbishment work required at the nearby school where Teyma Construcción conducts its business
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Partners for a day program
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Good practices at work campaign
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Early detection eye testing
Engineering and construction	Spain	VI Photography Competition
Engineering and construction	Spain	Drawing competition: "My dad / mom takes care at work and I draw it"
Engineering and construction	Spain	I Reforestation Campaign
Engineering and construction	Spain	II Poster Competition
Engineering and construction	Spain	IV Paddle Tennis Tournament
Engineering and construction	Spain	III Christmas Contest
Engineering and construction	Spain	Photography competition
Engineering and construction	Spain	Paddle tennis championship
Engineering and construction	Peru	Support for religious institutions attached to the educational and body exercise (EBE) program through special children's workshops (handicraft, cooking and theater)
Industrial production	Uruguay	Breast cancer prevention campaign (launched on Mother's Day)
Industrial production	Uruguay	Children's artistic expression competition
Industrial production	Uruguay	Informative talks to provide guidance, training and initial insertion into the labor market
Industrial production	Uruguay	Family Day
Industrial production	Uruguay	Campaign to help prevent heart diseases
Industrial production	Uruguay	Photography competition
Industrial production	Uruguay	Traffic safety seminar: "Prevention of motorcycle and bicycle traffic accidents and use of crash helmets"
Industrial production	Uruguay	Good practices at work campaign
Industrial production	Uruguay	Participation in the zero-absenteeism campaign promoted by Unicef and Deres
Industrial production	Uruguay	Flu vaccinations
Industrial production	Uruguay	Award of schooling grants
Industrial production	Uruguay	Internal soccer championship and Pilates classes for Teyma workers
Industrial production	Uruguay	Library to improve high school graduation
Industrial production	Uruguay	Early detection eye testing
Industrial production	Spain	Collaboration with non-profit association involved in company business
Industrial production	Spain	Collaboration on Teixeira patron saint festivities
Industrial production	Spain	Mandeo river patronage
Engineering and construction	Mexico	Donation of obsolete kitchen equipment and materials not currently in use on-site
Industrial production	Spain	Huerta local council
Industrial production	Spain	Help in purchasing a sculptural work (Basque Partido) currently on display at the Botanical Gardens of Madrid (Jardín Botánico de Madrid) to move it to the bank of the Tormes river as it passes through Huerta, where the local council has already rolled out other initiatives to improve the river bank for walking and leisure activities. Collaboration with the same local council to equip the gymnasium at the new cultural center.
Industrial production	Spain	Time trial in association with Nerva town hall
Industrial production	Spain	Contribution to Andalusia Day
Industrial production	Spain	Christmas lighting, fair and street parties and Saint Eustaquio festivities
Industrial production	Spain	"Noches de San Pedro" national winter and summer festival
Industrial production	Spain	Cultural activities ("Escena Encendida" theater and Holy Week Libretto)

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Area of activity	Country	CSR activity or action undertaken
Industrial production	Spain	Contribution to the Three Kings procession
Industrial production	Spain	Contribution to the Three Kings procession
Industrial production	Spain	Contribution to the municipal music workshop
Industrial production	Spain	Access to the Cultural Center and sound equipment
Industrial production	Spain	Sponsorship of the Second International Conference on Lignocellulosic Ethanol
Industrial production	Peru	Donation of three hampers
Industrial production	Peru	Children's Christmas with the Papa León XIII NGO
Industrial production	Peru	Donation of 80 PNP toys
Engineering and construction	France	Paper purchased for an association of disabled people
Engineering and construction	India	Mandal and Singlotti missions
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Internal soccer championship and Pilates classes for Teyma workers
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's artistic expression competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Award of schooling grants
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Participation in the zero-absenteeism campaign promoted by Unicef and Deres
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Prevention of motorcycle and bicycle accidents and use of crash helmets
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Photography competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Library to improve high school graduation
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Mother's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Breast cancer prevention campaign (launched on Mother's Day)
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Partners for a day program
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Campaign to prevent heart diseases
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Good practices at work campaign
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Informative talks to provide guidance, training and initial insertion into the labor market
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Early detection eye testing
Engineering and construction	Spain	Restoration and vending
Engineering and construction	Spain	Shuttle (sustainable mobility)
Engineering and construction	Spain	Nursery
Engineering and construction	Spain	Gymnasium
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	USA	Sponsorship
Industrial production	France	Financing provided to different sporting associations, aid for the disabled, and cultural and social projects
Industrial production	Spain	Sponsorship
Industrial production	Spain	Sporting activities
Industrial production	USA	External social action carried out over the course of the annual reporting period
Engineering and construction	India	Training
Industrial production	USA	Contribution to the High Desert Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Industrial production	Germany	Sponsorship
Industrial production	Germany	Donation
Industrial production	France	Sponsorship

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Appendices

Area of activity	Country	CSR activity or action undertaken
Engineering and construction	USA	Donation - clothing drive
Engineering and construction	USA	Donation
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Mother's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Informative talks to provide guidance, training and initial insertion into the labor market
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Breast cancer prevention campaign
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's artistic expression competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Photography competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Internal soccer championship and Pilates classes
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Participation in the zero-absenteeism campaign promoted by Unicef and Deres
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Good practices at work campaign
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Campaign to help prevent heart diseases for Teyma employees
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Library to improve high school graduation
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Photography competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Mother's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Participation in the zero-absenteeism campaign promoted by Unicef and Deres
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Good practices at work campaign
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Children's artistic expression competition
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Early detection eye testing
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Informative talks to provide guidance, training and initial insertion into the labor market
Engineering and construction	Uruguay	Library to improve high school graduation
Engineering and construction	India	Monitoring of Abengoa contributions relating to education and construction of infrastructure
Concession-type infrastructure	Peru	Support with the social development of farming communities (livestock, agriculture and development of social growth units)
Engineering and construction	Spain	Open day at the El Carpio solar platform
Engineering and construction	Spain	Innovation competition
Engineering and construction	Spain	Collaboration with the Regina Mundi charitable institution
Engineering and construction	USA	Thanksgiving Day
Engineering and construction	USA	Breast cancer awareness
Engineering and construction	USA	Employee well-being and health
Engineering and construction	USA	Children's Day at work
Engineering and construction	USA	Pollution prevention week
Engineering and construction	USA	National watermelon day
Engineering and construction	USA	National employee appreciation day
Engineering and construction	USA	Children's Day
Engineering and construction	USA	May 5
Engineering and construction	USA	Mother's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	USA	Homeless animals week
Engineering and construction	USA	National Month of Pop
Engineering and construction	USA	Children's Day festivities
Engineering and construction	USA	National Peach Day
Engineering and construction	USA	Day of the Sun
Engineering and construction	USA	National Potato Chips Day
Engineering and construction	USA	National Food Bank Week
Engineering and construction	USA	Family Golf Month
Engineering and construction	USA	Month of child safety awareness
Engineering and construction	USA	Planet Earth Day
Concession-type infrastructure	China	Founding member of Asia Solar Energy Forum

Appendix C

Table I

Country where the protected area or that of high value to biodiversity is located	Protected area affected (hectares)	Total protected area (hectares)	Facility location in relation to the protected area	Type of operation	Nature of the protected area	Protection status	Species affected and degree of risk
Brazil	3,966	99,999,990	Inside	Extraction	Land ecosystem	Undergoing recovery	No measurement for the period
Brazil	13	0	Inside	Production	Fresh water ecosystem	Under protection. Measuring the extent of the protection has not been possible.	No measurement for the period
Brazil	4,998	4,998	Inside	Extraction	Land ecosystem	Undergoing recovery	No measurement for the period
Ciudad Real, Spain	2,944	2,944	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Natural Protected Space	Various species present. DIA requirements
Brazil	4,681	4,296,000	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	Endangered species (National List): 3 reptile species, 12 bird species, 12 mammal species
Brazil	330	18,030	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	As the protected area was not listed in the World Database on Protected Areas, it was not possible to identify the species
Brazil	636	740	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	As the protected area was not listed in the World Database on Protected Areas, it was not possible to identify the species
Brazil	980	1,852,625	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	16 mammals, 13 birds, 1 reptile, 1 fish and 3 butterflies in danger of extinction, and NT- or DD-classified animals
Brazil	432	827	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	As the protected area was not listed in the World Database on Protected Areas, it was not possible to identify the species
Brazil	270	160,200	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	No measurement for the period
Brazil	1,314	31,680	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	Various endangered species
Brazil	936	21,788	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	Leontopithecus chrysopygus - EN/ IUCN
Brazil	600	3,923,630	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	Various endangered species. These endangered species were reported within the project area during the follow-up campaigns carried out by the business
Brazil	496	283,700	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	No measurement for the period
Brazil	408	6,757	Part	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	No report of protected species in the World Database on Protected Areas
Brazil	1,011	1,959,000	Part	Production	Fresh water ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	No measurement for the period
Brazil	480	147,560	Part	Production	Fresh water ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use"	"Scytalopus iriaiensis. EN - IUCN"
Brazil	2,230	10,180,000	Part	Production	Fresh water ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	No measurement for the period

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Appendices

Country where the protected area or that of high value to biodiversity is located	Protected area affected (hectares)	Total protected area (hectares)	Facility location in relation to the protected area	Type of operation	Nature of the protected area	Protection status	Species affected and degree of risk
Brazil	1,000	1,000	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use"	Various endangered species. These endangered species were reported within the project area during the follow-up campaigns carried out by the business
Brazil	6,400	8,000	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	Various endangered species. These endangered species were reported within the project area during the follow-up campaigns carried out by the business
Brazil	1,110	13,124	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	No report of protected species in the World Database on Protected Areas
Brazil	200	44,585	Adjacent	Production	Land ecosystem	Conservation Unit ■ SNUC Law: 9985/2000 ■ Sustainable Use	Various endangered species. These endangered species were reported within the project area during the follow-up campaigns carried out by the business

Table II

Country of the protected area or that of high value to biodiversity	Incidence	Description	Cause	Solution/corrective action	Sanction	Complaint	Impact
Ciudad Real, Spain	The lynx is a species in danger of extinction	Loss of lynx habitat	Construction of a solar thermal plant in the area	Special perimeter mesh fence erected to minimize the impact.	No	No	Mild
Brazil	Along the installation path of a power transmission line	Change in the structure of faunal communities	Construction of power transmission line	Programs to clear plant growth, rescue wildlife and monitor forest life.	No	No	Mild
Brazil	Along the installation path of a power transmission line	Fragmentation of areas of plant life within the indigenous forest	Construction of power transmission line	Germplasm recovery programs, suppression of fauna and monitoring of flora	No	No	Mild
Brazil	Plant growth cleared along various stretches of the line and where the construction sites are to be located	Alterations to draining networks	Construction of power transmission line	Program to Prevent and Control Erosion Processes Program to Restore Degraded Areas Environmental Plan for the construction work	No	No	Mild
Brazil	Certain stretches of the power line cross conservation units	Interference with conservation units	Construction of power transmission line	Environmental Management Plan for the construction work Land Management Program	No	No	Mild
Brazil	Along the line, particularly at crossing points and large rivers and in wetlands and large continuous forests	Accidents with winged fauna	Construction of power transmission line	Wildlife Monitoring Program	No	No	Mild

Table III

Country of the protected area or that of high value to biodiversity affected by the facilities	Initiative	Investment (€)
Ciudad Real, Spain	Fencing specially designed and dimensioned to protect the Iberian lynx	9,883
Córdoba, Spain	Modified routes for livestock	-
Brazil	Follow-up campaigns to identify potential impacts on the local wildlife. Half-yearly inventories with ecological analyses prepared and sent to the environmental authorities	13,209
Brazil	Wildlife deterrence campaigns rolled out to minimize accidents caused by animals while clearing vegetation. Areas identified for the placement of signalling to prevent birds from settling. Program for spotters to be deployed during clearing activities to identify protected plant species for rescue and replanting in adjacent areas. Program to monitor bird life during the operation to ensure that the signals in place are doing their job	43,650
USA	Installation of protective fences for tortoises to cushion the impact of the work on the local tortoise population	270,375
Argentina	Management of environmental impacts for each operating center controlled through the Environmental Management Plan, which is in turn controlled through the monthly Environmental Management Reports (EMR)	2,272
Brazil	Inventory plant and animal species, as well as their habitats, habits and reproductive period, whenever possible, with an emphasis on species that are endemic, migratory, vulnerable, and under threat of extinction, of scientific interest, economic value or significant ecological importance. Categorize ecosystems in affected areas by activities in relation to their biodiversity. Identify species to be included as targets for wildlife rescue plans	855,724
Brazil	Monitoring of the program of activities to deal with elimination of plant species in danger of extinction and plant these species in areas adjacent to the project. Application of the Avifauna Monitoring Program during operation to verify effectiveness of flags that are already in place	95,045
Brazil	During program execution monthly reports that include analysis for environmental agency supervision are prepared	171,950

Table IV

Country where the protected area or that of high value to biodiversity is located	Initiative	Area (hectares)	Benefit gained	Investment (€)
Brazil	Restoration of 10 hectares of forest in the area impacted by the Curitiba - Bateais power line	10	Restoration of the area through the replanting schemes implemented under the corresponding program	12,474
Brazil	Obligatory forest replanting due to the clearing of plant life required by the project. The restored area is located within the Permanent Conservation Area (along the banks of a river)	3.11	Reconstructing ecologically viable communities and protecting and improving natural ecosystems; increasing the connectivity of natural habitat; creating an ecologically balanced environment and promoting steady evolution at the appropriate stage	40,935
Brazil	Obligatory forest replanting due to the clearing of plant life required by the project. The restored area is located within the buffer zone of Iguazú National Park	40	Offsetting the environmental impacts caused by the clearing of plant life. Restoring native plant life and natural cycles, recovering soil structure and fertility, containing erosion and preserving wildlife.	30,495
Brazil	Obligatory forest replanting due to the clearing of plant life required by the project	26.9	Offsetting the environmental impacts caused by the clearing of plant life	14,918
Brazil	Obligatory forest replanting due to the clearing of plant life required by the project	23.4	Offsetting the environmental impacts caused by the clearing of plant life. Restoring native plant life and natural cycles, recovering soil structure and fertility, containing erosion and preserving wildlife	47,652
Brazil	Purchasing and donating land equivalent to the amount of land deforested	33	Offsetting the environmental impacts caused by the clearing of plant life. Restoring native plant life and natural cycles, recovering soil structure and fertility, containing erosion and preserving wildlife	65,176

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Your opinion is extremely important to us, as you help us improve year after year. With this in mind, and if you would like to make any comments on the contents of the CSRR11 or the Corporate Social Responsibility policy in place at Abengoa, please do contact us through the following channels:

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